

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

## Hesburgh expresses approval of Moratorium; Student views run from far left to far right

### The President

By John Dicola and Tim Treanor

University President Father Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., yesterday expressed approval of October fifteenth's moratorium; both as it was conducted at Notre Dame and as it was conducted across the nation.

Father Hesburgh, who nevertheless characterized the peace efforts of President Nixon "sincere," called the moratorium "an honest discourse by rational men. It's always good," he added, "to have serious discussion of the really great issues."

He pointed with pride to what he called the "religious character" of the Notre Dame moratorium, which he said, "might have been difficult to find on other campuses." He was especially pleased with the Memorial Mass held in front of the library.

Hesburgh was, however, less enthusiastic about the offering of torn draft cards. "I think the offering of life has a place in the mass," he said, "Whether the destroying of draft cards has a place is another question, and it can be debated from both sides."

I'm inclined to go along with something the people believe in."

Asked for his opinion of the possible effect of the Moratorium on President Nixon, Hesburgh stated "I don't see how the president could possibly ignore such a demonstration for peace made by so many people." The president had previously said that he would be "unmoved" by demonstrations on October fifteenth.

Speaking on his own feelings concerning the war, Father Hesburgh outlined a two-point program he suggested the United States offer in Paris. He called for a stand — still cease fire and agreement to free elections supervised by a mutually acceptable international body. If the government of South Viet Nam refused to cooperate with the proposal, Hesburgh said, the United States would have a perfectly acceptable reason for ending her participation in the war.

Hesburgh admitted that there was some validity in the theory that the moratorium may actually prolong the war by stiffening Hanoi's resistance to American peace offers. However,



Father Hesburgh, C.S.C.



Ed Roickle

he said that, "Hanoi's resistance is pretty stiff already, and perhaps the moratorium will bring the kind of solution to our government that would help to soften Hanoi's position."

Conversely, Hesburgh also conceded that there might be some validity in the theory, locally expounded by Tim MacCarry, that the whole of Southeast Asia will inevitably fall under Chinese domination. He suggested, however, that he personally did not have the foreign policy acumen to pass judgement on the "inevitability" of things in Southeast Asia.

Hesburgh also said, "I began feeling uneasy when we began to make troop commitments after Eisenhower's administration. At

(continued on page 2)

### The Students

By Steve Hoffman

Given a day to reflect upon Wednesday's moratorium, four articulate campus leaders from contrasting political camps reacted strongly to its impact upon the Notre Dame community.

Ed Roickle, off-campus Senator and one of the moratorium organizers, said he felt that the moratorium was very much a success, and proceeded much as planned. The turnout, he remarked, was in excess of what was expected, and he also applauded the speakers as excellent and incisive.

Roickle was particularly impressed with the participation of the people in the Mass during the singing of hymns for peace, and with the attention they gave to receiving Communion. The people seemed to be celebrating the true spirit and peace of the Mass, he said.

"I was very pleased with the events as they occurred, and hope that the number, diversity, and enthusiasm of the people will carry over into November," Roickle commented.

He strongly hopes that the response will be greater when the two-day moratorium, scheduled for November 13-14, will be activated.

Roickle denied any significant opposition to the events, and reaffirmed his conviction that the people conducted themselves in the spirit of peace.

Campus liberal Bernie Ryan amplified Roickle's sentiments, and observed that, for the first time, he came to the realization that Notre Dame is a Christian university. Ryan commended the peaceful, contemplative atmosphere, and said that people were making an effort to

understand themselves.

A junior Theology major, Ryan quoted St. Paul in maintaining that the participants in the moratorium were setting themselves free for freedom's sake.

"The feelings of those people transcend all social or political power," he stated.

Ryan related that he bore the first cross memorializing Notre Dame men killed in Vietnam. For Ryan, the cross imprinted with the name of Robert D. Stark impressed him profoundly.

"Robert D. Stark came alive to me as I carried him, and when I planted the cross in the ground he died again, and a little bit of me died with him."

Ryan mentioned that he became conscious of people celebrating freedom and life during the moratorium.

"It made me realize that no matter how powerful an economic or political Caesar might be, the indomitable human spirit will overcome that Caesar," Ryan avowed.

