

THE OBSERVER

VOL. IV, No. 109

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1970

SLC election plans discussed by Senate

by Pat Dermody

The Student Senate met last night to discuss plans for the approaching Student Life Council election. The election will be held on Thursday, April 23, with representatives being chosen from the districts of the undergraduate student body. The districts will be the south Quad, the north Quad, with the outlying dorms composing the third district.

Each candidate will be required to present an official nomination petition composed of one hundred full signatures

and corresponding addresses. These forms may be picked up after 6:00 pm today in the Student Government office. They must be returned to the office by 11:00 am Friday, April 17, 1970.

A list of candidates will be posted inside the Government office one day after nominations close. Changes or corrections can only be made through Mark Winings, Chairman of the Election Committee. The committee will be composed of Chairman Winings, and the four Stay

Senators, Tom Thrasher, Russ Stone, Pat Weber and Al Giriffri-da. Senator Weber is also election commissioner. The rules suggested if any candidate is

planning some course of action, of which he is unsure, he should seek the advice of Chairman Winings, Commissioner Weber, or contact the Student Govern-

ment Secretary.

Candidates will be restricted from actively campaigning until noon Friday, April 17, 1970.

The election will take place at the noon and evening meals on April 23, in the individual halls. Off campus balloting will run from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the same day.

Also last night, Senator Ed Crawford moved to propose a bill to prohibit the use of go-carts on campus, but was informed by President Krashna that his proposal should first be placed in committee before a decision could be reached.

Following this SBP Krashna announced that the Constitutional Revision Committee will hold an open hearing tonight in the Amphitheater in LaFortune in order that all ideas concerning the future and direction of the Student Government may be aired. The hearing will be open to the Student body and all interested students will be given a chance to express their views.

Apollo coming back as Aquarius rockets fire

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—

The astronauts fired Apollo 13's lunar lander rocket last night aiming to put themselves on a precise path toward a Pacific Ocean splash down Friday. Engineers studied data from the crippled space craft to see how accurate the maneuver was.

"That was a good burn," ground control told the space fliers.

The emergency splashdown area for the pilots—James A. Lovell, John L. Swigert, and Fred W. Haise—is about 600 miles southeast of Pago Pago in American Samoa about 1 pm EST Friday.

Tension knotted the flight control room at Houston just before the burn. Flight Director Gene Kranz made the rounds of the crowded room, checking each control panel to determine whether all was "go" for the maneuver.

The 4 minute 24 second blast was triggered at 9:40 PM, and during the tense moments, ground control continued to assure the crew: "You're looking good!"

The pilots used the descent engine of their Aquarius moon lander to maneuver themselves into position for their return to

earth. Under normal circumstances, the Aquarius would have been jettisoned before they headed back to earth.

Had it not been for the Aquarius on this trip, however, the astronauts would have died. They used the little lunar lander as a sort of a lifeboat, utilizing its oxygen and power, after a mysterious explosion knocked out the electrical current aboard their command ship, Odyssey, and spilled part of their life giving oxygen.

The astronauts faced some potential problems back on earth. Officials in the splash down area kept a worried watch on tropical storm Helen, now 247 miles southwest of Pago Pago, near the spot the astronauts are to land.

Before firing the rocket blast to line themselves up for the Pacific Ocean splashdown, the space pilots whipped around the back side of the moon and were slung back toward earth by the pull of lunar gravity.

The United States will request foreign governments to render "appropriate assistance" to the Apollo 13 astronauts if needed, the State Department said yesterday.

The United States and 42
(continued on page 6)



The Senate finalized the plans for the SLC election during its meeting last night.

Trustees stall

Once again yesterday, the Board of Trustees of Notre Dame did not release its rationale on the future of parietal hours. The announcement, initially expected last Monday, April 6, may be released today.

Minority students get money

by Cliff Wintrobe

Notre Dame's first bowl appearance in forty-four years netted the university \$210,000 for minority group scholarship grants and programs Father Hesburgh announced Monday.

The university grossed \$340,000 from the New Year's Day Classic, but \$130,000 was eaten up by the cost of transporting and maintaining the team, coaches, and marching band.

\$50,000 of this sum will be set aside for salaries of personnel connected with the black studies program, which is scheduled to begin next fall.

Father Joyce hinted Friday that a black studies director has been chosen and part of the \$50,000 will go toward his salary. The name of the possible director was not revealed.

The remaining \$160,000 is slated for supplementary funding of financial aid for minority students and will be parceled out as four year scholarship grants.

Brother Kiernan Ryan, Chairman of the Committee on Financial Aid and Scholarships, said yesterday the extra funds will be pooled with monies obtained from education opportunity grants, national defense loans, and other university funds.

Money an applicant would earn from a job while at school is also included when considering funding financial aid for minority students Ryan said.

He was unable to state a specific number of financial aid applicants who would be helped by the \$160,000.

The turn down rate of applicants who decline to come here and the amount of money received from the federal government are the two variables causing the uncertainty said Ryan.

The \$160,000 will be prorated over four years, so \$40,000 will be the critical sum when figuring the number of applicants who can be helped.

The university assumes that a student with no financial help at all from his parents will need \$3,150 a year for school. The student is expected to earn at least an extra \$400 during the summer.

Last year the university received \$40-\$50,000 in educational opportunity grants of which 75% have to go to students whose families earn less than \$6,000 a year.

This money plus money from national defense loans, a possible school job, and other sources plus the applicant's own financial position will determine how far the \$160,000 will go.

Ryan reported that this year seventy-four black students here are receiving financial aid for an average amount of \$2,360 and a total of \$174,780. He did not have the figures on financial aid for other minority group students.

More than one hundred minority students have applied for financial aid for next year. Of these at least 90% are black students. Puerto-Ricans, Mexican-Americans, American Indians, and Spanish surnamed students comprise the remaining applicants.

Ryan said offers are made with the knowledge that many of the students contacted will decide not to come to Notre Dame.

After the initial group of applicants have been notified of possible assistance, and told the university whether they would come, the next group of applicants will be sent notice of possible aid.

The scholarship office had a general idea of the amount of Cotton Bowl money and they have already sent out financial assistance offers to students with this money in mind. The deadline date for these applicants is May 1.



Father Edmund Joyce

Snyder gives reading in SLF

by Dan O'Donnell

Contemporary theorist-poet Gary Snyder presented a reading of his latest works before a near capacity audience last night in Washington Hall, as a part of this week's Sophomore Literary Festival.

Snyder prefaced his readings by citing the problems of the writer in today's society and expressed "dismay at the multitude of things that we cannot accept." He pointed out pollution and the imprisonment of political and cultural enemies, including the Chicago 7 and Timothy Leary as examples of a "misplaced sense of values" that have caused "the insanity of Western civilization."

Snyder, considered an eco-poet due to his concern with what he termed "the rape of the

environment," focused his remarks on the ecological problem; the relation of man to his environment and the need for a total restructuring of man's value system toward it. Snyder characterized the poet as a "critic in opposition to what we call civilization and definitely Christianity, a servant in the field of the muse, nature the great goddess."

A type of sophisticated impressionism, Snyder's poetry lacks connections and formal sentence structures while relying on the flow of language and sensory impressions to convey a message steeped in Oriental, particularly Buddhist, traditions. His pervasive concern with the family is typical of the Japanese sense of ancestry.

