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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1970

Many miss class due to protests

(UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of college students stayed out of classes on campuses throughout the nation yesterday in clamorous protests against the nation's military policies and the killing of four students at Kent State University.

Gov. Ronald Reagan announced that the University of California's nine campuses and the state's 18 state colleges would close down from midnight Wednesday through Sunday in the face of "emotional turmoil."

The Texas state capitol was evacuated and hundreds of armed Texas Rangers, state troopers and Austin police guarded it against renewal of attacks by University of Texas students.

In Illinois, Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie ordered 5,000 National Guard troops to the Champaign Urbana campus of the University of Illinois to quell student disturbances.

National Guardsmen moved back onto the University of Wisconsin campus, where bands of students marched and shouted after a mass rally. The Guardsmen used tear gas Tuesday to disperse rock throwing students.

The hastily organized National Strike Center at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., reported strikes were under way at 240 colleges and universities. Half of the affected schools are in New England and New York State.

District of Columbia police fired dozens of canisters of tear gas at rock and bottle hurling student demonstrators at Ameri-

can University in Washington. One student suffered a broken leg, two policemen were injured by flying missiles and at least 14 students were injured.

Three university of Mexico students were stabbed - none seriously - in a fight over whether to raise or lower the U.S. flag in memory of four Kent State University students.

Most of the strikes and demonstrations were peaceful. At many schools, only scores or hundreds out of thousands of students were participating. Classes went on normally at hundreds of colleges. But scores of prestigious universities had shut down for the day, for the rest of the week and in the case of a few for the rest of the academic year.

Firebombings of ROTC offices or other buildings shook some campuses. Buildings were occupied on a few campuses and held by students.

Evacuation of the Texas capitol was ordered by Gov. Preston Smith after a bomb threat was telephoned to security guards and student protesters gathered for a campus rally and threatened a march on the capitol. Police Tuesday hurled tear gas bombs into ranks of screaming, chanting demonstrators who stormed around the capitol and marched downtown.

Two New York high schools were closed and dozens of others reported meager attendance yesterday as thousands of secondary school students joined the nationwide anti-Vietnam War protest mounted by college students.

Faculty endorses Hesburgh

In an extraordinary special session yesterday, the faculty voted 217 to 134 to support the declaration of Notre Dame President Fr. Theodore Hesburgh concerning the war in Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia.

Included in the resolution was an appeal to Fr. Hesburgh to travel to Washington to present the declaration in person and, if possible be accompanied by presidents of other universities. The entire resolution follows:

The faculty of the University of Notre Dame, conscious of the need for both order and effective action in this extraordinary moment in our history, and having met in extraordinary session, hereby publicly expresses its support for the Declaration made by the President of the University on May 4, 1970 concerning the war in Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia, and it asks the President of the University, in concert with representatives of other universities if possible, to go to Washington in order to present the Declaration to the appropriate officers of the Congress and to urge the Congress to undertake, in pursuance of its constitutional responsibilities, a comprehensive and fundamental debate on the

war to be concluded by a vote on such measures as may be necessary to achieve the aims of the Declaration.

Before the actual debate began, it was decided that the resolution would have to be accepted or rejected as a whole and no amendments would be allowed. Meanwhile, Professor

SBP Krashna calls STRIKE MEETING

by Dave Kahn

Student Body President Dave Krashna, chairman of the strike agenda committee, last night called an emergency session of all strikers to meet tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Stapan Center.

Earlier at an ad hoc meeting to determine the direction of the strike, Krashna, in an attempt to consolidate leadership appointed Mark Winings, Jim Leary, Walt Williams, Fred Dedrick, Chris Ottenweller, Professors John Houck and William Storey to an agenda committee for the strike meeting tonight. Houck and Storey supported the action but declined membership because they felt the students should manage their own affairs.

Krashna adjourned the ad hoc meeting and in a private session with the new agenda committee established a single proposal to be set forth at the strike meeting for student appraisal and vote.

The proposal reads as follows:

The Notre Dame Student Strike should be extended to Friday, May 15 in order to achieve the following measures:

1) Student support and petitioning for Father Hesburgh's attack on President Nixon's Southeast Asian policy.

2) The establishment of a Communiversity which would program films, teach-ins, seminars, etc. which pertain to all relevant issues. Furthermore, the Communiversity would

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Strikers are 'committed' says Burrell

1000 hear Strike Mass

by Mike Chapin

"Once the hand is laid on the plow anyone who looks back shall never see the kingdom of God," quoted Father Burrell from the gospel at the celebrated Mass on the main quad yesterday afternoon. He said the students who have moved for the disruption in the normal proceedings because of their concern over the war have committed themselves to live by the spirit of their actions.

Burrell gave his sermon to a crowd of over 1,000 persons sitting around a makeshift altar. His sermon was preceded by a reading from Thomas Merton by Father Amen. The emphasis of the reading was on the importance of finding one's self and being true to one's convictions.

A small band played folk tunes during the Mass. The crowd was particularly moved when they played "The Great

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Thousands participate in Howard Park march

by Marty Graham

Over three thousand Notre Dame, St. Mary's, and South Bend students participated in yesterday's protest march and rally at Howard Park.

The march began after a few preliminary instructions from Student Body President Dave Krashna and other strike leaders. Krashna also read a proposal directed to Father Theodore Hesburgh calling for the paid suspension of University workers Friday for the purpose of joining the strike.

The rally opened with a speech from Jim Engel, who recently returned from harvesting sugar in Cuba. He spoke on the development of the "third world" and the present revolution in America.

A girl from Kent State, who was present at the killing of the four students, spoke next on

the situation which had existed on her campus at the time of the killings by National Guard troops.

She said, "We were going to have a rally at 12:00...We were sitting in a circle on a hill. The national guard came down in jeeps saying 'disperse'."

A short time later, she said, the troops started lobbing tear gas canisters into the crowd. "Then finally," she stated, "the troops lined up and marched toward us."

Then she sobbed, "All of a sudden they just turned around and fired."

A close friend of hers, she said, cradled one of the dying students, but there was no hope because "his face was blown away."

Her talk was followed by a high school student and Charles Murphy, a member of the South Bend Council of Churches.

Rev. Murphy told the crowd, "What you are doing today is exactly what the church should be doing...I look at you and say, 'this is beautiful.'" He concluded his speech by symbolically pointing a gun toward Washington and President Nixon. On the gun was inscribed the single word, "Shalom," which means "peace" in Hebrew. "My only message today," he said, "is 'peace'."

Faculty members William Storey and James Massey spoke next on the faculty endorsement of Hesburgh's declaration concerning America's involvement in the Indo-China war, which had received 1433 signatures by noon yesterday.

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Fr. Hesburgh and Mr. Faccenda review beginning of yesterday's march

University policy hit in statement

by Ed Ellis

Richard Hunter, chairman of the newly-formed Committee for Academic Freedom, announced last night that a petition decrying the University's decision to close classes as "a dangerous precedent" and calling upon the University to leave the decision to strike or not to strike to the individual had garnered five hundred and fifty signatures in a little over an hour and would be presented to University President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh this morning.

Hunter, who is head of the campus' Young Democrats and a former senator, had previously released a statement to Associated Press and United Press International calling the class cancellation "a perversion of everything the University pretends to be and every concept of a liberal education in a free society."

The reasoning behind the formation of the committee, according to the statement released yesterday, is that "the premise of the strike is contra-

dictory to its purport." According to Student Body President Krashna, since the President has made a serious mistake in Cambodia, classes should be suspended to discuss whether or not the President made a serious mistake in Cambodia...Having granted the premise there is no basis for discussion."

The statement also doubts the contention that the majority of the University agrees with Fr. Hesburgh's arguments on the war. It objects to the closing of classes because "It implies that the University *in toto* joins Hesburgh." This contends, Hunter, is dishonesty on the part of the Administration

The statement was released in behalf of the Committee for Academic Freedom.

Hunter further revealed that he, Dr. Emil T. Hoffman, and some people yet to be determined would speak before the Alumni Senate on Friday. "We will speak before the Senate whether classes are called off on Friday or not," Hunter said, "because we don't want the University to do anything like this again."

Hunter suggested the possibility of "non-violent demonstrations" in the Administration building if the Administration continued to close classes beyond the presently planned limits.

"I'd really like to see them invoke the fifteen-minute rule against us," Hunter commented. "They couldn't do it. How could they accuse us of disrupting the process of education or denying the rights of others when they had already disrupted the process of education and denied the rights of others?"



Lee Fort at Howard Park

Protest extended to SB factories

Notre Dame's third day of anti-war protests started early and slowly. Leafletting in factories in the South Bend area began in the early morning chill at 6:00 a.m. The focus in the factories was to encourage workers to join in the mass demonstration at Howard Park yesterday afternoon.