He cited the moratorium as an assemblage of human beings who resent an action, in their own

(continued on page 2)

## Teller decries secrecy in U.S. scientific policy

By Tim Westman

The much-discussed topic of the present nuclear armament race was treated in a new light by Dr. Edward Teller last night in a lively lecture entitled "The U.S. Policy of Scientific Secrecy." The presentation was sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission and took place in a packed library Auditorium at 8:00 P.M.

Teller, Professor of Physics at the University of California, and winner of the Enrico Fermi Physics Award in 1960, opened by stressing that "this question of secrecy is perhaps the most urgent question scientists should discuss." He went on to quote nuclear physics pioneer Niels Bohr on the contrast between scientific concealment and exposition: "In the cold war, one should expect that each side should use the weapon it best can handle. In a dictatorship, it is the weapon of secrecy; in a democracy, the weapon of openness."

The Hungarian physicist criticized the United States for not adhering strictly to its ideal principle of openness: "There are very few instances in which we reveal our discoveries."

He proceeded to cite some of those instances, which included the construction of electronic

computers; President Eisenhower's 1954 "Atoms for Peace" Geneva conference; and the recent Apollo 11 moon shot.

"Secrecy does not permit open discussion," he continued, "and it does not allow us to inspect, to recognize our dangers. Questions must be discussed by the ultimate authority of a democracy—the people. If they cannot be, there is no longer a democracy."

Teller further indicted secrecy as the real point of conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Our true difference is not economic or ideological, but the difference between open society and a closed one," he stated.

As a means to alleviate this condition, he suggested that the U.S. "open up all the way and stop imitating the Russians; if we can do this, we may induce them to open up and imitate us."

"Secrecy prevents us from talking with our allies," added Teller. "If we can loosen things up with them, the communists will find it hard to face not only the United States, but the united free world."

In concluding, Teller proposed that there be unilateral disarmament as far as scientific secrecy is concerned.

## Kunzler terms events pertinent

By Pru Wear

"As far as I'm concerned, if only one person here made an educated decision on Wednesday about the war, the day was well worth the effort put into it," Kay Kunzler, the SMC War Moratorium Chairman, said yesterday.

"I think many did, and for that reason I feel the day was a great success."

She stated that she considered all of the events on both campuses pertinent and objective.

"It was a day devoted to internal education. We stressed throughout the Moratorium that no one should attempt to impose the liberal point of view on the conservatives. Everyone

was thinking; that was most important."

Responding to a question that the fact that more students, faculty, and administration did not actively involve themselves was disappointing, she said:

"I would rather have seen those ones who cared enough to learn than those who would refuse to listen. The worst people are those who don't think about it."

Kunzler stated that she was in agreement with the ND and SMC decisions to hold classes on Wednesday, commenting that it made the individual resolution all the more meaningful and the numbers of those attending more impressive.



Chris Wolfe



Kay Kunzler

She was however, distressed by the mandatory class attendances called for at SMC. She termed it the "narrow-minded imposition of a particular point of view on those who felt otherwise."

# Hesburgh lauds Resistance Mass

(continued from page 1)

the time it looked good; it looked like a few people could solve the problem. Counter insurgency appealed to the Army and to the public imagination. But perhaps Eisenhower said it best when he said that it would be foolhardy for us to launch a war unless we were prepared to launch it full-scale, as we did against Germany; and obviously such a war is impossible under the present conditions."

Father Hesburgh speculated that the United States would be

unable to militarily respond to another insurgency similar to Viet Nam.

"The American people simply would not abide by it," said the University President. "Such renewed action would be politically disastrous." When asked what his own response to such a renewed involvement would be, Father Hesburgh said, "I really don't know."

Father Charles McCarragher, Vice President of Student Affairs, shared Father Hesburgh's warm feelings for the

moratorium. In an interview he said it was "done with great dignity and with great reverence."

"I believe the non-violent attitude was accepted by everyone," McCarragher continued, "for certainly we all believe in peace."

McCarragher said that his first reaction to the moratorium was one of happiness because, "nothing but dignity, reverence and sincerity was demonstrated from the time the moratorium started until it ended in the afternoon." He expressed the

belief that "everyone understood what others were doing and why they were doing it."

He did find fault, however, with the destroying of draft cards that highlighted the Moratorium day Mass. He voiced disapproval of "draft card tearing, particularly at the Mass," but tempered his criticism by saying that the act was performed with "tact and respect."