In the first cycle of poems,

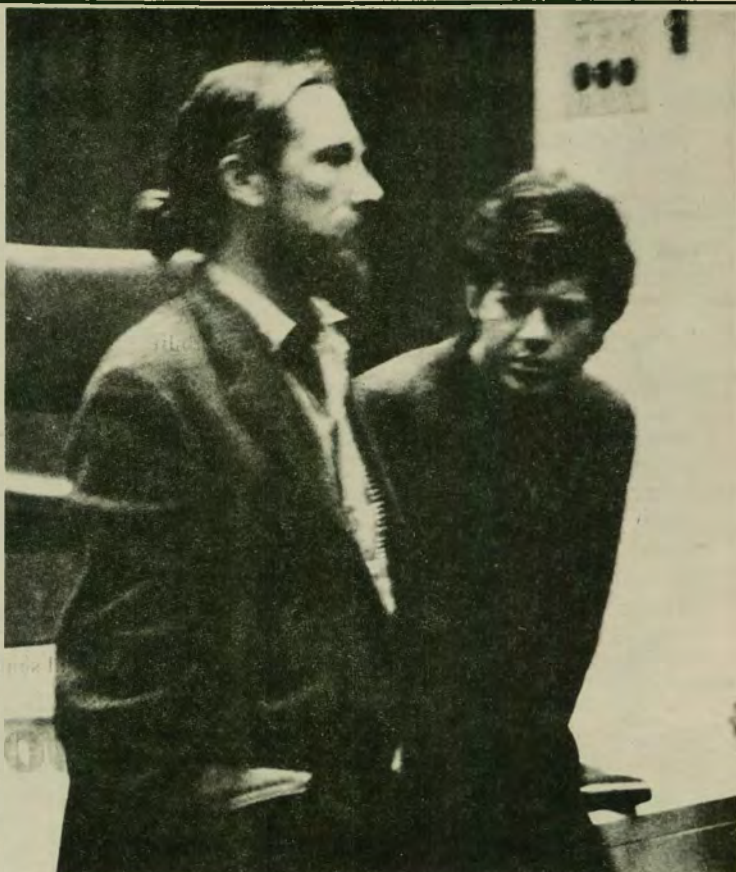
"Regarding the Wave", written in honor of his wife, Snyder explored various traditions in Western civilization which contrasted, most unfavorably, with Oriental culture.

With his second cycle, "Songs of Clouds and Water", Snyder examined the relation of man to his "mother; the earth goddess." He termed the ecological responsibility "not a heavy one, but a beautiful one."

In this cycle, Snyder discussed the need for "communism" between creatures at every level of the "food chain". Speaking of this relationship, he said "This is not nature ready tooth and claw; this is the great ceremony."

This was followed by "Long Hair", a series of works dealing with the necessity of a "revolutionary response" to civilization on both the political and cultural levels. Snyder preceded this reading with a short discussion of "communism" and revolutionary tactics.

Concerning violence, he stated, "The breaking of window in Santa Barbara or the blowing out of a few floors of unoccupied office buildings shows great restraint in view of our present



Poet Gary Snyder

situation." He called North America Turtle Island after an old Indian legend, saying that he considered the primitive division

of the United States to be the only "true divisions" even today.

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See: Professor Scha

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FRIDAY April 17: 10:30-12 noon
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1-3 PM

You must declare your intent to major at this time in order to receive information regarding advising and registration.

Minnesotan nominated by Nixon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon Tuesday nominated Harry A. Blackmun, a federal appeals judge from Minnesota, for the Supreme Court seat he has twice been unable to fill with Southern nominees.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the

President "has a great respect for Judge Blackmun's legal ability and his judicial skill and his judicial temperament."

"He considers Judge Blackmun a strict constructionist," Ziegler said.

Ziegler said Blackmun was selected from a list of six candidates, all judges. The President met Friday for about 45 minutes with Blackmun and Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Ziegler said Blackmun had been under consideration earlier when Nixon selected Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell for the Supreme Court seat left vacant by the resignation of former Justice Abe Fortas.

The Senate rejected the earlier nominations.

"The President made his final decision regarding Judge Blackmun at about 10 a.m. following a review by phone with the Attorney General of relevant data," Ziegler said.

Blackmun, a native of Nashville, Ill., grew up in St. Paul, Minn., and has been a friend since boyhood of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and was best man at Burger's wedding in 1933.

He helped put himself through Harvard as an undergraduate and then through Harvard law school by tutoring in

mathematics, as well as working as a milktruck driver and janitor. Later in his career he taught at the University of Minnesota law school.

Blackmun, a Republican and a Methodist, was named as a federal judge by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959 with the endorsement of former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

As a member of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals with headquarters in St. Paul, Blackmun has been viewed as a moderate on civil rights and rather tough on criminal cases involving law and order.

In 1967, he rejected a Negro couple's complaint against a subdivision for refusing to sell them a house but was reversed by the Supreme Court which held that an 1866 civil rights law provided for "open housing."

Blackmun noted in his decision however that he had leaned toward ruling in the Negro buyers' behalf but said he felt a lower court should not seek to establish such precedent setting doctrine.

In the field of criminal law, Blackmun was the first appeals judge to uphold the constitutionality of the 1961 anti-racketeering law.

He also has held that it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove criminal intent when the charge involves a light penalty. He has favored a flexible rule on determining criminal insanity and he ruled unconstitutional the use of a leather strap as a disciplinary measure in Arkansas prisons.

Liberate America

with
Carol Lacey
Laura Nietzsche
Ellen Zucker

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St. Mary's room selection process to begin

by Jeanne Sweeney

The process of selecting a room for the upcoming years begins tonight with the class of '71 drawing their priority numbers. The actual selection of the rooms has been postponed until April 23rd when next year's seniors begin the choice of rooms.

With next year's large freshman class, a shortage of room space has opened up to seniors the possibility of living off campus. Although the Director of Housing has only received seven requests for living off campus with their parents permission, Sister Immaculata, the Dean of Students, emphasized that many other girls are in-

volved in looking for houses and soliciting for friends to live with them off campus.

Since there is still a possibility of having a shortage of rooms if the number of off campus requests do not increase, Sister Immaculata and the Director of Housing have been looking into other possibilities to house the girls. One such possibility is the Convent's Augusta Hall which, if one section were rented, would provide room for thirty-eight girls. But this plan still has not been finalized. It will be considered by the Board of Trustees this weekend.

A change from last year's room selecting procedure will mainly involve the class of '72. Last year the juniors and seniors

chose their rooms before the Housing Office marked off rooms for the freshman class. Sister Immaculata explained that this resulted in some areas such as certain parts of Regina Hall consisting of only freshmen with no upperclassmen.

This undid all of the college's plans with the orientation group because student advisors and group leaders were not living with the freshmen.

Next year the group leader and student advisor program will be combined and the student advisor will live with the freshmen.

Sister Immaculata explained that since most of the student advisors would be juniors it would be impossible for the student advisors to pick rooms unless they know where the freshmen will be living.