Shortly after 10:00 a.m. another group of students met in front of Washington Hall and then departed for shopping centers, downtown and some residential areas to seek signatures for Father Hesburgh's petition to President Nixon to end the war in Indo-China.

The scheduled teach-in on the main quad got off to a slow start. Some of the scheduled speakers began arriving shortly after 9:00 a.m., but few students attended.

Things began to pick up shortly after 10:30 when Rev.

David Burrel began a rap on the main quad. The crowd grew by ones and twos until it reached a size of nearly one hundred.

Then Rev. Ernest Bartell, chairman of the economics department, introduced South Bend Black Panther leader Pete Washington. The crowd grew and the discussion was shifted to the speakers rostrum at the corner of Alumni Hall.

Washington answered questions on the activities of the Black Panther party for a half hour and then Rev. John Walsh, Vice-President for Academic Affairs addressed the crowd. Most of the questions revolved around the role of the Board of Trustees in policy making decisions of the university.

Several other speakers, including Professor Peter Walsh and Professor James Massey addressed the crowd and answered questions before the 1:30 mass

War protesters denied permit

WASHINGTON (UPI)—At the administration's request a federal judge yesterday refused to issue a permit for a big antiwar protest in the White House Saturday, but demonstration organizers said they would mass there anyway and invite arrests.

Joseph Rauh Jr., an attorney for the demonstrators, stated, "There's going to be some real violence here this weekend unless a predicted 30,000 protesters are allowed to use Lafayette Square, just across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House."

"Don't come in here with threats of violence," replied U.S. District Judge George J. Hart Jr., "I'm tired of hearing threats of violence. There won't be any violence unless they (demonstrators) want violence."

At the Justice Department's request, Hart waived a requirement of 15 days notice for such assemblies be filed with District of Columbia authorities, and approved a permit for a rally at the Washington Monument grounds.

But he said, "It is entirely impossible to make provision for these people at Lafayette Square."

Assistant Attorney William D. Ruckelshaus told Hart the government thought "it is terribly important" that the demonstrators be given an opportunity "to express their dissent from the President or whatever else they have in mind in full view of the White House."

This, he said, could be accomplished from the monument grounds, less than a half mile south of the White House on the other side of the ellipse.

The Secret Service, said Ruckelshaus, did not believe the President could be adequately protected if the demonstration was held directly in front of the White House.

But the New Mobilization Committee immediately announced it would proceed with plans to assemble in Lafayette Square in violation of Hart's decision.

"We are coming to the White

House Saturday at 12 noon," declared Ron Young, project director of the coalition of antiwar groups. "We are coming...to the doorstep of Mr. Nixon's house."

6000 return

SAIGON (UPI) — The South Vietnamese high command announced today that 6,000 government infantrymen, rangers and armored units are returning to South Vietnam in the first withdrawal of Allied forces involved in the current Cambodian offensive.

The units were ordered pulled out of the southern portion of the Parrot's Beak area about 40 miles west of Saigon. Military sources said the withdrawal had been largely completed.

"The troops have successfully completed their mission which was to destroy Communist base camps and supply depots," an announcement of the South Vietnamese general staff said. By the move, Allied troops involved in operations in Cambodia were cut to less than 45,000 military sources said. It followed the start of three new drives into the neighboring country yesterday.

The withdrawal came after Communist troops in apparent retaliation against the Allied drives into their former sanctuaries in Cambodia slammed rockets into South Vietnam's former imperial capital of Hue, killing 12 Vietnamese and wounding 21.

Near the demilitarized zone yesterday U.S. forces suffered their highest losses in a single action in 20 months — 29 killed and 31 wounded.

The rocket attack on the northern city of Hue came as an armada of U.S. Navy patrol boats moved upriver into Cambodia to join fresh Allied troops who crossed the border on three new fronts yesterday in the war's biggest offensive.

Military spokesmen said one of the six foot long Russian made rockets exploded in a military hospital in Hue killing 11 Vietnamese and wounding 17. Two others impacted in a residential area, killing one civilian and wounding four. It was the first shelling attack on the nation's third largest city since Feb. 13.

Faculty endorses Fr. Hesburgh 217-134

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the Government Department led off the speakers in support of the resolution. He saw two basic points at issue — the validity of the points and the propriety of making a statement. With regard to the latter, he admitted that in the past he had urged faculty and students alike to avoid making the university a center of activism. However he feels that the university today is not like it was in the past. It is no longer a reflective, speculative, and contemplative place.

Restricting himself to the issue of the U.S. entry into Cambodia, Professor William T. Liu of the Sociology Department also saw reason for a yes vote. In his opinion, the main point is that America cannot win the war. He said that the Chinese communists proved the effectiveness of guerrilla warfare and that while the United States has the power to win by flattening South East Asia, the risk of self-destruction in nuclear war is too great.

For the final affirmative statement, the sponsors of the motion called upon Professor Houck of the Business Department. Citing previous similar cases when he defended "institutional neutrality," he asked "are the times critical enough for us to leave that pedestal of institutional neutrality?" Using the precedent set by the American Association of University Professors of which he is a member, he concluded that just as they issued a statement asking for withdrawal from Vietnam, so should the Notre Dame faculty.

Since some time remained, Theology professor William Storey also spoke to the assembly. He noted that he supported the students although he disagreed with some of them. He saw Fr. Hesburgh and the statement as well as the various talks of Congressman Lowenstein as offering a hope. He added that he believed in leadership and saw a new example of it in Fr. Hesburgh.

Professor Paul McLane of the English Department led the forces opposing the passage of the resolution and he called first upon Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer of the Government Department to present the "con" case. In his address he complained that too many people in the United States take the moral question of the war in Vietnam for granted.

This is shown, he thinks, by the fact that it comes up in discussions as immoral without even being discussed. He sees the Vietnam conflict as only one in

a long series of events—Greece, Berlin, Korea, and Lebanon preceding it. He feels that President Nixon's action has rescued the war from meaninglessness and that while every war is a cause for grief, this is not morally unjustifiable—we are "fighting for the interest of all of those who are unwilling to fall under Communist despotism."

Dr. Bernard Norling, Acting Chairman of the History Department, added that he felt that if President Nixon's action is successful, he will pick up congressional support, but if not, many Democratic Peace candidates will be elected in November. They would probably put curbs on the war, he added, which should please all who think like Neville Chamberlin did about Czechoslovakia "they are a far away people of which we know very little." This he maintained would please those who want to please themselves and take no risk for others.

Political Science Professor Alfons Beitzinger contended that although the faculty was competent to speak on academic matters (and then only after due deliberation), in matters such as war, their opinions were no better than those of any group of average citizens.

Of the many possible reasons motivating the motion on the floor, Dr. Beitzinger said that the only one he could understand was that of a question of great morality, but that he maintained is a question for the individual and not the corporate faculty.

Petula Clark
Tickets still
available
Friday May 8
8:30 PM

We apologize- But due to the prevailing situation we do not feel that a DUNES trip would be appropriate, therefore AMERICA is cancelling this Sunday's outing.

Kent State slayings to be investigated, disorders cause debate in Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI) - President Nixon yesterday ordered his White House staff to compile a thorough report on the Kent State University violence and to recommend ways to prevent campus disorders.

After meeting more than an hour with six Kent State students, Nixon instructed his assistant for domestic affairs, John Ehrlichman, to determine the cause of the Kent State rioting and to find ways to improve communications between stu-

dents and his own administration.

"The White House is not sitting here, nor is the President in total disregard or without concern for the frustrations many young people feel," Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told reporters.

Calls for Commission

Nixon acted as Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield was calling on the President to appoint a high level commission to investigate the Kent tragedy

and to recommend solutions to campus problems. He suggested the panel include former Chief Justice Earl Warren, John W. Gardner, former secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Sam Brown a leader of antiwar demonstrations.

At the same time Senator Stephen M. Young, Dem. Ohio introduced a resolution that would establish a special Senate committee to look into the four Kent deaths, which occurred

when Ohio National Guardsmen fired into a crowd of threatening students.

Young blamed what happened on "trigger happy National Guardsmen who shouldn't have been in the National Guard in the first place but got in there to evade the draft." Young called the guardsmen "high school graduates and high school drop-outs" and said the two top officers of the Ohio Guard should be fired.

But in the often sharp debate that occurred in the Senate, assistant GOP leader Robert P. Griffin of Michigan blamed student revolutionaries.

They are "much worse than bums," Griffin said. "They are dedicated revolutionaries who are trying their best to overthrow the government of the United States."

Ziegler said Nixon decided to meet with the Kent State students after learning from Rep. William Stanton, R. Ohio, that they had come to Washington to explain the causes of the demonstrations.

