On the inside...

O'Melia sees hope  see p. 4

The pressure on Gatewood  see p. 12

Faces in the crowd  See p. 5

Main quad rally, peace walk  See p. 8

Vigil opens moratorium  See p. 9

Darst, Cullen address rally  See p. 9

Hundreds attend resistance mass  See p. 2
The mass was celebrated by Archbishop H.D. Roberts, Fr. David Burrell, Fr. Earnest Barcell, Fr. John Geiger, Fr. Maurice Amen, Fr. William Lewers, Fr. John Cooran, 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 present, including a woman tore apart their draft cards, signifying their unequivocal commitment to the institution of Christian peace, yesterday afternoon on the tree-lined mall of the Memorial Library.

The priests went down into the mall after destroying their draft cards. They were from the first reading of the Mass celebrated yesterday afternoon on the tree-lined mall of the Memorial Library. Their action marked the founding of the Notre Dame Resistance into plowshares, and their spears for war are to be turned into plowshares, and their spears for war are to be turned into spades and their swords for plowshares.

The priests included a woman who tore apart her draft card, expressing her commitment to non-violence and non-cooperation with the Vietnam War. Their action was a protest against the institution of war and violence.

They signify their non-cooperation with the system which makes objects of man 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. They were smiling.

About 300 girls and 80 people gathered at the Epistle side of the altar. In the General Program, the celebrants used a simple altar draped with a brown altar cover bearing the sign of the Greek letter omega. The priests present, including a woman tore apart their draft cards, signifying their unequivocal commitment to the institution of Christian peace, yesterday afternoon on the tree-lined mall of the Memorial Library.

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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 Ten 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 scolded 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 armbands which said "44,798 dead."

Meg Ginkel, 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 records last May and who is now 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, between 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 Walter. Wirtz

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

Later in the day a sit-in was held at the Anheuser-Busch 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 President 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 rock band, The Band of Gallatin Mother, 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. At the Marchers converged on the Federal building, the police, led by Mayor Charles Stieveig appeared. Stieveig ordered the police to disperse the crowd, saying, "If they don't get out of here I will arrest them."

The University of Wisconsin had 15,000 of its students participating in over 70 Viet Nam War activities.

continued on p. 15

It wasn't too long ago that Bill Leith's future was still a big question mark.

Today he's a man with the answers.

Bill Leith started as one of our management trainees shortly after graduating from Purdue. Two years later he was an administrative assistant, helping to run the business for our Equity Management service.

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His job is a big one. Our customers are likely to ask many searching questions before entrusting their money to us. Bill has the answers.

Responsibility? A small fortune's worth. But then we have lots of responsibility to hand out. If you'd like to know more about the opportunities at Marine Midland, please add your name to our schedule in the placement office.

We'd like to see you on NOVEMBER 10, 1969.
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 in some kind of way. It was the only kind possible. But it 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 what is search is 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 minds to see the solution through.

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 perhaps 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 should be reclassified for induction served to point out his lack of understanding about the feelings of many American youths. His words directly affected. 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.

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Two ND students:
"Regardless of what happens afterwards, we should get out of Vietnam 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 no room for an idealist in the world today. Politicians will use the prevailing temperament 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."

"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."

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."

Prof. Sybarg, 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 than 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."

Several students expressed the sentiment that the moratorium was a step in the right direction, but that more needed to be done to bring about real change.

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."

Steven Wasinger, former faculty member at SMC who was released last year after one year of teaching, presently teaching at Notre Dame:
"America may be indicted by history for its role in Vietnam, 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?"

SMC student from Venezuela:
"I think that the 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 Vietnam. This is not in the realm of politics. It is simply a personal moral issue. The face is, we played a part in causing the war and we are continuing to support totalitarian governments."

"I can't talk now. (I'm too busy demonstrating.)"
"Experience teaches that silence terrifies the most."

