Kunstler sees 70's as decade of resistance

by Bill Carter

A capacity-plus crowd of over 3,500 people filled Notre Dame's St. Patrick Center yesterday afternoon to hear William M. Kunstler, defense lawyer for the "Chicago Seven" lecture on the effects of the events surrounding the Chicago Conspiracy trial. Kunstler said the trial had symbolized a transition in era for the forces of dissent in America, ushering in an era of "resistance" to replace the era of "propit" that had characterized the 60's.

Kunstler's appearance on the stage at 7:00 p.m. was greeted by a standing ovation from the audience which lined the aisles and back of the room as well as filling all the seats on the floor. He acknowledged his long desire to see Notre Dame and speak to its students.

In his opening remarks he portrayed the city of Chicago as a figure for the mood of hatred and fear that he feels is now the greatest obstacle to social change in the United States.

"Chicago has become a way of life," Kunstler said. "What happened two years ago during the Democratic Convention crystallized for many of us its image as a microcosm of life in the 70's. The conspiracy trial signaled the end of one era and the beginning of another. It had a life and vitality of its own and it still has it though the thunder of the courtroom has moved over into the appellate stage."

Kunstler outlined some of the specific details that had led to the charging of eight members of the New Left with conspiracy involving actions taking place at the time of the 1968 Convention. He broadly described the history of the law that had led to the trial, declaring that the so-called Anti-Riot Act had been passed in Congress as part of a deal to support the Civil Rights Act. Kunstler said the law had been formed in reaction to the Chicago police that had followed the assassination of Martin Luther King and was part of an effort to obtain some legal means to deter the demonstrations scheduled to take place in Chicago.

In explaining the events as they took place at the convention, Kunstler pointed out that the efforts of the demonstrators to secure permits and accommodations were denied by Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley. He accused Chicago officials of refusing privileges to the demonstrators that had always been granted to other groups, such as the boy scouts, including the right to meet and sleep in the park.

"As we all saw, the convention ended with the world watching the use of police force to curb dissent in the streets of Chicago," Kunstler said. "That scene has left an indelible mark on everyone's memory."

Kunstler noted the command of then Attorney General Ramsey Clark to Chicago officials not to conduct any grand jury investigations under the Anti-Riot Law since the law was of doubtful constitutionality. He said Clark's orders were ignored by Justice William Campbell who instructed a grand jury, which Kunstler said Campbell called "the 800 pound gorilla", to investigate and return indictments purposely excluding Clark from any access to the reports. Kunstler accused Daley of attempting "wearing the city's dirty linen" with a trial that would make the demonstrators look like "a bunch of hoodlums," said Schaefer.

"He proved himself to be a frightened man of yesterday trying to explain today in yesterday's terms," Kunstler said of Daley. "For people like these, the past is schafer more comfortable than the contemplation of an uncertain future."

Kunstler said the eight demonstration leaders who were standing by him, a moment earlier had been talking to a group of blacks among whom was the guy who hit him.

Bazz wrestled his attacker to the floor and was grabbed by friends of the black. At this point, the friends of Bazz joined in the fight.

The actual punching lasted for only about half a minute for almost immediately other people in the hall attacked the one successfully separated the blacks and the whites.

The same restrictions will "certainly" be in effect the first week of Easter vacation, but beyond that "It is impossible to put a time limit on how long the restrictions will be in effect," said Alumni Hall president Tom Schaefer.

"The situation dictated immediate action to stop a recurrence of Friday night. This is something we need as an immediate necessity," said Schaefer.

"I think the hall generally is 100% behind the restrictions. They find them an inconvenience, but they realize it is a necessary inconvenience," added Schaefer.

Schaefer said that there would be no (Continued on page 6)
Sophomore Literary Festival receives grant

by Tom Huffman

The Sophomore Literary Festival has received a $3,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federally funded organization that promotes the arts in America.

Bob Hall, chairman of the SFL, noted that "Father Hesburgh helped us a great deal with the grant," and without it "we would have been in very difficult financial straits." The festival is expected to cost between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars.