He said the students, meeting with Ehrlichman Tuesday and the President Wednesday, "discussed in great detail" the factors that led to the confrontations.

Nixon's decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia, Ziegler said, fueled some of the dissent, but was not a predominant factor. "Each of them made the point . . . that although Vietnam is one of the things that has led to student unrest, it was not the only thing," Ziegler said.

The students were Thomas Brunbach, 24, Mantua, Ohio; Richard Cutler, 23, Kent; Donald S. Grant, 22, Ridgewood, N.J.; R. Dean Powell, 24, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Donald G. Tretinik, 21, Wyckliffe, Ohio; and Samuel Trago, 24, North Hampton, Ohio.

Ziegler said the six were not active in the demonstrations. "They were simply students deeply concerned with what happened on their campus, who got into their car and drove to Washington to present their points of view," he said.

Protests rocking campuses

By United Press International - Purdue University students staged a peaceful march and fire damaged an ROTC building at DePauw University yesterday as student protests continued on Indiana campuses against the Cambodian policy and the student slayings at Kent State University.

An antique dealer described as a non-student set himself afire at Wabash College in Crawfordsville, but his apparent suicide effort was described as "personal" and not part of the protests.

About 300 Purdue students launched a protest march to the downtown area of West Lafayette, in a demonstration aimed at the school's administration, the Kent State slayings and the Southeast Asia events.

The administration was criticized for not having acted on three previous demands made by various student groups in which authorities were asked to issue a policy statement on Southeast Asia, condemning the Nixon Administration; halt all ROTC programs and halt all classified military research on the campus.

The marchers dwindled to about 85 when they arrived in the village shopping area and were confronted by police.

Given Airtimes

Goodell agrees with Hesburgh

Senator Charles Goodell (Rep, N.Y.) yesterday sent Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame a telegram stating that he joined Hesburgh "in hard opposition to extension and expansion of an

Williams denies class cancellation

Professor George Williams, Visiting Assistant Professor of Government and International Relations, yesterday denied a report that he cancelled his classes for the rest of the semester.

The story appeared on the second page of the newly-born *Notre Dame Daily Striker* announcing that "the student strike received a large boost" when Dr. Williams cancelled the classes on Tuesday night.

The story also stated that all students in his courses who presently have A or B averages would receive an A for a final grade. All other students would receive a B.

In a telephone conversation, Williams said the report was "lies" and "distortions". He did not specifically refer to the article in the *Striker*, but he denied cancelling classes.

The students agreed to disperse and return to the campus quietly when they were offered a half hour of time by Chuck Weis, news director of Lafayette radio station WASK to air their grievances.

The program was taped in the street for later rebroadcast and the students returned to the campus peacefully. Lafayette's other station, WAZY, also taped the program for later use.

At least 25 Purdue students were informed they would have to stand trial before a commission consisting of a faculty member, a student and an administration official as suspects in disrupting a university function.

The students were charged with disrupting ROTC award presentation ceremonies Friday night at the armory. A university officer said they shouted and chanted as they marched through the ranks of the cadets.

More students could be implicated by the investigation which was continued. Bob Rose, a senior from Elkhart, was arrested on assault and battery charges stemming from the incident. He was freed on \$500 bond.

The fire at DePauw University in Greencastle was the second one in the Air Force building in

immoral war in Southeast Asia" and that he shared "your horror of the wanton killings that took place yesterday at Kent State."

Goodell also echoed Hesburgh's warning Monday against violence on campus saying that "If the issue becomes violence or order in this country, the attention of the people will be diverted from this escalating and catastrophic war."

Goodell also said that he was getting "significant support" for his proposal that "Congress exercise its independent responsibility to cut off all funds and require all American military personnel to be withdrawn forthwith from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia."

He urged Hesburgh to support that effort in every peaceable way available.

In conclusions, Goodell said, "I share your bitterness and frustration. But we who oppose this evil war will have to act with the restraint needed to make sure that the government and the national guard cannot further indulge in violence and repression.

five days. The blaze broke out about 4:30 a.m. Damage estimates were not known, but in Friday's fire the estimates were set at about \$10,000. Arson was suspected in the earlier fire and was considered in the later one.

A man identified as Rex Vice, 27, of Parkersburg, poured a can of gasoline over himself on the campus of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, then sat down in a ritualistic manner with his legs crossed and ignited himself with a cigaret lighter.

Flames Doused

Students and faculty members rushed to him and extinguished the flames. He was first listed in critical condition in an Indianapolis hospital with burns over more than 90 per cent of his body.

Crawfordsville police said the incident had nothing to do with recent activity in which students protested the Kent State incident and U.S. intervention in Cambodia.

The all male student body at Wabash voted Tuesday to go on strike until Saturday in protest against the Cambodia and Kent State events. The faculty agreed to support the strike.

Rallies are Peaceful

Peaceful rallies also were observed by the Herron Arts School at both Indianapolis and Greencastle campuses. Students wore black arm bands and said they would conduct a vigil in memory of the slain Kent State students in front of the school's museum in Indianapolis on an around the clock basis through Sunday.

St. Joseph College also was the scene of a strike Wednesday. About 500 students marched from the campus to downtown Rensselaer as part of their demonstration.

A rally attended by an estimated 3,000 Indiana University students at Bloomington, backed a teach in for Thursday. Classes, however, were not to be closed down.

The Edison School in Hammond, was the scene of a walkout of about 25 black students who were angered over the distribution in the city of Ku Klux Klan literature. The three page mimeographed pamphlet with a Morresville, Ind., return address, was distributed by outside agitators, Hammond police said.

School officials said the walkout was peaceful and they described the literature as degrading to Negroes.

March successful; rally poor

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The policy of this rally was to open the microphone to anyone who desired to use it. Student leaders were disappointed, however, in the calibre of some of the speeches that were given.

Krashtra stated, "I thought the rally was poor. The march was very good, however, not only because of the great number of people involved, but because it was done safely and efficiently."

He also said that he does not believe the problem can be pinpointed to the speeches themselves, and that those involved in the strike must work closer together to carry it out effectively.

Student Body Vice President Mark Winings stated, "I'm very dismayed by the calibre of the speeches at the rally, with the exception of Massey and Storey. I considered it meaningless rhetoric that detracted from our primary objective, that being the stopping of the war in Southeast Asia."

"I feel that the speeches of some which tried to incorporate every evil of society into our strike, hinders any solid effort which might come forth from our University," he added.

Academic Commissioner Jim Metzger stated, "The rally was disappointing in that so many people turned out to hear such demagogery and cliché ridden speeches."

Krashtra, Winings and Metzger, however, were optimistic about the future of the strike.

Krashtra stated, "We are going to try to congeal things around a common denominator in the direction we want the strike to

go. We will attempt to find the most effective means and voice in withdrawing the troops from Vietnam.

"I think that some positive course of action can be arrived at in the following days. It's to that end which we in student government are going to work," Winings said.

Metzger stated, "I think the strike is now ready to determine positive action, something that was not proposed at the rally, something that must now be determined if we are to continue the strike. This is what we will do tonight."

"At the march and rally at Leaper Park, we hope to have fewer ego trips in front of the microphone and more concrete proposals for action. In addition, leafletting will continue, canvassing will be initiated, people will be going to Washington, and we will begin to negotiate those ideas which come out of the general assembly Thursday night," Metzger added.

SMC strike talk

A general meeting of the faculty and students of St. Mary's to discuss the strike will be held in SMC's Carroll Hall at 1 p.m. today.

Karen Weller, working at the new SMC Strike Headquarters in the Coffeehouse, emphasized that "this is not a meeting of strikers, but a meeting of the members of the community to discuss the issue of the strike."

The strikers will be there, she said, to explain their stand to interested persons. All students, faculty, and administrators are encouraged to attend.

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THE OBSERVER

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DAVID C. BACH, Editor

GAETANO M. De SAPIO, Publisher

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Letter

Tonight is only Wednesday night, but you can see it coming already. Friday will dawn and there will be a few holdouts, but in general, we will be back to "business as usual" here at Notre Dame. Nothing will have changed much in Cambodia, Vietnam, South Bend, or on campus. What will have happened however is that our rage, fear, and confusion over Nixon's move last Thursday will have been expressed and dissipated. Our heated discussions and impassioned speeches will have relieved our internal conflicts. Sadly, our activities of the last few days will be revealed for what they were: simply a communal scratching of an irritating mental and moral itch, something quite different from what our personal and national situation calls for.

At this late date, our naivete is inexcusable. Do we really believe that the fundamental changes we seek can be wrought by two days outbursts and late night debates? Who has deceived us into thinking that the goals we seek can be achieved without a day-to-day engagement that puts personal convenience at the bottom of the list of priorities? Was the strike the most effective action we could think of—or was it the easiest? The men whose names we have invoked would laugh at us. How could Gandhi, Guevara, King, Jefferson, etc. take our brand of "revolutionary commitment" seriously?

