Hesburgh condemns Nixon

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, yesterday condemned U.S. involvement in Cambodia but warned that "striking classes at some universities are doing, in the sense of cutting off your education, is the worst thing you could do at this time, since your education and your growth in competence are what the world needs most, if the leadership of the future is going to be better than the leadership of the past and present."

But a short time later, Student Body President David Krashna called for a general strike of students and faculty, not as an end to education, but as a beginning of education of another kind on militarism, racism, and sexism at Notre Dame.

Shortly thereafter the crowd of nearly 1000 students broke up. Many left, but over 100 stayed around to demand tactics for the strike. Picket lines went up at all the major classroom buildings around campus and small groups met in informal plotts for further discussions and demonstrations. Discussions were to take place this morning and a rally, similar to yesterday's, was scheduled for 11:30 this afternoon.

As an option to striking classes Hesburgh offered to sign a statement, with anyone who cared to join him, to be sent to President Nixon, urging the withdrawal of our military forces at the earliest moment and the designation by the Congress of an ultimate date for complete withdrawal.

Hesburgh said, "I have carefully read and re-read the President's statement, as I hope you have, and I recognize with both his sincerity and his courage in deciding as he did. But I do not agree with him. I do not agree with him, even though he knows more about all this than I do and he has the responsibility of decision."

He added that he disagreed "Because one great need of this nation today is for unity of purpose, clear priority of values and vision regarding where we might go together. Vietnam runs to propose the boycott. He implored the people of Notre Dame to "stop, look, and listen" and absolutely say stop to the war. He questioned Nixon's claim that "the United States will not be defeated or humiliated," contending that, "We have been defeated and emasculated."

Speaking in an "intermediate" position between Hesburgh's generation and youth, Williams advocated more positive action than the non-violent or "politi­cal Woodstocks" of October.

"I urge you to fight for a better America for your children, for your future. Fight for the destruction of the war machine."

groups to form a national coalition and committee to the best ideals of our country, we declare that we see these up at all the major classroom buildings around campus and small groups met in informal plotts for further discussions and demonstrations. Discussions were to take place this morning and a rally, similar to yesterday's, was scheduled for 11:30 this afternoon.

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History professor John Wil­liams, who followed Hesburgh said, "I'd be happy to sign the statement that the President (Hesburgh) read." But he also urged "The people of the nation to take collective action."

With Williams attacked the duplicity of the Nixon administration, one that vowed to end the war and the reasons behind it. He questioned Nixon's claim that "the United States will not be defeated or humiliated," contending that, "We have been defeated and emasculated."

In reaction to the call for a student boycott of classes as part of the national student strike protest against Nixon's movement of troops into Cambodia, campus groups and organizations held meetings and consultations last night to determine the course of action each would take.

In immediate response to the strike, Student Union issued a statement supporting the ideals of the strike and declaring an end to the normal functions of the Union for the duration of the strike. In addition, Sr. John Walsh, Vice President for Aca­demic Affairs, spent much of the evening in contact with the deans of the various schools to ask them how they intended to react to the boycott.

The deans were working with the chairman of each depart­ment on campus in conducting a joint campaign to rally the university faculty opinion on the strike. The faculty members were also noted the necessity of conducting classes during the strike. There were large num­bers of student absences.

The Student Union statement explained: (Continued on page 2)
SMC group seek dual objectives inform community, profes­

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Seafair diamonds for small bankrolls.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

The Observer

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The SLC endorsed Husch's statement

by Bill Carter

After suspending consideration of the formal agenda for the day the SLC last night devoted its entire meeting to discussion of the student strike. The possibility of passing a motion to support the students' action. After ex­

than debated the council agreed to a compromise motion which called for two days of Moratorium-like activities Wednesday and Thursday to protest the escalation of the War in Asia.

The meeting opened with student representation Ted Jenks calling for the suspension of rules so that the strike question could be considered. Jenks ex­

explained that he believed the SLC to be a responsible body on campus whose influence would lend support to the "educational aspects" of the strike effort.