The grant has been earmarked for allotments to the authors appearing at the festival. These include Theodore Solotaroff, Ishmael Reed, Clarence Browne, and Tom Wolfe. The choice of these speakers was based on "literary merit rather than best seller lists, a dubious criteria," Hall said.

Theodore Solotaroff, editor of the New American Review literary magazine, will lead off the festival with his keynote address at 4 p.m. on Sunday, April 11. Hall explained that Solotaroff fits in exceptionally well because "he can talk the language of literature to young people for us.

The same night, Ishmael Reed will speak on "Contemporary Problems in Literature." Reed—a poet, novelist, and sometimes actor—was instrumental in founding the East Village Other, one of New York's underground newspapers. Hall affirmed that Reed "will be one of the most sought-after authors in the U.S. in about five years."

The events Monday, April 13, include a talk on the Black Renaissance by Claude Browne, author of Manchild in the Promised Land. Hall predicted that Browne would be especially interesting because "people don't seem to believe in him because he says because it's so incredible."

Tom Wolfe will appear Thursday, May 2, in "New Journalism and How It's Shaking Up the Literary World." Hall called Wolfe "one of the best known, the top journalists in the United States." Wolfe is noted for his "pop journalism," demonstrated in The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test.

Stuart Montgomery, Gary Snyder, and Allen Plenz, among others, are also scheduled to speak.

A special feature of this year's festival is the fact that each author will be seated for a couple of days so as to allow contact with small groups of students. Furthermore, classroom visits will not be limited to English classes, but will encompass such classes as Sociology and Government.

Hall mentioned that the faculty has been a bit reluctant for the authors to go to St. Mary's.

All lectures will be free, with admission of $3,000 to be raised by the SFL. Movies still to be shown are "Taming of the Shrew" and "2001: A Space Odyssey." April 17, "Bele De Jour," originally scheduled to be presented, was rescheduled for May 6 and 7.

Cronin hits loss of the U.S. financial aid

by Rich Smith

"Although it cannot be proved statistically, there has been a definite loss of the Catholic spirit at Notre Dame," said Father Edward Cronin, 1938 graduate of Notre Dame, member of last year's Curriculum Revision Committee, and professor in the General Program of Liberal Arts, expressing concern over the current state of this community. Cronin cited the removal of the crucifix from classroom walls and the demise of classroom prayer as the decline of the University's Catholic spirit.

Dr. Cronin said that he does not advocate a return to the Notre Dame community of 40 years ago, but he stressed the importance of "being different from a school that was predominantly Indian or an Irish baron."

While recognizing the fact that he did not desire a faculty that was all Catholic, Dr. Cronin said, "It makes a difference for the student if he's never said a prayer. It makes a difference for the visitor to see someone inside and, more importantly, outside the classroom for whom a Catholic has a certain commitment in life."

When asked about the relevance of a Catholic education in a non-Catholic world, Dr. Cronin cited the example of a person joining a labor union and later discovering that it was Communit- at-union.

"Do you stay or leave? I say you stay with it and try to influence it in such a way that it isn't Catholic. It isn't even religious. But you can influence them. Yes, I think that the Catholic university can prepare a person for the world."

Brown named award winner

James L. Brown, son of Mrs. and Jack R. Brown, R7, Elkhart, Indiana, has been named winner of the Excellency in Accounting Award sponsored by the Ashkins & Sells Foundation. A cash gift of $500 accompanies the award.

The award is presented annually to a senior student in accounting who maintains the highest academic average in his class and who has an average of 4.0 and carries a straight A in accounting.

He is a member of the Beta Alpha Psi Accounting Honor Society, Gamma Sigma honorary fraternity and was a member of the three-man Notre Dame team that was awarded first place in the recent Intercollegiate Business Game contest at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

WRIGHT SLACKS ARE FOR LOOKING GOOD

Wright Slacks are for looking good on the hanger and on you. The secret? Fit. It's true! You will look good in the season's newest colors and fabrics, like this Wright. Wright Slacks... try them on for size at any good store.