-Bob Dylan
over 2,000 attend

speakers address student rally on main quad

by Bro. Patrick Carney
and Jim Graef

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 crowd estimated by wndu at 2000 and in the settling of disputes. the student audience gathered at 1:20 when a group of first year law students raised the flag which had been lowered by or- ganizers of the rally. these men, who asked that they not be identified other than as navy veterans, felt that only establish- ed 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. secondly, he felt that the self to non-violence. he said that law students raised the flag aspects from those of the

questioned the act of taking the act of faith in mankind. cardenaz also addressed him-

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the assembly to plan to

in the bed room. he thought it

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rulers, the imperialistic nation

problem facing the country to-

after world war

that the anti-war movement

stop wars if international

on the main quad

custom leather goods

made to your order

sandalos

suede skirts

vests

belts

watchbands

antiques

jewelry

"just about" everything in

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11 south main street

mike murphy

england's noted pacifist archibald t.d. roberts began his address by commenting that karen welter's talk made a lot of sense to him. it reminded the archbishop of acts of non-violence first sus- pension of 3,500 years ago. the greek comic urged women to end war by refusing their hus- bands 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 supposed.

commenting on the contro-

wrestling the turning in of draft cards at the main, roberts noted that notre dame might be the only place in the country where the mass is con-

ected with draft cards. admitting that this might shock some people, he suggested a reply.

when we are in mass, es-

pecially daily mass, the cler-

ic 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 con-

science, archbishop roberts urged that "we ought to obey god rather than men."

at this point in the proceed-

ings, mcKennna noticed a large "bomb the cong" sign in the audience. mcKennna praised the united states for its efforts. added that this was an act of self-defense.

the assembly to plan to
Tuesday night at 11:30 there were no students present, among the pews at Sacred Heart Church, the audience sat to listen, to kneel, to pray, and just to offer their presence at the premonitory 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 church were the constant cracking opening and closing noises of the double doors at the end of the center aisle. Through these passed a rather steady stream of people, mostly young but some not so young, most male but many female, all moved in somber expression to themselves to the number of silent watchers.

Most were sitting separately, spaced irregularly around the church, but there was an occasional couple, close together, hand-in-hand. The group was spotted with collar and habits of assorted clerics; heavy coats were made of existence, decorated with small blue hats bearing the image of a dove.

Among the spectators or less official functions of the vigil began a discussion that there would be readings relevant to the war issue on the half-hour all throughout the vigil. As extended to all to participate if anything on their behalf or the observation of some special importance to him. The first reading was an extremely short text of Lauds, 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 love. Following the reading of the psalm, "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 practiced 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 while. The line proceeded down toward the North Quad a few voices were raised softly in the hymn "Cumb­urray" and some 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 Over­live," and "The Times They Are A­changing," and numerous others were begun spontaneously and picked up by all the marchers.

The reaction on campus to the procession was moderate for most a few. A appeared at the windows and flashed the peace sign to the group, some managed to voice a note of hostility. When the procession passed Pilon 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 hell?" Undoubtedly, the march continued down the South Quad, turned in front of the Rocke­ 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 starting out their wind­ows and warming up to the pictures of the march. The girls in McKenna responded loudly to the singing of "stop the war now" and there was mention in the sound of a "Peace Raid" on the hall.

In the long march back along the road the group received an unexpected escort from the Indian­iana State Police who stood off to the side of the line and monitored the procession. The marchers responded with a chorus of "love the cops now." The line finally arrived back at the Grot­to and replaced the candles.

Most all had left 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 so 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, even through something that we feel is a very essential part of Chris­tianity, namely a community spirit."

Crosses for ND dead placed at ROTC building

continued from p. 9

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

Although he does not think that the students behind the moratorium are themselves Com­munist, he has a fear of the Communists behind the ideas.

Tom Connelly, a Graduate Student in the College of Busi­ness Administration and himself a Viet­nam veteran, spoke of his experiences. He told the assem­bly of a Viet Cong massacre of a whole group of village people. He had fused to support the N.L.F. Tes­tifying that he was still in night­mores about it, he reported that he was able to smell the bodies burning. 2,000 feet and two miles away. "Is this the acti­ty," he asked, "of those who are trying to liberate their country?"

Given as his reason for being antiwar the destruction of the moral fibre of the nation which he sees as being fed by the war, Connelly cannot see a value in bearing a cross with the cost. To make his point, the grad student related that he had seen 18 of the young in Vietnam turn over to hardened killers. He had himself thanked them because their killing was his reason for being antiwar.

Despite this, he asked the gathering to pick out their favorite politicians and their immediate view and to think about the men in Viet Nam. Mr. Connelly explained that there are no heroes — all the men are scared. They live for one thing — to come home.

