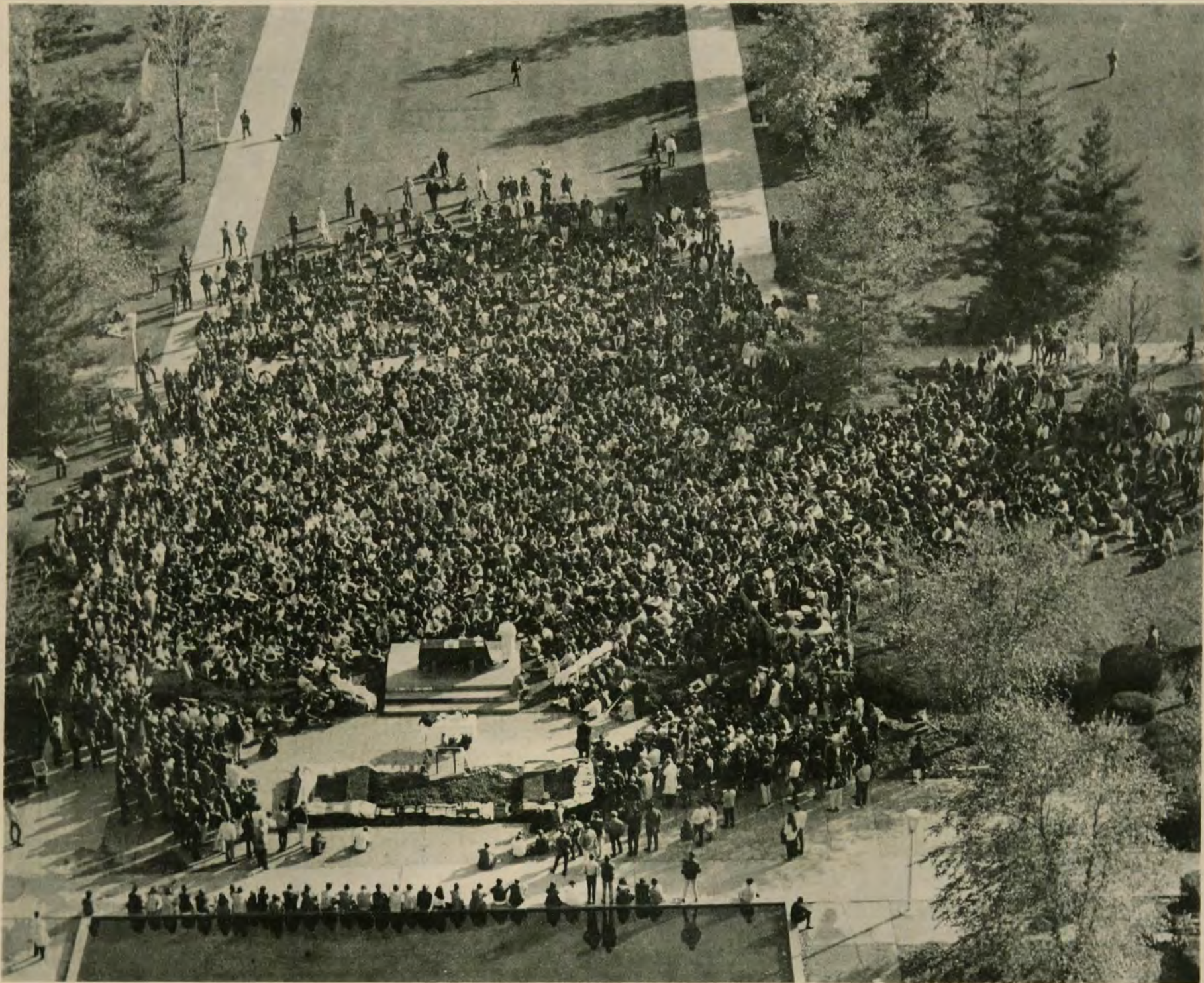


# THE OBSERVER

VOL. IV, No. 23

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1969



Mike Murphy



LAWRENCE A. DIRNBERGER, '66



Jim Hunt

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**SOPHIA LOREN**  
**GOLDIE HAWN**  
**RAQUEL WELCH**  
**JUDY COLLINS**  
**JACKIE DE SHANNON**

(may not show up after all, but there will be lots of girls there)

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**CONCERT-DANCE**

## Christian peace, love at Resistance Mass

by Mark Walbran

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into sickles; one nation shall not raise the sword against another, nor shall they train for war again."

So directed Yahweh from Sion in the Book of Micah. Read by Tim MacCarry of the Notre Dame Resistance, these words were from the first reading of the Resistance Mass celebrated yesterday afternoon on the tree-lined mall of the Memorial Library.

The mass was concelebrated by Archbishop H.D. Roberts, Fr. David Burrell, Fr. Earnest Bartell, Fr. John Gerger, Fr. Maurice Amen, Fr. William Lewers, Fr. John Cocran, and Fr. Ray Rumde. William Storey, Associate Professor of Theology, acted as lector.

The celebrants used a simple altar draped with a brown altar cover bearing the sign of the Greek letter omega. The priests were all in white vestments.

At the offertory of the Mass two professors and four students including a woman tore apart their draft cards, signifying their resistance to the Vietnam War. Their action marked the founding of the Notre Dame Resistance.

The members of the Resistance are: Chuck Darst, Junior in Communication Arts; James Douglass, Assistant Professor of Non-Violence; Tom Henekan, Senior in the General Program; Tim MacCarry, Senior in Psychology and Anthropology; Peter Smith, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Saint Mary's College; and Karen Weller, Senior in Philosophy at Saint Mary's.

Acting as spokesman for the group, James Douglass said at the Mass:

"We believe that conscience in obedience to God and to the dignity of man must resist a law which enforces murder. . . We can no longer cooperate with a system which makes objects of men and which deepens the exploitation of the poor and the blacks in America by sending them first to fight a war against the Vietnamese poor . . .

"We therefore refuse all cooperation with the institution of killing, and in this Mass of Peace we signify our non-cooperation with evil by tearing up our draft cards, the woman completing this act of civil disobedience . . .

"By our actions here today, in forming the Notre Dame Resistance, and by our continuing to spread this truth of resistance and civil disobedience to a law of death, we hope that we can



John Kissel

help return America to the path of life. . ."

After destroying their draft cards the six put their arms over each others shoulders and stood at the Epistle side of the altar.

They were smiling.

Orange banners with the peace symbol and blue banners with the outline of a dove waved above the large crowd which filled in the mall. Mr. Hesburgh, President of the university, stood somberly in the crowd to the left, behind the altar. Five musicians from Moreau Seminary played during the Mass from the back of an old grey truck. Their songs included "Turn, Turn, Turn," and "Let's Get Together."

Archbishop Roberts led the

prayers at the Consecration. Afterwards the whole body recited the Lord's Prayer and everyone shook hands with the greeting, "Peace."

Communion followed. The priests went down into the crowd and distributed communion. The seminarians sang:

"Peace I leave with you, my friends, I give to you, so you can give to others too."

Archbishop Roberts gave the final blessing and said:

"The mass is ended. Go in Peace."

The six members of the Resistance were then surrounded by supporters and well wishers. A student approached Fr. Bartell and said, "Now I know what it means to go to a Christian University."

### Little violence marks Moratorium

The largest crowd in Boston's history — between 75,000 and 100,000 persons by police estimate — gathered on the historic Common and heard Sen. George F. McGovern, D, S.D., say Nixon must listen to the demands for peace.