Student Body Vice President Mark Winings then proposed a twoday recision calling for the SLC to endorse the declaration stated by Fr. Husch at the afternoon rally and to lend support to the students, faculty and administrators who were backing the later striker. Later Jenks explained that the usual role of compromiser, Council support would entail a recom­

The SMC Clubhouse was the site of an urgent discussion on the current strike for peace. The meeting, fourth in a series sponsored by Dr. Arthur Hochberg, a mem­ber of the SLC strike steering committee, stated the objectives as follows: 1) To inform the community and nation more aware of the facts of U.S. involvement in Indo-China and U.S. foreign policy. Several students expressed the opinion that "we are weakly and often de-emphasized, are vital to world and religious education.

Many students questioned the effectiveness of the strike. They wanted to know whether the individual student should follow. Sandy Griffen urged that each student decide what kind of commitment should be and then live up to his individual responsi­bility. The strike will take place, there will be teach-ins but no student is forced to participate. Dr. Arthur Hochberg, a mem­ber of the SLC faculty, en­

completed the list of candidates for Secretary of the SLC. Government were released yester­day by outgoing Sophomore Class, the student government. According to Stankus, elec­

The vote that closed the meeting went 14 to 2 in favor of the Houck motion with only student reps Jones and Rich voting AGAINST it. Jones spoke against the lack of spontaneity of the idea. Jones said he feared people might be too young to come out merely because they thought it had "meanings". "It seems this is only a token gesture," Jones said. "But we still have the days left." He called for the two days and then it will be up to the SLC.

See page 7 for the complete text of the SLC's statement on the strike.

TΪGΪS TESGRUS I NOVEI-I TEC TNIQ£U£ IN MODERN TECHNOLOGY FOR ND AND ST MARY'S HUMANITIES STU DENTS

CHICAGO. 716 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE TEL. (312) 944-7500 ZIP 60611 M-F 8-5 Sat 9-1 Sun Closed for the holidays.

ME 213 2MWF

This Fall

NUCLEAR ENERGY

PLEASANT NUCLEAR ENSIGN W. E. WATSON

A NEW COURSE IN MODERN TECHNOLOGY FOR ND AND ST MARY'S HUMANITIES STUDENTS

Progressive Nuclear Enterprise

CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

List class officer candidates

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PAGE 3

THE OBSERVER

Presidents favor strike

by Greg Pudhorodski

Last night the Hall President's Council decided to sign a statement supporting the student strike initiated yesterday. The members signed the statement acting as individuals rather than as the HPC at a body.

The statement was drawn up and presented by Bruce Johnson, president of Lyons Hall. It reads:

"The undersigned Hall Presidents fully support the student strike called by our Student Body President. That strike serves to educate and dramatize our disillusionment with the Indo-China war. We urge the students of Notre Dame to be non-violent in their protest."

Chuck Iddy, Carroll Kate Kummertz, Zahn Carlos A. Cruz – Stanford

Rich Anderson

Farley Bruce Johnson Lyons Bob Weaver St. Eds

Thomson Ellmore Paschke Dale Roberts Walsh Joe Stankus Holy Cross

Brought before the Council by the Student Affairs Commission were tentative ideas on the Freshmen Orientation Program. Intended to supplement and not conflict with the present program of the Freshmen Year of Studies, the Commission hopes to make available to the incoming students avenues of information, presented mainly on a half basis, on aspects of and problems confronting the Notre Dame community.

The present and past Commissioners, Orlando Rodriguez and Jack Gandol, stated the views that too many facets of the University were left unexplained until the student came into confrontation with them.

A plan presented separately by the Internal Affairs Committee of Student Government mirrored many of the ideas of that of the Human Affairs Commission. It also emphasized the need to make the freshmen cognizant of the "realities of campus" such as "racism and sexism."

Mike Jordan spoke to the Council concerning the Alumni Senate Meeting which will take place on campus starting Thursday and continue through the weekend. The Senate, which represents Alumni clubs across the country, hopes to have eighty members at the upcoming meeting.

Jordan explained the wish of the Senate that the meeting would help to open communication between graduates and current students. He went on to say that he believed it was "an open invitation to the Senators to empty beds in the resident halls would work to this effect. Several Senators will also attend hall meetings at Holy Cross, Zahm, Stanford, Basil, Flanner, and Morrissey.

