

Campus prepares for Moratorium

Stories in column 1 and page 3

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

Moratorium events begin

by Jim Prisby

The student leaders of the move to support the Moratorium at Notre Dame today outlined a full schedule of events due to begin this evening. The purpose of the Moratorium is to provoke discussion and expression of views not only among ND students, but with the South Bend community as well.

Tonight at 8:30, David Delinger will be speaking on "From Protest to Resistance" at the Continuing Education Center. There will be an open discussion after the speech in which the audience will be invited to express their views.

Later tonight, the Pentecostals are holding a "Vigil for Peace" at Sacred Heart Church. It is scheduled to begin at 11:30 and will continue all night until 7:30 AM tomorrow.

Wednesday morning will bring the South Bend high school students into action. Adams High School and possibly some others in South Bend will stage a walk-out at 8:15 and march to Howard Park, on Jefferson Avenue, where a teach-in will be held at approximately 10:30. Currently, Adams is the only high school which has organized itself well enough to be sure of a walk-out. The plans were completed at a meeting held Sunday.

Once at Howard Park, the students will break up into small discussion groups. Notre Dame students interested in taking part in this rally will assemble at the Circle at 8:00 tomorrow morning. Transportation will hope-

fully be provided for all students interested in supporting the walk-out.

After the rally, the students will march on to the courthouse, where there will be a reading of the list of the Vietnam war dead from St. Joseph's County. Prominent South Bend businessmen, lawyers, labor leaders and churchmen are also expected to speak at the courthouse.

At 11:00 tomorrow morning at Notre Dame a teach-in will be staged at the Statue of Jesus in front of the Administration Building.

After the teach-in another rally will take place on the main quad. The main speakers will be Michael Cullen, from the Milwaukee Fourteen, David Darst of the Catonsville Nine, and English Archbishop T.D. Roberts. A number of faculty and students from Notre Dame and St. Mary's are also expected to speak.

The rally will then continue to the ROTC Building in the form of a "Silent Peace Walk", in mourning for all the Notre Dame students killed in Vietnam.

As the march continues, crosses with the names of ND's war casualties will be planted in the field across from the ROTC Building.

McInerney also said, "As the march turns away from the ROTC Building, the black banners will go down and bright ones will go up, symbolizing a turning from death towards life, which is the Resistance Mass."

A "Resistance Mass", at which draft cards will be turned in and a statement of life offered in their place, will then take place as the march reaches the mall between the library and the stadium. This will be at approximately 3:30, and the Mass will be co-celebrated by Archbishop Roberts and a group of Notre Dame and St. Mary's priests. The homily will be delivered by Father Burrell.

At the Offertory of the Mass, a group of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students and faculty members will come to the altar to make an offering of their lives

to peace and non-violence. By the act of civil disobedience of turning in draft cards, which will then be torn up with the help of women, the participants will signify their non-cooperation with killing and with the law which upholds it.

The students and faculty members will then offer a statement of life at the altar in place of the way of death left behind with the draft cards. At the conclusion of the Mass the torn-up cards will be mailed with the statement of life to the Attorney General in Washington, to inform him of the act of civil disobedience and the formation of the Notre Dame Resistance.

At 5:00 PM and 9:00 PM on Wednesday, the movie, "A Plague on Your Children", will be shown in the Engineering Auditorium. At 7:30, Michael Cullen and David Darst are speaking on "Non-Violent Resistance: Dialogue of the Day."

St. Mary's will also be taking part in the Moratorium with an informal discussion from 9:30 to 12:00 noon Wednesday at the SMC Coffeehouse. The topics will be Michael Novak's "Ten Points for Peace" and "Women's Role in Vietnam Protest."

The Observer has also learned that five parishes in South Bend are having Masses, vigil services or prayer services for peace on Wednesday.

The five parishes are: Christ the King, 8:30 AM; Little Flower, 8:00 AM and 5:30 PM; Holy Cross at 6:30 AM, 8:15 AM and 5:15 PM with a 2:00 PM service for the school children; St. Joseph's at 7:00 AM, 8:00 AM, and 5:30 PM; and St. Augustine's at 7:30 PM.