Sister Immaculata emphasized that the class of '72 will still have a wide choice of rooms although they would reserve some sections for freshmen. The procedure would be to follow

selection of rooms as usual but to allow for a certain number of freshmen to live in a particular section. They will not mark off specific rooms for the freshmen, but require that a certain number live, for example, on a certain floor.

Susie Way, president of the sophomore class, said that after speaking with Sister Immaculata she realized that "it was logically and reasonably the only way they can choose." She did not feel that the procedure was that unfair.

Sister Immaculata said there will be 35 student advisors who will be living in all four buildings, Holy Cross, Regina, LeMans, and McCandless. She said "it is my hope to put some freshmen in McCandless next year."

Sr. Immaculata commented on the emotional climate of campus around the time of room selection. She said "Our rooms are superior and everyone should not be caught up in the emotion

of room selection."

The room charges will not increase in the coming year and if Augusta Hall is used, it will be comparable in price to the rooms in Holy Cross.

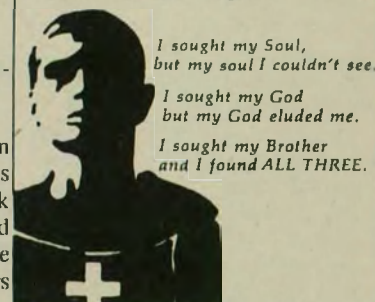
The class of '71 will select their rooms on April 23rd, the class of '72 on April 27th and 28th, and the class of '73 on April 29th and 30th.

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Norling writes book

Are revolutions worth the price? What causes national character? Is anything inevitable? An attempt to grapple with these and other lessons of history has produced "Timeless Problems," recently published by the University of Notre Dame Press.

Dr. Bernard Norling, associate professor of history, organizes his book around six frequently-asked questions, and marshals historical examples from ancient Rome to modern cold-war politics in an attempt to provide general answers. The tone of the book is set by the dedication, a quote from Ladislav Farago pointing out "History would not be what it is, the record of man's crimes and follies, if logic and decency governed its events and great decisions."

The major issues with tentative conclusions drawn from extensive historical examples, include:

"Illusions in History," Chapter I considers the myths, philosophies, predictions and doctrines that have shaped the course of more concrete events. In conclusion, Norling suggests that the great illusion surrounding knowledge, science and control over the forces of nature is that they are an absolute good of some kind; that in them man will find his ethical, psychological or spiritual salvation.

"Is Anything Inevitable?" Norling points out that nothing seems so inevitable as an event that has already happened—but that the people who participated in the event believed and acted as if several options were open to them, and saw nothing inevitable about the eventual decision.

"Force and its Limitations," concludes with the observations "Force is the most important single factor in the shaping of human affairs, but if it is not employed with calculation and prudence, if it is not tempered by a dozen intangibles, it can as easily damage, discredit, even destroy its user as those against whom it is used."

"Are Revolutions Worth Their Price?" Admitting that revolutions are often fought against oppressive wrongs, Norling still concludes that the price

of their reforms is often too high. "Too much blood is shed and too many of the old ills simply reappear in a new guise or are replaced by things even worse. Too many opportunities are provided for fanatics and butchers," Norling points out.

"What causes National Character?" The proverbial "fiery Spanish soul" is largely a myth, Norling suggests, and is certainly not the product of heredity or nature. Rather, national character is formed by geographical environment, historical experience, and deliberate indoctrination.

"The Cultural Conditions of Achievement" concludes that the law governing the appearance of geniuses in history are either nonexistent, or undiscovered. Norling notes that such factors as adequate wealth, public interest in the arts and the absence of a strong revolutionary ideology seem to allow cultural excellence, but certainly do not guarantee its appearance.

Norling is also the author of "Towards a Better Understanding of History," and the recipient of the 1968 Thomas Madden Award for the best teaching of freshmen at Notre Dame. He received his doctorate in history from Notre Dame in 1955.

Set sale of prom bids

The second sale of bids for the Tri-class prom will be held from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. on Thursday, April 16, in room 2D of the LaFortune Student Center.

The semi-formal prom is scheduled for the first of May from 9 p.m. until 1 a.m. in Stephan Center. According to Greg Stepic, who is directing the preparations, thirty-eight bids have been purchased. The bids, which sell for ten dollars apiece, include two Grand Prix tickets.

Stepic would not reveal the source of music for the affair, but did say that it had been selected. He listed the theme as "Chances Are." Decorations will

be "heavy" and "very psychedelic," said Stepic.

At present, the decoration committee is having difficulties in their attempts to secure black lights for the dance. Stepic said that they are willing to rent the black lights for two dollars apiece from students.

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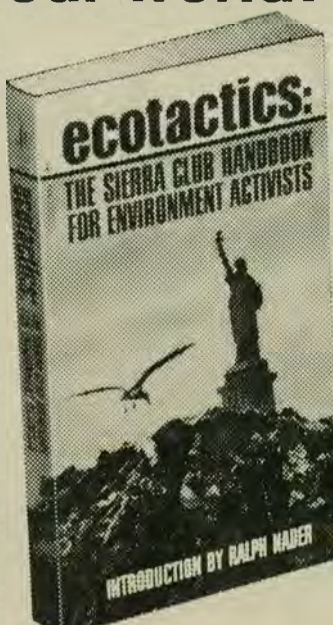
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GAETANO M. De SAPIO, Publisher

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

A Forum

Campus Opinion

Edited by Glen Corso

The following column was written by ex-Student Union Academic Commissioner Pat McDonough for the Observer. Due to the recent controversy surrounding the Academic Commission's program, I felt it appropriate to ask Mr. McDonough to set forth the philosophy that the commission attempted to follow this year.

The final weeks of the 1969-70 Student Union Academic Commission have proved to be most interesting and controversial. Much second-guessing has occurred with both students and faculty as the year's events are viewed in retrospect. However, undoubtedly, impetus for criticism was provided by the announcement and subsequent appearance of William Kunstler, March 22. In this column, generously donated by the *Observer*, with the transition of administrations at hand, it might be worthwhile to examine some of the intricacies of the Academic Commission as a basis for evaluation.

Pat Dowdall, having observed the trend established by former Commissioners Chuck Nau and John Mroz, upon assuming his duties a year ago, saw need for an expressed philosophy: a rationale behind the direction in which the Commission moves. The purpose of the Academic Commission has been perceived by all of us to be: to fill the extensive void once present in the University-type learning process in providing a springboard for intellectual stimulation through expression of contemporary thought in the form of lectures, conferences, symposia, and films. Pat, and I upon succeeding him in December, saw this purpose best fulfilled by instilling a topic-oriented philosophy—concentration on subject matter, and not personalities. This approach was generally adhered to throughout the year.

The necessity for a budget cut for Student Government—Student Union normally would have impeded a schedule of top speakers in a non-election year. However, we applied strict budget control, and our philosophy facilitated presenting some fifty-two events by virtue of the fact that less money was required to contract scholars in various fields than headline grabbers. Resulting from this an already-beginning trend for public figures to view invitation to Notre Dame as an honor and having their names added to the list.