Until we understand the depth of the demand made on us by our vision, all our strikes, protests, marches, and speeches will be nothing more than a grandiose method of relieving our own problems. Meanwhile, the tanks will keep rolling, the bombs keep falling, and our brothers keep dying.

Sincerely,

Jon Nilson

Theology Dept.

Ed. note—go to the student assembly tonight and extend your commitment.

Dave Lammers

The Sanctuaries

The past few days have intensified the question that has been in the minds of many of us for some time: "Can I serve in the military while the nation is fighting an immoral war?" That agonizing question has forced us to consider the consequences of resistance to the draft, leaving the country for Canada, or applying for conscientious objection. For the men that are not total pacifists, total conscientious objection is impossible, and selective conscientious objection does not exist in the United States. The consequences of leaving for Canada or going to prison bring on a sense of aloneness and apprehension, because the consequences of those actions are considerable.

On Monday, Father Hesburgh took a stand, he aligned himself with men that have judged the Viet Nam war immoral and unjust, and he did so publicly. That is commendable, and now the question arises as to what Father Hesburgh's action will be. He has taken a moral stand similar to many students, but the day-to-day consequences of his moral stand are not the same as ours.

What could be a response of Father Hesburgh and the faculty to our present dilemma? How can the community create a situation so that a person would not have to make his decision alone and would not bear the consequences of that decision alone? Alone, I am nothing; I have little power to make my voice heard, I have little ability to stand before the might of the state, I have little ability to protect my moral stance against the courts and prison and the prospect of no job. Together with Father Hesburgh and the administrators, together with the faculty, students that resist the Vietnam war have at least a chance.

How could a sanctuary be created? What would a sanctuary be?

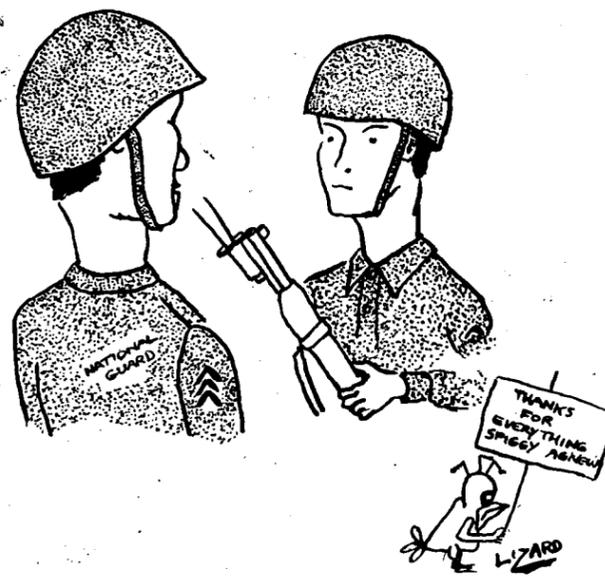
First, the university would never officially become a haven for resisters and the administrators would never allocate funds to feed, house, and give legal assistance to, several hundred men committed to non-participation in the war. But individual administrators that are committed to helping students could give their individual assistance, and in the case of Father Hesburgh this could be immense. Perhaps one of the dormitories could be used; perhaps jobs on campus could be provided. Faculty that have law degrees could give free legal assistance to men that challenge the constitutionality of the CO law or the constitutionality of the present war. Perhaps faculty members would join with the students to the extent that they would stand with them before the punishment of the state.

Student government could play an enormous role. A referendum to the student body could allow part of the \$96,000 that student government has to be spent on the costs of protecting the members in the sanctuary. Other means for students raising the funds are available.

The sanctuary would be voluntary, it would allow older men to contribute their time, their knowledge, their moral support, and perhaps their money to a group of students resisting what they have judged to be an immoral and unjust war. It is a means for Father Hesburgh to take a concrete action as an individual, a means for him to respond as an individual to the moral dilemma that many of his students are going to face alone unless the community acts.

One suggestion that I would offer is that Professor Charles McCarthy, who has a law degree and is looking for a job next year, be employed by Student Government to act as legal advisor and general coordinator of the proposed sanctuary.

The community must stand together now, or we will be picked off individually. The senior members of the community could voluntarily contribute their services and support. We have joined together for marches, fasts, and rallies, but these things will soon pass, and men will be left alone and vulnerable unless we act together to create a sanctuary.



Of course it's OK to open fire... ...Didn't the Vice President say these punks were no good!

Glen Corso

Despair

The Soft Parade

In his stirring speech the other night, Representative Allard Lowenstein spoke of the need for a change. He cried out against what he rightly considered idiotic budget priorities. He argued against giving the military a *carte blanche* authorization, while seriously undercutting the monies for domestic proposals. He also decried the obvious hypocrisy that is rife in our legislature — domestic funds are decried as inflationary while most military funds are passed without a whimper of protest.

However it is pointless to list what I agreed with Mr. Lowenstein about. Those who know me, must realize that I emphatically reject the type of foreign policy that Mr. Lowenstein advocates. However that is not what I want to talk about.

Mr. Lowenstein mentioned the despair that young people feel. Much as I hate being lumped under that all inclusive title — young people — I would have to agree with him. I, along with many other young people feel an ever deepening despair. The reasons for my despair are radically different from those which cause this feeling in others.

Lowenstein said he didn't feel the despair that young people did. In the sense he meant I agree with him. As far as the solution of the various problems the country faces, I am optimistic. I have little doubt that the present order of things can be changed for the better and I think that people are starting to realize that they can work for change — now and effect it soon.

The type of despair that I experience will never be able to be changed by the actions of an Allard Lowenstein, since people like him are the cause of it. I honestly feel that once my generation assumes the reins of power, it will signal the beginning of the end of the United States as a sovereign nation. I, quite frankly, have no faith whatsoever in my generation. Perhaps I am being excessively pessimistic. Yet looking at the events of the past few days where large numbers of students have turned to violence because their demands have been thwarted, I shudder for our nation. We are as Dave Krishna put it the leaders of tomorrow. Yet what type of leaders will we become?

Will we be the type of people that substitute emotion, for reason or irrationality for logic? I think so. We seem all too ready to accept statements as facts, without questioning them as long as they come from people who agree with us. We readily reject the statements of people that don't agree with us with arrogance, because of our stubborn pride. We refuse to accept the fact that many things that people do are not done with devious motives in mind. We seek to negate or circumvent laws that we don't agree with. We grow frustrated when the government doesn't instantly respond to our wishes and turn to mob action and violence in attempts to intimidate existing bodies into following the course of action dictated by the strident voices among us. In our blindness we venerate individuals, who in an earlier day would have been branded for what they were common criminals because they espouse the same ideals many of us hold.

The attitude underlying the philosophy held by many students today is pockmarked with naivete. We crow about immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, without even bothering to think about the consequences. We crow about how it is good that this country is undergoing a near defeat in southeast Asia without bothering to face up to the painful fact that the strength of America is the only thing that blocks the Russians, Chinese and Cubans from extending either direct or indirect influence over great areas of the world. If we are seriously weakened, by having any communist nation carving out a greater sphere of influence, it will not only hurt us, but the rest of the non-communist world as well. Yet I realize this view is not in vogue today, so I shall rest my argument.

I wish I could extend as optimistic a feeling as was exhibited by one of the greatest Americans recently when he said "I know that my redeemer liveth." For our generation I fear there will be none.

Niemeyer on Cambodia

Yesterday, Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, a professor in the Government department at Notre Dame, was interviewed by *Observer* News Editor Steve Hoffman. Dr. Niemeyer, who received his doctorate from Kiel University in Germany, teaches courses in Political Theory and Communist ideology.

Observer: Much of the uproar of the past few days has been based upon the assertion that President Nixon's decision to extend U.S. military forces into Cambodia is a usurpation of Congressional power. Is this a valid complaint?

Niemeyer: First of all, let me say that there has been no declaration of war in this case. If there was one, against whom would it be directed? Since the National Liberation Front and the Viet Cong are not legitimate governments, war could not be declared against them. The situation resembles Chinese intervention in Korea, when Peking never saw fit to declare war. Further, Congress has gone along with the war for several years. Its argument now comes too late.

Observer: In your opinion, what factor or factors have provoked such unflinching rejection of Administration foreign policy, especially on college campuses?

Niemeyer: I interpret this as a general revolutionary attitude against all society. As a rejection of society as a whole, it follows that this feeling would also be directed against what the society does outside its borders. The rejection of Administration policy is symptomatic of far deeper causes of discontent, which can be identified as vacant dreams of a perfect society free of wars, evil and social ills.