The veteran related that he, too, had followed the cross to a man overawed and tell him that he supports him even if he does not support the war.

$50 billion on destruction? Look­ing 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 continued.

Cullen related how he came to the 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 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 talk, Harold Tapel, a Theology major who had received a letter which appeared in October 65's Observer tried to get to the microphone. He was prevented by marshals.

Tapel had wished to write 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. Tapel further changed McKenna with trying to prevent even as much opposition as did occur by asking the body to let him to listen to one or two such speakers.

In speaking of the organizers of the rally, Mr. Tapel said that he was being just as self­righteous as Nixon.

"The final watch 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 stretched from the speakers stand at the middle of the quad all the way to the Rocke­ 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 bugle 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 imprinted crosses.
Rallies, memorials, harassments comprise Indiana moratorium

(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 nationwide 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 business 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."

Take Gene

before he goes from fraternity to paternity.

It's as easy as saying Sigma Alpha Mu. All you do is drop a film cartridge into a Kodak Instamatic camera and you have Gene before he's being had by his kids. In beautiful color snapshots or color slides. Indoors, pop on a flashcube. That's all there is to it.

Kodak Instamatic color cameras. From less than $10.
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 country-wide "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 plea 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 the University of Iowa. A mock activity held in the Big Ten Notebook was attributed to the fact that a ten hour tour is the usual 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 to defy U.S. District Court Judge Julian J. Hoffman.

Defense attorney Leonard L. Weinglass later told the judge some of the defendants might not be "capable" 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.

Big protest centers in Washington

continued from p. 2

Ten thousand turn out for Illinois rally

moratorium program 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 SOU presented an ultimatum to Chancellor II. 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 Ten was at the University of Iowa. A mock trial 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 teaching 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.

Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel called 800 National Guardsmen to stand by 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 prestige support — including nearby 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.

Little Billy announces his engagement to Carol Jo Cooanat

THE OBSERVER

'70 Nova

Less filling

More filling

This not-too-small car is big enough for you and your friends. And your luggage.

Yet, this same not-too-large car is small enough for a budget. Even a frugal one.

You have three standard engine choices. Four. Six. Or V8. Dependant on how thirsty you want to be.

Nova comes one of two ways: Coupe or Sedan. From there, your Chevrolet dealer can help you put together any kind of Nova you want. But plan on more friends. And fewer fuel stops.

Putting you first, keeps us first.
Gatewood: pressure and a hot pace

by Terry Shiell

Observer Staff Writer

In 1964 Jack Snow caught 60 passes for 1,114 yards and 12 touchdowns. In a career spanning the years 1966-68 Jim Snow had 138 passes receptions, gained 2,113 yards and was named one of the top six receivers. After four games Tom Gatewood has grabbed 34 passes, gained 372 yards and crossed the goal line 4 times.

Gatewood: pressure and a hot pace

The former two men are Notre Dame single season and career record holders. Now for all of you "arts and letters" cords, those who are not proficient at math, this means that if Mr. Gatewood continues at the same rate, in the two seasons of Toe Teilman at this same rate (6.

So what do all of these record setting numbers mean to the bright new star of the Fighting Irish? "I don't know much about the record, I just catch as much as the coach calls for. When they're catchin' you'll get benched and people forget about you in no time. If you make a mistake in the batters box, you'll be pinch hitter Art while before calling in a left­

Held off beat magicians?

New York (UPI) - A wild throw by relief pitcher Pete Stuhmiller to right fielder Dave Richert in the first inning cost the Dodgers a 1-0 lead in the World Series.

Richert fielded J.C. Martin's first pitch on the corner of Park Road. I set the record 3-1 lead in the World Series. tie the game 1-1 although the batter and Hodges only wanted a
duckpin bowling ball. We played with it so we could weed out the fielder Don Buford lost his fly chances as pinch hitter Art while before calling in a left­

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I was a scatter-armed outfielder, a choke hitter (not the bat, my

I was born and raised in Hartford, Conn., a nice clean little city on

I was a scatter-armed outfielder, a choke hitter (not the bat, my

I was a scatter-armed outfielder, a choke hitter (not the bat, my

The beauty of this particular case was you also had to adapt quickly because when you hit the imaginary tape you went right out into Park Road where you might hit an unimpressive trolley. If you did you had a chance to live. Also hospitalized.

I played baseball with a deadly weapon called a

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