A hushed crowd estimated by U.S. park police at 50,000 huddled on the Washington Monument grounds in Washington and heard a plea by Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. that the President "bring the boys home . . . bring them home now."

Several thousand protesters — marching 15 abreast and chanting "peace now" — marched in the candlelight parade in New York from Bryant Park to the United Nations and on to Rockefeller Center.

As estimated 30,000 persons demonstrated at New Haven, Conn., 15,000 persons gathered at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., 12,000 jammed Kennedy Square in Detroit, 12,000 rallied in Pittsburgh

Point State Park in the Steel City, and crowds of 10,000 turned out in downtown Chicago, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

Crowds numbering in the thousands demonstrated — mostly peacefully — at dozens of other cities and towns. Countless others participated in college seminars, church services and unheralded protests from Maine to Hawaii.

There were a scattering of violence, vandalism and disruption despite the Vietnam Moratorium Committee's admonition to protesters to be peaceful.

A crowd of youngsters headed for a rally in Detroit's Kennedy Square surged into a sporting goods store — apparently looking for loot — and collided with store employees with loaded guns, including a small machine gun. Police arrested several youths.

Three youths chanting "the revolution has come" were arrested when they balked at leaving a White House entranceway in Washington.

Some 250 protesters invaded an ROTC recruiting center on New York University's Greenwich Village campus and played havoc with files and furnishings. Fire, believed arson, destroyed Selective Service records in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

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# Record crowds protest at Big Ten schools

by Glen Corso

Upwards of 75,000 people participated in Viet Nam War Moratorium activities in the Big 10 schools yesterday. With the exception of Indiana University and Purdue, all the demonstrations included more than 3,000 people, those two had more than 1,000. In many cases the protest was the largest in the history of the school. All of the campuses had successful teach-ins and speeches.

At the University of Illinois, there was an official class break for one-half hour. During that time a rally was held at the union building with the speakers including William Clark, former Illinois attorney general, and singer Eartha Kitt.

Miss Kitt said, "If President Nixon doesn't hear today, I think we are going to have to do it over and over again until he does."

Clark also scored Nixon's statement that he would not be affected by the moratorium saying, "The time has come for us to criticize our government. I cannot believe that our President will not listen to the people here today and all over the nation."

5,000 people attended the rally which included folk singing. Later in the day a march was held from the campus into downtown Champagne through a business district and into the park for a rally. A crowd estimated between 9 and 10,000 people were strung out for blocks, carrying signs and banners. Most of the marchers wore arm-bands which said "44,798 dead."

Meg Gunkel, a staff reporter for the Daily Illini, said of the march, "It was fantastic, the greatest thing we ever had."

The key speakers at the rally were Linda Quitt, one of the Chicago 15 who burned draft records last May and who is now on trial facing possibly 24 years in jail, and Mike Presser a former draft counselor for the University. A Vietnam veteran also spoke. He said, "I feel that I have a mandate to talk to you from those that have died. It's wrong to say that these people will have died in vain, they have already died in vain."

After the rally a student was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct. Approximately 2500 people marched down to the Federal Building to secure his release. Several representatives talked to the police and they agreed to let him go. Lee Weiner, one of the "Chicago 8" spoke last night. He denounced the war and urged the audience to work against it.

Jerry Rubin, one of the "Chicago 8" speaking to an audience of 1,000 people at Indiana University in Bloomington, said "We are on trial because we are young. It's an old man's war and they are sending us out to fight it. The best we can do to end the war is to close the schools. They can't operate smoothly as long as America has a Vietnamese concentration camp."

Only 10% of the students at the University of Michigan attended classes yesterday. Of the 35,000 students registered, be-

tween 25 and 30,000 participated in the various moratorium activities. The program included teach-ins, panel discussions and a speech by former Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

Wirtz told the audience, "President Johnson never held a discussion with the members of the domestic cabinet on the Vietnam war."

Later in the day a sit-in was held at the Ann Arbor draft board by 50 University of Michigan students.

Michigan State University President Walter Adams told a crowd of 8,000 students "We are no longer alone. In fact, some of us may have to quit this movement soon, it is getting too damn respectable." Senator Philip Hart of Michigan also addressed the crowd. He said "Being personally against Presidents Johnson and Nixon does not contribute to the debate on the war." He suggested that "telling Americans that their sons

and husbands have died in vain is not easy, but it is the truth."

Northwestern University had teach-ins, some leafletting, a concert including the Chicago cast of HAIR and Cotton Mather, and a speech by Representative Abner Mikva. Mikva told an audience of about 3,000 people that "the United States should immediately withdraw all troops from Vietnam."

Almost 10,000 University of Minnesota students marched to the Federal building in downtown Minneapolis led by several Vietnam veterans carrying a casket. As the marchers converged on the Federal building, the police, led by Mayor Charles Stenvig appeared. Stenvig ordered the police to disperse the crowd, saying "If they don't get out of here I want them arrested."

The University of Wisconsin had 15,000 of its students participating in over 70 Vietnam War

continued on p. 11



John Kissel

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# THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher

GAETANO DE SAPIO, Editor

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## The Moratorium

Words cannot describe what happened here yesterday at Notre Dame.

If you were there you felt it. If not, it wouldn't do you any good to read about it here — for it was feeling, pure feeling.

The whole day made one wonder about not only Vietnam, but about the whole concept of war, non-violence, fraternity and love.

Much of the feeling of yesterday paralleled some of the old phrases that used to appear in the Baltimore Catechism. Nearly everyone talked about peace, but kind of wondered if it was ever really possible. It was as if man was condemned from the beginning to suffer — not only physically — but the inextricable mental agony of trying to decide to follow the practical way or the path of ideals.

There is no set answer to that last question. The answer must be found by each man, though the use of his heart and his intelligence and to the best of his means.

If one would look a little deeper into the nature of a university, it would be obvious that that search is what a university is all about. It is in that sense that we support yesterday's moratorium. We applaud, especially, its non-violence. It stood in stark contrast to many anti-Vietnam protests and to what many Americans thought would happen yesterday.

Putting feeling aside, we must caution against the idea of simplistic answers to all of the world's problems. Problems are solved by the dedicated commitment of many minds to a solution and by the persistent efforts of many men to see them resolved.

We feel that a University must be a place where men dedicate their minds and their lives to finding answers to not only the world's problems, but to what life will mean for them. It must be a place where legitimate protest and expression of conscience must be not only every man's right — but every man's duty.

Leaders in this community of scholars must encourage men, when they have reached the point where they can make an honest decision, to stand on their conscience and on their principles.

We feel that that is what happened yesterday. We know that many members of the University community may disagree with many of the sentiments that were expressed. We call now upon those members of the community to come forth and engage in honest dialogue — not only about the war, but about the many other moral issues raised.

The strength of this University will lie in the magnitude of that discussion. Quite possibly our dialogue will be fruitful and bring us closer to finding answers to man's problems. If not, we hope that discussion will lead us to a better understanding of ourselves and of each other.

The majority of mankind's sufferings have their root in misunderstanding. A great University should be a place that breeds understanding and not suffering.

## Hershey's dismissal

We applaud President Nixon's decision to remove General Hershey from his post as director of the Selective Service.

Hershey's post is not a popular one since any directive that comes out of his office is bound to draw criticism from the segment of Americans that it directly affects. But it was Hershey's attitude toward those who attacked the Selective Service System or sought to change it that made him all the more unpopular.