McCarragher and Hesburgh are in agreement over the significance of the moratorium.



Charles I. McCarragher, C.S.C.

"The impact of this moratorium," said McCarragher, "must be felt by America's leaders."

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## Conservatives attack Moratorium

(continued from page 1)

country, which generates racism and exploitation. He stressed that action expresses this dissent much more vividly than do words.

"This was by far the greatest thing I've seen at Notre Dame," he declared.

From the conservative end on the political spectrum, reactions clashing strongly with those of Roickle and Ryan were articulated by Tom Thrasher and Chris Wolfe.

Former SLC member, Chris Wolfe, expressed his respect for certain segments of those supporting the moratorium who sincerely put forth reasonable and moderate arguments. However, a large segment, he feels, does not possess this moderation.

He deplored this great number of people so dogmatic in their belief of the absolute immorality of the war. Wolfe described this group as a disturbing element on campus.

"The academic community should be characterized by rational discussion, not by mindless acceptance of minority views and of what is essentially propaganda," Wolfe contended.

He also noted that nothing changed his view that Wednesday was a day of propaganda rather than a day of discussion.

Wolfe was disturbed that many people don't see

reasonable arguments for the morality of war within the confines of the moral principles of Catholicism or Christianity.

Thrasher, one of this year's Stay Senators, was not impressed with the turnout for the moratorium. Estimates he received from those connected with the events ranged from 400 to 2000, and he remarked that the turnout was proportionally small to the student body.

He was very surprised by the great number of students who attended class as regular on Wednesday, and he described those who went to others' classes in addition to their own as "acting as individuals." Thrasher contended that classes were in 50% attendance.

Thrasher also decried the decision of many professors to cancel their classes.

"Due to the propaganda and publicity concerning the moratorium, coupled with the student's desire to cut classes, some teachers allowed themselves to be intimidated, and denied the students the right to attend class."

## Committees study grades, super final

By Ann Conway

Pam Carey, SMC Academic Affairs Commissioner, yesterday announced the formation of two subcommittees to the Academic Standing Committee to study changes in the Senior comprehensive exam system and in the SMC grading system particularly in the area of pass/fail.

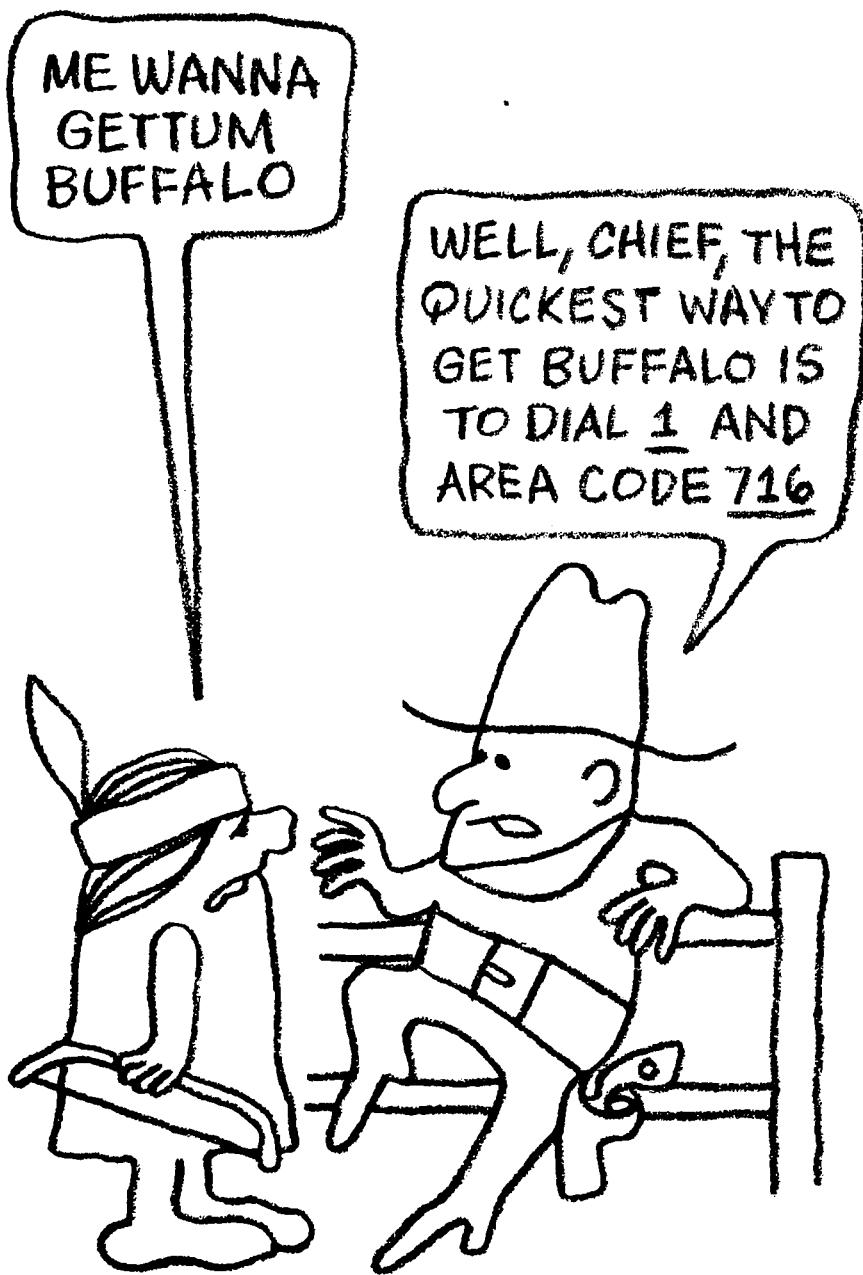
According to Miss Carey, there is nothing in the catalogue which states the necessity of an exam at the end of the senior year at St. Mary's. In many majors, a senior thesis, project or seminar is already substituted. "I think kids rebel against the idea of a super-final, not the idea of a comprehensive summing up of the four years of work, and consequently they would not be against the change to a seminar or thesis in the exam's place." One subcommittee plans an evaluation of the comprehensive system as a whole, and ways to change the system to make it more effective. "There is a possibility of a change in the English majors comprehensive system by the end of this academic year."

