by Dave McCarthy

At yesterday afternoon's anti-war rally, Notre Dame student SBI President David Krashna called for a general boycott of classes. Directing the attack not only against the war but against racism, sexism, and militarism, Krashna cited the Cambodian expansion as the "new war" prompting him to propose the boycott. He implored the people of Notre Dame to "stop, look, and listen and absolutely say stop to the education we're getting at this time."

The fourth of a number of speakers, Krashna stated a desire to "enhance" education at Notre Dame emphasizing that "the new war has begun...."

For his own part, Krashna admitted to co-signing, with approximately fifty other SBI's, a petition to impeach President Nixon.

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, commenced the rally by stressing that, "no moment in modern history of this country has been more divided regarding priorities." He recognized the need for unity and clear priority of values.

Statement text

Father Hesburgh said that he was aware of the "sincerity and courage" of President Nixon but that he could not condone his decision to expand the war, which he termed a "mistake.

Stating that there comes a time in life when "moral righteousness is more important than empty victory," Father Hesburgh said that he would be willing to sign a statement addressed to President Nixon that would denounce our increased activity and favor our withdrawal from Southeast Asia.

Regarding this, he noted that it was now time for the nations of Southeast Asia: Laos, Cambodia, Viet Nam, to develop and govern themselves, which is something "no force of arms, from North, East, West, or South can create.

He voiced a desire to "commit our persons and our future to a better America and a better world." Regarding a potential class boycott, Father Hesburgh appeared against the idea. He accentuated the importance of education and the need for leadership saying, "We are living in an age of midgets. I want you to prepare to be giants."

Last but not least, 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 1,000 students broke up. Many left, but over 100 stayed around to discuss tactics for the strike. Picket lines went up at all the major classroom buildings around campus and small groups met to formulate plans for further discussions and demonstrations. Discussions were to take place this morning and a rally, similar to yesterday's, was scheduled for 1:30 this afternoon.

As an option to striking classes Father Hesburgh offered to sign a statement, with anyone who cares 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 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.

"I said 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 (Continued on page 3)" Groups determine action

In reaction to the call for a student boycott of classes as part of the national student strike, protecting President 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 student-applied 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, Fr. John Walsh, Vice President for Academics, 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 survey of the student and faculty opinion on the strike. The faculty members were also conducting classes during the strike, but there were large numbers of students absent.

The Student Union statement explained that the Union recognized the rights of the students to strike. (Continued on page 2)
Union center of activities (Continued from page 1)

That is normally done by the Union has temporarily lost its meaning in the face of the student center and the strike. Union officials under the state's strike, the student might be part of the movement faculty, students and administration. The meeting closed, dis­ as the student strike and con­ cussion leaders called for organi­ zation, cooperation and caution in the days in which the strike will be in progress. See page 6 for the statement issued by Anne Marie Tracey, St. Mary's S.B.P.

List class officer candidates

Completed lists of candidates for the General Program Government were released yester­ day by outgoing Sophomore Class President, Larry Praszak, who is opposing Robert Brummette for Treasurer. In the Sophomore Class, two full tickets are competing. One in­ cludes Michael O'Malley, Michael Oppreger, Richard Sher­ man and Alan Gonbolz for the offices. The opposing ticket comprises Greg Stepic, Dick Jones, Tim Strom, and incumbent Dan McGrath. In the Sophomore Class, Presi­ dent candidates are Michael Menz, Bud Cappeller, Jeff Lobkowsky, Steve Pauillac and Mike Richardson; Vice-President hopefuls include Steve Minne, Rick Lawler, Bill McCarthy, Richard Ritchie and John Hors­ ton. Gary Little and Carl Ellison are competing for Secretary and are leading the ticket of the sole contender for Treasurer. Also, four students have noti­ ced discontent, a result of the strike. Class officers in the past have been chosen by popular vote, but in the future the office of SMC group seek dual objectives nnform community, profes'machine

THE SMC Clubhouse was the site of an important discussion on the current strike for peace. The meeting, fourth in a series of teach-ins on the Notre Dame campus, i.e., ROTC war. The motion also set up a committee of seventeen members. The committee has been asked to exert pressure on government officials about Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, to review the deficiencies within the nation. Strike advocates felt, however, that only by effecting the strike sphere could be extended to the labor forces bringing about the idea. Jones said he feared people might be induced to come out merely because the more aware of the facts of U.S. involvement in Indo-China and the lack of interest of government leaders for the term of the war. 2) To protest the presence of war machines on the Notre Dame campus, i.e., ROTC program and the government sponsored research on Biological war.