(Continued on page 6)

Lowenstein to speak

Congressman Al. K. Lowenstein of New York, the 1970 Senior Class Fellow at the University of Notre Dame, will speak at 8 p.m. tomorrow night in Washington Hall.

The 41-year-old Vietnam War critic will be speaking Tuesday and Wednesday on the Notre Dame campus, meeting with students in the classroom and in informal situations. His Tuesday address is open to the public.

An early opponent of the war in Southeast Asia, Lowenstein campaigned for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy for president in 1960 and won a narrow victory in November of that year, gaining a seat in the 86th Congress from New York's Nassau County on Long Island.

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Editorial:
The strike and the war

Father Hesburgh yesterday voiced vehement opposition to continued American involvement in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. We support his stand against this involvement.

The commitment to withdraw from Vietnam has already been made by President Nixon and the American people. But President Nixon's latest method of widening the war in order to narrow it, is at best, a calculated risk—but a risk that was taken without the consultation or the consent of the Congress which is charged with the responsibility of waging war.

We do not feel that the recent expansion of the war will prove fruitful because the President's stated purpose of protecting American troops cannot stop the attacking headquarters and supply bases. As such it can only drag us deeper into a war we are committed to ending.

The time had come to call a halt to the President's expansion of the war. One way to do it, of course, to sign Father Hesburgh's statement (printed on the front page of The Observer), return it to the Student Government office, and have Fr. Hesburgh submit it to the President.

Dave Krashna's call yesterday for a student strike is another means of accomplishing this end. We are not foolish enough to believe that a student protest, of itself, will bring about an end to the war. But we are hopeful that responsible concern on the part of the academic community will snowball, in conjunction with other demonstrations, into increased political pressure on the Nixon administration to readjust its priorities. As Father Hesburgh said, "If the war abroad can be quickly defined, then we can be united at home in our dedication to justice, to equality of opportunity, and to renewing the quality of American life—a task that will require our best personal efforts and more of our financial resources that those squandered by us in recent years on largely frustrating and fruitless ventures."

The idea behind the strike is to stop "business as usual" and determine the stops the academic community can generate to end U.S. involvement in Indo-China. Business as usual in a crisis period of American life, must halt.

The strike, or the boycott or the cancellation of classes, can only be significant if it resolves the role of the student and the academic community with the war. We can support the strike only insofar as it affects this end. Therefore we call upon the university community, students, faculty and administrators, to engage in a meaningful dialogue concerning the U.S. participation in Indo-China. We call upon them to strike classes and assemble on the quad or wherever possible to resolve these issues. We urge students to do this today, tomorrow and Thursday. At the end of the week we should evaluate the productiveness of this dialogue—which must include both sides—and determine a course of action.

Letter

Dear Students of the University:

A time of strike is undoubtedly a very confusing situation for all concerned. Some people approve; others disapprove. But don't know what an effective response on their part would or could be. Still others would like to participate but are lost in a morass of actions and leaders. In the midst of all this confusion the individual student may feel at loose ends as to what exactly his response should be. Although such actions are aimed at reasserting one's own power in the face of international decision-making, quite often they only serve to highlight one's feeling of impotence, even on the campus level.

I would like to speak to such feelings at this time, both to those who approve and those who disapprove of the strike, as announcing a campus-wide fast in conjunction with the strike effort. Such a fast would be in protest and in sympathy for the victims of Kent State and Southeast Asia. It will be an attempt on the part of those individuals who take part to rediscover some of the potency inherent in their individual lives. The strength of life itself is the strength of living individuals who take part to rediscover some of the potency inherent in their individual lives.

The acceptance of suffering—even as inconsequential a suffering as this—would propose that the fast take this form:

a) ONE meal a day.

b) Abstention from ALL liquor, narcotics, tobacco, etc. at all times, and for any kind.

c) NO diets or sweets of any kind.

d) WATER: only liquid

I will begin my fast at 12:00 NOON, Tuesday, May 5th and I invite others to do so. I would also like to build a sort of community out of this effort. For this reason I would like all those who feel that such an action is relevant for them to contact me in order that progress be made toward such a goal.