Tim MacCarry, organizer of the Church affairs stated, "The idea is to have as many Notre Dame students present at these services as possible. Where permitted, we would like to have some students distributing leaflets and engaging in informal discussions on the sidewalk afterwards."

MacCarry continued, "Because of the poor relations be-

(Continued on page 2)



Photo by Jim Hunt

Archbishop T.D. Roberts spoke last evening in the Engineering Auditorium on the subject of man, conscience, and the Vietnam War.

Cleric calls conscience supreme law of man

by Mark Walbran

"The supreme law of man is his conscience," stated Archbishop T.D. Roberts in presenting his position on Christian Pacifism before a large crowd in the Engineering Auditorium last night in connection with the Vietnam Moratorium.

Presently Archbishop Roberts is leader of Pax and an active member of Amnesty International; both are organizations dedicated to safeguarding human rights.

Speaking on Conscience and Modern War, Archbishop Roberts traced the history of conscription in Britain from the first World War and explained its provision for selective conscientious objectors, those opposed to a particular war. He said this provision wasn't abused and fighting for "the war to end all wars" continued.

"Such conscription laws," said the Archbishop, "have given Britain an important lead, and as an Englishman I'm proud to say so."

Similar conscription laws, the Archbishop noted, are in effect in other Protestant countries, notably Sweden and the Netherlands. He added that no Catholic countries fully accept conscientious objection.

Some governments, such as the United States, which do allow conscientious objection, the Archbishop explained, decide themselves the moral issue involved. He added:

"And that principle I can't accept at all."

The Archbishop spoke about Amnesty International, his "favorite hobby horse." The organization dispatches lawyers to protect the human rights of people throughout the world whose rights are jeopardized. As laws vary in different countries, he explained, the lawyers use the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights as their basis for defense.

The organization aims to protect people under communist, fascist and "other" governments. The United States, he said, is included in this "other" category because its policy of forced conscription which is contrary to "natural rights, Christian rights and U.N. rights."

During the question and answer session following the lecture, the Archbishop was asked what the distinction was between past wars and modern wars.

(Continued on page 2)

The SLC yesterday passed a resolution asking professors to excuse absences of students participating in the Vietnam Moratorium tomorrow. The resolution encourages professors to allow students to make up any tests given. For more details, see the SLC story on page 2 and further Moratorium items on page 3.

Black Collegiate Women plan program

The newly formed Association for Black Collegiate Women at St. Mary's may be described concisely as an organized effort to bring the black student into a closer relationship with the school's academic, cultural, and social community.

Guided by Mr. Lemuel Joyner, the black upperclassmen have worked to solidify its loose organization of last year into a cohesive and active structure for now and the future.

It started early in September with freshman orientation. By running parallel to the regular program, the Association held a reception for the fourteen black

freshmen with Father McGrath, a lecture by Mrs. Maben Herring on the role of the black woman, and a meeting at which they were invited to join the new organization.

Another innovation originated by Mr. Joyner's Office of Intercultural Development is the Adoption program. With its help each of the twenty-seven black students has been adopted by a black family in the South Bend-Mishawaka-Niles community.

According to their Constitution, membership is open to any St. Mary's woman who 1) is aware of the nature of the association, 2) wants to perpetuate the growth of the association, 2)

understands the problem of the black student, 4) is willing to take an oath of confidence, 5) has had experience living and working with this minority group, 6) has acquaintance with the history of the black people, and 7) can provide documentation for any of the above criteria.

The membership requirements are not for discriminatory purposes but are set up to discourage any person from jumping on "a popular bandwagon" when joining the Association. Interest in this organization should be expressed to any of its present members, all St. Mary's black

students, after which the membership committee will hold an interview with the individual.

Another of the Association's goals is to promote and improve communication between the black women of St. Mary's and the black students of other schools. So far the organization has established a limited cooperation with Southwestern Michigan in Dowagiac and with the Afro-American Society of Notre Dame with whom it has a joint directory. It is hoped this program will enable the black students to share academic and social experiences relevant to their situation in the college community.

SLC proposes cut policy

The Student Life Council yesterday passed a resolution concerning the upcoming Vietnam moratorium, and discussed the Judicial Code.