The procedure of obtaining people to appear at Notre Dame, overall, is theoretically simple, but pragmatically hard, and sometimes frustrating, work. Spring appointments are followed by executive board meetings where scores of names are suggested. The criterion as basis for suggestion lies in the consistency with the overall philosophy, and relevance to the particular program planned, and the field, teaching, or ideas in which the person is engaged. This is followed by a summer marked by hundreds of letters and calls resulting in refusals running 10-1 over acceptances. As agencies tend to absorb a great part of any honorarium, they are avoided whenever possible, and a more direct, personal approach is maintained. Here the skills of people like Mike Lynch, Bob Lasalvia, Greg Murray, Pat Dowdall, Bill Kurtz, Steve Novak, Steve Steiner and others came into play in impressing upon potential lecturers the integrity of our program.

Political leanings were recognized, of course, but were not even within the list of priorities. Moreover, it is largely coincidence that more (pardon the expression) "liberals" than "conservatives" appeared. All invitations are extended in the same manner: more often than not, it is the speaker who calls the shots, including the context of his speech. We did, however, discover that there does actually exist a limited number of available "conservative" thinkers. But, again, our explicit goal was to avoid a solid list of political speakers. Disappointments are numerous: Frank Borman, Frank Shakespeare, Hubert Humphrey, and as I write this column, Alan Watts, all were scheduled and cancelled at late dates; Spiro Agnew, Robert Finch, Barry Goldwater, Daniel P. Moynihan and many others were unavailable; and William Buckley requires a \$3,000 fee. Regarding the Spock v. Fortas discussion, I felt that the budget allowed for the appearance of one, not both, and eventually decided on Spock, after an inconclusive poll, on the basis of potential gate receipts and student interest.

The appearance of William Kunstler was, in my estimation, a rare opportunity to present a much sought after, extremely relevant, and contemporary figure who identified with youth perhaps more than anyone previously appearing. In presenting a very logical, rational, and well-received lecture, Mr. Kunstler drew in excess of 3,500 people to Stepan Center where no disorders of any sort occurred, reflecting the integrity of the student body in which I had confidence. Concerning both the Spock and Kunstler lectures, we felt it necessary to break precedent, and charge \$.50 per person in order to ensure the stability of our budget.

Summarily, we feel we, if not completely accomplished the purpose of the concept of the Academic Commission, have taken a big step forward.

Letters

Editor:

I have just returned from listening to Mr. Claude Brown and as I think back to what I have just witnessed, my admiration for him has turned to resentment.

Mr. Brown created a masterpiece in his writing of *Manchild in the Promised Land*, if he actually authored the work. He portrayed a picture of a hard working black in the slums of Harlem, starting with three strikes against him, who progressed to a college graduate and a person to be greatly respected. Was this the same man I have just finished listening to? I do not believe so.

Mr. Brown displayed a definite lack of class, I firmly believe he could have expressed his views of Renaissance II in the same manner of speech which he used in the beginning of his talk about the book. I know his vocabulary is not limited to gutter talk, but one would have thought so during the latter part of his performance amid belches, and shouts of black supremacy.

Mr. Brown is a great story teller, which he brought out in the belittlement of George Washington, Thomas Paine and American History. Was this used simply to cut down the white population?

I wonder if the great Howard University is proud of Claude Brown for his views. I suppose a school of the type which professes atheism as the only stance to take on religion and hires teachers to profess Christ as a "blue-eyed, blond haired, sisified faggot," would love to have Brown help in the destruction of America's ideals, and the birth of a black nation.

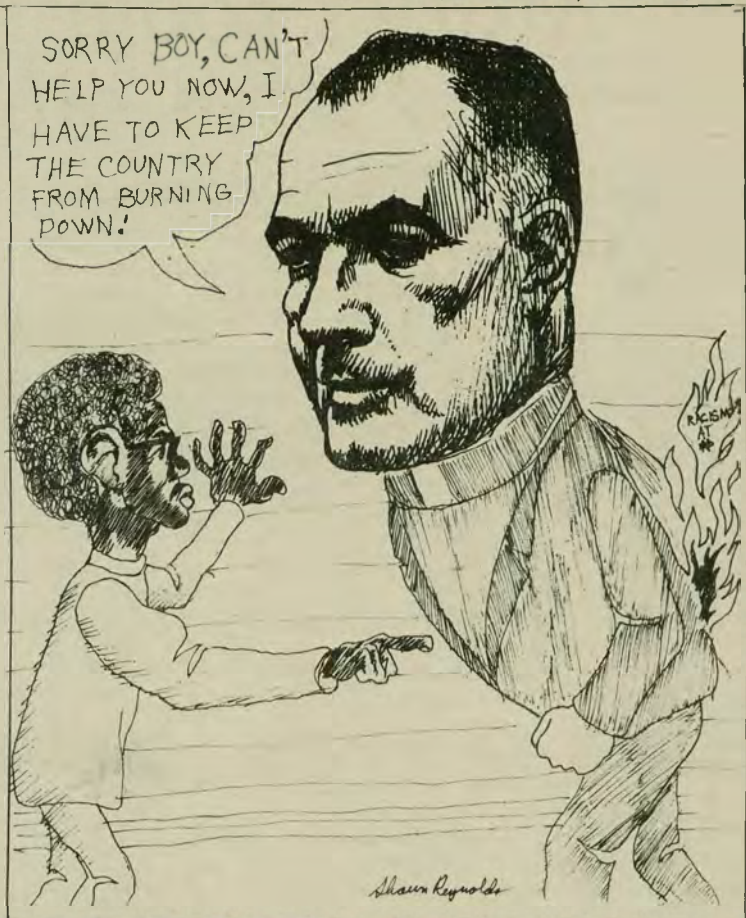
Mr. Brown, I disagreed with many things which you stated tonight, especially that you are one of the leading black intellectuals of today. I think you cheated your audience severely by using the Sophomore Literary Festival for a biased report on the black situation, thereby depriving us of your literary knowledge which we had hoped to acquire. I can only say that I was deeply disappointed in both you and your performance.

James E. Hayes

Editor:

I just read in the newspaper that you are sponsoring another queen contest—for the Grand Prix. I must object to these continued queen contests that you sponsor for the degradation of woman. The contests would not be particularly disgusting if criterion other than mere facial features were considered. Certainly the worth of a human being is more than their external features. What about the following criterion: intelligence, human warmth, a concern for fellow human beings, notable achievement in significant activities. If your queen contests cannot accommodate such criteria, then I would suggest that you drop them.

J. Patrick Dowdall
James E. Metzger



Dave Bach

Spiro strikes again

Spiro Agnew was in Des Moines again Monday night, five months to the day after his speech blasting the news media. This time he talked about the quality of college education. It was another Agnew blockbuster. The main targets were open admissions and quota systems in admitting freshmen.

Agnew claimed that by lowering admissions standards to increase minority enrollment the universities were at the same time lowering the value of a college degree. The vice president specifically criticized the University of Michigan for what he called a surrender to militant black students who demanded a 10% enrollment by 1973. He compared that to the open admissions policies adopted by Italian universities at the demand of rebellious students.

He called diplomas issued by such institutions "Bargain basement diplomas" and said that "today Italian employers advertising for college graduates are careful to specify that the degree must date back to 1967."

Agnew also said that he is in favor of expanded educational opportunities for the deprived, but said that this was not the way to go about getting them a better education. The way he proposed was expanded preparatory and compensatory education before admission to make unqualified students qualified.