Wright, Wright...
GSU discusses SLC, pay cafeteria

by Brother Patrick Carney

The Graduate Student Union debated Friday what action it would take regarding Student Life Council Seats and Cafeteria prices.

After members of the G.S.U. requested membership on the S.L.C., the latter offered seats to the graduates four non-voting seats.

A final group agreed that if the graduate students do not get voting representation, then they will declare themselves independent of any rules set by the S.L.C. since they have no voice in setting up such regulations. Paying for parking stickers was used as an example of such an rule.

For the time being, the group has decided to send a representative to the meetings and will suspend taking further action until a later date.

With regard to the pay cafeteria, Joe Marchese, who has researched the costs and quality of the food for about a half months, gave his report.

Among the difficulties he encountered was the management of the food services went over 5 cents per person to the books on the financial operations. Thus all of his figures are based only on the costs of the food to the cafeteria and the purchasing manager. Marchese admits that there might be justification for the high mark-ups, but says that it is impossible to find out unless one can access to the costs for labor and overhead. He did, however, take shrinkage and the like into account.

Among the highest mark-ups which he mentioned were 9700% for beets, 700% for peaches, 340% for pork sandwich and 300% for apple juice. For example, he calculated that a class of this last commodity costs the cafeteria .05 and is sold for 1.25.

Among the suggestions for possible reactions, were the publishing of the report with a request for a response on the part of the food services to explain the mark-ups. Also mentioned was the idea of a boycott of the cafeteria.

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tute. The next two regular

meetings have been shifted to the meeting room at LaFortune Center due to the unavailability of the library auditorium.

Elections for new officers will take place in May.

CAMARO SPOR T COUPE WITH RALLY SPORT PACKAGE

One look says a lot.

One drive says it all.

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Guy DeSapio

the Age of Resistance?

There are strange inconsistencies in William Kunstler’s ideas about America—past, present and future—or at least in his rhetoric. Kunstler says that America is entering the decade of “resistance.” Indeed it appears we are. People trust their government less and less or at least, are lead to believe that they should. The dissent of the 60’s was the beginning, just as it ended, racism still exists and people are still starving. Dissent hasn’t worked—resistance is the answer. It is that call which seems inconsistent—at least in the light of one of his opening remarks yesterday. Lawyer Kunstler said that he and the Chicago Seven defendants believed in the “system” and that they had nothing to replace it with. What then indeed is the purpose of this new “decade of resistance”?

If people believe in democracy then the watch word should be participation, not resistance. Participation in a democracy suggests a confidence in the built in checks and balances of the system. Kunstler argues that he, the other lawyers and the defendants in the Chicago trial used outspoken and abusive language in reaction to a judge that was unfair, prejudiced and not fulfilling his obligations under the constitution. There is an appellate process which is intended to consider those accusations. To argue that the defendants were left with no choice but to call the judge a “fascist pig”, to “resist” doesn’t say much about belief in the court system.

People who claim that they believe in democracy and yet who call for resistance are acting more out of emotion than out of reason. Young people concerned that the war in Vietnam continues without a clear end in sight smash windows or burn a bank as a sign of their frustration and for their “resistance to a government that won’t end the war.” Seizing buildings, burning banks, and calling judges and policemen pigs and fascists doesn’t end wars, racism, or poverty. More importantly such action doesn’t help in bringing about understanding or true peace—that peace which exists in the hearts of men who respect each other's opinions, freedom and integrity.

No system of government is perfect and none will ever eradicate all the evils that exist. The important thing is that the people in any society continue to work for the right goals but calling for resistance to a government is quite a different thing.

Overnight a school bus full of blacks in the South is an act of resistance that no one should condone. Can burning a bank for the opposite ideology be more tolerable?

