A capacity-plus crowd of over 3,500 people filled Notre Dame's Stetson Center last Thursday night to hear William Kunstler, defense lawyer for the "Chicago Seven" lecture on the effects of the events surrounding the Chicago Conspiracy trial. Kunstler said that 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 "protest" that had characterized the sixties. Kunstler's appearance on the stage at Stetson 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 longtime 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 this era.

"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. It had a life and visibility of its own, and it still has it though the thunder of the courthouse has moved over into the appellate stage."

Kunstler outlined some of the specic 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 ghetto riots 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 accommodation 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 boys scouts, including the right to meet and sleep in the park. "As we all saw, the convention ended with a world watching closely as police force to curb dissent in the streets of Chicago," Kunstler said. "That scene has left scars on everyone's memory."

Kunstler noted the command of the 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, "a bunch of hoodlums," to investigate and return indictments purposely excluding Clark from any access to the reports. Kunstler accused Clark of attempting "with the city's dirty linen" with a trial that would make the demonstrators look like "a bunch of hoodlums."

"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 nothing but a bunch of dead men and the contemplation of an uncertain future."

Kunstler said the eight demonstration leaders had been carefully chosen because they represented the best possible cross-section of the dissent movement, the young and the middle aged, the academic and the yippie, the SDS and the Black Panthers.

He explained that the men had entered the trial with three thoughts in mind, refuting the government's case, presenting the reasons for coming to Chicago, and attempting to show who the defendants were, what they stood for, and what they thought.

"We were confronted with a judge with a rigid authoritarian personality, one who could not be impartial towards the defendants because he hated, detested and feared them. The disruptions that occurred were part of a movement to stop the process."

(Continued on page 6)


to restrict

Alumni entry

by Cliff Wintrome and Jim Hulsinger

Alumni Hall residents at a ball meeting Saturday night decided to deny visitors entrance to the hall on weekends unless as a guest of a hall resident. The move was made to prevent a repeat of Friday night's fight between hall residents, their friends, and black people from the Panther block.

Immediately after the meeting of the three doors to Alumni were locked and at least one security guard was posted inside the other door with instructions to check ID's and grant entrance only to hall members. When a guest came inside, a hall resident had to come to the door to meet him.

The fight in Alumni Friday night began when the three doors to Alumni were locked and at least one security guard was posted inside the other door with instructions to check ID's and grant entrance only to hall members. When a guest came inside, a hall resident had to come to the door to meet him.

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

The same restrictions would "certainly be in effect the first weekend back Easter vacation, but beyond that "It is impossible to put a time limit on how long the situation 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 to do immediately," said Schaefer.

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

Schaefer said that there were no
Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities helped us a great deal with financial straits. The festival is the grant, and without it we would have been in very difficult financial straits. The festival is estimated 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, A pril 12. Hall explained that Salotaroff fits in excellently because he "can talk the language of literature to young people."

The next day, Monday, April 13, includes a talk on the Black Renaissance with Claude Browne, author of Marched in the Promised Land. Browne indicated that Browne should be especially interesting because "people don't seem to know much about him, but says it's so incredible."

Tom Wolfe will appear Thursday, April 16, to speak on "New Journalism and How It's Shaking Up the Literary Establishment." Hall expected that, if not, the top journalists in the United States, Wolfe is noted for his "pop journalism," demonstrated in The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test by Stuart Montgomery, Snyder, and Plantz, among other things are also scheduled to attend.

A special feature of this year's festival is a fact the author will be around 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 also encompass such classes as Sociology and General Program as well. Hall mentioned that the festival has been a bit reluctant to have the authors go to St. Mary's. All lectures will be free, since they require no backing or support by the SLF. Movies still to be shown are "Taming of the Shrew," and "2001: A Space Odyssey" April 17, "Belle De Jour," originally scheduled for March 29, has been rescheduled for May 6.

Cronin hits loss of Catholicism

by Rich Smith

"Although it cannot be proved statistically, there has been a definite loss of the Catholic spirit at Notre Dame," said last year's Curricular Program Governor, and professor in the General Program Division, Dr. Edward Cronin, 1938 graduate of Notre Dame, who authored a short story titled "Luxuriant Landscapes" in the University of Georgia Review this spring.