Observer: What effect do you feel the President's action will have upon the current process of Vietnamization?

Niemeyer: I foresee a favorable, a decidedly favorable effect on the process of Vietnamization. The South Vietnamese have responded with a great deal of spirit to the President's confidence in Vietnamization, and I fail to see that this process will be greatly altered by his action.

Observer: In a larger sense, how do you conceive of the position of United States in the world? Have we misjudged our priorities?

Niemeyer: No, I don't believe that we are guilty of misjudgement. Within the system of alliances in operation throughout the world, we are the kingpins.



Professor Gerhart Niemeyer

There can be no getting away from this fact. Nor is there any country capable of replacing us in this role. Other countries would surely collapse under the force of communism if we were to abdicate our responsibility.

Observer: Student discontent with the Cambodia situation has evoked denunciation and feverish protest on several college campuses. Do you believe that the current strikes in effect here and elsewhere are wellfounded?

Niemeyer: No, I must maintain that these protests are not well-founded. President Nixon's decision concerning Cambodia is a prudential one. Those who disagree would apparently have made a different decision. In my mind, no protest is called for. Disagreements in the realm of prudence may occur at any time. Clearly the President is not to be denounced as a criminal for making what he believes to be a wise and prudent decision.

Observer: How do you interpret the strategy behind the President's move? Do you agree with this strategy?

Niemeyer: I understand the strategy to be one of making sure, by paralyzing North Vietnamese supply routes, that no catastrophe befalls the American troops as they leave. The idea is to prevent the whole

house from falling down as we walk out the door. Five years of effort must not be allowed to go in vain. I agree with this strategy.

Observer: President Nixon has informed Congress that U.S. intervention in Cambodia will not be prolonged one, but one that will fulfill itself within six to eight weeks. Do you feel that, in actuality, he has committed the U.S. to Cambodia for an indefinite period of time?

Niemeyer: No, I don't believe so. However, I cannot agree with the limitations the President has fixed. I feel it to be impossible and foolish to set such dates. It appears that the pressure of criticism has imposed these limits. While I believe that we will not stay any longer, I fear that we may move out and leave the job unfinished. I'm keeping my fingers crossed that these fears won't be justified.

Observer: Do you believe that the United States will go to any lengths necessary to solidify the present Lon Nol regime in Cambodia?

Niemeyer: I fail to see any such attempt in the President's strategy. Intervention in a civil struggle in Cambodia is not the meaning of his move.

Observer: How do you assess the effects of the current demonstrations as potentially capable of dividing the country? Do you feel that the people involved in these demonstrations actually comprehend the gravity of these effects?

Niemeyer: I believe that the divisive effects of the past few days will be very strong. To illustrate, I would point to Rhodes' defeat in Ohio in the aftermath of Kent State. (Governor James Rhodes was defeated by Congressman Robert Taft in Tuesday's Senatorial primary in Ohio.) Such a drop in the vote for Rhodes, who ordered the troops onto the Kent State campus, seems to point to an increasing division within the country. As to whether people truly comprehend the potential divisiveness of these demonstrations, I would guess that they would not, even though I can't say for certain what goes on in another person's mind.

Observer: Assuming that President Nixon fails to achieve his intended objectives in Cambodia, do you believe that the people of this country will turn from him?

Niemeyer: If this action turns out to be failure, it will be quite disastrous for the Administration. The consequences will indeed be grave for its future.

Youngbloods Revisited

Just who in hell are the Youngbloods, anyway?

Somebody asked me that once, which is a really good thing to ask a Youngbloods freak. Youngbloods freaks are, you see, much like Tom Rush freaks, Tommy Flanders freaks and Dave Von Ronk freaks. They love to be asked who the object of their particular freakiness is, because that tells them (us) that you don't really know anything about this particular ~~group~~ or group, which is very pleasing to their (our) ears. Few pleasures in life compare with the feeling of sheer ecstacy one can achieve by standing in a group of people and praising the talents of the Electric Doorknob (who are they? Exactly!) while categorically denouncing the likes of Led Zeppelin and Janis Joplin and other popular (disgust) artists.

Anyway, who the Youngbloods are are (is?) undoubtedly (he said without reservation) one of the best American rock groups ever, like one of the three or four best. Also, who they are (or who a lot of them are, anyway) is Jesse Colin Young. Jesse Colin Young is the Youngbloods, which is not to say that there aren't other Youngbloods, but just that they wouldn't be the Youngbloods without Jesse Colin Young.

(END OF SEMI, BEGINNING OF REVIEW)

There's a new album on Mercury (SR-61273) called *Two Trips With Jesse Colin Young*. It's one of those new things made up of old things, like "The Early Youngbloods," or something like that, if you must. Unlike many new releases of old tapes (... "Improvising, jamming, squeezing and shaping a musical thing which lasted for twenty minutes and

finally broke into *The Pusher* (big deal), this one has some very good stuff in it.

The first side consists of five Youngbloods tracks that never got released before. The material isn't quite up to the stuff on the *real* Youngbloods albums, but the performance and sound are fine. Four of the five tunes are written by Young; the other by Jerry Corbitt. It's regular Youngbloods stuff—traditional, simple and beautiful, the kind of stuff that most anyone should be able to do well, except that not too many people can, and certainly no one can do it like the Youngbloods. The sounds that the Youngbloods make with guitars and pianos and drums are the kind of sounds that *should* be made with guitars and pianos and drums: just kind of real nice and perfect (well look, nobody here understands all that technical crap anyway, right?). With Young on the vocals—more later—everything comes out real good.

Side two of the album is six cuts from Young's second solo album on Mercury ('64 or '65) *Young Blood*. This is where it really gets good. Most of it is Young accompanying himself on guitar with John Sebastian (who else) on harp and Peter Childs (I don't know either, but there's his name right next to Sebastian's) on dobro. I guess that this is where we find out some stuff about Jesse Colin Young.

Whether Young has written the song or not, it is always simple, straightforward and fantastic. His guitar work is absolutely un-sensational and absolutely perfect; great rhythm and tremendous sound. His singing—well God, that voice!—is so nice, so tasteful. Somehow he manages to mix up the traditions of rural blues, folk and early (like Elvis) rock into this beautiful style that never stretches beyond its reach

and always seems to fit the song perfectly. Like who else could have sung "Get Together" like that. Lots of people tried, but well, nobody quite makes it like Young does.

Young shows about as much versatility as I guess you can expect from an artist with a distinctive style. He has a song called "Summer Rain", very similar to the Youngbloods' "Sunlight," that characterizes the kind of soft, pretty melody that he is so good at. "Walkin' off the Blues" is a simple, happy, soft-shoe type thing that contrasts nicely with the last cut on the album, *Lullabye*. *Lullabye* is that real nice thing with the vibes for the harmonics on Tom Rush's latest album; Young wrote it. Probably the best thing on the disc is Young's version of "Brother Can You Spare A Dime", which is dynamite material to begin with, and his interpretation makes it sound like it was written just for him.

If you haven't gotten the point yet, one of the nicest things about what Young and the Youngbloods do is their simple and unpretentious manner. What they're out to do is make music that's nice to listen to.

(Jesse Colin Young)

"Then in the morning when you rub your sleepy eyes

We'll go catch ourselves some old catfish down by the riverside

Hushabye my baby

Hushabye my darling child

'Cause you can tell, you know darn well

Your daddy wouldn't lie to you"

(David Crosby)

"...but don't, no don't try to get yourself elected

If you do you'd better cut your hair"

Yeah, right.

A review by

Mike Lenehan

McCarthy blasts war, proposes ND sanctuary

Father James Riehle, Dean of Students, and Professor Charles McCarthy, Director of the Program for Nonviolence, discussed at Howard Hall last night the current strike and our country's activity in Indochina.

"Personally I was against the strike because I was quite satisfied with the moratorium in October," Father Riehle began. He noted that, in spite of what President Nixon had said, the autumn activities did influence his policy.

"At any rate, I'm quite happy with the way the strike's been going," Riehle continued. His only concern was that some students object to having classes called off. In fact, he said six students have already seen him about getting their money back for the missed day.

Professor McCarthy also has reservations about the strike. "I don't know if it's a good idea. I'm hardpressed to see that it's accomplishing anything," he said.

In emphasizing detrimental

GP students, profs draft series of ideas

The following statement was released to *The Observer* last night.

On the night of May 5th and the morning of May 6th, a group of General Program majors and profs got together with a few other concerned students to discuss the situation of our country and this University on strike.

Tired of the rhetoric that only breeds disorder and arouses tempers to irrational anger and disgust, we decided that for the strike to be effective, we must come up with some concrete ideas that will supply political leverage in crucial areas.

We would like to share these ideas with our larger community.