Yours,

Brian Thomas Wall
101 Sorin Hall
8462 Peace

The following is a position paper on defense strategy submitted by Senator Frank McAlarney.

Critics maintain that the Russians are behind us in a "missile race," and that they will be insecure until they have reached parity with us. They charge that we have always maintained an edge over the Russians, which keeps them going. This is ridiculous because we have phased out all of our MRBM's (medium range ballistic missiles) dropped in opposition to ICBM's, inter-continental ballistic missiles) such as the ones we had in Italy and Turkey. Russia continues to keep 700-old MRBM's pointed at Europe. We have not increased the number of our ICBM's (1050 now), while the USSR increases their total yearly (currently 1350). We are starting to install a Multiple Individual Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) system, while the USSR has 230 thermonuclear S5-S9. This MIRV system allows you to multiply the number of warheads, while keeping down the number of individual ICBM's. Another weapon system, the Manned Orbital Laboratory MOL, was cancelled because of lack of funds. The SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) are now being held to try to keep down defense spending by limiting the new weapons systems. In typical fashion the Russians agree in principle, but when specifics are discussed (such as inspection), they suddenly turn mute.

Besides going on with their "catch-up" (already having, in fact, caught up and surpassed us in total missiles), the Russians have turned to bigger weapons. Way back in the early Sixties, after breaking the Momentum on testing, the United States was in the atmosphere. Not being ones to be surpassed by the capitalists, they started to build and test huge intercontinental weapons. In 1961-2, they progressed up to a 50 megaton terror bomb (for the destruction of a city, a two megaton system is quite sufficient). Then after satisfactorily testing their high-yield weapons (and conducting tests on the effects of nuclear blasts), in increasing weapons-delivery testing of an ABM system) they agreed to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty. This treaty banned any further testing in the atmosphere, but allowed underground blasts. The Russians had already conducted their big weapons tests, but we do not have the opportunity to test our theories. Therefore we were left with a technical gap.

Unfortunately they haven't left these terror weapons on the drawing board. They presently have 220 SS-9's which have a payload of 25 megatons with three different warheads. These are necessary only for the largest of metropolitan areas, such as New York. The only other possible application of that much "meg-power (25") would be a against a hardened Minuteman site. They would not need a direct hit either; with that much force they could afford to miss by a quarter-mile and still KO the Minuteman. They are increasing the number of these SS-9's. By about 1975 they should have enough of them to destroy all our present Minuteman in their silos.

Critics of our nuclear force claim that we have become so powerful that we might consider launching a nuclear strike first. This is the most flagrant example of circular logic. We have our nuclear weapons pre-set on particular targets. When launched, these weapons immediately go to the targets assigned. Presently we have about 1000 stars as the best targets. About 25% of the people and 80% of the industrial might of Russia. We have no plans for destroying their nuclear forces. Therefore even if we struck first, we would still leave all of their missiles to destroy us. They would not make sense to launch an attack if we would definitely get destroyed. Our nuclear policy allows for a Russian attack on us, and only then would we launch our missiles (what few we have left).
Professor George Williams on Cambodia

Yesterday, Dr. George Williams, a professor in the Graduate School of Journalism, was interviewed by OBSERVER staff member Dave Lammons. Williams, who received his doctorate from Yale, is an ex-member of the Army who fought in Vietnam. In an interview with International Relations, International Communism, and Military Policy during his two year stay at Notre Dame.

OBSERVER: In 1954, the Geneva accord established Cambodia as an independent nation. Has the United States, since the Geneva accord, "scrupulously respected the neutrality of the Cambodian state" as President Nixon contends?

WILLIAMS: None of the nations in Indo-China were supposed to accept military bases or arms unless directly threatened. In order to demonstrate Cambodian determination to remain outside the sphere of influence of the United States, Cambodia for four years prior to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, had no foreign aid of any variety from the United States.

OBSERVER: What was ex-Premier Sihanouk's position?

WILLIAMS: Because of peace against the American government, which Sihanouk, with his vacillating and unpredictable temperment, thought was trying to overthrow him, Sihanouk broke all relations with the United States unless himself sincerely thought the tightrope stretched along Moscow and Peking. He admitted the presence of North Vietnamese forces as a recruiting device. But the bayonet till the war in Vietnam could be settled with which he presumed to be a Communist-associated regime in Saigon.