At the very least it can be said that Mr. Agnew appreciates the value of an early education. Because many minority students were deprived of a decent education when they were young, they might now be judged unfit by normal standards. And Agnew wants to help them, which is nice.

But I think Mr. Agnew's remarks belie an attitude that is prominent in the entire Nixon administration. He recognizes that there are problems. But he hopes to ignore the symptoms and treat the causes. With time everything will work out all right. It is time for a "benign neglect."

Perhaps everything will work out all right. But maybe the symptoms will become acute before the cause can be treated properly.

The recent controversy over bussing and freedom of choice seems to indicate that the problems won't work themselves out. Southern schools, any schools for that matter which have *de jure* segregation, have had 16 years to set up a system for school desegregation. In many cases this just hasn't developed. That attitude of the administration seems to be that it is remarkable that the southern schools have gotten as far as they have in only the 16 years since *Brown vs. Board of Education*.

The fact is that neither treating symptoms or causes by themselves will solve the problem. Both must be treated. Reduced admissions standards are one way of getting academic prestige for members of minority groups. It is not a cure-all, but it will help. And once the students are admitted they should be given extra attention.

If the vice-president is willing to give aid before admission to college, he should be willing to give attention while in college, so that there is not a drought of capable minority scholars.

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On the other side of despair

by T.C. Treanor

The first of a two-part story.

Zap Comix are not recommended for people with weak stomachs. Nor are they recommended for people with weak minds.

R. Crumb — officially or unofficially, he's known by no other name — is an underground artist and one-time greeting-card designer who went commercial about three years ago and who has, since then, picked up considerable following. The following is the result of four comic books called "Zap Comix."

At least they look like comic books. Cartoon people with talk balloons populate the pages. The cover is glossy paper; smiling, happy people jump around the page. Talking animals act and react.

But it's not the same thing at all; and it's never funnier than when it's dreadfully unfunny. Other comic books sell illusion; Zap sells reality. Other comic books sell sugar; Zap sells bitter chocolate with the same smiling enthusiasm.

Crumb warns us what we're in for in the first cartoon of his first issue, issue no. 0. "Mr. Sketchum is at it again!" proclaims the head as four malformed shadows yell "yippee" under an eggdull sun.

A cartoonist sits before a drawing board and says, "That's right! I'm back!! And with cartoons that are better than ever! Zap' comics will contain all the latest in humor! Audacious! Irreverent! Provocative! You bet! And just chock full of surprises! Every page will be jam-packed with thrills and laffs!" Obliging, a clown springs out of his tie and goes "foot!" Another plastic toy walks across a panel, making a face at the outside.

The cartoonist walks over to a window, kicks aside a Mad magazine, and looks out. "As you can see," he says, pondering the cosmos, "My studio is high up in a skyscraper...Hmmm... What's that dot out there? Let me zero in on that dot with my telescope! It's so tiny! But you never can tell about a thing like that! Just as I thought...it's moving...It's a kid!" He focuses in on the dot; and through what has been described as the "magic of comics" brings forth a smiling, waving



Four of Zap's most famous characters from left to right: two row — Mr. Natural and Flakey Foont. Bottom row — the artist himself and Angel Food McSpade.

boy. "And he's waving to us from all the way over there! Must be miles! Isn't that amazing?" Satisfied, he turns around and says with a wide-open grin, "See what I mean? Things like that are happening all the time in these comic strips...Wow! Don't miss a single issue!" Yes, Mr. Sketchum is at it again: using his magic to create the trivial; but not the absurd.

"Meatball" was the feature story of that issue; the story of the side dish that changed lives. The story begins in Jersey City where a particularly unpleasant middle-aged woman was hit by a meatball and transformed into "America's favorite

mother." Subsequently, a machinist who frequently had nightmares about the H-Bomb was hit by a meatball and now "spends all his time answering letters and phone calls from people wanting specific details" What the questions or details are is never explained.

More people got hit, including Bertrand Russel and Kim Novak; investigations launched; arrests made. The Head of the Yale Sociological Studies Department warned that "meatball must be stopped." (Head has, of course, a double meaning; drug symbolism abounds.) Finally, on Tuesday it rains meatballs in Los Angeles for fifteen minutes, hitting thousands. Since then, the incidence of meatball had declined, though. Crumb ends his little story-essay showing a sweating middle aged man in an easy chair; then a sly, winking meatball. "For many of those who haven't yet encoun-

tered the meatball, the decline is a constant source of anxiety as they wait and hope that some fine day they too....but alas....MEATBALL doesn't work that way."

Crumb reverses McCluehen. In "Meatball," the Message is the Medium. For the greatest and most specific characteristic of the effect of "Meatball," is that it's vague. It changes one's life, one is assured. It is powerful. But what it actually *does* is never too clear. And, Crumb suggests, thus it is with all searches for the anodyne; when it comes; nobody knows it. But in the comic book world—as in the world of all manufactured illusion, where things are pictured as they should be and not as they really are, Crumb the artist can easily circumvent this truth in deliberate ambiguity.

Crumb uses this device again to create "city of the future;" a nightmare world sold through the magic of illusion. The city features plastic cars, plastic streets, plastic buildings (specially designed to prevent accidents from being painful); warm snow for Christmas; eternal television; Fantazoom, a device which manufactures any illusion desired upon command (and a twenty-five cent deposit); adroids that fornicate or fight wars as desired; baby-sitting robots; "foam plastic blobs," which "undulate slowly in and out and soothing, sweet music plays." A robot-run dump truck comes once a year to take all the "old stuff" and put it into a machine which grinds it up into "new stuff." Crumb's illustration shows, along with an old house and a few old cars, a man's leg being thrown into those machines.

But that's not the way that most of us will go, says Crumb. In his next-to-last panel, some old gaffer bends over a golf ball. He looks up, and beads of perspiration appear as he sees three clowns with a pie approach. "Yes," Crumb writes, "Everything will be beautiful, but we'll still have to regulate population growth. So when you're 65 they'll come looking for you with a pie...not just an ordinary pie!!" In the next panel, they turn the pie over and face the reader. "A cyanide pie!!" celebrates Crumb. "What a way to go!!" One clown honks a horn and another says "That's all, brother," by way of emphasis.

And that, my friends, is Zap. And that is also despair.

Tomorrow, Observer reviewer Treanor explores Zaps 1, 2, and 3, and looks into another Crumb creation, Despair.

Zappa and the Mothers in LA

Frank Zappa has announced the temporary reconvening of his Mothers of Invention for a special concert in conjunction with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and conductor Zubin Mehta, to be performed in Pauley Pavilion at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, May 15th.

Zappa, who disbanded his infamous rock group about nine months ago after building it into the foremost of the iconoclast rock bands, announced the regrouping at a press conference held at the Los Angeles Music Center at which Zappa, Mehta (Music Director Philharmonic), Ernest Fleischmann, (Executive Director of the Music Center) discussed details of the unprecedented combined performance which is to be presented as part of the Music Center's four concert Contempo '70 series.