For this country to survive and to eradicate evil, and to provide freedom and justice people must continue to believe in democracy and the American commitment to work for improvement. Americans should guide their every action by that spirit. Whether William Kunstler likes to admit it or not, calling for resistance is a another step toward tearing America apart.

Dave Lammers

the Age of Impotence?

William Kunstler’s account of the Chicago trial leads one to believe that the conspirators, the John Mitchells, Thurgood Marshall, Judge Julius Hoffman, Mayor Daley, with the Southern Senators, the FBI, and the Chicago police acting as co-conspirators.

As a conspiracy law, we find, was a rider attached to the Martin Luther King Memorial civil Rights Act as a concession to the Southern Congressmen. Ramsey Clark, we are told, viewed the bill as unconstitutional and wanted indictments against the police and city officials rather than against any demonstrators. Clark even warned that the Nixon Administration is afraid of the Chicago demonstrators, “It would be a clear sign that a crackdown was on its way.”

The case never came. Judge Hoffman was able to employ the immense power of the state in what a Harvard Law School Professor called “an outrage unparalleled in American judicial history.” The purpose of the efforts of the federal government was clearly to intimidate, to frighten, to terrorize, to use "preventive detention". As Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleinstein said: “I think if you could get all of them in the penitentiary you'd stop it. The ringleaders, I'm talking about.”

Thus, the law becomes not an instrument of justice, but an instrument of terror. Phones are tapped, undercover agents are employed extensively, a conspiracy of New Left leaders—some of whom had not even met before the trial—is created, a prejudiced judge is employed, all of which is directed by the Justice Department.

The jury of peers, which is intended to act as a check against such perversion of the trial system, was allowed to gain no perspective of the case. They were confused and uninformed about the true nature of the case, and their compromise decision reflected this failure. When the police and the law themselves became instruments of terror for the purpose of repressing dissent, as they did in Chicago, law and order become a mere facade. Instead of being a means of resolving controversy, of deciding between conflicting interests, the powers of the state were used in Chicago as weapons against the potent force of New Left dissent.

The authority, strength, and power of the court was used by the Nixon Administration as an attempt to dissolve its most vocal radical opponents.

When terror is substituted for the true power of the state, when the law becomes an instrument of violence against one group rather than a means of resolving human conflict, the state has become impotent. When the state has lost its ability to effect the necessary changes that the members of the state require, the state has become impotent, it has lost its power, and it must resort to violence and massive untruths to retain its position. This takes for granted that a good state derives its power from the ability to effect social change, rather than through its ability to inflict punishment through the police or the penal system.

In Chicago, the demonstrators were protesting a system which they judged to be impotent. They were protesting many things—the control of the electoral process by the Democratic party elite, the war, the inequality of wealth, the inequality of races.

We can each judge whether meaningful social change is being affected. We can each decide if the school system is progressing or deteriorating, if racism is being dealt with, if the universities are tapped, undercover agents are employed extensively, a conspiracy of New Left leaders—some of whom had not even met before the trial—is created, a prejudiced judge is employed, all of which is directed by the Justice Department.

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Mart Crowley discusses his work 'The Boys in the Band'

I don't remember how long I thought about writing 'The Boys in the Band' specifically but it was sort of brewing away in my head for about a year before I wrote it. Once I began to think about it, the various elements which I had been playing around with came together.

It had long occurred to me that it might be possible to take a group of people to get drunk at a party and let their hair down and all call up the people who had been sort of neglected by the television crowd at Four Star. It was supposed to be a continuation of a real reunion, an idea which really came from the story of "Uncle Wiggly" in Children's Garden Club. This time, once that was given for a friend of mine in which there was a sort of diverse group of people collected who met on that night that a birthday party was a good situation in which to put the play-

ation for the event. The first idea that came to me when I thought about writing this play was to put it in a gay bar, but it got too complicated because it would have

needed too many extras. We needed to specify it a little more narrowly and make it a little more confined. Otherwise it might have been a little too free.