Many students questioned the effectiveness of the strike. They said the fact that if President Nixon refused to respond to the moratorium, it is unlikely he would react to this strike. Several students also said that one of the objectives of the national economy could govern­ ment leaders he wanted to achieve. The strike sphere could be extended to the labor forces bringing serious pressure upon the com­ munity.

The strike was also cited as an opportunity for taking out the deficiencies within the university's human system. As a whole there will be a number of teach-ins on both campuses, and Senators. Several students expressed the opinion that actions such as teach-ins and protests, which would embody the spirit of the Notre Dame strike and the President's call for peace can become a constructive educational experience. No agreement was reached on what course of action the individual student should follow. Sandy Griffin urged that each student decide what course of action should be then individualize, making each individual's responsi­ bility. The strike will take place, there will be teach-ins but no student is forced to participate. Dr. Arthur Hochberg, a mem­ ber of the SMC faculty, en­ couraged students to make their decision independent of the faculty and said that the faculty meeting on Wednesday, individual faculty members would, if they could, support the students and the strike. Class officers in the past have been chosen by popular vote, but in the future the office of

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**The Observer**

**PAGE 3**

**Presidents favor strike**

by Greg Pudhordski

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 as a body.

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

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

Chuck Liddy - Carroll Mark Kurtzman - Zahm Carlon A. Cruz - Stamford

**ACTIVITIES -- DISCUSSIONS AT ST. MARY'S AND NOTRE DAME**

(The informal discussions will be held at both St. Mary's and Notre Dame at these times.)

9:00 The Indo-Chinese War and the Strike
10:00 New Education
11:00 Racism
12:30 Students and cars needed for leafleting South Bend high schools
Lunch on the main quadrangle
1:30 Racial
2:30 March to St. Mary's after the rally**
3:00 Sexism
4:00 The Future of Education


*In conjunction with the spirit of real education, free food will be provided.
**The rest of the teach-in will be held at St. Mary's.

Offers to send president note urging withdrawal

(Continued from page 6)

neither do any of you want to be a partner to what you honestly conceive to be evil, unjust, or just plain wrong or idiotic.

In summary, Hesburgh said, "This may seem rather undramatic advice to a generation that seeks instant answers to horribly complicated situations. As one of your elders, may I suggest that together we may suggest that together we face our uncompromising resolution to the course of this war and all current wars, counter to all of these present desires."

Lowenstein to speak

Congressman Allard K. Loewenstein of New York, the 1970 Senior Class Fellow at the University of Notre Dame, will speak at 5 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 1968 and won a narrow victory in November of that year, gaining a seat in the 91st Congress from New York's Nassau County on Long Island.

He continued, "It has divided the nation; those favoring the Vietnam war being mainly those who have had no part in the suffering and dying of our own people. It has divided our young life, in death and mutilation; it cast us as a pariah, supported in our aims by the world for more serious problems; it has divided the world's opinion."

Lowenstein went on to say that "I have tried to understand the recurrent military logic that the war must be widened to be escalated, but with all the good will in the world, I find it difficult to follow a logic that has grown more barren, more threadbare and more self-defeating in promising victory through defeat. Military logic reached its highpoint when we were told of Vietnamese villagers and villagers: We had to destroy them to save them."

Speaking of the students, Hesburgh said, "No one of you wants to be a coward, a traitor, on an ungenerous American. But if I read your conscience aright,"

Graduating Class, Note! House for Rent, June Week

Two story, mod. log cabin on the woods, 5 mi. north Notre Dame, 3 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen, tv, rm., den, 1/2 fire-place, wood, sleeps 15. Bring the whole family. Rented only to parents. $50 per day, minimum 3 days. Write Resident, 51187 Laurel Road, South Bend, Indiana 46617.

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The strike and the war

Father Hesburgh yesterday voiced vehement opposition to continued American involvement in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. He supports his stance with 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 attacks by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces. We support the production of dialogue and negotiation. Thus, we return 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 strike, if called, would end the war. But we are hopeful that responsible concern on the part of our 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 quickly be 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 even 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 administration, to engage in 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 productivity 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 exact response should be. They only serve to highlight decision-making, quite often in the face of international action. Such a fast would be in

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Professor George Williams on Cambodia

Yesterday, Dr. George Williams, a professor in the Curriculum of International Relations, Military Policy during his two year stay at Notre Dame.