We are committed to the sanctuary of a University that promotes and maintains the free discussion of ideas, as well as the employment of rationality and human compassion in all her dealings.

We feel that our first objective is to preserve this University and her community of dialogue.

We urge the students of Notre Dame and St. Mary's to share our food with the people in

aspects of the strike McCarthy noted, "There is at Notre Dame an ultra-left ready to capitalize on action and confrontation. A few people can catalyze disastrous action."

McCarthy devoted the remainder of his remarks to the war itself. "The question you have to ask yourself is 'Is it a just war?'" he said.

He went on to enumerate the standards by which a Christian can determine whether or not a war is just. He maintained that it must be justly instituted, have a just cause, and utilize just means. McCarthy emphasized that a war must be all three to be considered just.

In applying the first standard—that a war must be justly instituted—to the war in Vietnam, McCarthy noted that Congress has yet to officially declare war. He added that the Tonkin Resolution, which was authorized most of our action in the war, was procured via President Johnson's lies to Congress.

McCarthy then skipped to the

South Bend who are hungry and cannot afford food of their own.

We urge the contacting of the National Students Association to support and back an economic boycott of all luxuries: records, movies, cosmetics, liquor, etc.

We pledge our co-operation with the NSA in their nationwide effort to urge people to withdraw their checking and saving accounts on Monday, May 11, 1970.

We wish to provide the means of a dialogue with the South Bend Community, with her business, religious, student, and labor leaders. This could be in the form of discussion by invitation to their places of activity. The discussion leaders could be drawn from the list of faculty members who expressed a willingness to do such work at the faculty senate meeting yesterday.

We urge that all students from ND and SMC go into South Bend tomorrow in pairs and gently approach the townspeople to sign the Hesburgh petition.

We urge that a group of students prepare a rationale and approach the heads of the South

third standard, that a war must utilize just means. He said, "There comes a time when the means being used against evil are more evil than the evil against which it is being directed."

In applying this standard to Vietnam, McCarthy referred to a speech by Robert Kennedy that said the United States is directly responsible for 300,000 civilian deaths in Indochina. McCarthy recognized this number of deaths as an indication of unjust methods being used.

"If the war is not just and if you are a Catholic, you cannot participate in the war because to do so would be murder," McCarthy affirmed.

When questioned about the reaction Notre Dame students can have to the war, McCarthy said, "It is very possible for us to set up at Notre Dame a sanctuary where we can stand together and co-operate together." Such a sanctuary would provide students with a unified effort to resist induction into the armed services, McCarthy contended

Bend Police Department, the St. Joseph's Sheriff's Department, and the local chapter of the National Guard.

We urge all the students of this community to get on the typewriter and write letters to the large TV networks, NBC and CBS and ABC explaining why they are striking and why they are dissatisfied with the situation in Indo-China. These letters could also be written to the South Bend Tribune.

We urge the centralization of strike news on campus. We also urge the *Observer* to print up copies of Allard Lowenstein's speech as well as information for resisting tax laws and the telephone tax which supports the war.

We urge WNDU to invite professors to speak on the air and share their expertise with the community.

We suggest that for those who wish to slow down the workings of their local draft board to send any and all materials to them. They are required by LAW to put everything one sends on file. Be sure that you state that the materials are pertinent to your beliefs. Also we urge all students to get pictures of death and destruction to their Congressmen, and Senators and Draft Boards.

We suggest that the Administration of Notre Dame and St. Mary's give academic credit for the rest of the semester to any student who has secured a job in his or her community that will in any way contribute to stopping the war in Viet Nam or Cambodia.

We urge that these same administrations act now in calling two weeks off next semester in order that students may work in local elections.

We urge all parents to send telegrams to their Senators and Congressmen asking them to support the bills by McCloskey and Lowenstein as well as the one authored by Charles Goodell.

We solemnly urge all students from this day forward to refer to the former Grace Hall as the Kent Memorial Tower in honor of the four students who died at Kent State University.



Marchers view of South Bend

Cambodia invaded

SAIGON (UPI)—An armada of U.S. Navy patrol boats moved upriver into Cambodia yesterday to join thousands of fresh Allied troops who crossed the border on three new fronts in the war's biggest offensive. But inside South Vietnam a furious North Vietnamese attack killed 29 Americans and wounded 31. By nightfall yesterday, an estimated 50,000 U.S. and South Vietnamese troops were operating inside Cambodia in seven areas from the upper Mekong Delta to the central highlands. Front line reports said American tanks and aircraft strikes that included napalm drops against Communist defenders destroyed the town of Snoul inside Cambodia on Tuesday. UPI correspondent Leon Daniel reported some of the GI's looted goods from deserted shops Wednesday as they swept through the town of 10,000 in the heart of rubber plantation country.

Join Offensive

Three more Allied columns struck into Cambodia Wednesday and at least 50 U.S. Navy river patrol boats — heavily armed 50 foot craft — joined the offensive by moving into Cambodia along the Kham Spean River 65 miles northwest of Saigon. Each vessel carried a crew of four to six sailors.

The Navy vessels came under fire less than two miles after they crossed the border but there were no immediate reports of casualties, UPI correspondent Robert Kaylor reported. It was the first U.S. Navy commitment to the Cambodian campaign.

Kaylor reported that at least 43 Communists and four Americans were killed in the first hours of one of Wednesday's new sweeps — made by a brigade sized task force of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division into the Dog's Head sector 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

Two of the Americans were killed when U.S. artillery shells fell short of their target in the initial stages of the operation called "Bold Lancer."

But in South Vietnam, Communist forces operating 16 miles below the Demilitarized Zone border DMZ early Wednesday attacked an Allied paratroop artillery base and inflicted nearly as many casualties as the Americans have suffered in a week of fighting inside Cambodia U.S. spokesmen said.

U.S. Casualties

The assault on First Support Base "Henderson" in Quang Tri province killed at least 29 men of the 101st U.S. Airborne Division and wounded 31 others. The losses were among the heaviest taken by a U.S. unit in a single action in South Vietnam in at least 20 months.

Allied reports said the fighting in Cambodia over the past week by a combined U.S. South Vietnamese offensive has killed about 2,800 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops, while American casualties on the drive have been at least 30 killed and 70 wounded.

On still another front, Cambodian armored units rolled south from the capital of Phnom Penh on both sides of the Mekong River Wednesday toward a Vietnamese Communist stronghold at Neak Leung, a ferry crossing and potential Communist escape route

Electoral activists to meet in Walsh

A meeting of St. Mary's and Notre Dame students concerned with electoral activity to halt the war will be held in the basement of Walsh Hall, Sunday, May 10, at 11 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and formulate ways of aiding the re-election of anti-war candidates in the nation and particularly in Indiana.

The meeting is open to all students. Those who are residents of Indiana or plan to spend either the summer or next year in the state are especially encouraged to attend.

Senator Vance Hartke, a Democrat from Indiana was one of the earliest critics of the war and has consistently opposed expansion of the war, the military-industrial complex and military influence in foreign policy decisions. The Senator is up for re-election this fall and reportedly faces stiff opposition due to his liberal voting record.

Richard Fatime, a member of Senator Hartke's Washington staff, will be on hand to answer questions concerning student aid in the Senator's re-election. Fatime stated that "both the Senator and his staff consider this election crucial for not only the Senator himself, but for all anti-war candidates and the future of the student peace movement."



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Student Rates

Leaders to accentuate action plans

(continued from page 1)

provide a forum for all campus special interest groups which have materialized around the strike (e.g. Abolish ROTC, Campus Workers, Racism, Sexism, Sanctuary, etc.)

With regard to the first measure, Krashna scored an extensive canvassing project initiated by Fred Dedrick for South Bend signatures approving of Hesburgh's declaration.

Dedrick has announced involvement of at least 300 students

coordinated to canvas the entire city. Dedrick urged Krashna to extend the strike to accommodate what he feels may terminate in positive electoral results.

Krashna in a statement released to the press at midnight last night stressed concern for lesser issues of the strike, but hoped that they would not interfere with the strike meeting on Thursday.

"It is essential," Krashna said, "that the meeting be directed to the one proposal which we have

formulated tonight. All other issues would be given forum at open meetings next week."

Procedure for the meeting Thursday entails a presentation of the proposal and a half hour of floor questions with individual speakers limited to two minutes. Subsequent to the debates, Hall Presidents and the Off-Campus representatives will caucus with their respective constituencies present at the meeting to determine the consensus of their halls. After 45 minutes of caucusing, Hall Presidents will present a head count of those present for or against the resolution. The meeting will then be adjourned.

The new strike administration advised by faculty and student opinion is orientated to providing new focus on the Indo-China

offensive which the former committee had lost in an attempt to provide expression for all campus special interest groups.

