Mayor Lindsay To Support Gov. Rockefeller

Mayor John Lindsay of New York City told a crowd of more than 130,000 people in Stepinac Center last night that he would not organize a mass meeting of the city's Negro leaders.

"We have passed the all the way" for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, Lindsay outlined in his speech the challenge that America faces in its cities. Lindsay said that the present administration has failed to reach its potential in dealing with the problems of the cities as a "direct consequence of the war in Vietnam." The audience responded enthusiastically. Lindsay attacked the war, interrupting that part of his speech six times with applause.

"We are attacked," Lindsay said, "we seem to be terribly divided and terribly fearful, tense and withdrawn. We somehow lose a sense of national direction -- the challenges is inter-related, the programs the offer." Lindsay said that it is difficult to predict the course of the city that the end of the decade will take to solve its problems. The evidence is contradictory, he said. He reported how "From Washington's side there is help to clean up a New York slum. But he was fearful, he said, because "The commission report that the majority of their mail seeks a much tougher attitude toward the black communities in the cities, both positively - in the face of aggressive police tactics, and negatively - by curtailing city-oriented social welfare programs to the slums. Lindsay stated how the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders had reported how "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white - separate and unequal."
Young Asks For "Civilized" Nation, Attacks "White Affluent Peasants"

By GUY DE SAPO

Executive Director of the National League for Human Rights, Young told a crowd of 450 at the Memorial Library Auditorium Monday night that the American educational institutions had been doing what they were supposed to do, we would not be in the "present era" now.

"If they were teaching people to be prepared for change, Young "I am aware of the attitudes of the general public today, we would not be in the midst of a revolution now, if black people had a chance to learn.

Young's speech centered around the idea of the underworld of the educational institutions. He pointed out some of the negative aspects of the educational system and proposed a new model of education to "civilize America.

"I am gratified by the sociability and kindness of many in our society, it is most impressive," said Young. He said that many students and "leaders" were fanatics in their beliefs that were wrong, but have little creativity when it comes to how it will be corrected.

Young said that many liberals were "adept at identifying injustice when it is far away." He said that a real change of heart was desperately needed for the further away the injustice "the greater the intensity of concern.

"I think we have a problem concerned about the little brown people who are fighting in Viet-Nam, two blocks away, little brown people are starving.

Those who are against progress are those who are afraid," Young said. "The general problem with the liberals is that they do not have the same stamina that they have.

Young pointed out that there were a number of problems that were not being addressed adequately. He mentioned that the little brown people who are fighting in Viet-Nam, two blocks away, little brown people are starving.

"I will believe you are for real, when your concern for justice and equality is reflected in your Bolshevism and the University," Young said.

He suggested that the number of students at Notre Dame be increased to make sure that non-white students can have the opportunity to receive a college education.

"I don't believe I know of a single Negro who really believes in the inferiority concept," Young said.

Young said that the present generation had no other option but to correct the domino situation in America. He said that because of the atomic bomb attacks as well as citizens of the same nations have to learn to live together. But if that is not to get along together, you can't afford a war.

"If the country needs a mixture of the best of Negro culture and white culture, Young said. He said an insubstantial conflict of difference. "For only in difference, do we find creativity."

The negro does not want "cultural absorption", Young pointed out, and "at least stanchechange.

Young attacked the tendency of Americans to generalize when it comes to the Negro. Headlines in papers read "Negroes riot in Detroit," he said, but it was not true. All Negroes just four percent.

"In Detroit, one out of five rioters was white," Young said. He pointed out that the effort to "civilize America. Those people who have "acquired a middle class income, but who have been denied a middle class mentality." He termed it in "easy to organize and basically impossible to erode to resist efforts at change and integration.

"I am aware of the fact that those who say that change will take time. "If they are thirty-five, they say it will take 30 years. If they are fifty they say it will take 15 years. There seems to be a definite correlation between the time going and the changes that are being made.

Young said that the students and his colleagues are seeking to "civilize America." He said that America not only had no unjust attitude in its race relations, but was lacking in its moral fiber.

President Explains Referendum For New Senior Patriot Award

By P.J. SCHROEDER

Newly elected senior class president Robert Narucki explained yesterday that he was "most anxious to see the members of this year's Junior-Parent Weekend," in favor of a referendum to change the traditional Patriot of the Year Award.