Williams: None of the nations in Indo-China were supposed to accept military bases or arms unless directly threatened. In order to demonstrate Cambodian government's good faith outside the sphere of influence of the United States, Cambodia for four years prior to the re-establishment of the armament, relations accepted no foreign aid of any variety from the United States.

Williams: Because of pacific against the American government, which Siannah, with his varying and unpredictable temperament thought was trying to overthrow him, Siannah broke all relations with the United States that unless no himself alone by the tight rope stretched along Moscow and Peking. He adopted the attitude of a fighting foreign nation. If an armament was quickly expected to buy until the war in Vietnam could be settled with which he presumed to be held against associated regime in Sappong.

Observer: What was the role of the US before April 7?

Williams: The American government scrupulously avoided until Wednesday of last week extending operations into Cambodia. The Cambodian army is a ragtag assortment of astrained, indiscipline volunteers whose negligible fighting ability corresponds to its ramshackle self equipment. Now, the United States has given less than an amount of armaments to the non-descript Cambodian forces. This amount is quite limited in part because of the unreliable and insignificant size of the Cambodian army, but more probably, because of the transient and unreliable nature of the new Lon Nol regime. Consequently, the United States, for the time being, intends to defend our flanks as we expanded 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 was a double-wall operation: 1,000 U.S. paratroopers and 2,000 Vietnamese troops in a double-quick operation.

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?

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 earlier engagement and combat by so-called "advisors" in Vietnam, these American personnel were ludicrously labelled "advisors" who engaged in "protocol conversations."

Observer: What is the character of the present Lon Nol regime in Cambodia?

Williams: The current regime headed by Lon Nol, a man of total obliquity, will most certainly be ephemeral, unless the United States tries to elevate this non-entity to the status of a Thai. This means of course massive injections of money among lures - an effort to bring around many officials in government who for years have staked their future on Siannah and who might prefer his restoration. The Cambodian military structure is hardly amenable to any positive Cambodization. There is any attempt to supplant Communist forces would lead to outright military occupation of the territories seized. From information available, Communist forces which the United States intended to eliminate have again evaded capture or extermination. The only way to prevent their return is hold and occupy the sanctuaries.

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 United States action in Cambodia "would not result in a long-term "quick-and-dirty" operation that would result in a new "Vietnam situation." Is the United States now involved in Cambodia for a long term?

Williams: Expansion into Cambodia would make further withdrawals of American troops impossible and would require fresh inquisitions for the American soldiers, with again no conclusive termination foreseeable. We would have to prop up another unstable, but compliant, dictator regime and supply one more fledgling army, and surely losing the confidence of other nations which have so far not despised our chances. On top of this, as the President said with such masochistic self-pity, the casualties in the American society and politics could be horrifying.

Observer: If the move into Cambodia fails to achieve what Nixon promises, his speech, do you foresee his political rejection?

Williams: This is one step Nixon can't blame on his predecessors in office. He may be willing to sacrifice the lives of additional thousands of conscripted youths while boasting of his own bravery as LBID did, but it is impossible to imagine any but the most pitiful disbelieving the standard repertory of justifications discredited at least by 1968, if not before then.
Ann Marie Tracy

President Nixon's Address included three possible alternatives to the resolution of the situation in Southeast Asia; two of these he hastily dismissed before concluding that only heightened warfare could bring about an "honorable peace" for the U.S. unless national attention is focused on the problem now, it will continue or accelerate, indefinitely. By joining a general strike of students, and hopefully faculties and administrations, we can register a formal action of protest against the president's unwarranted decision.

At the same time, it is mandatory that constructive action be taken up. Through both organized and spontaneous teach-ins and open forums during and after the strike we can obtain a more factual and understanding realization of all the undeclared war in Vietnam and Cambodia entails. We cannot afford to be perpetrate the silent majority mindlessness that lies as a root

Must deal with needs of people

(Continued from page 1)

their suspension of activities during the strike. The work "communist" could be designed to "carry on not disrupt." Jim Engle, Stanford graduate and organizer of the South Bend draft union spoke next. Recently returned from Cuba where he had cut sugar cane with Cuban and Vietnamese refugees, Engel empha-

VOTE FOR

BOB BRAMLETTE

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TODAY

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LOWENSTEIN WOULD POSSIBLY APPEAL his decision to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Carol Cusick, woman's libera-
tionist and SRC representative speaker at the rally urged St. Mary's to "join in a united strike force with Notre Dame."