The Vietnam Moratorium Resolution requested professors "in the spirit of good will" to grant students excused absences on Wednesday with the option of making up any work that is missed. The proposal was specifically designed to appeal to professors who intended to give tests during the Moratorium.

The statement was proposed by student representative Ed Roickle and was passed without opposition by a voice vote.

During the discussion on the bill, Student Body President Phil McKenna suggested that a statement about the rights of University employees be included in the resolution. Other members of the Council, however, suggested that the matter would be better handled in a separate bill. McKenna conceded the point.

The meeting ended without McKenna introducing his proposal, however, since after Roickle's bill was passed, the Council immediately proceeded to discuss the Judicial Code.

Leslie G. Foschio, Chairman of the Committee that drafted the Code, read and explained a list of changes in the proposed code, recommended by the committee. Most of the changes were points of clarification. The most important point emphasized the responsibility of students with evidence concerning a case to come forward and testify.

Professor Bernard Norling, a member of the committee that drafted the Code, asked the SLC to avoid superfluous debate over details and to pass the new Judicial Code with a minimum of discussion. He admitted that the code might have some imperfections, but stated that the best way to ascertain what they were

was to put the Code into practice and experiment with it for a year.

He noted that the code was a result of compromises by all members of the committee. In all likelihood, he stated, if any one member of the council had to write it on his own, he would make a number of changes. He felt, then, that the code in its present form was worthy of adoption.

A detailed discussion followed nonetheless.

The discussion centered around the transfer of records from one court to another, from one hall to another, and to and from the Dean of Students' Office. There was also discussion about means of encouraging students to testify in cases.

The changes in the Judicial Code, recommended by the committee and revised during the discussion, were passed by acclamation, and added to the proposed Judicial Code.

At this point, SBVP Fred Dedrick asked permission for a non-member of the SLC, Joe Tynan, to address the council. The Council suspended its rules and permitted Tynan to speak.

Joseph Tynan, Vice-President of St. Edward's Hall, spoke out against the provision of the new Judicial Code which limits the Hall Judicial Boards to five members with three constituting a quorum. Tynan contended that this allowed too large a possibility of a biased hearing. He suggested that halls have a Judicial Board of at least six members and five alternates such as St. Edward's had last year.

Student representative Ed Roickle supported him, pointing out that the Hall Judicial Boards would be less likely to be biased due to racism or anti-Semitism if it was enlarged.

Ron Mastriana moved that the new Judicial Code be changed so that halls would have five to nine members on their judicial boards, with five members constituting a quorum. This resolution was passed by a show of hands with five negative votes.

Student Body President Phil McKenna then proceeded to ask

for a resolution allowing Hall Councils to decide for themselves how the hall would select its judicial board members. McKenna supported his point by emphasizing the value of meaningful hall autonomy.

In its original draft the new Judicial Code had the Hall Judicial Board members selected by the Hall Rector, Hall Judicial Advisor and the Hall Judicial Chairman.

There was a fairly brisk discussion held over whether the Hall Councils if granted the authority, would act quickly to set up the new boards. Members of the Council suggested that the hall life review board would assure that they would.

A roll call vote was asked, and the resolution was passed with only three opposing votes.

Rev. James Burtchell made a motion to table the discussion of the Judicial Code until the SLC's next meeting when there would be a report from a representative of the Campus Judicial Board. Burtchell contended that members of the Campus Board had expressed the feeling that they were not adequately consulted in the construction of the Code.

The motion to table the bill was defeated.

Council members conceded the need to discuss the bill more, though, and decided to adjourn until next Monday and continue deliberation at that time.

Archbishop on ethics of war

(Continued from page 1)

"The same principles hold," he answered, "but the application is changed." He added, however, scientists have added a new element to warfare.

"The world's scientists," said the Archbishop, "are competing with one another to perfect weapons for 'defense'." But their magnitude is such, he added, that they are created for the defense of nothing, but rather to destroy everything.

Such weapons, he explained, "destroy the values for which you are fighting."