The referendum was considered in the Student Senate, the present junior's choice of a third alternative for the award. The first is to continue the Award as it has been in the past. The second is to make a proposal to the Award. The final alternative is designed to revamp the Award presentation and to model the new ceremony on Yale University's Chubb Fellowship Award.

According to Witt, this alternative provides a "distinct honorarium to the recipients. The new Award will be named after the recipient of the Award. The final decision will be made by the members of this committee established.

Witt said that the cost of such an award would be approximately $1,000. "This is a relatively small sum considering that for many other events we are talking about thousands of dollars."

Witt divided the cost into two areas; approximately one-half going toward the recipients travel and living expenses and the remainder as a honorarium. "At this point," Witt said, we have not come up with a name for the Award. Hopefully, when it is endorsed by the members of the class, we can begin actively seeking the development of a fund and other support. If someone is willing to help us establish the award on a permanent financial basis, Witt, the Award will then have been established.

Witt said that he also hoped to see a permanent selection committee established. "The selection of such a committee would be determined by position not by personality. Thus, for example, every year one of the senior editors of the Scholastic and Observer along with members of Senior Class government would automatically take place on the committee. But the final decision would have to be made by the Selection Committee.

The Selection Committee would accept nominations beginning in late May and continuing through Sept. Witt said that in order to avoid the confusion and controversy which surrounded the election of past Award winners the Selection Committee would decide the final recipient.

YAF Attacks Fee Increase

Robert Narucki, Executive Secretary of the Notre Dame Young Americans for Freedom, adopted an official policy statement urging "Notre Dame students to oppose and reject Student President Richard Rossie's proposed Activities Fee increase referendum, which will be presented to the student body on Wednesday.

"We were promised that the referendum would increase student fees that went into effort in 1966 was necessary because there was a desire to prevent any fee increases in the future," Narucki said. "Now, less than two years later, Richard Rossie is seeking a one hundred percent increase again, and after only one month in office.

We students have been kept in the dark long enough, and should know exactly where our money will be spent, before approving such a proposal. Mr. Rossie has been too general in his proposals, Narucki said. YAF demands to know why this proposal is necessary, and precisely which of our student needs will be fulfilled.

Irish Guard Tryouts

For '68 - '69

Meeting At The Band Room In Washington Hall

4:00 Today

You Must Be 6 ft. 2 in. Or Over
Hester: Viet War Genocidal

BY DAVE BACH

Retired Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, himself a participant in two world wars, condemned United States participation in the Vietnamese "civil war" yesterday as "illegal, immoral, and unfair." Mr. Hester made the statement in an informal address to a sparse group of 25 in the Law Auditorium.

The general retired in 1951 in opposition to the Korean War which he termed a preliminary to an American invasion in foreign domestic affairs.

The Vietnamese war was built up after an explanation of the U.S. entrance into Vietnam, the roots of which were buried in the beginning of the cold war.

In 1949 the U.S. intervened in the civil war of China by helping the Nationalist Chus and reactionary Chinese get to Formosa, setting an example for foreign domestic affairs.

The U.S. then began financing the French in the Indo-Chinese wars under President Truman. The Eisenhower administration continued this subversively.

After Dienbienphu in 1953, the treaty which settled the war called for elections to be held in 1955. Here he, however, General Hester claimed that Secretary of State Dulles had told him in a private audience that President Eisenhower was to appoint Ngo Dinh Diem the chief of state of South Viet Nam. "Dulles was not being completely honest with state, but he made foreign policy," according to Hester.

In fact, in 1954, Hester claims that Eisenhower explained U.S. involvement in Vietnam this way: "We are not there in Vietnam for any idealistic purpose. We are there to get supplies that are needed for the French." The statement made no mention of any military or even economic commitments for Vietnam. However, then claimed that President Johnson knows this fact, and ignores it.