She condemned President 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, did not come to the rally, considered it a "frustrating 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 labeled the president's attitude "at best amorality, at worst immorality." He expressed his opinion that the violence in Cambodia was gigantic, but the question was whether the American people would stop it or not.

CHARLOTTE

The decision to expand the war, he said, may be the end of democracy, the end of his country. He said, "We are losing the war, but we are fighting a losing battle."

He concluded his address saying, "I don't know what's going to happen but I know that we have to go on fighting."

On the other hand, Mr. Lowenstein would possibly appeal his decision to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. He said, "We must see what needs to be done."

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

Four Kent 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. On the commons, I watched a crowd disorder turn to tragedy.

About noon, I stood along the side of the Commons, midway between the 100 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.

"Attention all KSU students, you have five minutes to leave this area. Leave this area immediately." Defiant students waved their fists at the Guardsmen 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. Many Guardsmen carried M79 grenade launchers in which they fired tear gas shells. The tear gas canisters flew about 100 yards into the center of the demonstrators.

"I noticed one demonstrator lying on the ground. He was covered with blood. Several of his comrades nearby, some yelling, others angered to the point of incoherency. He had a gunshot wound in his hip the size of a half dollar and was barely conscious.

Quick look around confirmed hundreds of the injured. All three were men and all had been shot. They had been shot in the lower abdomen. All bled profusely. The first had fallen in a pool of blood on a concrete walkway. I got closer. I saw he had his skull cracked by a bullet, his eyes crossed and blood pooled in his mouth and nose.

Students screamed for ambulance, but minutes the wounded and apparently dead students were taken from the scene.

President Nixon's Address included three possible alternatives to the resolution of the situation in Southeast Asia; two of these he hastily dismissed before concluding that only heightened warfare could bring about an "honorable peace" for the U.S. Unless national attention is focused on the problem now, it will continue or accelerate, indefinitely. By joining a general strike of students, and hopefully faculties and administrations, we can register a formal action of protest against the president's unwarranted decision.

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By Charyl Myers

Notre Dame's National Alumni Board and Senate will open their annual meeting on Wednesday, May 6 in Center for Continuing Education. Sessions will continue throughout the week, concluding Saturday morning.

Mr. James Frick of the Public Relations Department speaks at the alumni dinner on Wednesday evening. Rather than a formal presentation Mr. Frick states that he will most likely give an overview of University activities.

"The talk will be a general review of the institution," Mr. Frick said, "which should stimulate questions and lay the groundwork for discussion from the audience."

The Alumni Board will begin sessions on Thursday morning to discuss various reports submitted to them by regional committees.

Mr. Frick stated that no actual power lies in the hands of the Student 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 until the conclusion of the season, the two groups will meet and probably discuss admissions and student affairs.

In the case of admissions, the alumni groups have the opportunity to review the policies of the admissions office. 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 meeting has been put into effect this year. Beginning Thursday evening, Senate members will be housed in residence halls for the duration of the session.

Mr. Frick termed this evening's meeting "unique." Because of the "forum approach," many students and their comments, he believes that the opinions expressed at the meeting will help the committee come to a more representative conclusion on the topics. He added that he hopes a better understanding on both sides will "work out in the best interests of the student body in the long run."

James Frick

Student Union Committee discuss campus queen contests

by Don Mooney

An open meeting of the Student Union Committee of the Student Senate will be held at 12 noon on Friday in the Center for Continuing Education. Session will continue throughout the week, concluding Saturday morning.

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Mr. Frick stated that no actual power lies in the hands of the Student 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 until the conclusion of the season, the two groups will meet and probably discuss admissions and student affairs.

In the case of admissions, the alumni groups have the opportunity to review the policies of the admissions office. 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 meeting has been put into effect this year. Beginning Thursday evening, Senate members will be housed in residence halls for the duration of the session.

Mr. Frick termed this evening's meeting "unique." Because of the "forum approach," many students and their comments, he believes that the opinions expressed at the meeting will help the committee come to a more representative conclusion on the topics. He added that he hopes a better understanding on both sides will "work out in the best interests of the student body in the long run."