Tim MacCarry

From dissent to resistance

There has been a lot of talk about the unfairness of the Selective Service System—how the draft discriminates against the poor, working class, brown and black youth and sends them to die for an ideal freedom they don't have at home. And how the deferments for upper and middle class youth still "channel" them (to use the SSS's own word) into what the government considers worthwhile occupations: working in a munitions plant, as opposed to going to theology grad school; studying to be a successful businessman, instead of doing community organizing. And how the SSS presumes to decide who is to kill and who is to teach, deferring only enough upper-middle class, articulate conscientious objectors to avoid facing the kind of draft resistance which hampered the system in World War I.

There have been dialogues, petitions, resolutions, demands, Congressional attempts at reform—and we remain units of manpower; numbered, placed in our proper classifications, and given the "choice" of keeping our deferments quietly, or facing Vietnam, Canada, or jail. The time for talk is past; the time for resistance has come.

But why speak of whether we should use draftees or volunteers, without asking first, "What for?" For a peacekeeping force, sent forth to defend freedom and democracy, American style, around the world? Then why not bring "freedom" to Spain, where a fascist government established with the Nazi power is more repressive than Russia is supposed to be? Or to Brazil, where political prisoners are routinely tortured? Or to Saigon, where General Ky has stated his greatest hero to be Hitler, and Thieu is reported to have expressed the hope that the US will make up for any more troop withdrawals with the atomic weapon?

It becomes apparent that what the American ruling class fears from revolutionaries is not totalitarianism—on which their own power is based—but the exposure and ending of their role as exploiters of the Third World. Where there are Western industrial investments, raw material sources, or commodity markets, there are people ready to fight new Vietnams against foreign power, and communists to lead them. People have talked for years about colonialism. We fought our own revolution against it. Later, when foreign domination was transferred from direct representatives to puppets like Diem, Ky, and Thieu, the word was neo-colonialism. Meanwhile, not only in Vietnam, but in Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Argentina, Angola, Mozambique, Chad, South Africa, the Near East, Laos, the Philippines, and elsewhere, peasants, workers and students are fighting against it. It's time for resistance in the mother country.

The socialist revolutions have shown how to end the starvation and destitution which industrialists, rural landlords and plantation owners feed; but can we be satisfied with "land and bread" alone? The socialist transformation leaves the power of the State untouched. The State is founded on the idea that the ultimate value of the society it rules is the preservation of the State itself—"lawnawduh." A revolution which simply transfers State power cannot cope with the problems of violence and idolatry which the idea of a State entails. There will be violence, because the elite—economic, bureaucratic, or technocratic—will defend itself as the State, at all costs. It will also demand absolute allegiance, and ignore the dictates of conscience, humanity, or morality when its survival is challenged (here is the basic link between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia). While the State remains, the human condition will always be that of man exploiting, oppressing, dehumanizing and killing man. Christ's message of love, peace and brotherhood is, ultimately, incompatible with this idolatry—thus it was that the early Christians chose martyrdom over placing the pinch of incense before the Emperor's picture.

I have said a lot of things here which need development and explanation at much greater length, and hope to do this in later columns.

The reason I have put them together is that I wish to apply their common conclusion to our present situation: I believe that the modern analogue of placing the pinch of incense is carrying a draft card. As a first serious step to finding Christ, and in Him justice for our brothers from Vietnam to Harlem, a group of us will destroy our cards publicly, tomorrow, October 15, and accept the resulting prison terms. This war has been going on too long, as has the economic system which spawned it, and the search for solutions through power and war which is at the root of it all. It has also been a long time since Jesus called us to a different path. The time has come to summarize our discussions, our protests, our dissent—and be delivered into Resistance.

Anti-war plans set

(Continued from page 1)

tween the Notre Dame students and many South Bend people, it is hoped that anyone planning to take an active part will have

attended one of two meetings to determine his role and to arrange transportation."

Tim MacCarry summed up the affair stating, "The idea of the moratorium is not that we simply skip classes or get together with those that agree with us, but that we also go out and work for peace in the local community, in places like the churches."

PITT WEEKEND

Ticket Sales

Wed. Night 7:30

2D LaFortune

DON'T MISS IT

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Moratorium: Key issue at ND, St. Mary's

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame, has signed a petition which calls on President Nixon for a "stepped-up timetable" for withdrawing from Vietnam.

The presidents of 78 other private colleges and universities also signed the petition, including those of Princeton, Swathmore and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"We believe this to be in our country's highest interest, at home and abroad," the presidents said, noting that they speak "as individuals who work with young men and women."