The program will be divided into three parts, the first consisting of the Orchestra's performance of *Immobiles 1-4* by Mel Powell and *Integrale* by Edgar Varese. In the second Zappa and the Mothers will perform Zappa scored interpretations of the *Integrale* and an additional piece. Following intermission, the final presentation will feature the Mothers and the L.A. Philharmonic simultaneously inter-changeably conducted by Mehta and Zappa performing excerpts from Zappa's 2½ hour original composition "200 Motels".

In his fourteen years of composing, Zappa noted that this would be the first opportunity he has had to hear any of his orchestral music performed by a full orchestra, as in the past it has been necessary for him to hire all players who

appeared with the Mothers. He expressed his gratitude to the Philharmonic for making the concert possible through the offering of its services, and for having the courage to share stage with his band.

In preparation for the concert The Mothers and Zappa will be performing a series of "obscure warm-up engagements" over Mother's Day Weekend, at New York's Fillmore East, May 8, 9 and at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, May 10th. The group would not however become involved in a road tour situation as Zappa emphasized the dates were "strictly to get our chops up to the L.A. concert."

The demothballing of the group will also be utilized in conjunction with the filming of "Uncle Meat", Zappa's full length Cinemascope stereo documentary on the Mothers and their relation to the pop phenomenon. Sequences to be lensed in April will be integrated with extensive already existing footage on the group in live performance, and rare collected film on pop's early era.

Apart from the Mothers, Zappa is currently performing and recording with the players featured on his recent Bizarre/Reprise album, "Hot Rats". The group has a second album in production for the same label, to be titled "Chunga's Revenge". The quintet which was conceived by Zappa as "an opportunity for the players involved to creatively blow their brains out", makes rare appearances at unpredictable intervals, most recently in Los Angeles at Bill Graham's Olympic Auditorium concert and at the University of Southern California; upcoming at the Community Theatre in Berkeley, April 18.



The ICE CAPADES Show will be at the Convo tonight, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Good burn" sends Apollo on return

(continued from page 1)

other nations, including Russia, are parties to the International Convention on the Rescue and Return of Astronauts which went into effect in 1968.

The convention provides for member nations to render aid to astronauts as "envoys of mankind" wherever they should land.

A Space Center engineer disclosed yesterday he had a camera equipped, 16 inch telescope trained on the Apollo 13 mission when what appeared to be an explosion rocked the spaceship.

Indulis Saulietis, an engineer with the Space Agency's guidance and control section, said he actually was monitoring the flight of the Apollo's S4B

booster and got a picture of the mishap by accident.

The photo shows the S4B winging toward a crash landing on the moon, with the spaceship appearing as another faint blip below and to the left of the command ship.

The command ship is surrounded by a "halo" cloud of oxygen 25 miles wide.

Saulietis said he could not confirm an explosion aboard the spacecraft, but said the release of oxygen obviously was very sudden.

The Apollo 13 astronauts have at least 20 hours of extra oxygen for their flight home despite the breakdown in their electrical system.

"We have the oxygen situation in pretty good shape," said Merlin Merritt, an expert in electrical and environmental systems in the lunar lander.

"We should have enough to complete oxygen requirements for about 165 or 170 hours of flight," he said.

The three astronauts, if they splashdown Friday as scheduled,

will have flown a mission of about 142 hours.

Water, the life stuff of man and spaceships, is one critical concern for the aborted Apollo 13 flight.

Space Agency officials said yesterday they were confident enough water was aboard the disabled spaceship for the astro-

nauts ride home.

"We have projected the consumables...and we have a plan for carrying out the rest of the mission, but there is going to be

no relaxation at all, as far as that goes, from now until splash," said flight director Glynn Lunney.

Lunney said based on the expected uses of the spacecraft, Apollo 13 should be able to land "with still about 12 or 13 hours of water left."

And, he said, there was sufficient drinking water.

The moon lander, now the lifeboat of astronauts James A. Lovell, Fred W. Haise and Jack L. Swigert—stores water for drinking, cooling, fire extinguishing, and refilling the water

tanks of the moonwalk back packs.

To raise fun

Borrowing a page from traditional political practice, the Nutting for President backers will hold a Fun-Raising Dinner tonight at 119 Mill Street, at 6:30 p.m..

Dr. Nutting will speak at the dinner, which will feature spaghetti and meatballs. Anyone desiring tickets is asked to call 4675, since no tickets will be sold at the door.

Commission plans revealed

by Anne Therese Darin

In fulfillment of her campaign promises, SMC Student Body President Ann Marie Tracey announced plans to initiate six commissions concerning student affairs at last night's student assembly meeting.

"We decided we'd like to work on drugs, public relations, sex education, co-education, student rights, and off-campus questions," Miss Tracey explained, "since nothing definite has been done on these issues. Notre Dame approached us for cooperation and coordination of different commissions such as those presently under SSO, Student Union and cabinet positions that Notre Dame has and those we plan to initiate."

After a discussion in the assembly, Miss Tracey, in consensus with the assembly, said that chairmen for these commis-

sions would be appointed by her (deadline: April 24). They would serve as non-voting members of her cabinet.

"People complain that student government doesn't get involved," claimed Miss Tracey. "The problem in the past has been a lack of initiative in responsible organization. For example, on the co-education issue, ND students researched proposals and presented them in a report to their trustees."

"On the other hand, five of us at SMC helped at ND with the research but there was no comparable organization in SMC student government to follow it through," she continued.

"Our idea would establish commissions of our own, so that we can research, legislate, and then follow through," added Jean Gorman, SBVP.

Other action at the meeting centered on a review of room rights and hall constitutions.

In answering representatives' complaints that "hall directors enter on pretense of checking items such as faulty circuits, but then proceed to get you on everything...scotch tape of the walls, matching furniture..." Miss Gorman reported on a conference she had with Sr. Immaculata, dean of students, on the issue.

"According to Sr. Immaculata, because of sanitation, and other dangers, hall directors have the right to go in a room

without an occupant's permission," she stated.

"Oftentimes, students leave for vacation with radios on, windows open, live pets running wild, and record players on."

Representatives reported a possible misuse of this right illustrating their point with the removal of a "Send A Girl to Boys' Town" poster from a student's door for no apparent reason.

In trying to find a solution to the problem, senators suggested that hall representatives propose an amendment at their next meeting restricting the hall director from entering a resident's room without accompaniment by a member of hall government.

Jane Sheehy then reported on a meeting held by Sr. Immaculata on recently composed hall constitutions.

"Sister suggested that we would save time and expense by writing one hall constitution. This constitution could be amended by each hall to adapt it to its own needs," she explained.

From this discussion on hall constitutions stemmed a debate on to what extent hall councils have the right to legislate on hall matters. In response to debate, the assembly passed two motions regarding hall directors' status on its council.

Hall directors or their delegated representatives will be non-voting members in an advisory capacity on the council.

Senators also voted that discrepancies between hall directors and councils would be brought to the student affairs committee, composed of administration, faculty, and students.

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Notre Dame and St. Mary's Freshmen

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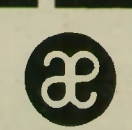
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Vietnam action continues

SAIGON (UPI) — Montagnard tribesmen trained by U.S. Army Green Berets stormed up a hillside yesterday and recaptured an outpost taken Sunday by North Vietnamese forces besieging Dak Pek. Communist gunners fired more mortar shells into a sister camp at Dak Seang.