Don Mooney

"Where Else Is Theology Going?" is the subject of a talk by Sister Maria Assunta, C.S.C. 5/5 at 8:30 PM in the Memorial Building and is open to the public without charge.

Sr. Maria Assunta discusses Theology

by Don Mooney

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

1) It SUPPORTS the declaration of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., University President, which he issued this day, May 5th, against the continuation of our military operations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

2) It supports the cessation of all operations of the University in Indo-China. We hope that these days will embody the spirit of the preface to the Declaration of June 1967. We hope that this spirit will be the spirit of the Declaration written of by Father Hesburgh and endorsed by the Student Life Council. "I he student Life Council hereby disapproves present government policies regarding the war, Mr. Kohloe, and Mrs. Beckswin, Prof. Houck and Mr. Facchenda as an ad hoc committee to use their best efforts to see that this resolution is implemented.

BERNARD G. SEGAL

PRESIDENT

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

LAW AUDITORIUM

300 PM

TUESDAY MAY 5

AMERICA

Signups Wed. + Thurs. at the Dining Halls or call 8357

Friday May 8 8:30

Petula Clark

"Escape... for a while"

Sister Maria Assunta has been book-review editor for The Shamrock, a frequent contributor to other periodicals. She authored the Annunciation, and the "Baptismal Name" in the New Catholic Encyclopedia.

Kohlbrener in Blue Book

Bernard J. Kohlbrener, professor of graduate studies in education at the University of Notre Dame, is among leaders in the professions whose name 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 personnel from the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth and the United States. A specialist in the history of Catholic education, Kohlbrener will also be cited 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 1968-69 he served as Foundation consultant on university organization and administration to a number of Philippine private and public universities and colleges.

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College Kids

by J.W. Findling
Observer Sportswriter

Playing impressively, the Rug­gers of du Lac hustled their way into the semi-finals of the Midwest Rugby Union Tourn­ament in Chicago this weekend.

The Irish, playing against both­ enemies, Chicago Oxford and Wis­consin, emerged from the tour­nament with a 1-0 score on Saturday before being beaten Sunday in a semi-final game 4-2, Chicago Lynx.

Once again the ruggers were playing without regulars Dave Flemm­ing, Kenny Kern and Charley Schmitt due to injuries; averaging, the Irish ruggers performed remarkably well.

The Irish missed six free­point kicks in the game, but their score was a penalty kick by Mike Peterni, but the final score was not indicative of the team’s effort.

Although the Athletic Depart­ment

The sailing club split into two groups once again this weekend and its results were a bit more favorable. The two regattas took place at Os­kosh, Wisconsin and Ohio Western.

In the Oshkosh Regatta the Irish placed second in a field of six. The University of Wis­consin at Milwaukee won the event and Notre Dame finished in a close second.

In this regatta ND’s Tom Willson was low-point skipper in the overall scoring. Bill Dov­ewe was high, while Bill Dolc­en on was omitted.

In the regatta at Oshkosh the Irish won a great deal.

A club that has existed at Notre Dame for five years with little or no publicity is the University Rugby Football Club. Up until this year the club has been on an intramural basis. However, with an improvement in the quality of the shooters, the club will be competitive for the first time this year.

The club will enter a national tournament this weekend in Iowa City, Iowa where 60 of the nation’s college shooting squads will compete for honors. Notre Dame will send five of its best shooters (based on their scoring average) to the meet in hopes of impressing the athletic depart­ment.

The hopes the club has that it might attract many more to this growing sport. At present the club consists of 30 members who range in age from 20 to 22 years. They practice to New Castle, Indiana and this ex­plains why their times are so infrequent.

The members who will journey to Iowa for the na­tionals are Bill Masierowski, a junior who acts as advisor and coach for the shooters, Rich­ard Capobianco, a junior, along with Bill Rouenelli, Tom Lynch and George Gauzar.

Aiming at a very realistic goal, the Rug­gers managed to satisfy a required score of 375 out of a possible 500 and this permitted them to enter national competition. They each took 100 shots. Scoring is based on a point for every hit on the moving target (the skant). Handi­caps are given shooters once they have proven themselves in the tour­naments. These are given similar to golf handicaps.

Masierowski expressed surprise over being chosen for the meet due to the inexperience of the irish in the tour­naments.