The statement, released from Pennsylvania, was mailed to Mr. Nixon and congressional leaders. It declared that the "accumulated costs" of the Vietnam conflict went beyond men and material to its "effects on young people's hopes and beliefs."

"Like ourselves the vast majority of the students with whom we work still want to believe in a just, honest and sensitive America," the college presidents said. "Vietnam now stands as a denial of so much that is best in our society."

The presidents made no claims that the end of the war would signal the end of the problems besetting many of the colleges today.

"It will, however, permit us to work more effectively in support of more peaceful priorities, far from being depressed about our nation's future and our institution's future, we see bold opportunities ahead once the divisiveness of this war is in the past."

SMC participates

Certain members of the St. Mary's faculty have shown an interest in presenting talks on various aspects of the Viet Nam War as part of the college's participation in Wednesday's war moratorium.

From 9:30 a.m. until noon, a general discussion group about such topics as the woman's role in the Viet Nam War and exposition of a 10 point Viet Nam program by Michael Novak and perhaps pertinent poetry readings, will be held on the lawn between Moreau Hall and the dining hall.

The discussion will be in the coffee house in case of rain.

Sister Franzita Kane will lead the discussion on the women's role in the war and Father Raymond Runde will talk about Michael Novak's proposals.

Throughout the day, classes will be conducted at the college, although some teachers have indicated that they will be attending Moratorium events at Notre Dame.

Many faculty members have stated that they are inclined to leave the class format up to the initiative of the students. Some teachers are showing films or giving readings of material relevant to the issue of the war.

English Dept. petition

Members of the English Department have circulated a petition requesting that all classes be cancelled on Wednesday.

The petition, which got 134 signatures, reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned graduate, undergraduate, and faculty members of the English department of the University of Notre Dame, ask that all classes be cancelled on Wednesday, Oct.

15, 1969, so that the important issue of Vietnam can be considered by the whole community."

Girls to fast

Seven St. Mary's co-eds have signed a letter stating that they will participate in a twenty-four hour fast beginning midnight Tuesday in support of the Moratorium. The girls issued the statement yesterday asking that other members of the St. Mary's Community join them.

They are Sandy Griffin, Jane Leahy, Carol Sturm, Kathleen Grima, Catherine Cascarelli, Carol Cusick, and Carolyn Gatz.

Morrissey resolution

The Morrissey Hall Council passed a resolution Wednesday night supporting the nationwide Vietnam Moratorium on October 15th.

"The Morrissey Hall Council deplores the senseless loss of life

in Vietnam. We seriously question the wisdom and morality of our country's involvement in the Vietnam conflict. For these reasons we enthusiastically support and urge all members of the University community and all concerned Americans to: Support the Moratorium on business as usual on October 15th by exercising their right to participate in some meaningful activity to promote peace in Viet Nam."

Some discussion was held on the University's declaration on the moratorium. The general consensus of the council, according to Barkett, was that "they felt it was adequate. Students and teachers who do not wish to take part in this moratorium should not be forced to do so." President of Morrissey John

Barkett said that the reason for resolution was to "show support for the moratorium, in the hopes that other halls will follow suit."

Holy Cross Hall also has prepared a "Day of Moral Concern" in conjunction with the Moratorium. Hall President Tom Suddes announced last night. The activities will begin at 10:30 with talks by Professor Douglas of the Non-Violence Seminar and Michael Cullen of the Milwaukee Fourteen. At 4:30 Major Maio and Captains Hasty and Drummond of the Notre Dame ROTC will speak. And at 7:00

Rev. Joseph Hoffman will celebrate a "Mass of the Holy Spirit."

Tau Beta Pi forum

An open forum on "The Engineer's Role in Achieving Peace" will be held tonight at 7 p.m. in room 303 of the Engineering Building.

Discussing the pros and cons of the issue will be Dr. Alan Monkewicz and Dr. Walter Gajada, both faculty members, along with John Jackson and Pat Cunningham, seniors.

NOTICE

Students planning to student teach during Second Semester, 1969-70, must report by October 15th.