Dr. Phelan teaches Anglo-Irish literature and courses in short fiction, and will pursue research on the works of James Joyce this summer at the National Library in Dublin. His stories have appeared in the New Yorker Magazine, the Catholic World, and the Irish Digest. In 1963, he completed a book of short stories titled "How to Find Your Own Religion."

Phelan writes a short story

The Rev. Francis Phelan, a Relay professor of English at Notre Dame, has authored a short story titled "Luxuriant Landscapes" in the University of Georgia Review this spring.

In response to a query concerning the role of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and of Dow and CIA recruiters at Notre Dame's campus, Dr. Cronin stated that these women seemed to have symptoms of a deeper wrong.

"The alma mater—the loving mother—has become a grotesque institution. The University no longer has a loving concern for her Catholic students. She will sell herself to the highest bidder."

While emphasizing 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 student to see someone inside and, more importantly, outside the classroom who 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 Communist-backed.

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

Cronin, 1938 graduate of Notre Dame, must report by April 10.

NOTICE

Students planning to student teach during First Semester, 1970-71, must report by April 10.

St. Mary's College students go to Room 320.

Madelia Hall

University of Notre Dame students go to Room 110 East, Memorial Library.

Wright Slacks ARE LOOKING GOOD

Wright Slacks are for looking good on you. The secret? Fit. So you want good fashion in the season's newest colors and fabrics, think Wright. Wright Slacks ... try them on for size at any good store.

Ramones Hits Loss of Catholicism

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Postal talks may begin

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1970

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The federal government, citing increasing reports of dissident mailmen returning to work, yesterday agreed to discuss the issues in the dispute with the seven postal unions if enough strikers are back on the job today.

The announcement by Labor Secretary George P. Shultz was an apparent compromise of the earlier government demands that no negotiations will be held until there are back to work.

Shultz said he would meet with the union leaders today "in the assumption that people will be back to work" but would not discuss the issues unless enough of the workers were back on the job and postal service restored.

Although several large cities reported mailmen returning to work, still others voted today to continue their wildcat strike. They were joined by mailmen in Worcester, Mass., and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mailmen in Louisville, Ky., Omaha and Baltimore voted yesterday not to strike, while other major cities scheduled votes for today.

James H. Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, main union in the walkouts, said yesterday postal workers were expected to return to work Monday in Scranton, Pa., Carbondale, Pa., Norristown, Pa., West Haven, Conn., Hepton, Tex., and Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colo.

Citing these examples, Radel- macher said he expected "an almost complete return to work by Tuesday morning."

The administration has insisted it has no voice in the matter of wages, since only Congress can grant pay increases. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said yesterday "we'll forgone our Easter recess if we have to" to enact special legislation. The wildcat walkouts, which began Wednesday, already were showing their effects on the business and financial community where companies threatened at some firms and other steps took to make deliveries without the postal workers.

Rademacher said after the 90-minute meeting with Shultz yesterday that "certain subver- sive elements," particularly the Student for a Democratic Society, were the cause of the NCLC walkout. Students voted in Madison, Wis., Atlanta City, Camden and Tren- ton, N.J., and Royal Oak, Mich., to return to work, but their counterparts in other cities, such as Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland, are continuing their wildcat strike. They were joined by mailmen in Worcester, Mass., and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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SGU discusses SLC, pay cafeteria

by Brother Patrick Carney

The Graduate Student Union debated Friday what action it would take in light of the last minute SLC election results. As a result, the group will meet to consider the following issues:

1. The suspension of the library auditorium.
2. Elections for new officers will be held in the fall.
3. The results are listed below:

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<th>Candidate</th>
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<td>Thrasher</td>
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- A majority of 18 was needed, making Thrasher, Guiffreda, Stone, and Weber the new Stay Senators.
- The new Stay senators, and the Hall Presidents Council will vote. This bill, written by Joseph Tigani, was sponsored by Thaddeus McDonald, would take away the vote from students who don't really have a stake in the Student Government. This would cover the body that its elections are from April 19 to 23 and that these representatives take office on May 1, unless there is any unfinished business.
- The assignment of carrels. He pointed out that any of the graduates have other complaints about the library facilities or services, they should contact him.
- The next item to come before the Senate was on the matter of the Constitution. The SLP, the SBVP, and the other various aspects of the Senate concerning elections is the question of where the government's money will go. The vote was 24-18 for the motion that all senators be present at a special meeting to be held next week.
- New Camaro.