OBSERVER: What was the role of the US before April 30th?

WILLIAMS: The American government scrupulously avoided until Wednesday of last week extensive operations into Cambodia. The Cambodian army is a rag-tag assortment of untrained, highly motivated volunteers whose negligible fighting ability corresponds to its ruumage sale equipment. Now, the United States has only been a certain means of arming the non-descript Cambodian forces. That Cambodia has been limited in its operations part because of the unreliable and insignificant size of the Cambodian army, but more probably, because of the tenuous and unrealistic nature of the non-Lon Nol regime. Consequently, the United States, for the time being, intends to defend our flanks as we extend further into the country by the use of KHMER mercenary troops, wholly armed and financed by the American government.

Although questions of tactical secrecy were at stake, the unannounced American invasion into Cambodia, if it occurred against Nixon's urging, is a double-speak just as we save by destroying, restrict by expanding, so we defend the inviolability of neutrality by obliterating it.

OBSERVER: Was the United States involved in Cambodia in the past by way of military advisors, reconnaissance runs, and military aid to the Cambodian government? For how long?

WILLIAMS: Within recent months the United States has been stationing officers and NCOs in border regions of Cambodia. Lest this appear a repetition of the active engagement and combat by so-called "advisors" in Vietnam, these army personnel were ludicrously labelled "attaches" who engaged in "protocol conversations."

OBSERVER: Were the United States draftees involved in Cambodia? What is the probable cause of the alleged increase in guerrilla activities by the Viet Cong over the past few weeks?

WILLIAMS: The current regime headed by Lon Nol, a man of total obscurity, will most certainly be ephemeral, unless the United States tries to elevate this non-entity to the status of a Tihoa. This means of course massive injections of money — among other lures — in an effort to bring around many officials in government who for years have stayed their futures on Sihanouk and who might prefer his restoration. The Cambodian military structure is hardly amenable to the introduction of the "Americanized" NCO's; any attempt to supplant Communist troops would lead to outright military occupation of the territories seized. From information available, Communist forces which the United States intends to eliminate have again evaded capture or extermination. The only way to prevent their return is to hold and occupy the sanctuary areas.

OBSERVER: What is the probable cause of the alleged increase in guerrilla activities by the Viet Cong over the past few weeks?

WILLIAMS: First, a reaction on the part of the 50,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in Cambodia to earlier American efforts to dislodge them from the country. Efforts which commenced with Sihanouk's approval some months prior to his demise. No doubt, too, the intensification is related to some unknowable rivalry between Le Duan, head of North Vietnamese Workers' Party, General Giap, the guerrilla strategist and Democratic Republic of Vietnam minister of defense, and other factions influenced by Peking or Moscow and certainly by the leadership of the provisional government in the South.

OBSERVER: Do you think President Nixon's expansion of the war is actually based upon his assertion, as he once put it, that "what is involved in this war is not just the fate of Vietnam but the fate of all Southeast Asia?"

WILLIAMS: As Nixon made explicit in his assumption, this latest step is supposed to be compatible with his intention to disengage American forces from ground combat operations in Vietnam. That is, in the simple move to deny the enemy his sheltered sanctuaries, at one point just over thirty miles from Saigon, a terminus outside the direct threat, a two month has been forecast. If this optimistic short run sequence of incursions works, he will have taken the wind out of his flowing sails of opposition, and our war will prove a false alarm. His own frenetic assumption, this latest step is supposed to be compatible with his intention to disengage American forces from ground combat operations in Vietnam. That is, in the simple move to deny the enemy his sheltered sanctuaries, at one point just over thirty miles from Saigon, a terminus outside the direct threat, a two month has been forecast. 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Four Kent State students killed

KENT, Ohio (UPI) — The Kent State University commons is a large, rectangular grassy plot of ground. It is surrounded on four sides by administration and classroom buildings and slopes up one side to a grove of trees atop a knoll.

About noon, I stood along the side of the commons, midway between about 4,000 National Guard troops and a group of about 600 demonstrators, who gathered in violation of a ban against assembly.