St. Mary's College students go to Room 320 Madeleva Hall
Notre Dame students go to Room 1110 East, Memorial Library

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Sailors rally in rain for title



Bob Leonard, ABA Coach of the Year last year, brings his Indiana Pacers to the Convo tonight to battle the Pittsburgh Pipers in an exhibition contest. Tickets are \$1.00 (general admission) available at the ACC box-office.

The Notre Dame Sailing Team was host of a regatta this weekend held at Diamond Lake, Michigan. Despite a dismal sky, nine Midwest schools attended the skipper's meeting Saturday morning. A very strong north-west breeze swept the course that morning but lightened as

the sky cleared in the afternoon. After twelve races, Notre Dame was placed third behind Wisconsin State (Oshkosh) and the University of Wisconsin (Madison).

The rain Sunday did not dampen the sailing spirit. After six

more races, the Irish with 52 points held the lead over Oshkosh (54) and Wisconsin (56). A favorable decision on a protest waged against ND skipper Tom Willison made the score final.

Team Captain Richie Doyle

decided not to sail the first string varsity team through the whole regatta. The victory, then, showed that the Irish have a strong team coming up with junior and sophomore skippers, among them: Tim Flood, Tom Salack, Willison, George Gaw, John Maus, Kevin Hoyt, Ron Dacasio, and Tom O'Laughlin.

Other schools competing were: Marquette, Iowa, Lawrence (Wis.), Detroit, Maryville (St. Louis), and Sienna Heights. Low point skipper trophies were awarded to Chuck Breithaupt of Marquette in A-Division and Eric Sternkopf of Oshkosh in B-Division. A trophy was also awarded to Mimi Eppig of Maryville as the best girl skipper.

NU, Valpo fall to Booters

The Notre Dame soccer club came off of a wet but winning weekend as they trounced the Northwestern Wildcats 7-0 and then squeaked by Valparaiso 3-2.

The Saturday game in Evanston was a close resemblance to water polo as the Irish sloshed their way to a 2-0 half time lead and then came on strong in the second half to turn the match into a real laughter. Tim Patton was the top scorer in this game as he booted home 2 goals. Other scorers were Thor Paulsen, John Pedrotty, Jim Schweitzer, Mike Macken, and Greg Abrams, who scored on a penalty kick. Assists in this game went to Paulsen, Fred Rohol,

Joe Bradley and Ross McGraw. The Irish took a healthy 29 shots while ND goalie Maury Bric turned back 12 Wildcat attempts. This was Bric's first shutout.

On Sunday the Irish were surprised by Valparaiso who Capt. Abrams had thought of as "pushovers." It was literally an uphill battle for the Irish as they were playing on a sloped field.

The Gaels overcame the hill and a 2-0 Ace's lead at half time, however, to win this one. Pedrotty and Paulsen scored in the second half on assists from Rohol and Patton. The big score came with only 18 seconds remaining. Here, Pedrotty made

a long kick that caromed off another player and Tom Shriver flipped in the loose ball for the clincher. In this contest the Irish took 29 shots while Bric turned back 8 Ace's shots.

The Irish have a match tomorrow versus Goshen behind Stepan Center at 3:30.

Halls open in mud

The 1969 Interhall Football season opened Sunday despite heavy rain and poor field conditions. Defense dominated the play as eight of the twelve teams failed to score. There were two scoreless ties and in the other four games the winners were unscored upon.

Breen-Philips 7 - Cavanaugh 0
Off-Campus 14 - Dillon 0
Holy Cross 18 - Lyons 0
Stanford 26 - Carroll 0
Alumni 0 - Walsh 0
Keenan 0 - Grace-St. Ed's 0
The Standings after the first week:

Section A				Section B			
League I	W	L	T	League III	W	L	T
Holy Cross	1	0	0	Breen-Philips	1	0	0
Morrissey	0	0	0	Zahm	0	0	0
Pangborn	0	0	0	Farley	0	0	0
Lyons	0	1	0	Cavanaugh	0	1	0
League II	W	L	T	League IV	W	L	T
Off-Campus	1	0	0	Stanford	1	0	0
Alumni	0	0	1	Keenan	0	0	1
Walsh	0	0	1	Grace-St. Ed's	0	0	1
Sorin	0	0	0	Flanner	0	0	0
Dillon	0	1	0	Carroll	0	1	0

Erratum

Television station WNDU was not to blame for Saturday's poor transmission of the ND-Army football game. According to Channel 16, for away games camera crews must be hired free-lance by the producer on location and WNDU has no control over this hiring. In the case of Saturday's telecast, one of the camera crewmembers had never worked a football game before. Also, the game officials refused to delay the game for commercial breaks, thus cutting out some of the action. We thank WNDU for bringing the situation to our attention.