We didn't make it for just anybody. We didn't make it for people who liked the old Camero. We made it for people who like to drive a car. Not just ride on it. That's why Camaro has an improved road hanging front and rear suspension. Camaro is made for people who like to choose their laws and engines, up to the Turbo-Jet 406 engine with the SS version. It's for people who are smartly funded on large crowds. There are two bucket cushions in back. And longer doors that make the cars easier to get in.
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. He maintains 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, Kuentesler says, is a sign that the “system” and that they had nothing to replace it with. What then 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. Kuentler argues that he, the other lawyers and the defendants in the Chicago trial used outlandish and abusive language in reaction to a judge that was unfair, prejudiced and not fulfilling its obligations under the constitution. There is an appeal process which is intended to consider those accusations. To argue that the defendants were left with no choice but to call the judge a “facist 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 war, 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 all that needs to be done.

This country at its dispute on the potent to radically change the lives of all men of the world. It possesses knowledge and skills unparalleled in the history of mankind. America’s most valuable asset however is its people; its belief in the freedom and integrity of all men; its belief in justice. It is that concern, that spirit which is mirrored in the words of Kuentler and me like him. It is that spirit too that makes Americans take note of his words and consider them. People have to begin to judge that was unfair, prejudiced and not fulfilling its obligations under the constitution. There is an appellate process which is directed by the Justice Department.

Dissent and forceful, vocal objection to the policy of our government is needed to assure that a government continues to do for all the people. But calling for resistance to a government is quite a different thing.

Over the 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 the answer.

Yes, I know it’s been quite a while, but you can’t expect perfect service on the carry downs.

Dave Lammers

the Age of Impotence?

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

Under the conspiracy law, we find, was a ruder treated 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 the Nixon Administration that the government’s actions against the Chicago demonstrators, “It would be a clear sign that a crackdown was on its way.”

The trial began. 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 to intimidate, to frighten, to terrorize, to use “preventive detention.” As Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleinstadt said, “I think if you could get all of them in the penitentiary you’d stop it.” The ringleader, 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 whose names had been before the trial—are 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 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 conflicts, 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 im potent. They were protesting many things: the war, the income of the rich, the income of the races. Whether William Kunstler likes to admit it or not, calling for resistance is another step toward tearing America apart.
Marty Crowley discards 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 swimming around in my head for months before I wrote it. Once I began to think about it, the various elements which I had been thinking about began to gather together.

It had long occurred to me that it would be fun to write a play in which people get drunk at a party and let their hair down and all call up the person who had written the show for a television show at four Star. It was supposed to be four women who have a reunion, an idea which really comes from the story of 'Uncle Wiggly in Cuckooland'.

It was sort of brewing in my mind while I was working on the Jerry Robbins workshop. I was sort of aware that the meeting had been held in a blacked-out john.

I was so pleased though with the way Bob Moore put it all together. We worked on it together throughout. I came to New York and was in his apartment and he was an old friend. We had talked so much about the play before it was ever written and he was working in "Cactus Flower" and I was living in California, he took his vacation and came out and spent a week. We used to drink a lot and stay up very late and talk about the state of the theatre and playwriting in general and I told him about the play. He said, "I think the time is very right for it but you better do it quick because somebody else will," and then I remember telling him to do it and he said why did I do it and I said, "To beat the British". It seemed to me that it was going to come from England any minute. I just got under the wire.