The second subcommittee plans a complete evaluation of the SMC grading system, particularly the extension of the pass/fail system from 6 to 8 courses during the four years. Miss Carey stated that there was a recommendation in committee to extend the pass/fail and to accept a "D" rather than the present "C"

as pass, but this bill was frozen in committee because basically "it wasn't as liberal as we wanted it to be."

The Academic Affairs Committee also plans to work on being heard in the Rank and Tenure Committee. Majors are being encouraged to write recommendations concerning people in their majors who might be up for evaluation by the committee. These recommendations would go through the department head and would be read by the members of the committee.

According to Miss Carey, "Students have to get organized in order to be heard and listened to. As things come up in committee, I find I need key people in the various majors to get the opinions of the majors and to organize for or against a bill or actions. Having students serving on the various committees has increased the effectiveness of the community government, and has made it more workable than it was last year. It is possible to get things changed; we just need people interested in working, and people who are willing to give up time to learn and help



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# Band pained by tactics of 'Fighting Irates'

The following statement was given to the Observer by band secretary Steve Whitmore.

The Friday night before the MSU game marked the dissolution of a great Notre Dame tradition—pep rallies in the Fieldhouse. But another custom—using the Band for target practice—reminded one of the good old days, when men were men, and lights were out at ten.

During this time each bandsman risked life, limb, and instrument every time he marched at a rally. Students converged on the Band, stealing instruments and inflicting pain—much the same as you might have witnessed that Friday. Then, there was no one to hold back the "loyal Notre Dame students." Finally it became too costly physically and financially, and the Band decided not to march at future rallies. This decision was strictly a last resort, as the bandsmen greatly desired to march if their safety could be assured.

Voila—the "Meat Squad" was born! These red-blooded Americans offered to restrain the Notre Dame butchers if the Band would continue to play the school songs at the rallies. This

seemed to be an acceptable solution. But, bombardment continued, and it reached its climax Friday night.

In the wide open spaces through which we marched, it was virtually impossible for the Meat Squad to hold back students disturbed over the change in pep rally sites. The "Fighting Irates" threw stones, bottles, firecrackers, and, of course, toilet paper from frighteningly close range. They broke through our ranks stealing drum sticks and damaging other instruments.