Krashna was particularly concerned about the confusion experienced at the Howard Park Rally Wednesday afternoon. "We have formulated an agenda

for the strike meeting Thursday so that we may avoid future inefficiency," he said.

The Agenda Committee will meet at 12:00 noon in closed session in the SBP office to determine the nature and direction of any future activity.

Fr. Burrell speaks

(continued from page 1)

Mandella" and "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?"

Burrell expressed the "utter importance and necessity of what we have done," and although our actions have "frightened us all" we cannot look back.

"We have been invited to take a step that will change our lives..." he said. He cautioned against the feeling that "the world is a bag of problems for which there are immediate solutions." Burrell thought that this attitude leads towards violence and rash actions.

We should be willing to take the long journey and not a "trip," Burrell warned, and he told the audience that the spirit exists among the students for that journey towards change. The change may make "life look vastly different five years from now."

"We do not have to worry about the people who took off for the dunes or went home... What we have done the past few days is important," he said. "Our spirit is responsible to the spirits of all our brothers."

This spirit does not let us ask "What should I do?" but rather "Where am I, on a journey or a trip?" Burrell said.

Students launch letter campaign to home papers

Last evening, a group of Notre Dame students met in the hope of implementing recent campus activities protesting the President's decision to invade Cambodia. Among other things, they decided to launch an immediate letter-writing campaign aimed at home town newspapers.

It is their hope that such an effort would broaden support and awareness of the University's stance against President Nixon's action. The influence of Father Hesburgh's statement along with the Notre Dame community's support of it, they feel, should prove to be a valuable means of influencing the general public's attitude on Cambodia.

Dan Oberst, a Notre Dame senior and the organizer of the campaign, said that it is his hope that students will also take part in a letter-writing campaign directed at their respective Senators and Representatives in Congress.

All Notre Dame and SMC students are urged to take part in this campaign for they consider it a unique opportunity to go outside of the confines of the University.

Any ND student interested in becoming involved in this project should contact Dan immediately at 1104 Flanner (phone: 1528). St. Mary's students should contact Barb Newton at 4562.

Nixon's disregard blasted by Hickel

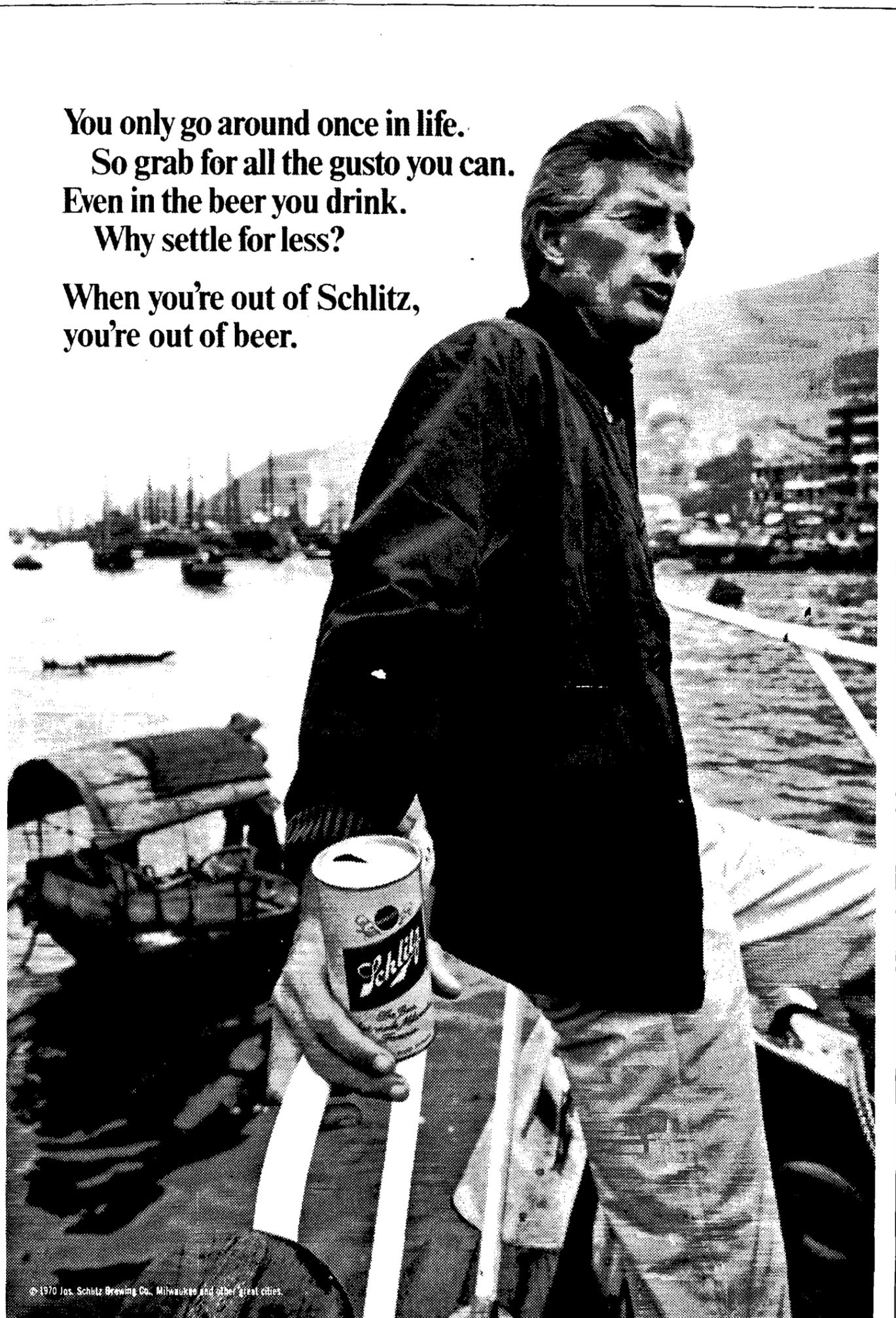
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel criticized the administration's alleged disregard for youthful protest yesterday. In a letter to President Nixon he warned the American revolution resulted from unheeded protests.

The White House confirmed that it had received the letter, signed "Faithfully yours, Wally," but Press Secretary Ronald

L. Ziegler said the President had not yet seen it.

"Certainly there is no lack of concern or focus of attention on the part of the administration," Ziegler said.

"Addressed either politically or philosophically, I believe we are in error if we set out consciously to alienate those who could be our friends," Hickel said.



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Crew-more than just strong arms

by Bruce Kennedy
Observer Sports Writer

When guys are shelling out 80 bucks a piece just to get to and from races, you know they're not just "messaging around." The members of the Rowing Club are not receiving fame or prizes for their sacrifice of time, energy, and money, but are finding only personal and collective satisfaction.

The club receives a \$500 contribution from the University but since expenses are much more, the members are frequent-

ly reaching into their own pockets to keep the club going. And beside the financial strain, the crew has also spent time every night out at St. Joseph's River working hard and practicing to have a successful crew.

The crew closes the 1970 season this weekend against 26 small colleges in Philadelphia's Dad Vail Tournament. Though the three teams, varsity, JV, and No. 3 have combined for a 6-14 slate, the record is not really accurate in showing the team's success and improvement over a

six year period.

After a 50 year layoff, the Rowing Club was refounded in 1965. Due to inexperience, the crew failed to win any races in its first two years. But in 1969 the varsity had a successful season with a 4-1 mark. This year, the team's won-lost success was hampered by some very close calls and unfortunate accidents.

So what are necessary requirements for a good crewman? What skills must he have or develop in order to work individually and collectively to win a race?

A good crewman needs strength throughout his body, not just in his arms. The shoulders are extremely important, and the wrists must be strong for flipping the oars. Much of the drive is supplied by the legs, braced against the boat floor.

Coordination is vital, for not only should all eight oars push simultaneously, but they must

enter and exit the water cleanly and precisely, without any individual deviation.

It would seem that the guys just get out there and row as hard as they can; however, over a 2000 meter course, pacing themselves is necessary, and this is where the job of the coxswain comes in.

The coxswain sits at the back of the boat facing the rowers. He directs each move, starting with some plan in mind after consideration of the opponents and the conditions of the river. The plan might be to go so many strokes at 40 strokes per minute (very fast), then slow to 36 for a period. The coxswain must coordinate the action and be able to adjust the speed smoothly. Assisting the coxswain is the stroke, who is the rower directly in front, facing the coxswain. He too serves as a guide for the other rowers.

Coxswain for the varsity is Phil Hopkins, who also serves as coach. The JV coxswain is SMC

junior Barb Walker. She joined this year, influenced by her boyfriend who is a member of the varsity. The guys respect her and consider her, as one declared, "a damn good coxswain."

Although 73 students signed up for the club this year and none were cut, only about 30 remain due to the rough and time-consuming workouts late each afternoon which discouraged some hopefuls.