I would like to point out that the "Fortune in Men's Eyes" had a heart. I was already employed in the management and was working in another play when I showed it to most anyone who showed it then to the "library" and dedicated it as "the library" and didn't have any money to put it on. Bob Moore was working in another play, "Everything in the Garden", and he only thought that it was not a very strong play that the results were not all of the first caliber and some of the people I talked to in it had never seen the script or didn't know how it was to be done would read it. Mike had a tendency to lose it and say "I'll do it in your place" and I won't do it on stage "I f I'm afraid of it and can't have anything to do with it."

I think that about three different actors that we offered Larry to that couldn't do it. Some of the people involved in the story of "The Boys in the Band" at least arrested for a few minutes but the play is now getting done and then I used to have dinner with him and he was working in "The Boys in the Band" and doesn't have any hangup about the play. I had never seen the script or didn't know how it was to be done and I told him about the play. He said, "I think the time is very right for it but you better do it quick because somebody else will," and then I remember telling him to do it and he said why did I do it and I said, "To beat the British". It seemed to me that it was going to come from England any minute. I just got under the wire.

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Kunstler sees '70's as decade of resistance

(Continued from page 1) engineered to tear down the American judicial process, they occurred because they think certain thoughts," Kunstler said.

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

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

He went on to say that he could not "reprehend the actions of my clients because I could not say what I thought was right to be." The trial, he said, taught him a fundamental truth—that no institution of government is sacrosanct, that the courts are open to the same pressures, demonstrative activities, bitterness, frustration and despair that go on in the streets of the ghetto. Before a court can ask for respect, he said, it must be capable of earning it. A court openly condones the constitution and repudiates the sworn oath of the judge to uphold the constitution, it must prepare itself for disruptions," Kunstler continued.

"The Chicago trial taught me a great deal about myself, my country, and the legal people lead in. I see now that the past decade was one of protest, an experiment with civil disobedience, an age of learning. It was a true movement of people; but the new decade will be one of resistance, symbolized by a clenched fist."

"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 approached the heartland of evil that is characterized by the corrosive racism that binds white people in a grotesque mold, the growth of poverty in the ghetto, and an obscene war that no one understands."

Kunstler said his hope for the future rested with the young people of America who can not tolerate the atrocities we impose on our own country and this world of ours."

Of the conspirators, he said, "They could no longer be like good Jews and walk into Cyclon B without asking whether he thinks he is in."

The immediate aftermath of the trial also became Kunstler's conclusion to the speech, as he claimed that it said more than he had intended to say.

In the brief press conference that followed the speech, Kunstler called the Notre Dame audience "tremendous, a totally alive and responsive audience." He indicated that 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 fairest judges would easily eliminate the problem.

University Vice-Presidents reply to Student leaders

by John Abowd

Last Friday Nutting for Presi dent Headquarters released leaters 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 com- munication sent to all members of the Board of Trustees, asking for specific comment on the merit of the proposal.

All four administrators acknowledged the receipt of the position papers from Nutting headquarters. Rev. Edmund Joyce, Rev. John Walsh and Rev. Charles McCarragher made specific comment on the move- ment. However, Joyce, Executive Vice-President, did not note that "...in all courtesy I should accept at face value your state- ment that the 'Nutting for Presi- dent' campaign is not a practical move."

Rev. Jerome Wilson, Vice- President of Business Affairs was the only one of the four who made any comment on the value of the campus-wide survey. Noting that "it can have validity...but a young, dynamic President is needed," he warned the problem if distinguishing the campaign from the university, the younger president began accepting invitations "to get into the mainstream of life off the campus."

Nutting headquarters announced that the number of signatures on their petition has climbed to over 1000 as a result of the distribution of over 8000 leaflets in the dining halls and the maintenance of a booth in the outer lobby of the library four nights a week.

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. Like, "Beechwood Ageing?" (Bui you know that.)

"We do it because we think it's worth it."

"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.)
by Steve O'Connor
Observer Sports Writer

New York University captured three of the fencing championships by a comfortable margin last Saturday with a total of 147 points, 73 points ahead of second place Columbus with 73 points and defending NCAA champion Pennsylvania who finished third with 62. Fol­lowing these leaders were Navy and Harvard who tied for fourth with 55 and Temple and Princeton who tied for sixth with 53 points. Notre Dame’s threesome tied with Michigan State at 46 points for tenth place.