His advice to draft boards in 1967 suggesting that persons who "illegally" obstructed the Selective Service System or harmed the national interest should be reclassified for induction served to point out his lack of understanding about the feelings of many American youths. Up until May, he stood vehemently opposed to any reform of the draft system which had to do with the idea of a lottery or the concept of an all-volunteer army.

All this is not to demean the character of an individual who has served the country earnestly and well. Since his appointment to the post in 1941 Hershey has seen the call up of over 14.5 million Americans without there once being any suggestion of scandal or conscious bias.

The system itself was lent toward inequity however, and Hershey's efforts to defend it were regrettable.

President Nixon suggests that the general will be replaced with a civilian. We support the move enthusiastically and suggest that the primary goal of Hershey's replacement be to see the end of the Selective Service System.

A post-moratorium tribute to the ND-SMC community.



I'd like to join you but I really have to go to Chem!

## Tim O'Meilia

### A little hope

Yesterday 2000 people watched, or rather, truly participated in a death and life march and resistance Mass which exuded, from every soul there, an extraordinary hope in the future of humankind. It was clear, I think, that the Mass was more than a mere plea to extricate ourselves from an unjust war. There was a genuine belief that America can still mend her ways, and that, perhaps, the people this fire-gutted world of ours can learn how to live with his brothers.

I must confess that before yesterday I had little respect for Notre Dame, St. Mary's and their students. For the most part, I found them to be sterile, unimaginative, unconcerned and unwilling to lift a foot to step out of that gummy slop. Notre Dame is a place of great rhetoric which gives birth to impressive images which flit about the country and the campus, but have no true substance. To 2000 people, I apologize.

It was a nice moment. And perhaps that is all it will be. We know it is all too easy to fast for one day, march around silently with our heads down and shake hands with each other and say "peace." Last night Michael Cullen said, "I'll wager that tonight President Nixon wishes he had never heard of Oct. 15." Perhaps, but if one day is all we can manage, then very little will change in our world.

Look at the seven people who performed their act before an ogling audience yesterday. Their glowing, grinning faces attested to their freedom. That communal hope that we felt at the library should then mean 2000 glowing, grinning, free faces, shouldn't it? And this involves a personal decision to move in the direction a person's sense of justice, his conscience, tells him he must, not the mere destruction of a draft card.

Today the Chicago Tribune, which modestly proclaims itself the world's greatest newspaper, said in an editorial, "Organizers of the so-called Viet Nam War Moratorium, which will be observed throughout the country, today, are adherents of the enemy, openly working for the defeat and humiliation of the United States, as we said yesterday." And indeed it said that yesterday, also mentioning "full-page newspaper ads signed by bug-out senators, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and other handmaidens and heralds of Hanoi."

The Tribune did excuse those who sincerely believe the U.S. should withdraw from a war "which it cannot or is not trying to win." I would seem that perhaps defeat and humiliation would be just the right combination for a nation which is moving further and further from the ideals on which it was founded. The Tribune fails to realize that the American virtue it so forthrightly extols is but a shade. How can a country which hails self-determination, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness justify itself when it denies the Vietnamese their own self-determination, controls the wealth of South American nations and denies opportunity to its own poor?

Those young, long-haired marchers of yesterday better understand the minds of the handful of harried old men who hurriedly scribbled the Declaration of Independence a couple of hundred years ago than do the editorial writers of the Chicago Tribune.

It is gratifying to see that Mr. Nixon is at least now saying he is ready to leave Vietnam, but not for one second does he, or many of the people across this country, think that the pursuit of that was for the independence of Vietnam, a euphemism for the self-interest of the United States, is wrong in the slightest. But, why fight a losing or indecisive war, especially when people are getting restless?

The Tribune reports that in 1938 Roosevelt denounced war opponents as Copperheads and recalled that in the civil war the Copperheads "tried their best to make Lincoln and his Congress give up the fight . . . and return to peace — peace at any price."

It seems to me that the price of it was greater.

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Two ND students:

"Regardless of what happens afterwards, we should get out of Viet Nam now. The whole thing was a mistake; no person or particular policy can be blamed. It was caused by an attitude which has been being built up in American people for hundreds of years that this country can do no wrong."



"I believe that the moratorium protesters are more idealistic than selfish or irresponsible. There is really no room for an idealist in the world today. Politicians will use the prevailing temperment to their own advantage, of course. The student movement is growing up, and pretty soon they will begin to court our vote. The movement will be channelled into a political victory and then it will be interesting to see what happens."



## Moratoriuming it at Notre Dame

by Laura Haferd



ND sophomore:

"It is unfair for me to have any advantage over anyone else in this country in getting a draft deferment. I would like to see a lottery started to handle our military needs."

"I hope the moratorium is not expecting any change in the policy. We don't have the responsibility, so it's easy for us to dissent. At this point, it is absolutely necessary that we trust the President. The only thing that I would like to see is for the U.S. to admit we made a mistake and to go on from there."



SMC student from Venezuela:  
The moratorium as a pressure movement is useless, absolutely nothing."

SMC freshman:

"I have never seen anything like this here. It is beautiful to see people turning out to express their opinions. More people are thinking today. Even the Saint Mary's girls seem awakened, maybe because the issue was thrown right into their faces. Today is a testimony to the awareness which we probably all have, but which we never see in others, or very seldom."



Observer photos by Laura Haferd



Steven Wasinger, former faculty member at SMC who was released last year after one year of teaching; presently teaching out east:

"America may be indicted by history for its role in Viet Nam, but the important thing is the indictment which will come from the world today."

"As for that rumor that I fled the country to avoid the draft, did I really fail to teach you girls to avoid jumping to conclusions?"



Prof. Syburg, University faculty member:

"It is good to participate in this moratorium as witnesses to our feelings on the war. We need positive immediate action. However, I have reservations about the escalation of this form of protest by holding a longer one next month. This would be more an attack on the University than on the policy makers. Studying and dramatizing the issue is important, but the university must be kept open and free. See me again in November."



Professional social worker from Cleveland, Ohio, presently awaiting indictment for draft resistance, with family:

"First of all, I believe that war is immoral."

"The effect of demonstration so far has been to frighten the administration, Nixon's statement to the contrary. How can he ignore hundreds of thousands of people reacting to a devastating and degrading war? As a group, we are reinforcing our commitment inwardly, which may be just as important now as expressing it to the policy makers."

"We should immediately get out of Viet Nam. This is not in the realm of politics. It is simply a personal moral issue. The fact is, we played a part in causing the war and we are continuing to support totalitarian governments."



Protest marcher:

"I can't talk now." ("I'm too busy demonstrating.")