One of those five or six weeks was devoted to a "central version" which was very much longer than it and was very over-written. One of those long versions we cut and pare down and emphasize the focus of the play. The focus I must have cut possibly a little too far back. I don't know if it was an early half-hour to forty minutes. I showed it then to most anyone who could read it. I showed it to Larry Roberts who later became my agent, to Bob Moore who I had directed it. I showed it to Richard Barr, to a friend of mine named Charles Gys who was involved in getting it performed. A lot of my friends had read it. They didn't really know what to make of it.

It was very simple. For freshmen I that the play was with The Boys in the Band musical. The others are the Division of Arts and public school music programs. Demaree's title formerly was director selected seventh, eighth and ninth graders Demaree has arranged for two bachelor and masters degrees in music. He joined the IUSB faculty in from South Bend and surrounding school

Dr. Lester M. Wolfson, Chancellor of moved from rudimentary elective courses presented during the opening ceremonies of the South Bend Recorder Society. would offer the parts to would either be

Division of Music at IUSB

The expansion of the music curriculum of Indiana University at South Bend to full degree program is the result of Robert W. Demaree, Jr., as chairman of the division were announced today by Dr. Robert M. Wolfson, Chancellor of IUSB.

Both actions were approved recently by Trustees of Indiana University.

The Division of Music becomes the fourth college-level division at IUSB. The others are the Division of Arts and Sciences, the Division of Business and Education.

Demaree's title formerly was director of music. He joined the IUSB faculty in 1965, and is assistant professor of music.

A native of Greenwood, Ind., he holds bachelor's degree from the Indiana University School of Music in Bloomington, and is currently completing his doctorate. While at I.U.-Bloomington, he served as assistant director of the Indiana University Music Center, and is a member of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia.

He has worked for two other music programs to take residence at IUSB, The Symphony Orchestra of Indiana University and the South Bend Chamber Orchestra. He initiated and administers the annual South Bend Chamber Music Festival; the 1970 Festival is currently under way.

In addition to his administrative responsibilities, Demaree is on the Board of Directors of the South Bend chapter of the American Music Center, and is musical director of the South Bend Recorder Society.

The State of Grace

by Gene Molinelli

It was a State of Grace. For freshmen that is, sophomore in the year following the room selection. Rooms 2, 3, and 4 could probably be open unless, because of the elevator situation floors 5, 6 and 7 would be open. Rooms in a suite of two rooms each could be all filled with the possible exception of the 4th floor, and four-man suites could be open but in great demand until they ran out, while if singles were reserved for the course freshmen (as this year), Seniors (junior year) will be the only others living on the coveted 11th Floor. Which means a freshman either found a friend with an astro- nomical grade point average, or left the dorm.

George's best friend has a 1.5 which didn't cut it. Often he was found sitting all by himself. Larry, who had a tendency to snore.

It was midnight, on the second night after the above plan was gaily adopted by the dean of students when George stole out of his room amid Hen­

ry's snores, garbed completely in black, with sunglasses to hide his identity and a blacked-out john.

He had already played his candle in the middle of the floor and on the third staff tallied up famous selections of "Thus Spoke Zarathustra" while humming "Silent Night." The attempt was to be frank, musical. The door opened open and shut sharply behind him.

There were three other in the staff speaking in whispers. George did not see any of them but he recognized them by the flickering candlelight illuminating their feet. There were the calmed feet of Paul who was sitting on a box, and the deepened feet of Pete, and the flattened maroon-socked feet of Paul who was by merit of his 3.9 had obviously taken the place of honor.

It was half an hour before George emerged from his rendezvous deep in the dark—relieved and refreshed (it turned out that the meeting had been held at a rather convenient place). He slipped back to his room and tucked into bed. It was all right. George said he would get rid of the Barndance Bees while keeping "Pop" U. Lahrity and Pete Sanoflatt. That left roommates Henry or Harry, and George had just closed the deal.

When he had to build some sort of shrine on top of the library and dedicate it to the three, and spend about an hour writing it with his shaking pen away. Really, it was not too much to ask.