Col. Nguyen Bai Tin, South Vietnamese commander in the area, said the Montagnards killed 25 North Vietnamese regulars in seizing the outpost near Dak Pek on the central highlands 310 miles northeast of Saigon. He said Montagnard losses were "very light."

At Dak Seang, 20 miles south of Dak Pek, North Vietnamese artillerymen pumped 82mm mortar and 75mm recoilless rifle shells into the bunker complex but there was little ground action.

Tin said the two North Vietnamese infantry regiments which laid siege to Dak Seang on April 1, have apparently withdrawn into the hills around the Dak Poko Valley to regroup for another attack.

Lt. Gen. Lu Monglan, com-

mander of South Vietnamese troops in the highlands, said last weekend he expects another assault on Dak Seang.

The two Green Beret camps are situated in jungles where the borders of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos meet and serve as the center of ground reconnaissance operations along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, North Vietnam's main military supply line.

Tin reported that 1,515 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have been killed in the Dak Seang campaign and that 217 more have been slain at Dak Pek.

Elsewhere, Communist troops stormed across the Cambodian

Open meeting

An open meeting of the Constitutional Revision Committee will be held this evening in the Amphitheatre of the Student Center at 7:00 p.m., Student Body President Dave Krashna announced.

All interested persons are urged to attend.

border in the "parrot's beak" salient 33 miles northwest of Saigon early Tuesday and

attacked a regional forces militia outpost a quarter of a mile from the frontier.

Editor named

Jeanne Sweeney yesterday was appointed SMC News Editor by Editor-in-Chief Dave Bach. Miss Sweeney, a junior from Cold Springs Harbor, New York, will replace senior Prudence Wear.

At the same time Bach announced that the Editorial Board for SMC will consist of Miss Sweeney, Sue Bury, Ann Conway, Patty Lipscomb, and Mary Chris Morrison.

Jeanne emphasized that she would greatly like to expand the SMC news staff. "We've greatly expanded our coverage under Prudence this year, but if we hope to give St. Mary's more coverage we positively need more girls. Even for the last two months of this year, anyone's interest would be appreciated."

By the first week in November this year, more stories were written about St. Mary's than in all of the previous year.

FU plans expansion, coordination

by Dave McCarthy

It was learned yesterday in conversations with 1970-71 Free



Mike Shaughnessy

University Chairmen Mike Shaughnessy and Paul Guernsey that the primary objectives for next year's Free University were expansion and co-ordination. Both chairmen noted their efforts to induce greater faculty participation in the program; and Shaughnessy particularly noted attempts to persuade Dr. Willis Nutting to serve as an advisor to the Free University Board; but, according to Guernsey, faculty response to date has been less than expected. Guernsey also emphasized the need for "tighter" co-ordination among the instructors.

The purpose of Free University, as described by Shaughnessy

is to, "stimulate learning for learning's sake." Guernsey concurred, remarking that it sought to "liberate the educational experience."

Shaughnessy also stressed the significance of May 1, Free City Day. Inspired by Dr. Nutting's book, *Free City*, it will be a day devoted to, "free educational interchange." He hopes that faculty members will participate in lieu of conducting classes to, "establish the atmosphere of the Free University," and serve as a prelude to next year's program.

The chairmen plan to introduce the incoming freshmen to the Free University during orientation, getting them interested and involved as students and instructors before the football season distracts them.

Galgan re-elected by Dillon

In the Monday night Dillon Hall presidential election, incumbent Bob Galgan won an overwhelming mandate to serve his second term as hall president.

Galgan pulled 209 votes. Opponent Tony Early placed second with 55 votes. A large turnout of voters, 76.6% of Dillon's 347 residents came to the polls.

Galgan, a junior pre-med major from Palos Heights, Illinois, ran on a platform of continuing in the same style and direction of his present Administration.

This past year Dillon saw a reconstruction of the hall council, an improved hall financial system, a well organized orientation for hall freshman, a computerized room selection and a resurgence of hall pride.

Galgan emphasized greater participation in all levels of hall

activity as a necessary factor in a successful campus-wide student government.

Early, a junior physics major from Garden City, New York, saw the hall president as a link between the coming Student Forum and the hall members. Early mentioned Big Brother and Neighborhood Study Help as possible activities on a hall level.

Galgan copped 78.5% of the total of the hall vote. Early drew 20.6%.

The president termed his victory "phenomenal" and saw it as a mandate to push harder for continued progress in making Dillon the finest hall on campus.

Even Polynesian dancing at America this weekend!!!

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Sailors seek fourth championship

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Editor

Going unnoticed over the past few weeks, but nonetheless winning at a satisfactory rate, is the Notre Dame Sailing Club. The club has competed in three "varsity" regattas, winning two

and placing fifth (out of 17 teams) in another.

Notre Dame is a member of the Midwest Collegiate Association and its quest this year is to cope a fourth straight championship of this region.

This season the Irish have won two of these regattas, the

Indiana Regatta and the Ohio Wesleyan team race. ND placed fifth in the Boston Dinghy Cup.

The club is composed of 55 members, including eight girls from SMC, and many of these people are utilized for one regatta. A regatta consists of the Irish sending two boats (A&B, this has no significance for they are of equal importance) to represent the club and each boat compete in a number of races. The team with the lowest composite score (i.e. having the lowest number of finishes) is declared the winner.

In the individual races of a regatta only two members of a team can compete in the same boat. Their official titles are skipper and a crew, even though this is only one man.

The club has been led by Commodore Chuck Taylor, a junior, and Ron Dorazio is second in command. Other men who qualify as the more experienced sailors are Rich Doyle, Mike Morrissey, Kevin Hoyt, George Gaw, Tom Salack, John Hildebrandt, Tom Willison, Tom Barry, Greg Powers, Tim Flood and Bill Dowe. These men switch off during a regatta taking turns as skipper and crew.

This weekend the Irish will travel to three different sites to sail against some outstanding competition. The feature regatta will be in Annapolis, Maryland for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Cup. The other two scenes of battle will be Columbus, Ohio for the Ohio State Invitational

and Carbondale, Illinois for a race with Southern Illinois.

The ND club will be busy on each weekend of the spring and its efforts should culminate in the Midwest Championships at John Carroll in Cleveland and the National Championships in Madison, Wisconsin.

There is also a "monotype race" for the National Championship. This involves only one man to a boat. The best Irish hope for this is Doyle.

The freshmen in the club have followed the upperclassmen's example quite well. In their only regatta of the season thus far, they took top honors. This came in the Notre Dame Freshman Invitational in March.

JIM MURRAY

The Fuzz of Sports

© 1970, Los Angeles Times



When you think of the 1969 World Series, perhaps you will want to recall a lifetime .222 hitter who batted seven points below that for the season suddenly hitting .455 with one homer (his third of the season, his seventh of his life) and three runs batted in.

Or, you may prefer to remember heretofore clumsy outfielders playing the outfield as if it were a trapeze. You may even prefer to think of it as the time Baltimore froze at the controls and crashed.

But, baseball clinicians, those who take the games home and put them under a microscope, will be more interested in the influence of a team which never fielded a fly, hit a curve, stole a base or threw a slider—the umpires.