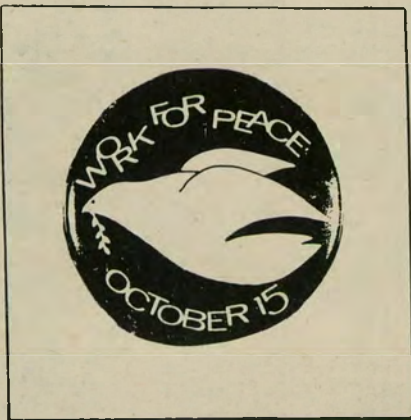




Phil Bosco



John Kissel



John Kissel



Beth Malmshelmer



Beth Malmshelmer

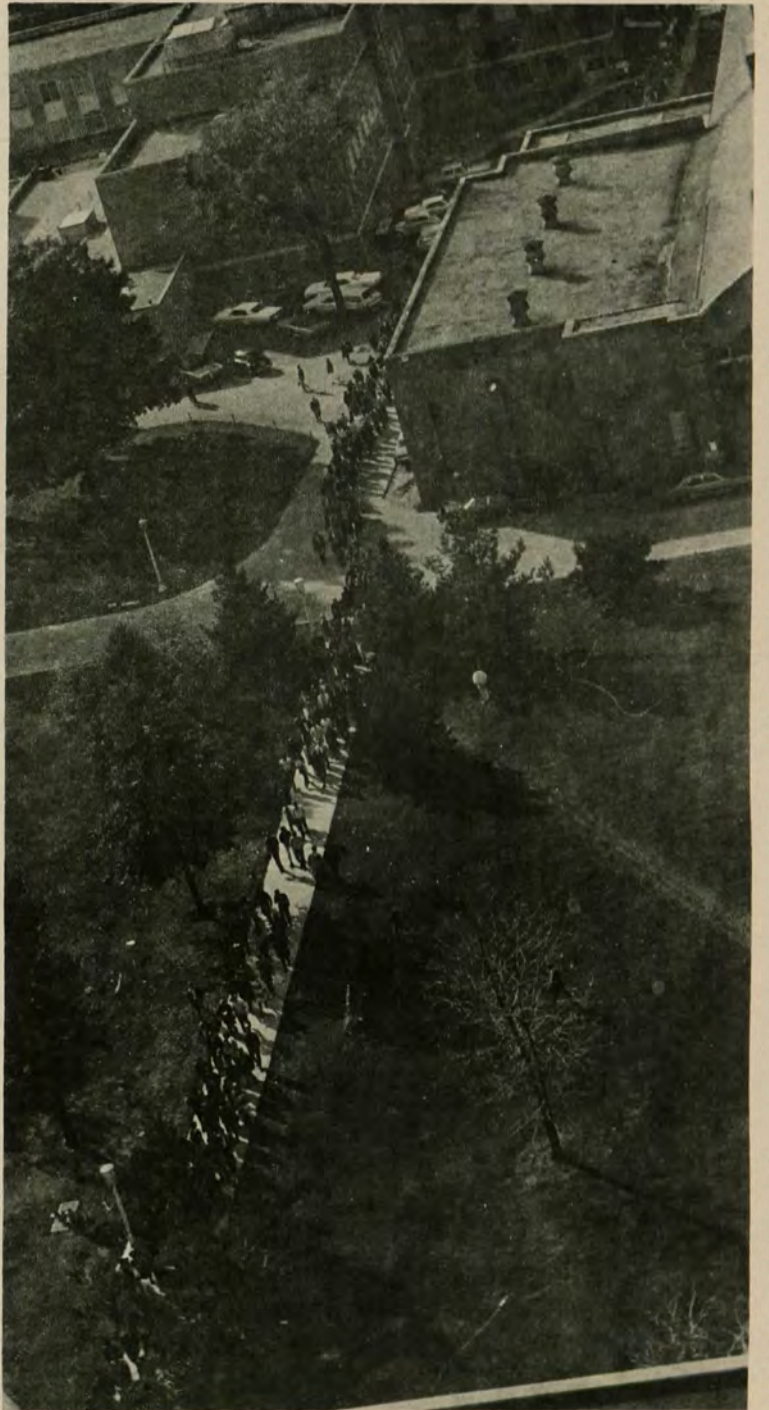


Phil Bosco





John Kissel



Mike Murphy



Beth Malmsheimer

"Experience  
teaches that  
silence  
terrifies  
the most."

—Bob Dylan



Phil Bosco



Jim Hunt



# Over 2,000 attend Speakers address student rally on main quad

by Bro. Patrick Carney  
and Jim Graif

Peace reigned on the main quad this afternoon. Not only was it the topic of the speeches at the rally, but also prevailed among the people in the crowd estimated by WNDU at 2000 and in the settling of disputes.

The first confrontation occurred at 1:20 when a group of first year law students raised the flag which had been lowered by organizers of the rally. These men, who asked that they not be identified other than as Navy veterans, felt that only established authority had the right to lower the flag to half mast.

Moratorium supporters maintained that it was an act of respect for the war dead. The law students agreed that they were sympathetic to mourning the dead among whom they numbered many friends but questioned the act of taking the law into one's own hands.

The main scene of action switched to the stage as folk singers entertained the assembly with anti-war songs while marshalls took up a collection. Funds were earmarked for paying for expenses of the stage, PA, and the like although it was later announced that the PA was donated by Captain Electric. Any excess money will be used to prepare for the November Moratorium which will be more involved with the South Bend Community.

Just before the speakers began their addresses, Student Body President Phil McKenna introduced the High School Students who had marched to the campus. They received a standing ovation.

Brother David Darst, F.C.S. of the Catonsville 9 who himself had taken off from De La Salle High School in Kansas City where he is teaching began the talks.

Considering many of the revolutions of the past, Darst warned against a "we made it — no, we blew it" result. He cited revolutions in France, U.S.S.R., Korea, and China as all having been fought in the name of justice and bringing us to our present state of affairs.

Darst sees the present revolution as differing in three major aspects from those of the past. The first of these is a belief in the humanity of the enemy. Warning against becoming like Stalin who "took guns from the Czar shooting the poor and shot the bourgeoisie," he called for the assembly to plan to "join with the enemy."

Rather than feeling that if the enemy is destroyed everything will be O.K., Darst asked for an act of faith. Not too many people believe peace is possible, he said. To believe that requires an act of faith in mankind.

Secondly, he felt that the ability to laugh at one's fears and rationalizations is necessary. This revolution shouldn't be as unbending as others have been.

Celebration was cited as the final hopeful sign. If it were not for this ability to rejoice in life, he felt that the movement would not be too appealing.

## Destroy cards

Following his own speech, Darst introduced his brother Chuck who is a Notre Dame Student. The younger Darst explained why he would be one of those to destroy his draft card at mass later in the day.

He felt that it is easy to wipe one's hands of a war which is half a world away and which does not bother him directly. He could not see accepting a war which "has seen more bombs dropped on Viet Nam than World War II and Korea combined."

Darst continued that he had been brought up with a total

good versus evil concept of World War II. But even in a clear cut war like that, he added, we are capable of atrocities.

In the Viet Nam war, Mr. Darst feels that the distinction is impossible because the war itself is an atrocity. He maintained that "bombing of civilians constitutes the war and the only way to stop the bombing is to stop the war." He further feels rage at what the country is doing in the name of its citizens.

Before leaving the podium, he advised all present that it is "more fun to make love and peace than to hate and fear each other."

Following this, McKenna introduced Gil Cardenaz, a Graduate Student of Sociology who spoke on the relationship between imperialism and internal colonization of Blacks and Indians.

Cardenaz also addressed himself to non-violence. He said that it is a beautiful thing and "if you're sincere about non-violence, I'll support it — it's got to come fast though." He likened his view to that of the California grape workers who Caesar Chavez is trying to organize and who "don't want to wait."

Distaff representation came to the meeting when Karen Weller of St. Mary's took the microphone. She charged that women have been by-passed by history adding that "if mankind is going to be changed, you've got to have our half too."