A lone jeep, carrying three Guardsmen with fixed bayonets and one campus policeman with a bullhorn, left the ranks of the troops and headed toward the center of the Commons.

By the time they reached about 400 KSI students, they have five minutes to leave this area. Leave this area immediately.

Defiant students waved their clenched fists in a power salute, and shouted, "Fight, fight, and One two three four, we don't want your bloody war."

The jeep stopped. The troops moved out on line, with fixed bayonets. A Marine Guard brought two M79 grenade launchers from which they fired tear gas shells. The tear gas casisters flew about 150 yards into the center of the demonstrators.

The students moved back. They reformed at the top of the knoll, overlooking the Commons.

Several students charged down the hills toward the Guardsmen, picked up the burning tear gas shells, and flung them back at the troops.

The entire field was covered with a gray haze of gas. The gas felt like a file had been thrust up my nose, and rasped against my eyelids. Tears rolled down my cheeks.

The demonstrators split into two groups, and ran behind the administration building on the knoll. Troops pursued them behind the building and they ran down to the recreation area with a practice football field. The crowd had no swelled to more than 1,500 students.

The troops formed in picket line with the football field with their backs to a fence. Demonstrators surrounded them on the sides.

A student leader, wearing a green head band and carrying a green flag on a pole, led a group of demonstrators toward the

Statehouse of the State of Ohio.

(Continued from page 1)

Tour Tollakken, sought the help of the hall presidents in coordinating hall information centers for the building on campus. Tollakken outlined the program in two points. The first was that "information centers" should be established in the halls to let the student who is on drugs know what is available. The second point dealt with the thirty student demonstrators on a bad trip in the order of where to go and not to go for help.

Tour Mignelleti presented to the HPC the decisions reached by the Senate ad hoc committee. He told the audience, "we're taking a moral stand."

Toni Mignelleti of St. Mary's to join a united strike force with Notre Dame.

The condemned Nixon's decision to expand the war, attacking his priority of power. She thought that he was imposing American culture on the "Third World," in an effort to attain economic control of it.

Chuck Ryan, a two year veteran of the Vietnam War, considered himself a "frustrated experience. The war, right or wrong, wasn't going anywhere."

He thought that Nixon was not concerned with the problem of right or wrong and labelled the president's attitude "at best ambiguous..." and "inconceivable to me that the profusely."

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Alumni Senate meets Wednesday

By Charley Myers

Notre Dame's National Alumni Board and Alumni Senate held their usual meeting on Wednesday, May 6 in the Center for Continuing Education.\n
The Alumni Board will begin sessions on Thursday morning to discuss serious reports submitted to them by regional committees.

Mr. Frick stated that no actual power lies in the hands of the Alumni Senate. The reason the senate exists is to keep the alumni informed of university direction and development. The senate also receives suggestions which are submitted to them by the regional committees.

From Thursday afternoon un­
til the conclusion of the session, the two groups will meet and probably discuss admissions and budget affairs.

In the case of admissions, the alumni groups have the oppor­
tunity to review the policies of the admissions office. These people do not have very active in recruitment. Mr. Frick noted that blacks, non-Catholics, and members of other minority groups have been recruited through the efforts of the alumni.

Mr. Frick sees this arrangement as providing for a "better avenue of communication" than the students and senate members

A new plan for the alumni Senate meeting has been put into effect this year. Beginning Thursday evening, Senate members will be housed in residence halls for the SLG Statement.

We call upon the student body through its officers, the officers of the administration, and the students' representative body to express the day's feelings and reservations about government's recent actions in Indo-China. We hope that these days will embody the spirit of the Declaration written by Father Weber, a B.A., M.A. and D.Phil., and has received the group's highest award, the Palma Grand Cross.

"Where Else Is Theology Going?" is the subject of a talk to be given this Wednesday by Sister Maria Assunta, C.S.C., professor and chairman of the Department of Religious Education at Saint Mary's College. The talk is the fourth in a current series sponsored by the Depart­ment, will begin at 8:00 p.m. in Carroll Hall of the Mihlelker Memorial Building and is open to the public with no charge.

Sister Maria Assunta will ex­amine the work of leading theolo­gians and offer an overview of the current developments in theology and the relation of the Church to non-Christians.