SCMC Evaluations

Those wishing to evaluate courses for SCMC Teacher-Coach Evaluation should contact Maureen at 4675 or Box 122.
Kunstler sees 70’s as decade of resistance

(Continued from page 1)

engineered to tear down the American judicial process, they occurred because that process did not exist in that court. The object there was not to punish men for crime in order to prevent future crime as it should be, but to punish men because they think certain thoughts," Kunstler said.

"The disruptions were a reaction to the Bobby Seale incident. Seale is neither a muckraker or a martyr. He wanted only his right to defend himself. If Hoffman had given him that right instead of shackling and gagging him in court, it would have been a wholly different trial."

In explaining his own actions Kunstler defended his choice to allow the defendants to disrupt the courtroom. "In point of fact, he said he had never been held in contempt before, nor had assistant council Weinglass, nor any of the defendants through countless court experiences.

He went on to say that he could not "repudiate the actions of my clients because I could not say what I thought was wrong about them."

The trial, he said, taught him a fundamental truth—that no institution of government is sacrosanct, that the courts are open to the same crimes, demonstrative activities, bitterness, frustrations and despair that go on in the streets of the ghetto. Before a court can ask for respect, it must be capable of shackling and gagging him in court, it would have been a wholly different trial."

"The change has been wrought by ten years of inability to reach the root of the evil that is corrupting this society. We have just apprehended the heartland of evil that is characterized by the corrosive racism that binds white people in a grotesque mold, the gross poverty of the ghetto, and an obscene war that no one understands."

Kunstler said he hoped for the future rested with the young people of America who can no longer tolerate the abuse of power in American society. "The finger of scorn has not been pointed at young people in private, as is any but a hypocritical fashion unless we also condemn all the violence perpetrated in our own country and this world of ours."

Of the conspirators, he said, "They could no longer live like good Jews and walk into Cyclone Bowl and think they were trying to get others to fight all that the attempt to cripple human beings. Whether in the courtroom, the university campus, or the streets of the ghetto."

Kunstler concluded his statement that he did not believe a revolutionary stage has yet been born, but recognized the possibility of that action as a time-honored tradition. He expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to shed blood to accomplish social change.

"I only hope that wherever my words and the words of those who talk like me may seem, someone in a position of power will see and see that the people in this country are divided and distraught. There is a new era, a new future waiting to be born. The United States is turning to the winds of change. Unless we can begin to do much more force the confrontation and usher in the whirlwind, the new era of human relations." Kunstler said he hoped there were ears to listen to what he said, that his words would not receive the same kind of indifference that the American public had expressed toward the Oct. 15 Moratorium, a reaction which prompted Kunstler to ask, "Who is it who think he is?"

The immediate consequence of the CSD audience became Kunstler's conclusion to the speech, as he claimed it said more than the audience would admit.

In the brief press conference that followed the speech, Kunstler called the Notre Dame audience "tremendously alive and responsive." He indicated he had much confidence that the appeal process would work perhaps even to eliminate the convictions since the contradictions in the trial were so outstanding. As an answer to disturbances in the courtroom, he said future judges would easily eliminate the problem.

University Vice-Presidents reply to Nutting letters

by John Aboud

Last Friday Nutting for President Headquarters released letters from four vice-presidents of the university commenting on the proposed Chancellor-President revision in the University structure. The letters came in response to a March 12 commemorative speech by John Aboud.

"What's so special about Beechwood Ageing?

We must be bringing too much about Beechwood Ageing.

Because we're starting to get some flak about it, L.B. "Beechwood, Beechwood . . . big deal." And "If Beechwood Ageing is so hot, why don't you tell everybody what it is?"

So we will.

First, it ain't big wooden casks that we age Budweiser in.

In it is a layer of thin wood strips from the beech tree (what else?) laid down in a dense lattice on the bottom of our glass-lined and stainless steel lagering tanks. This is where we let Budweiser ferment a second time. (Most brewers quit after one fermentation. We don't.)