In the past, Miss Weller said, women have been unaffected by wars. They were not expected to fight and for the most part were not killed. Now, she feels, things have changed. Since it does not demand masculine strength to fill test tubes for chemical war, design weapons, or push buttons, she points out the females do play an active part in the war. Furthermore, she maintains that they are being killed in Viet

Nam along with their children in this war.

Miss Weller challenged all women to respond. Not to reach beyond immediate surroundings, she told them, is to be only half a person. She further warned that unless a woman forces herself to give, "very soon she won't have any self to give to anybody."

Another Notre Dame student, Senior Tim MacCarry, followed Karen. In what was the longest talk of the afternoon, Tim quoted from Gandhi, the Declaration of Independence, and a similar declaration by the Irish Republic in 1917.

## Neo-colonialism

MacCarry's thesis was that all of these deal with the same problem facing the country today — colonialism. He stated that after World War II this became "neo-colonialism" where instead of sending in foreign rulers, the imperialistic nation would set up a "puppet government" of natives who were sympathetic to the colonizing government.

Stating that this enabled the rich nations to get wealthier at the expense of the poor, MacCarry explained how profits are taken from the "neo-colony" in three ways. In taking the natural resources from the underdeveloped country, the mines and other sources are owned by interests in the colonizing country which profit from their operation. Later, after these are worked into finished products, the items are shipped back to the country of origin and sold to the people there at a profit. Finally, Mr. MacCarry said, as the country develops, factories are built but they are owned by citizens of the imperialist country.

Moving to the Viet Nam war itself, MacCarry charged that the U.S. paid for 80% of France's expenses in its final year in Viet Nam. America, he said, also supported the suppression of an election there because, as Eisenhower said, 80% would have voted for President Ho.

After quoting from the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, he stated that it would be futile if we get out of Viet Nam thinking it was some kind of mistake. That is, he feels that the anti-war movement should not end with the end of the Viet Nam war.

England's noted pacifist Archbishop T.D. Roberts began his address by commenting that Karen Weller's talk made a lot of sense to him. It reminded the archbishop of Aristophanes' suggestion of 3,500 years ago. The Greek comic urged women to end war by refusing their husbands in the breakfast room and in the bed room. He thought it might be a good idea to bring to the United States — perhaps by film, he quipped.

Commenting on the controversy surrounding the turning in of draft cards at the mass, Roberts noted that Notre Dame might be the only place in the country where the mass is connected with draft cards. Admitting that this might shock some people, he suggested a reply.

"When we go to mass, especially daily mass," the cleric said, "we often celebrate the feast of a martyr. Nearly all were put to death for some form of disobedience." Pointing out that these saints followed their conscience, Archbishop Roberts urged that "we ought to obey God rather than men."

At this point in the proceedings, McKenna noticed a large "Bomb the Cong" sign in the audience and invited representatives of this point of view to present their case. When two came forward, the Student Body President asked the assembly if they wanted to hear one or both. The body replied "both." Former Hungarian Freedom Fighter Joseph Szalay came forth first. He told the demonstrators that they really did not understand what it was like to live and suffer under Communism.

He pointed out that in a Communist Society one would not even be able to enjoy the freedom of speech which was being exercised on the campus at the time. Referring to his own twelve years of experience under a Communist government, Mr. Szalay said that in order to speak freely, one had either to speak in secret or "be tortured as I was." If any student did not believe him, he suggested that such a person visit behind the Iron Curtain and then make a judgement.

Szalay sees any unilateral stoppage of the war as futile. He said "I don't see how we can stop wars if International Communism doesn't want us to." He

continued on p. 9

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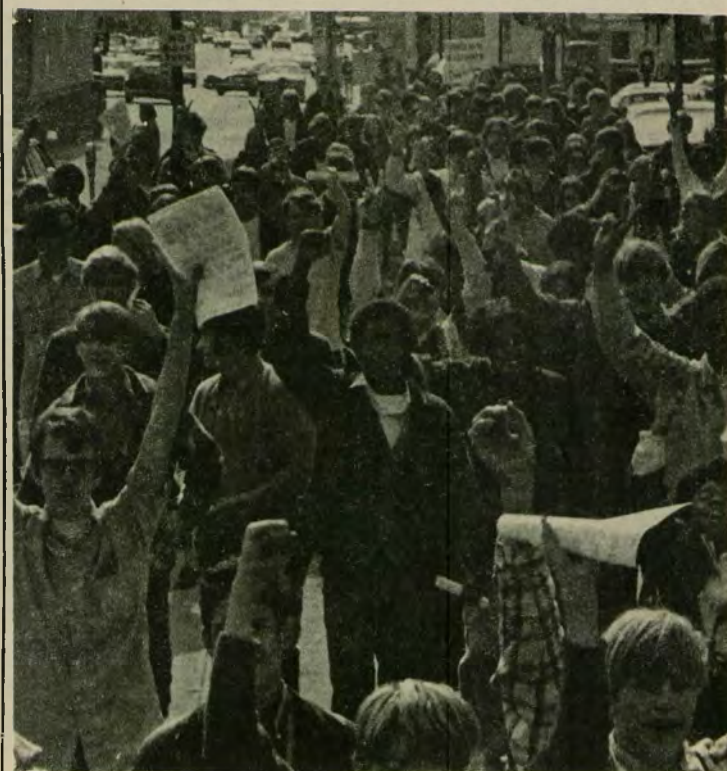


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Mike Murphy



## Candlelight march expands vigil

by Bill Carter

Tuesday night at 11:30 there were about 100 people scattered among the pews at Sacred Heart Church. They had come to sit, to kneel, to pray, and just to offer their presence at the pre-moratorium peace vigil.

The vigil began slowly and solemnly. For the first half-hour the only sounds reaching the ears of those already present in the hushed church were the constant creaking opening and closing noises of the double doors at the end of the center aisle. Through these passed a rather steady flow of people, most young but some not so young, most male but many female, all moved in some way to add themselves to the number of silent watchers.

Most were sitting separately, spaced irregularly around the church, but there was an occasional couple, close together, hands locked. The group was spotted with clerics; heavy coats were much in evidence, most decorated with small blue buttons bearing the image of a dove.

Around midnight the more or less official functions of the vigil began. It was announced that there would be readings relevant to the war issue on the half-hour all night, and an invitation was extended to all to participate if anyone had a particular reading of some special importance to him. The first reading was an extract from the Book of Lamentations. It immediately set the tone for the whole evening's readings. The consistent theme of all seemed to be the search

for peace through God's word. Following the reading the hymn "Where Charity and Love prevail" was sung beginning a pattern that was to continue throughout the vigil.

Immediately after the hymn a group of the watchers proposed a spontaneous candlelight march around the campus in order to bring the feeling of the vigil to as many people on the campus as possible.

The walk remained silent for only a little while. As the line proceeded down toward the North Quad a few voices were raised softly in the hymn "Cumbuya" and soon joined by the whole group. As the procession moved along the paths between the dorms they sang the songs of the movement, out of both the Christian and the revolutionary tradition. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", "We Shall Overcome", "Give Peace a Chance", "The Times They are A-changin'", and numerous others were begun spontaneously and picked up by all the marchers. The reaction on campus to the procession was moderate for the most part. A few appeared at windows and flashed the peace sign to the group, some managed to voice a note of hostility. When the marchers passed Dillon Hall singing "You'll Know We are Christians by Our Love" a voice rang out in the chill night, "If you're Christians, why don't you go to bed?" Undisturbed, the march continued down the South Quad, turned in front of the Rockne Building, crossed down to the road and filed back

toward the Grotto.