A graduate of Saint Mary's with a B.A., M.A. and Ph.D., Sister has also done graduate work in special studies at Laval University and Indiana Univer­sity at Bloomington. She first joined the College faculty in 1953 and served as Vice Presi­dent and Dean of Faculty from 1965 to 1967. During the 1967-68 academic year, Sister was visiting professor of theology at Stone­hill College in Massachusetts.

Active in the Catholic Stu­dents' Mission Crusade, she was elected Coordinator of College: Programming in 1948 and has received the group's highest award, the Palma Grand Cross.

Sister Maria Assunta has been book-review editor for The Theological World and is a frequent contributor to other periodicals. She authored the popular "Philosophical Life of Faith," and the "Baptismal Name" in the New Catholic Encyclopedia.

Kohlbrener in Blue Book

Dr. Bernard J. Kohlbrener, professor of graduate studies in education at the University of Notre Dame, is among Leaders in the professions whose names will appear in the forthcoming edi­tion of The Blue Book: Leaders of the English-Speaking World to be published in London.

The volume will include persons from the United States, the British Commonwealth and the United States. A specialist in the history of Catholic education, Kohlbrener will also be included in the 1970 edition of Leaders in Education.

Kohlbrener received his A.B. degree from Syracuse University, his A.M. from St. Louis University and his doctorate in education from Harvard University. He joined the Notre Dame faculty in 1945 and has been a full professor since 1957. In 1966-69 he served as Ford Foundation consultant on university organization and adminis­tration to a number of Philippine private and public universities and colleges.

Ad hoc committee issues declaration

An ad hoc committee composed of professors and students of the University of Notre Dame also last night declared that:

- emphatically supports the declaration of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, which it issued this day, May 4th, against the continuation of our military operations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

- supports the continuation of activities at the University in order to focus upon this crisis in our national life.

- it calls for a general meeting of all Notre Dame students to formulate a public attitude and public position regarding the strike already declared by the Student Body President.

- it also urges that a general meeting of the Notre Dame faculty be called into session by the Faculty Senate in order to come to a decision regarding the new developments in Indochina, Father Hesburgh's declaration and the role of the University in our present crises.


Petula Clark will transport you this Sunday to the DUNES

AMERICA will signups Wed. + Thurs. at the Dining Halls or call 8357

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970
Ruggers make semi-final

by J.W. Findling

The Rowing Club took fourth place in both the JV and varsity regattas at the 1970 American Collegiate Rowing Association Regatta at Marietta, Ohio. Marietta won both races in fast conditions on the Ohio River. In the varsity race, St. Thomas was second, followed by Wayne State, ND, Purdue, Morris Harvey, and St. Mary. In the JV race, it was Notre Dame State, and varsity State, ND, and St. Thomas.

The varsity had a rather poor start, but coxswain Pat Holland led the crew past Purdue after 500 meters. Although the final 1250 meters of the 2000 meter race was the best showing for a ND crew this season, the Irish could not catch Wayne State in the final sprint.

The JV's ran up against three problems in their championship bid. First, the approval of the opposing coaches was required for allowing a non-Notre Dame student, coxswain Barb Walker of SMC, to participate.

A club that has existed at Notre Dame for five years with little or no publicity is the University Rowing Club. Up until this year the club has been on an intramural basis. However, this year's improvement in the quality of shooters will be a very positive thing.

The club will enter a national rowing meet of the field this weekend in Iowa City, Iowa where 60 of the nation's college sprints teams will compete for honors. Notre Dame will send five of its best shooters (based on their scoring average) to the meets in hopes of improving the athletic department.

The coaches hope that it may be one of Notre Dame's best years in this growing sport. At present the club consists of 30 members who have been rowing for a total of 6 years together. They have a future of 2 years. The Irish ruggers continue their fine season against some Eastern competition this weekend and will be facing with the Ohio State and the University of Virginia this weekend. The Irish disposed of the Buckeyes 4-0 but they couldn't quite handle West Virginia. The Irish ruggers continue their fine season against some Eastern competition this weekend and will be facing with the Ohio State and the University of Virginia this weekend.