Harriers paced by Pat Holleran

The Western Michigan Broncos dominated the 14th annual Notre Dame Invitational cross-country meet last Friday. The runners from Kalamazoo placed five men at the 13th finisher or higher as they tallied a microscopic 40 points. The nearest competitor was Eastern Michigan with a respectable 102 points. Notre Dame finished 10th in the eighteen team field.

The highest finisher for the Irish was in 12th place.

Lirbenberg of Western Michigan ran away from the two top challengers in Sid Sink of Bowling Green and Jerry Richey of Pitt to nail down the number one slot. Winning time for the race was 23:49.

Pat Holleran of Notre Dame was the first Irishman to the tape as he surprised many people with his finish.

JIM MURRAY

Magical and Mystical Mets: Are They Human?

We have nothing personal against Mr. Milt Richman—it's just that he's not the best sportswriter we can think of. Mr. Jim Murray is. His column is syndicated through the *Los Angeles Times* and thus we must have it sent through the mail. Usually, however, the majority of his columns are timely. We will run Mr. Murray as often as we have Mr. Richman if at all possible. —Sports Ed.

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If I were the Baltimore Orioles today, I would not go on and play the World Series against the New York Mets until and unless certain investigations were made and certain specifications met.

I think we're on the trail of the biggest story since Faust.

The first thing I would do, if I were the Orioles, is refuse to play the Mets until every one of them had been stood in front of a mirror and proved to have a reflection in it.

Next, I would make the whole team remove its shoes and stockings. Anyone with a cloven hoof would immediately be barred from the Series.

If even one of the Mets was seen flying over the Empire State Building on a broom, I would disqualify the whole team at once and substitute Atlanta.



I would have a team of doctors taking skin and blood samples. Any one of the Mets not having a pulse would have to turn in his suit and go back to haunting houses or trading in souls. I would check their foreheads for horns. I would shadow the whole infield. If any one of them turned into a bat the minute the sun went down — the kind that flies in your hair, not hits a ball—I would get a net over it and put it in a bottle.

If the Mets won the first three games of the World Series, I would refuse to field a team against them unless they transferred the games to Lourdes.

The last time a championship team had the terrible thing happen to it that happened to Atlanta this past weekend, Arnold Rothstein was still alive.

You all saw what happened to Atlanta. Guys hit line shots down the third-base line—then fell face down in the batter's box and got thrown out at first from short left field. Pitchers would see good pitches one-handed into the center-field seats by fooled batters. Even

Henry Aaron, who makes one every eclipse of the sun, made a throwing error when he found the cutoff man mysteriously missing from the relay pattern. Even then, I could swear something reached down and thoughtfully picked his arm just as he let go of the ball.

On the Mets, .218 hitters who were drafted off the Atlanta roster hit game-winning home runs. Exactly doubling their season total in the process. One banjo hitter who had hit two homers all year and had hit only seven in his three years in the big leagues hit two home runs in two days!

Just Ask Carlton

It was not only the playoff. The Mets won a game this year in which 19 of their 27 outs were strikeouts, an all-time record for

one pitcher. Usually, when only eight batters get a piece of the ball, you expect at least a shutout. Steve Carlton didn't even get a win. Tell HIM the Mets were human!

The Cubs thought they had the Mets safely locked in a closet, 9½ games in front with only a little more than a month to go. But the Mets walked through doors.

Mets — or Mephistopheles? I would put a tail on Gil Hodges and make sure he still goes to mass every morning. I would watch those Mets on and off the field, and the first one who lit a cigarette by snapping his fingers would get reported. I would scan the stands with binoculars for a girl named Lola. And if we can just find one who gave a cemetery as his home address!

You see, all those years, we thought the Devil was a Yankee fan . . .