Undaunted by the cold or the late hour, the marchers decided to extend their message of peace by continuing the procession on towards St. Mary's.

The reception at St. Mary's came mostly in the form of a few girls staring out their windows and waving or snapping pictures of the march. The girls in McCandless responded loudly to the singing of "stop the war now" and there was mention in the crowd of a "Peace Raid" on the hall.

In the long march back along the road the group received an unexpected escort from the Indiana State police who stood off to the side of the line and merely observed the procession. The marchers responded with a chorus of "love the cops now."

It was past 2:30 when the line finally arrived back at the Grotto and replaced the candles. Almost all headed for home right away, but a few gathered and walked back to the church to finish out the vigil. Talking of the relevance of the whole idea of a peace vigil, one of those who promised to remain all night said, "We know this isn't like keeping the Congress open all night or anything like that, but it is important to us because it is the expression of Christians united in a common purpose responding out of something that is deep in each one. This is a Christian statement, stated through something that we feel is a very essential part of Christianity, namely a community spirit."



Phil Bosco



John Kissel

## Crosses for ND dead placed at ROTC building

continued from p. 8

maintains that if we stop in Viet Nam, it will just start up in another place. Himself a naturalized citizen, Mr. Szalay asked that all think over what they were doing if they loved their country.

Although he does not think that the students behind the moratorium are themselves Communists, he feels that there are Communists behind the ideas.

Tom Connelly, a Graduate Student in the College of Business Administration and himself a Viet Nam veteran, spoke of his experiences. He told the assembly of a Viet Cong massacre of a whole town because they refused to support the N.L.F. Testifying that he still has nightmares about it, he reported that he was able to smell the bodies burning at 5,000 feet and two miles away. "Is this the activity," he asked, "of those who are trying to liberate their countrymen?"

Giving as his reason for being anti-war the destruction of the moral fibre of the nation which he sees as declining as a result of the war, Connelly cannot see victory as being worth the cost. To make his point, the grad student related that he had seen 18 and 19 year olds turned into hardened killers. He had himself thanked them because their killing had kept him alive.

Despite this, he asked the gathering to forget their favorite politicians and their immediate view and to think about the men in Viet Nam. Mr. Connelly said that there are no heroics — all the men there are scared. They live for one thing — to come home. The veteran requested that each of those gathered on the quad write to a man overseas and tell him that he supports him even if he does not support the war.

St. Mary's Professor Peter Smith next explained why he felt that in tearing up one's draft card, the Selective Service loses a part of its reality for the individual in question. Relating his experiences of four years in R.O.T.C. and four more in the Navy, Smith told how marching with King, Groppi, and Chavez, he came to see Christ's life as one of resistance and called upon all to follow this example of Christ.

Another professor, Jim Douglas of the Notre Dame Department of Non-Violence also addressed himself to the topic of selective service. He claimed that anyone who carries a draft card is "consenting to the government claim that it can order you to kill whenever it says so." Furthermore, the professor felt that anyone with a 2-S is saying "Leave me alone. I have to study while you force another to die in my place."

Douglas likened the draft card to the pinch of incense offered to Caesar which many martyrs refused. He added that unlike that incense, however, this one has the power to destroy the world.

It is not the good Samaritan that we must become in order to help solve the problems of society according to Mr. Cullen. Rather, he thinks that we must become the man in the ditch. This he claims is the only way that attitudes will be changed as they should.

Who are we, he asked, to put troops in over a hundred countries, to drop bombs, to spend

\$80 billion on destruction? Looking around at the campus he questioned "who is this built for, the poor?" He spoke of his dream to help solve the problems of which he spoke and asked if this dream would be corrupted by the few who decided to make a profit from the war.

### Life change

The final speaker of the rally was Mike Cullen of the Milwaukee 14 who began by saying that being an Irishman he could not think of a better place to be in than Notre Dame.

Cullen related how he came to this country as a seminarian only to find his whole life changed by Vatican II and Martin Luther King. With regard to the famous civil rights leader, Cullen said that at one point he realized that he as a foreigner was able to come to this country and be accepted and admitted to the best schools and yet this same privilege was denied many who were born here and whose fathers had worked to build the country.

During the last two talks, Harold Taegel, a Theology major who had signed the letter which appeared in October 6's *Observer* tried to get to the microphone. He was prevented

by marshalls.

Taegel had wished to retract his signature on the letter because he felt that the leaders of the moratorium had prostituted the original idea. According to him, they had turned what was to have been an open discussion of the war into an Anti-War rally. Taegel further charged McKenna with trying to prevent even as much opposition as did occur by asking the body whether to listen to one or two such speakers.

In speaking of the organizers of the rally, Mr. Taegel said "they were being just as self-righteous as Nixon."

The "march for peace" followed the speeches. Students marched in silence three abreast from the main quad to the R.O.T.C. building as a sign of mourning for those who have died as a result of the war.

The crowd formed a line which at one point stretched from the speakers stand at the middle of the quad all the way to the Rockne Memorial building.

Sixteen crosses which bore the names of Notre Dame graduates who have been killed in the war were placed on the lawn opposite the R.O.T.C. building by various members of the university community. As each

cross was implanted, a bugler played taps.

The bearers of the crosses consisted of approximately equal numbers of Notre Dame men and St. Mary's women. Many of whom wore expressions of grief and deep sorrow. Several of them knelt and prayed silently in front of the implanted cross.

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## Rallies, memorials, harassments comprise Indiana moratorium



Jim Hunt

(UPI) — Thousands of Indiana college and university students, joined by a few small groups of high school youths and pacifistic adults, demonstrated peacefully yesterday in the nation wide Vietnam War moratorium.

At Gary, a march to the city hall by about 225 black and white high school students and 25 clergymen of various faiths was interrupted by tin cans of urine tossed from a motel under construction.

At Indianapolis' famous Monument Circle during the noon hour, a group of black and white youths traded shouts with a man who said he was a veteran of World War II and Korea.

"Are you scared to fight for your country?" the man asked.

The youths shouted back, including one who suggested the veteran go fight in Vietnam if he favored U.S. participation.

### Candlelight Marches

Many of the observances began Tuesday midnight with all-night vigils including candlelight marches, reading of lists of American war dead, meditation, and speeches.

Anderson College students held a convocation as a memorial to war dead and planted a "tree of life" on campus surrounded by a field of crosses.

At Ball State in Muncie, small groups were observed listening to the reading of war dead names during the morning hours.