Should Shag Crawford have thrown Oriole manager Earl Weaver out of a game which was to go into extra innings and be decided by the kind of a play ball clubs keep managers around to get justice on?

Should Shag or umpire Lou DiMuro have called pinch hitter J. C. Martin out on that crucial play for a) running on the wrong side of the retaining line to first base; or b) throwing his arms up in the air to interfere with the pitcher's bid for an out?

Shouldn't DiMuro also have followed that caroming ball into the Mets dugout or, failing that, have disallowed it as evidence on the play where it supposedly hit bmtter Cleon Jones—since the ball was out of his sight long enough for them to have painted a mustache on it?

The episodes serve again to prove that baseball's shortest supply today is not .300 hitters but .900 umpires—not homers but non-homers. It proves again Bill Klem's old assertion that the least important attribute of an umpire is eyesight—that it finishes well behind hustle, common sense, intuition, courage, honesty, control of your temper, and a desire for fair play.

An umpire is a guy who calls a pitch he is standing six inches from—and then is called "blind!" by some drunk sitting in the third tier behind left field.

Emmett Littleton (some suggest his middle name is really a description) Ashford is the only black umpire in the major leagues—which may suggest why he's only celebrating his fifth anniversary instead of his 20th.

"People think," says Emmett, "that all an umpire needs is a well-thumbed rule book and an ability to see without glasses. An umpire needs, first of all, concentration. Even more than that, he needs dedication. Umpires in baseball don't do it as a sideline. They don't have jobs during the week as principals of high schools or playground supervisors or stockbrokers. Umpiring is a career. In football, you may have to give crucial calls every Sunday. In baseball, you may have five in the first four minutes. The instant replay gets 100 chances a game to show you you chose the wrong career."

The umpire is the real charlady of sports. He should get combat pay. His payoff is anonymity. "If you notice him," notes Ashford, "he is doing a bad job." Emmett, one of the last of the Shakespearean umpires does not refer to the dramatic "out!" gesture, or the performance which demands curtain calls, but "notice" in the sense that news pictures may seem to contradict his version of play the next day.

An umpire gets a minimum of \$10,000-a-year salary and a maximum of \$40-a-day expenses (in New York that means taking a subway and shining your own shoes). Umpires never make the Ed Sullivan Show, or bubble-gum cards. No one screen tests him for the part of Tarzan. He is "the fuzz" of baseball.

The Supreme Court is wildly biased compared to an umpire. "Often, I don't even know the score," admits Emmett. An umpire is not required to know the score, just the rules. "I have had guys come up to me at night and say, 'Why did you call me 'out' on the play at second?' and I say, 'Oh, was that you?'" claims Emmett.

It is a service job which does not appear to today's generation, because you get on television with your back to the camera. There has never been an umpires' strike called anywhere but behind the plate. No one has ever caught an ump on the phone to the mafia.

"But, baseball is worried, I am worried," admits Ahsford. "We have to develop umpires the same way you develop second-basemen. And there are no 'phenoms' in a mask and strike indicator. 'Genius' is not a word that can be applied to umpiring. It has to be learned, like the law. Only, you can't make an emotional courtroom argument win your case. There are no shortcuts. Just because you can hit a strike doesn't mean you can call one. I have been disappointed in young proteges. You have to learn your trade in long hot summers in border towns. I was kept there by prejudice. But they are kept there by laziness—or impatience. There are three things an umpire cannot be—lazy, impatient, or rich."

Austin is officially second

NEW YORK (UPI)—All Americans Austin Carr of Notre Dame and Rick Mount of Purdue ranked second and third, respectively, in the national college scoring race, the National Collegiate Sports Service Bureau reported Saturday.

The Hoosier pair averaged 73.5 points a game between them with Carr hitting at a 38.1 point clip and Mount rifling away at 35.4. However, Pistol Pete Maravich of Louisiana State University won the title with a 44.5 point average.

Another Hoosier, Willie Humes of Madison, but playing basketball at Idaho State, placed fifth with 30.5 points per game. Fourth spot went to Dan Issel of Kentucky. Issel tallied 33.9 points per contest.

Carr, a junior from Washington D.C., shattered most of the Irish scoring records with 444 field goals and 218 free throws for 1,106 points in 29 games.

Maravich in 31 games hit 522 field goals and 337 free throws for 1,381 points.

Mount scored 708 points in 20 games, hitting 285 field goals

and 138 free throws while Humes scored 733 points in 24 games. Humes' scoring was done by 278 field goals and 177 free throws.



Austin Carr, Notre Dame's basketball team captain, has been officially declared the second highest scorer in the NCAA for the '69-70 season.

Guerrin slapped with fine

ATLANTA UPI—It cost Atlanta Hawks Coach Richie Guerin \$1,000 to vent his wrath over the officiating in the first game of the playoffs with the Los Angeles Lakers but he still wouldn't withdraw his threat of "blood" in last night's second game.

Guerin called a news conference Monday to denounce the refereeing in Sunday's 119-115 loss to the Lakers. He said "there will be blood tomorrow night if that's the way they want it."

When NBA Commissioner Walter Kennedy heard about it he promptly fined Guerin \$1,000 for "conduct detrimental to professional basketball."

Guerin's chief response to that was that "I think the commissioner had better learn what the responsibilities of a coach are."

In his news conference, Guerin stopped just short of accusing the referees of protecting Laker superstars Elgin Baylor, Wilt Chamberlain and Jerry West. He said callers after the game, including one of the Milwaukee owners, called it "the biggest disgrace in the history of sports."

"If we are going to get called for those little fouls, then Baylor and West won't finish the series," Guerin said.

Guerin said the Hawks were "very despondent" after Sunday's game. "They'd like an

answer why things are like they are."

Numerous phone calls had poured in from around the country, Guerin said, as people who watched the game on television also were complaining about the officiating.

"So it can't all be me," he said. "All I did was directly say how I felt about it."

Kennedy charged Guerin with being "personally accountable for the conduct of your team for the remaining games of the 1970 playoffs."

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667	—
*St. Louis	3	2	.600	½
New York	3	3	.500	1
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	1
Chicago	2	3	.400	1½
*Montreal	1	4	.200	2

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Cincinnati	6	3	.667	—
*Atlanta	4	3	.571	1
*San Diego	4	3	.571	1
*San Fran.	4	4	.500	1½
*Houston	3	4	.429	2
Los Angls	2	5	.286	3

*night game not included
Pittsburgh 6 New York 4 (10 inn.)
Chicago 5 Philadelphia 4
St. Louis 3 Montreal 0 (3rd inn.)
Cincinnati 2 San Diego 0 (6th inn.)
San Francisco at Atlanta (night)
Los Angeles at Houston (night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	5	1	.833	—
Detriot	4	3	.571	1½
Washington	3	3	.500	2
Boston	3	3	.500	2
New York	2	4	.333	3
Cleveland	2	5	.286	3½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
*California	5	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	3	0	1.000	1
*Milwaukee	3	4	.429	3
*Oakland	2	3	.400	3
Kansas City	2	4	.333	3½
*Chicago	1	5	.167	4½

*night game not included
Milwaukee at Oakland (night)
Chicago at California (night)
Detriot 12 Cleveland 4
Washington at Baltimore (rain)
Boston 8 New York 3