These Beechwood strips offer extra surface area for tiny yeast particles to cling to, helping clarify the beer. And we give the beer what we call its "finished" taste. Or in other words, "a taste, a smoothness and a drinkability you will find in no other beer at any price."

Ah yes, drinkability. That's what's so special about Beechwood Ageing.

But you know that.

Budweiser is the King of Beers.

(But you know that.)

Alumni Hall. Alumni for too many people is just a platitude to live. To gain a sense of community, communication with others is needed. We set up on a "personal" basis said to be "unoriginal" in the sections. He reported that one or two section leaders on the first floor have set up meetings in the section with the black hall members present to talk.

Schaefer then said that after Easter vacation is over, more section meetings of this type will be set up, and he urged that "I personally don't think that section leaders do this."

The possibility that some people may view Friday's incident as a reflection on the black community was mentioned by the speaker.

"The incident is not the direct result of these black concentrations. It is only an indirect result in that black guys from town know that they have a black community in the hall, and they assume they have a right to be there," he said.

"We have never had a black-white confrontation within the concentration itself and only one minor incident which involved a black-white concentration," added Schaefer.

The concentration of alumni contains the black concentrations and Schaefer stressed that there was an "extremely natural interaction" among the black and white students on the floor.
TOKYO (UPI) - Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said yesterday the Soviet and Red Chinese governments have given him permission "to live alternately in exile in Moscow and Peking."

Sihanouk, who was depoised last week as Cambodia's chief of state, also denied charges made by the Cambodian national assembly that he had amassed a fortune and gave away state funds to pretty gifts.

Sihanouk stated that he was a small sum of money that could last him only "a few months in exile."

A new business manager has been named, and Marc is a sophomore communications and continuity master as AM program supervisor.

Other Senior Editors are Bill Goodyear, Pete Groggrew, and Phil Konak.

The Business Review is currently accepting articles for its next issue. Students are encouraged to submit an article about an event that occurred on the campus.

Rich Deladier was the only bright spot in an otherwise disappointing NF performance in the NCAA Fencing Championship. His sixth-place finish in the foil netted him All-Americans honors.

Management changes revealed

Seven students will assume new positions of management at WSND this Wednesday. Junior Steve DellaPietra was named station manager. He replaces graduating senior Rick McDonough.

The new news director is John Yerkos, a junior communication arts major from Valencia, Pennsylvania. John served the year as campus news director. Carl Zwieler is the present director.

Other department heads remaining in their present jobs include FM programmer director Bob Duffy, and French Mohr, chief engineer.

The New News Manager

Senior Mike Lenihan of Fair Lawn, New Jersey replaces Al Karsan as AM program director. Mike has served as a music programmer, ad writer, announcer and director of special products. His major is communications arts.

Art Martin is the new sports director. A junior communication arts major from Kenilworth, Illinois, Art takes over from Jim Crowe.

The chief announcer's job is being filled by Marc Carricbatt. Marc is a sophomore communications arts major from Muncie, Indiana. He has worked as both a newsman and announcer.


Taking over as music director is John McElhug. John is a sophomore from New York City, and will step in for Tom Lefley.

The new news director is John Yerkos, a junior communication arts major from Valencia, Pennsylvania. John served the year as campus news director. Carl Zwieler is the present director.

Other department heads remaining in their present jobs include FM program director Paul Matlawy, assistant FM program director John Sabo, FM program supervisor Maureen Schmizzi, director of sales, traffic, and continuance Kathleen Martin, production engineering director Bob Duffy, and French Mohr, chief engineer.
Three defenders survive in Bengals

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Writer

The 1971 version of the Bengal Bouts featured only three champions who were able to retain their titles. This is more than any other fact illustrated how wide-open the Bouts were this year. Friday evening featured some real "sock it out" boxing and also a few lackluster events.