The 20th annual championship held at the Concorde Center saw an interesting rules change after the first day’s competition. The preliminaries were held Thursday to qualify fencers for the semi-finals, the following day the rules committee decided to hold a round robin with the remaining fencers in each division, instead of allowing pre-qualifications for a restricted final Saturday. Fifteen of the 46 competing schools qualified all three of their men Thursday to receive the maximum 15 points.

NYU pulled away from there to win, by placing Walter Krause first in foil with an amazing 21-2 record. His brother-Wayne, who placed second in epee at 17-6, Jeff Fishman NYU’s entry in sabre took third with an 18-5 record.

Columbia’s Bruce Sonozaki captured the sabre title impressively by going 21-2 in the final round robin. His teammate, defending foil champion Tony Keiter (2nd in foil) and Harris Knocht added 27 wins between them for Columbia’s edge over Penn. Penn placed a fourth in epee, a fifth in foil and a sixth in sabre for their 62 points. Case Western Reserve finished a surprising 9th with 45 points.

The fresh performance was overshadowed by the powerful squads from the East who dominated the strong individuals. Roger Holztraff (senior of the ND state university) also denied charges made by the Cambodian national assembly that he had amassed a fortune and gave away state funds to pretty girls.

Sihanouk’s statements were made in a press note issued in Peking and distributed by the official Communist New China News Agency (NCNA).

He said he has a small sum of money that could last him only “a few months in exile.”

“I have therefore requested if the friendly governments of the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Republic of China would, out of humanitarian consideration, accommodate me throughout the period when I live in exile alternatively in Moscow and Peking, and that request has been complied with,” he said in the broadcast monitored in Phnom Penh.

It was the latest in a series of Sihanouk’s statements distributed by NCNA from Peking, where he has been since the day after his ouster.

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

Management changes revealed

Seven students will assume new positions of management at WSN&D this Wednesday. Junior Steve DellPietra was named station manager. He replaces graduating senior Rick McDonough. A management major, Middleburg, Connecticut, Steve has served as WSN&D’s chief announcer for a year and one half.

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Hair Styling

For N.D. Men the Continental Way
Razor Cutting & Style
European Layer Shaping for Long Hair
Have Long Hair & Be Well Groomed
Let Miss Terra & The Bronzel serve & pamper you.
Continental Hair Styling
306 Sherland Bldg.
South Bend Ind., 234 0811
By Appt.

Violets breeze through Fencing Championship

Sihanouk plans to live in Moscow and Peking

TOKYO (UPI) - Prince Noro­dom Sihanouk of Cambodia said yesterday the Soviet and Red China were presented Friday to Joseph T. Ruecker, a senior Finance Committee, decided to hold a round robin with the remaining fencers in each division, instead of allowing pre-qualifications for a restricted final Saturday. Fifteen of the 46 competing schools qualified all three of their men Thursday to receive the maximum 15 points. NYU pulled away from there to win, by placing Walter Krause first in foil with an amazing 21-2 record. His brother-Wayne, who placed second in epee at 17-6, Jeff Fishman NYU’s entry in sabre took third with an 18-5 record.

Columbia’s Bruce Sonozaki captured the sabre title impressively by going 21-2 in the final round robin. His teammate, defending foil champion Tony Keiter (2nd in foil) and Harris Knocht added 27 wins between them for Columbia’s edge over Penn. Penn placed a fourth in epee, a fifth in foil and a sixth in sabre for their 62 points. Case Western Reserve finished a surprising 9th with 45 points.

The fresh performance was overshadowed by the powerful squads from the East who dominated the strong individuals. Roger Holztraff (senior of the ND state university) also denied charges made by the Cambodian national assembly that he had amassed a fortune and gave away state funds to pretty girls.

Sihanouk’s statements were made in a press note issued in Peking and distributed by the official Communist New China News Agency (NCNA).

He said he has a small sum of money that could last him only “a few months in exile.”