### Rally at South Bend

About 500 persons in front of

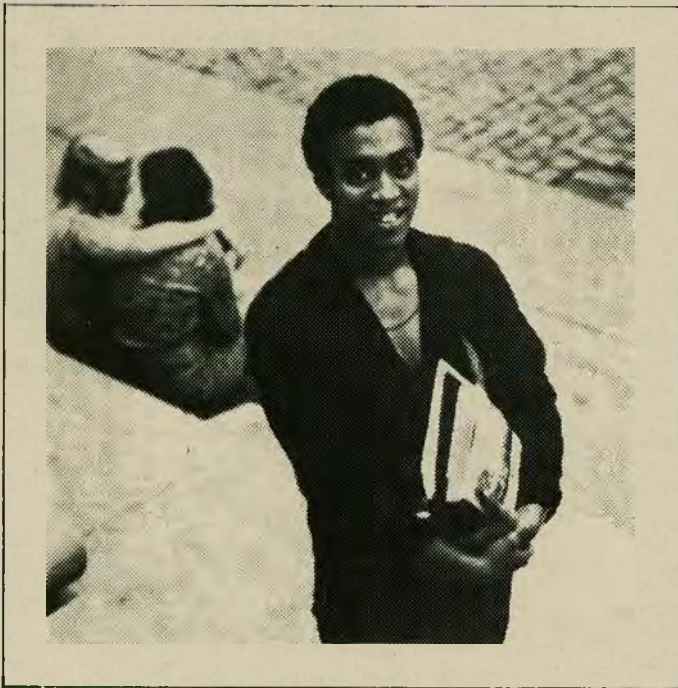
the St. Joseph County Courthouse in downtown South Bend attended a noon hour moratorium service which included singing, praying, and reading of a list of Hoosier dead in the war. A few businessmen were seen in the group. Non-participants stood across the street watching.

About 100 youths without signs marched around the Statehouse at Indianapolis briefly, shouting "Peace, peace."

Few businesses around the state were reported closed by sympathetic owners.

An exception was a public golf course at Bristol owned by John Raber, who said "I feel strongly that this undeclared war has gotten too far out of hand."

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## Big protest centers in Washington

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scores of congressmen and thousands of government employees took part yesterday in rallies, marches, vigils and other orderly demonstrations designed to build pressure on President Nixon to stop the war in Vietnam.

As the nation's capital, Washington was a focal point for the countrywide "moratorium on business as usual" organized by antiwar groups.

On the floors of the House and Senate, on the Capitol steps, inside and outside government buildings, on college campuses, in churches and in public parks, there were speeches appealing for early and complete U.S. disengagement from the war that has cost nearly 40,000 American lives.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, (D. Mass.), said the moratorium was intended to convey a respectful plea to Nixon.

Kennedy said the message to the President asked that he cut loose from "the errors of past policy" and develop a policy of his own—"not one based on conditions beyond our control, not one whose success is subject to veto by Hanoi or Saigon."

In a prepared Senate speech, Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield called the moratorium a

dramatic demonstration of public impatience with a war that drags on with no end in sight.

Indirectly replying to Nixon's pleas for national unity behind administration policy, Mansfield said:

"It is time to make clear that this country is, indeed, united. It is united behind the President—not in order to prolong the war for face or fancy or at the behest of others, but to end the war without prolonged delay."

The orderliness of the demonstration was in contrast to a bloody encounter which took place almost exactly two years ago on Oct. 21, 1967 — when

NEW YORK (UPI) — A day long reading of the names of Vietnam War dead yesterday began the participation of the Wall Street business and financial community in the Vietnam moratorium.

At 8:50 a.m., lawyer William vanden Heuvel read the first name, that of Elmer Lee Abels Jr., from a lectern in the front of Trinity Church at Wall Street and Broadway.

Before beginning the reading of the names at the rate of about 20 to 30 a minute, Vanden Heuvel said that the reading was part of a "day of commemora-

an antiwar rally culminated in an attempt to storm the doors of the Pentagon, nerve center of the U.S. defense establishment. tion of those who died for us in Vietnam."

Immediately following Vanden Heuvel as volunteer readers were New York Yankees President Michael Burke and Clarence Jones and John Westergaard, Wall Street investment bankers.

By 6 p.m. about 75 others, including some of Wall Street's most prominent names, had taken their turn before the microphones and a battery of television cameras in the historic church at the head of Wall Street, only 100 yards from the New York Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO (UPI) — A federal judge yesterday refused to recess the Chicago convention riot conspiracy trial in observance of nationwide antiwar protests Wednesday or to permit the defendants to absent themselves at moratorium day rallies across the country.

Seven of the eight defendants, appearing at a news conference, left open the question of whether they would appear in court as usual Wednesday or defy U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

Defense attorney Leonard I. Weinglass later told the judge some of the defendants might find it "impossible" to be in court Wednesday and asked him for a clarification of the rules governing their appearance.

"I will require the attendance of each and every defendant, each and every day of the trial," Hoffman said.



Jim Hunt

## 10,000 turn out for Illinois rally

continued from p. 3

moratorium programs yesterday. Some of the programs included the showing of anti-war movies, draft counseling, and the writing of 800 to 900 letters to Congressmen demanding an end to the draft. The campus SDS presented an ultimatum to Chancellor H. Edwin Young, demanding the removal of the Army Math Research Center on campus, by October 27th.

The most unusual anti-war activity held in the Big 10 was at the University of Iowa. A mock war was held for 15 minutes, on the main lawn of the campus. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people took part in the various activities which included teach-ins and films and a rally where the war issues were debated. Counter-demonstrators wearing red, white, and blue arm bands, were present at the rally and circulated through the crowd.

## Few incidents

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Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel called 800 National Guardsmen to standby duty as a precautionary measure in Baltimore, where an estimated 10,000 persons gathered for a downtown rally. Michigan Governor William G. Milliken placed 2,000 Guardsmen on standby alert "for use if needed."

The protest was the largest yet mounted in this country against U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. It had the prestigious support — including nearly 80 senators and congressmen.

It was billed as a "moratorium on business as usual." But there was no shutdown of government operations in the nation's capital, where comparatively few federal workers took the day off. And in thousands of communities the protest appeared to go unnoticed.

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# Gatewood: pressure and a hot pace

by Terry Shields

Observer Sports writer

In 1964 Jack Snow caught 60 passes for 1114 yards and 9 touchdowns. In a career spanning the years 1966-68 Jim Seymour had 138 pass receptions, gained 2113 yards and scored 16 six-pointers. After four games Tom Gatewood has grabbed 24 passes, gained 372 yards and has crossed the goal line 4 times.

The former two men are Notre Dame single season and career record holders. Now for all of you "arts and letters jocks" who aren't very proficient at math, this means that if Mr. Gatewood continues to haul in the tosses of Joe Theisman at this same rate (6 catches and 1 touchdown per game), he will overtake both of the leaders.

So what do all of these record setting possibilities mean to the bright new star of the Fighting Irish? "I don't think about records, they mean nothing. I just catch as many as the coach calls for. Look, if you start droppin' them you'll get benched and people forget about you in no time." So if Gatewood keeps pulling in the bombs, the pressure concerning records won't bother him. "The only pressure I'll worry about then is the kind that the defensive backs will put on me. It seems that every team we play has some defensive backs who were high school all-America."

As Tom goes on one finds that this factor is one of the reasons why he chose Notre Dame over 125 other schools. The other places he seriously considered were Penn State and UCLA, but he finally decided on ND. "I picked this school mainly for academic reasons, but also because the alumni could be very influential in my future. Of course this is also the toughest football in the country."

Gatewood doesn't really attribute anything in particular for his current success. He prefers to run his patterns from a split position rather than in tight as he did in high school (Baltimore City College High). He does not have a preference, however, concerning what type of pattern he runs. "It depends on the situation," as he puts it. He has decent size for a college end at 6'2" and 203 lbs. and he has adequate but not "sprinter speed." (Some people doubt this because he is quite often referred to as "Fleetwood" by some

of the student body).

Tom has no definite predictions for the remainder of the season. Although he did say, "I like 9-1, that sounds real good, but you can't say for sure."