The club itself is hopeful, hopeful to be established as a club sport which will entail an additional \$200 in university funds, and hopeful to have continued success and improvement next year, as well as in the Dad Vail Tourney tomorrow. Much credit should be given to President-Coach Paul Weatherby and all the other members of the Rowing Club for working so hard while receiving very little credit for their achievements.

JIM MURRAY

Federal Aid for Kuhn



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(News Headline: "Bowie Kuhn, Commissioner of Baseball, Consults With President on Denny McLain Case, Says White House Is in Complete Accord With Action Taken.")

We take you now to the Oval Room at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., where the President of the United States is picking up the phone:

President: "Hello, hello? Commissioner Kuhn? Yes, how are you? (Puts hands over mouthpiece, turns to secretary: "Find out what Kuhn is commissioner of. Try Interior first.") Returns to phone: "Yes, Commissioner, go on. The McLain case?! Well, now, let me be perfectly clear on that. Let there be no mistaking our position on that."

Turns to secretary desperately: ("Did you ever find out what he's commissioner of?") Returns to phone: "Yes, Commissioner, we are working on the McLain case. And let me say, let me be perfectly clear on this—er, now which McLain are we talking about here? (Aside to secretary: "Look under 'M' or 'Mac' for 'McLain.'") What? Oh, yes, Commissioner, THAT McLain! (To secretary: "Never mind. I've got it.")

Yes, Commissioner, I am current on that problem. Now, then, there are several procedures open to us. Would you like us to send the troops in? I mean, I can have the National Guard take over the Detroit pitching staff. What? Just a minute, let me turn down the television set and shut off this phone to Houston Control.

"What? No, no, it's nothing important. We've got a couple of astronauts lost up in space. There's a revolt in the Bananacan Republic, and they've kidnapped our ambassador to Jungleland. The Chinese have set off another bomb. They've turned down my nominee, Simon Legree, for the Supreme Court. Spiro Agnew has denounced the Girl Scouts. Nothing that can't wait. The McLain case is a clear and present danger to the American way of life.

(To Secretary: "Miss Sunbonnett, hold all my calls. Get Atty. Gen. Mitchell in here on the double. Tell him I'm working on an internal security problem of the highest priority. Use the code name 'Operation Curveball.'")

"Now, then, Commissioner Kuhn, the first thing you'll need to see this through is an appropriation. The first thing we've got to do is get this thing funded. I would suggest we work through Health, Education and Welfare. Make it Bob Finch's baby. (Aside to secretary: "Miss Sunbonnett, get Bob Finch in here for a briefing. Emphasize there is to be ABSOLUTELY no leak to the press on this or we'll cut off the mailing list of Moynihan memoes.")

"No, no, Commissioner, there are plenty of funds for this sort of thing. Will a billion do? We can put it through as aid to the ecology. After all, it will stop the pollution of the Detroit River. Keep Detroit purple, so to speak.

"Now, then, here's Atty. Gen. Mitchell. He says the first thing you have to do is subpoena the notes from the pressbox, from the sportswriters. You already have? You have six bushel baskets of notes on the back of envelopes saying, 'Don't forget to pick up the instant coffee on the way home' and 'Leave two tickets for Uncle Louie' and three baskets of 'Please remit, or we'll place this matter in the hands of our collectors'?"

"Well, now, if you think six months is sufficient suspension. . . Do I think I can guarantee you backing on the part of the courts? Well, up to a month ago, I would have said yes. But with this bunch, you're liable to find that a player not only has a right but a duty to gamble on games. Jack the Ripper would have been guilty only of littering the sidewalks.

"We've had a lot of success with a 'leave it to the states' policy. Can't you say it's a league matter? I've got a lot of admiration for the way you fellows let jurisdiction fall between two chairs. Only the other day I was saying to Pat, 'I sure wish I could do like those fellows in baseball and threaten to transfer the country if I don't get my way.'

"No, Commissioner, don't worry about Fulbright. When Mrs. Mitchell gets through with him, he won't be able to get a dance at the next White House ball with the broom. The press? Pshaw! Listen! If these fellows give you any trouble, just tell them, 'You guys aren't going to ha- Bowie Kuhn to kick around any more.' That always gets them. We could get Spiro to call them a bunch of effete, impudent snobs. We can only hope nobody gets a look at the way they dress."

Irish third in state meet

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. UPI — Indiana's Hoosiers won their 21st "Big State" track meet Tuesday, and it came easier than any of the others.

The defending champs overwhelmed their rivals by scoring a record 133½ points, setting two of four meet records and winning 9 of 18 events.

Indiana State was a distant second with 61 points and Notre Dame was third with 59. The

Irish set the two other meet marks.

Indiana's 440 relay was clocked in :40.4 and its Steve Kelley won the 3,000 yard steeplechase in 9:00.9 Notre Dame's record setters were Rick Wohlhuter in the 880 in 1:50.5 and Paul Gill, who hurled the discus 184 feet 9 inches.

Indiana speedsters swept the first three places in the 100 and 220 while Steve Cooksey of

Indiana State was the only double winner in the high jump and triple jump. Indiana's Jack Keeler also had a chance for a double in the hurdles, but was disqualified in the intermediates.

Purdue was fourth in team standings with 42 points followed by Vincennes 23, Ball State 21½, Taylor 12, Butler and Wabash 10, Oakland City 8, Manchester 7, DePauw 5, Earlham and Indiana Central 2.

So. Carolina still in ACC

COLUMBIA, S.C. UPI — An apparent last minute concession by officials of the Atlantic Coast Conference will keep the University of South Carolina in the ACC, at least temporarily.

Speculation of a withdrawal from the conference to pursue a course as a major collegiate athletic power ended abruptly Tuesday afternoon when university President Thomas F. Jones disclosed a vote by the trustees not to alter the status of the university at this time.

The decisive factor in the trustees' decision was believed to be a letter received by Jones earlier from the conference president, Dr. John W. Sawyer of

Lake Forest.

USO official had been reported anxious to withdraw if the ACC officials at last week's conference meeting in Southern Pines, N.C., refused to support a Carolina request that the minimum 800 score on college board tests for athletes be dropped.

Sawyer's letter to Jones indicated that a meeting is planned by the presidents of the conference schools to consider the question of "relief" from the

800 cutoff restriction.

Exactly what "relief" might be forthcoming, Jones made no comment, but the impression was that each ACC school would be allowed to permit a limited number of athletes who failed to score 800 on the college boards to play varsity sports as "hardship cases."

Jones also said the ACC approved basketball package will permit the televising of 14 Carolina basketball games next season.

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East					East				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
*Chicago	13	9	.591	...	*Baltimore	15	8	.652	...
*New York	12	12	.500	2	*Detroit	13	9	.591	1½
*Philadelphia	12	12	.500	2	*Boston	13	9	.591	1½
*St. Louis	10	12	.445	3	*Washington	13	11	.542	2½
Pittsburgh	11	14	.440	3½	*New York	13	13	.500	3½
*Montreal	6	16	.385	10½	*Cleveland	9	13	.409	5½
West					West				
Cincinnati	21	6	.778	...	*Minnesota	15	7	.682	...
Atlanta	15	11	.577	5½	*California	14	9	.609	1½
*Los Angeles	13	11	.542	6½	*Oakland	12	13	.480	4½
*San Fran.	13	14	.481	8	*Chicago	10	13	.435	5½
Houston	12	15	.444	9	*Kansas City	8	15	.348	7½
*San Diego	10	16	.385	10½	*Milwaukee	5	20	.200	11½

Atlanta 3 Pittsburgh 0
New York 5 Los Angeles 1, 6th inn.
San Diego 3 Philadelphia 2, 7th inn.
San Francisco at Montreal, night

Baltimore 1 Kansas City 0, 6th inn.
Detroit 3 Minnesota 0, 5th inn.
Chicago 0 Cleveland 0, 3rd inn.
Boston 0 Milwaukee 0, 3rd inn.
Washington at California, night
New York at Oakland, night

Two black giants meet in Philly

PHILADELPHIA UPI — Two giants of black college football will battle each other at Franklin Field in September for the first black football classic.

Southern University of Baton Rouge, La., and North Carolina A&T go against each other for the first time on Sept. 12. Both the Southern "Jaguars" and the North Carolina "Aggies" had 6-2-1 records last year.

The Black Classic is the idea of Vann Steven Truett, Jr., of Brooklyn, N.Y., a promoter of concerts and television specials.

"I've seen the Rose Bowl and the Orange Bowl," Truett said, "and I just wondered why not a Black Classic."

The promoter said he hopes the game will be as great as bowl games with just as much pageantry. Truett said all proceeds from the event will go to charities, both black and white.