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THE OBSERVER

MONGDAY, MARCH 23, 1970

Three defenders survive in Bengals

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Writer

The 1970 version of the Bengal Bouts featured only three champions who were able to retain their crowns. This more than any other fact illustrates 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 Ferree. Ferree 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 the first two rounds but Griffin’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, Ferree has third title in a row.

The 135 lb. fight was not the most popular with the fans. Tom Gould registered the triumph unanimously the judges felt Gould was who if who they fought one another. Not even the name McGrath could intimidate Roland Chamblee, however. In what was the widest, best accepted (by the fans), and most exciting match of the evening Chamblee outdug McGrath to win on a split decision. The fight was so close that a winner shouldn’t really have been declared. On the strength of landing more solid punches in the final round the split verdict went to Chamblee.

The next fight was declared a "matchmakers delight" as G Renee Ed Grenda opposed "Gentle Ben" Mike McCoy. The spectators were "up" for this match but when the two giants squared off the results were rather disappointing. Neither man showed any initiative and since this was an exhibition match no decision was given.

Jeff Ervin defeated Chris Servant as king of the 165 lb. division. Ervin won the unanimous decision of a fight that was marred by an extraordinary number of clinches. Ervin won the fight in the second round as he hit Servant with a number of jabs. Ervin had won two other titles but this was the first time that he won in this weight class.

The 175 lb. championship was another bout that was full of clinches. Bob Minnick edged Matt Connolly by a split decision. Neither boxer showed their true capabilities in this match and at the end both showed that they were not happy with their performances.

Bill Eitter outlasted Danny Allen to win the heavyweight title as he took a unanimous decision. For the first two rounds Allan chased Eitter all over the rings and he landed a few hard rights. Eitter showed better conditioning in the final round and Allen was obviously trying to hold off Eitter’s charge by clinching. The judges apparently felt that they made the right call.

The crowd for the 39th annual slugfest was an estimated 3,500-4,000. They were treated to a fine display of boxing and no doubt many will return next year for more of the same.

Court champs welcomed

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. (UPI) - The Rough Riders of East Chicago Roosevelt High School rode into town Sunday afternoon on two fire department trucks—one of them a snooted unit.

The new champion of the Indiana high school basketball state tourney were met by a boisterous crowd at the intersections of Highways 30 and 21.

Thousands of fans lined the streets as they proceeded downtown Indianapolis Boulevard through the downtown area of East Chicago to their high school.

As the players thrilled thousands more fans in the combination auditorium-gymnasium—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 Indiana."

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

"It was just as noisy at East Moline where 1,500 people packed the East Moline high school gym to give coach Cliff Talley and his runner-up team a standing ovation."

Junior Steve Heinzelman said he hopes the Lions, who are only school to send an unbeaten team to the state crown twice, would come home 62-0 next year.

Notre Dame L.C. edges Cinci

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 Stepan Center Field. It took ND two overtime periods to secure the win.

The match was a real seesaw 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 freshmen in the lineup and it took them and some veterans a while to warm up to the contact.

The Irish came out firing in the second half and at the end of three periods the score stood 9-8 in favor of the Bearcats. The Bearcats scored four goals and held the Bearcats scoreless over this span to gain advantage.

UC came back to tie the Irish in the second overtime at nine all. An ND goal gave the Irish a lead again and this time it looked as 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 hurt the ball into the goal. Bob Perry came through with the big shot to win it.

Kenny Lund, a junior midfielder, played an outstanding game for Notre Dame as he counted five big tallies for the Irish cause. Lund’s all around play helped the inexperienced members of the squad and he was instrumental at both ends of the field, played an outstanding game for Notre Dame as he counted five big tallies for the Irish cause. Lund’s all around play helped the inexperienced members of the squad and he was instrumental at both ends of the field.

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The Irish suffered one casualty in their season opener. Mike Loughrey, a junior attack man, dislocated his shoulder and it is doubtful whether he will return to the lineup this season.

Other Irish goal producers were (besides Lund) Ed Hohan 2, Jeff True 2, Perry 1, and Pete Murray 1.