"Fleetwood" holds Jim Brown as his hero simply because "he was the greatest foot-

ball player I have ever seen." As most of you know Jim Brown broke quite a few records himself, and pressure couldn't bother him. Tom Gatewood has the same type of attitude, for the sake of the Irish fans (yes, and Ara, too) maybe his results will correspond.



After dazzling Michigan State and Army, Tom Gatewood (above) pits his moves against number three Southern Cal this Saturday.

Joe Cottrell

## Ruggers are defeated

Palmer College of Davenport, Iowa, handed the Notre Dame rugby club their first loss of the season last Saturday, 13-0, in a match played before a large crowd in Davenport. The ND "B" team salvaged a split of the day's activities by topping St. Ambrose College of Davenport, 6-0, notching their 46th win in their last 48 outings over a four year period.

Palmer and the Fighting Irish were evenly matched but the well coached Palmer squad took advantage of costly Notre Dame mistakes to gain the triumph.

Dave Fleming, Charlie Blum, Chuck Petrowski, Bob Fries, Bill Berry, and Tom Hurlehy turned in solid performances in a losing Irish effort.

Chuck Leggero scored his second "try" in as many games to lead the "B" team's offense and take over the "B" scoring lead with six points.

The Irish ruggers play their first home game of the season this Saturday against the Cleveland Rugby Club. The "A" game will be played at 11 o'clock, preceded by a "B" game at 9:30, behind the Stepan Center.



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## JIM MURRAY

### The Jim Murray story

I was born and raised in Hartford, Conn., a nice clean little city on the shores of the Connecticut River—except on those occasions when the river forgets its manners and floods all over the eastern section of the city. I will be remembered there—if at all—as one of the outstanding nonathletes of my time.

I was a scatter-armed outfielder, a choke hitter (not the bat, my throat), a lip fighter and a lonesome end—lonesome because I drifted AWAY from the play. If there was one thing I hated worse than tackling anybody, it was being tackled by anybody.

I do hold the listed world's record for the 47¼ yard run, an unusual, non-Olympic event which happens to be the exact distance between the telephone pole in front of my childhood home in West Hartford and the one on the corner of Park Road. I set the record under pressure from my kid sister who was trying to get back a letter from her boy friend I had found. There was a following wind but allowable.

The beauty of this particular course was that you also had to stop quick because when you hit the imaginary tape you went right out into Park Road where you might hit an unimaginary trolley. If you did, you were disqualified. Also hospitalized.

I played baseball with a deadly weapon called a "dime rocket" which was a tape-wrapped spheroid about the density and weight of a duckpin bowling ball. We played with it so we could weed out the little kids—not by the ones who couldn't hit it, but the ones who couldn't lift it.

I played freshman baseball at Trinity College in Hartford where I graduated anyway. I was an uncertain outfielder and a craven hitter, but I was the MOST VALUABLE PLAYER on the pin-ball team at the college tavern because I set the school record for getting the "tilt" sign off without putting another dime in.

I never wrote sports until I was well into my second childhood which is just the right time for it. The first five years of my career I whiled away on police beats and rewrite in the company of assorted murderers, wife-beaters, divorcees, politicians and movie stars. It was ideal training for sports.

I spent 12 years on Time magazine, helped to found Sports Illustrated and later served as West Coast editor. I hate to brag, but I notice where the Rams, the Dodgers, the Giants and smog all came to the West Coast after I did.

I did a little sports work in my early days on The Register, a daily in New Haven where the sports editor, Dan Mulvey, was a newspaperman's newspaperman. This means he didn't care who did his work for him. I worked on the Los Angeles Examiner when I came West in 1944. Time magazine hired me away from them in 1948. There is no record The Examiner put up much of a fight.

All I know about football is some expert told me years ago to "watch the guards," and I've been doing it ever since. I haven't seen a touchdown in years—since a guard fell on a fumble at Notre Dame. As far as I was concerned, the Galloping Ghost was just that.

But I am a qualified sports expert in one major regard: I am an opinionated jerk. You show the white feather in this business, like see two sides to a story, and you're through. I can promise you one thing. That'll never happen to me. See you around.

## How do you beat magicians?

NEW YORK (UPI) — A wild throw by relief pitcher Pete Richert in the 10th inning, after Ron Swoboda saved the game with a diving catch in the ninth, gave the New York Mets an exciting 2-1 victory Wednesday over the Baltimore Orioles and a 3-1 lead in the World Series.

Richert fielded J.C. Martin's fine bunt along the right side with runners on first and second and none out and made a bad throw to first that enabled pinch runner Rod Gaspar to score from second base.

Gaspar ran for Jerry Grote, who got a double when left fielder Don Buford lost his fly ball in the sun, and Al Weis was intentionally walked to bring up Martin, who batted for winning pitcher Tom Seaver.

The Mets, who were 100-1 underdogs at the start of the season, now can win their first World Series at home Thursday when they send Jerry Koosman, who won the second game, against Dave McNally.

Seaver, regaining his form after two shaky starts, had a three hit shutout going into the ninth inning. Seaver hadn't allowed a hit since the third when Oriole manager Earl Weaver became the first manager in 34 years to get tossed out of a series game.

Seaver was trying to protect a 1-0 lead on Donn Clendenon's second inning homer but Frank Robinson and Boog Powell singled with one out in the ninth.

Righthanded Brooks Robinson then hit an "opposite field" drive to right center that looked like it could go through for a two run double to put the Ori-

oles ahead. But Swoboda, an erratic outfielder who often makes the difficult plays and boots the easy ones, ran to his right and made a diving catch for the second out of the inning.

Frank Robinson easily scored from third on the sacrifice fly to tie the game 1-1 although the Mets protested in vain that Robinson had left third base before Swoboda caught the ball.

Ellie Hendricks, who missed a homer by a few feet on a line drive down the left field line, then lined out to Swoboda to end the inning.

Both teams then had excellent chances as pinch hitter Art Shamsky grounded out with two on and two out in the last of the ninth and Don Buford flied out and Paul Blair struck out with two on in the top of the 10th.

In the last of the 10th, Grote led off with a fly to short left field. But in the treacherous late afternoon sun, it's difficult to pick up the ball and Buford first took a step back.

He quickly realized his mistake but he had lost his jump in that split second and when he came dashing in, the ball fell among him, Blair in the center and shortstop Mark Belanger, who was actually closest to the ball by the time it fell in.

Weis, a .215 regular season hitter who had two hits in the game—although one was a questionable one which Brooks Rob-

inson bobbled at third—and four hits in the series, was the next hitter against the right handed reliever Dick Hall.

But Manager Gil Hodges let Weis bat and with first base open, he was walked on four pitches. Seaver was the next batter and Hodges only wanted a bunt to move the runners along. But Hodges had decided that Seaver was losing his stuff and was coming out of the game regardless of whether he hit—and so he sent Martin, a lefthanded utility catcher to the plate.

Coach George Bamberger then went out and talked to Hall a while before calling in a left-handed pitcher, Richert. Billy Hunter was running the team in Weaver's absence although Weaver was probably relaying messages from the clubhouse.

Martin laid down the perfect bunt in the situation, about 15 to 20 feet from home plate along the grass on the right side. There was no chance for a play at third and it was obvious that Martin, a slow runner, had a chance to beat it out. Richert fielded the ball and fired to second baseman Dave Johnson, who was covering first.

But the bad throw hit Martin on the wrist and bounded away from Johnson and rolled to a stop between first and second. Since Johnson was covering first, there was no Oriole near the ball and Gaspar scored easily.