In the 60's, Hester asserted that Diem was initiating talks with Hanoi when Henry Cabot Lodge, then an advisor to Washington conference and carefully let out the fact that the U.S. would not oppose a coup. "We placed Diem and every other successor in Vietnam, if not through selection, then through approach. These governments do not represent anyone but the people in Washington who put them there." The most recent legal claim, the Tonkin Resolution, was a fraud. The attack on the Tonkin Gulf and Turner Joy "have never been shown to be true as a fact that occurred," even if the attack occurred, however, the United States ignored the UN charter in which "we promised not to act unilaterally unless we were faced by invasion," he reasoned.

He based his claim of immorality on the fact that we are intervening in this foreign civil war as a practice. "This country will pull the pillars of the world down if it does not reverse itself and substitute international co-operation for international conflict." He dismissed the communist threat by stating that "instead of fighting communism, we are creating communism, creating situations where communism can thrive.

The general is currently touring the country speaking against the war in "Viet Nam." "No democracy can survive, no freedom can be maintained if the people know that what is being done is not in their best interest and remain silent.

Hester said that he supported the United States' role in World War II, and to a lesser extent, World War I, because they were wars of self-defense. He claimed that he was not a philosophical pacifist (as witness his 30 years in the Army) and that "if our security was threatened I would not be opposing it, but there's quite a bit of difference between self-defense and aggression.

Campaigning for Senator Eugene McCarthy on campus yesterday afternoon, Scott Paul Orbe said, "I have six children. When they bury me, I don't want them able to say I was wrong."

500 students took part of their time cutting classes to do McCarthy's cut "students" sign-up as McCarthy volunteers. Newman reminded them that 500 canvassers were needed this weekend in South Bend. Streets like "kicking people kids that young people 'kick the eleven o'clock flick' in favor of getting out there for a man who has given youths without political direction a chance to make their presence known in national politics.

After leaving Notre Dame, Newman spent the rest of the afternoon speaking at the storm front headquarters in town to over two thousand people, many of whom called him "a personal friend."

He cited the New Hampshire primary, in which he called what a "people's army" of McCarthy supporters gained a surprising victory for the Senator.

When asked how McCarthy was expected to counteract Kennedy's wealth, Newman expressed confidence in "this one people of America who are Senator McCarthy's capital."

He called the Vietnam conflict "one that we should let the United States should 'let them handle it'."

When asking students to sign up as McCarthy volunteers, Newman reminded them that 500 canvassers were needed this weekend in South Bend. Streets like "kicking people kids that young people 'kick the eleven o'clock flick' in favor of getting out there for a man who has given youths without political direction a chance to make their presence known in national politics."

McCarthy's candidacy made possible a new sort of politics, which well turn into what is true, what is moral, what is ethical."

He called Senator McCarthy a man of "extreme political courage" who has given the people an alternative to which they are entitled, a chance to return government to the people.

Striking a non-partisan note, Newman emphasized the power of the individual to do away with machine politics and bloc voting. "It is refreshing," he said, "to have a candidate who isn't playing politics with my vote." He cited the New Hampshire primary, in which he called what a "people's army" of McCarthy supporters gained a surprising victory for the Senator.

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NAME - ADDRESS - CITY State ZIP

LOST: Reward: Black Ladies Sears Collapsible Bike. Please Call Eileen 284-4348

REWARD: Diamond Circle Pin lost on campus April 8th. Will award reward on the way to the Morris Center April 28. Call 323-1732.

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By Terry Shields

The Irish gridders held their second scrimmage of the spring Saturday after­noon in the Stadium, marking the mid­point of the spring season. The first team offense and defense dominated the action for the most part. They won going away, 29-0, before approximately 1,000 fans (mostly students).

The first team offense consisted of Jim Wallace at full back, Ed O'Brien at half back, Tim Money at the tackles, Tom Cusick at full back, and David Hassenger at quarterback. The second team offense was just as strong.

There were several highlights on both sides. The defensive line was very effective in containing the Irish offense.

On the other hand, the second team offense was able to move the ball downfield. The running game finally began to break down the line. Hanratty began to open up where he left off in 1967. After another pass downfield, Hanratty was tackled by the defensive line. However, he wasn't content to just pocket the ball. He made a terrific move after catching the ball and ran through them for 23 yards and a touchdown.

The best five cards comprise the team. The first team offense and defense dominated the action, with the first team offense taking the lead 29-0.

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