One of the champs able to keep his title was the 125 lb. winner, Eduardo Ferrer. Ferrer won a unanimous decision over Jack Griffin. Griffin showed that he was no pushover by using his counterpunching ability to the fullest. The fight was close for both the second and third rounds but Ferrer's superiority in the opening frame won him the verdict. The announcer made a mistake in proclaiming the winner and when the correct decision was announced the fans became a little incensed. Nonetheless, Ferrer has his third title in a row.

The 135 lb. fight was not the most popular with the fans. Tom Gould registered the triumph unassisted by the strength of a good third round. He and Terry Kruth felt each other out for the first two rounds but Gould found a few openings in the last round to gain the crown. This next fight featured what was probably the finest boxers in the entire field. The crowd was "psychod" for this match with a couple of Ñ appy veteran in Paul P. Partiky to retain the 145 lb. title. Suddes kept Partiky at bay in the first two rounds with a lightening quick jab. Both fighters looked to be in great shape and probably could have lasted at least three more rounds. In the last stanza Suddes broke Partiky's timing and this insured the unanimous victory for "Sudden Tom."

The 150 lb. fight was a donnybrook so any Irishman would have been proud of. Kevin Kerrigan hammered away at Mike McNicholas for two rounds (two knockdowns in the first round) and it looked as though "Nappy" (Dominic J. Napoliotato, matchmaker for the Bengals) had made a mistake. McNicholas, however, came out swinging in the third round and discharged a tremendous amount of energy. Both boxers were weary but nobody was more weary than Kerrigan until the final bell. Kerrigan won and there was a good deal of controversy because everybody that was there will remember the same comeback effort by McNicholas.

The decision of the 155 lb. title was the most unusual one of any with the fans. It appeared that Dave Pemberton had counted many of them crowding the basketball court.

Coach Bill Holstedt praised Jim Bradley as the "greatest basketball player that ever played at Roosevelt High School and the best player in the state of Illinois."

"I think everybody in the state will be proud of Jim Bradley before he stops playing basketball," the coach said.

LA GRANGE, Ill. - (UPI) - An estimated 4,500 cheering fans welcomed the state LaGrange basketball team home Sunday and congratulated Scott Shaw demonstrated the high spirits of the players when he said, "It's un

real to be the state champion."

The Irish came out fired-up in the second half and at the end of three periods the score stood 3-8 in favor of the Bearcats at intermission.

The poor showing in the opening two stanzas may be attributed to opening game jitters. There were a few fresh men in the lineup and it took them and some veterans a while to warm up to the contact. The Irish suffered one casualty in their season opener. Mike Loughrey, a freshman, was injured in the opening game for Notre Dame as he counted five high tallies for the Bearcats at field. played an outstanding game for Notre Dame at he counted five big tallies for the Irish cause. Lundy's all around play helped the inexperienced members of the squad and he was instrumental at both ends of the court.

Though they might hold on for the win. Cincy came back, however, and scored with 0:56 remaining to send the contest into overtime.

After a five minute period nothing had been decided and it was not until midway through the second overtime that the Irish could ride the ball into the goal. Bob Perry came through with the big shot to win it.

Junior midfielder Bob Perry scored the winning goal in ND's double overtime triumph over Cincinnati.

The Notre Dame Lacrosse Club opened their season last Saturday in a rather wild fashion as they defeated the University of Cincinnati 11-10 at the Ste pan Center Field. It took ND two overtime periods to secure the win.

The match was a real seawa affair which saw the Irish down by as many as four goals. In the first half the home team played poorly and at one point they were on the short end of an 8-4 score. The Irish managed to score once more before the close of the half and the score stood 8-5 in favor of the Bearcats at intermission.

The poor showing in the opening two stanzas may be attributed to opening game jitters. There were a few fresh men in the lineup and it took them and some veterans a while to warm up to the contact.

The Irish came out fired-up in the second half and at the end of three periods the score stood 3-8 in favor of du Lac. They scored four goals and held the Bearcats scoreless over this span to gain the advantage. UC came back to tie the Irish in the fourth period at 12-all and this time it looked as

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