Strange as it may sound to some, the Band has a job to do on football Saturdays, and this commitment takes precedence over marching at rallies. Whenever a bandsman is injured or his instrument harmed, the Saturday performance suffers. Therefore, the Band will march at the Southern California pep rally. But it will be up to the student body to decide whether or not we will march at rallies thereafter. If any bandsman is hit by stones, bottles, fireworks, toilet paper, or any other flying missile obviously directed toward the Band, it will make that their last appearance at a Notre Dame pep

rally. Please don't read this as a dare and go running out to the next rally to test this statement. The Band promises to stick by its words.

Now, I can see "a policeman without his nightstick. . . or a bugler without his horn. . .," but a Notre Dame rally without the Band and the Victory March?

So throw your T.P. and bottles if you like, but not at the Band.

## USC rally

The Southern Cal and Navy rallies will be held in the fieldhouse as previously planned, however the Air Force rally will be held in the ACC due to the scheduled destruction of the fieldhouse in November. The last minute decision to hold the MSU rally in the ACC was due to the medical condition of the

team prior to the game. A number of them had colds and the coaches felt the stifling heat of the fieldhouse would not help these conditions. The changes that resulted from the switch in locations were due to the lack of time for preparation. The band did not find out about the change until 10:30 on the morning of the rally. Consequently there was not enough time to completely coordinate the efforts of all people involved, which accounts for the band not playing the alma mater at the end of the rally.

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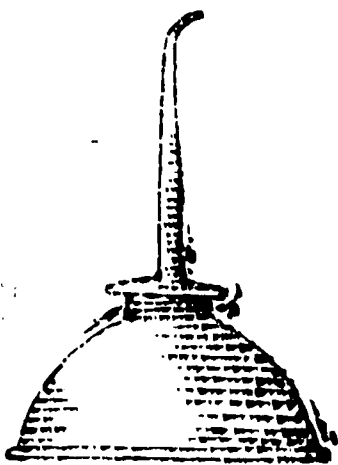
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# THE OBSERVER

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## Space co-operation

With nation wide attention focused on the moratorium, the Soviet venture into space has not received too much publicity in the American press.

We wish to offer our congratulations to the Soviets and our hope for continued success. We join countless others in the fervent hope for the safe return of the cosmonauts who have yet to return to earth.

Each time the Soviet Union or the United States lifts a man into orbit, humanity usually follows the venture with acute interest of a growing child exploring something which is new to him. The journeys usually raise questions about the potential of man's abilities and the limits of technology. The US landing on the moon served to persuade even some of the skeptical to admit that quite possibly the scope of mankind's reach is unlimited if he seeks to channel his initiative and imagination in a particular direction.

The space efforts on the other hand, raise serious questions about mankind's priorities. If America could put a man on the moon, many wondered, why can't she eradicate many of the social evils at home. The problems of the poor and the underprivileged, the undereducated and the undernourished would seem to have a higher priority than man's efforts to assert the fact that he can conquer the natural limits established by mother earth.

Most advocates of a reclassification of our national priorities along these lines cite the countless billions of dollars that the space program consumes. They are quick to remark about the many areas into which funds could be channeled to provide for improvement of conditions here at home.

No doubt there is much validity to their argument. There are limitations though, for one could argue that the exploration of space might open up untold avenues and provide a wealth of knowledge which would benefit mankind to a great degree in the future. There are also certain economic questions involved in channeling all funds spent on space exploration into social action work.

Perhaps the whole question can provide an opportunity for the beginning of a better relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. Scientists of both countries suggest that cooperation on space exploration between the two giants would be worthwhile. The joint effort would not only save each side countless numbers of dollars but might also aid toward curtailing "space competition" which in all likelihood influences many decisions about each country's space objectives. Together both countries could agree on targets for exploration which could prove to be more in the interest of mankind as a whole.

We encourage both countries to seriously consider the possibility, and ask Americans to support the idea. Such cooperation will not only bring tangible benefits to both countries but also hasten the day when the two learn to live on more amiable terms with one another.

## The Fieldhouse

This evening's pep rally will be held in it's rightful home, the Notre Dame fieldhouse.

Without a doubt pep rallies just couldn't be the same any where else. At least not for the Notre Dame men who have ever shared the emotionalism that goes into a rally in the grand old place.

The university intends to have the old girl torn down, and if she goes we know many an alumni, Notre Dame fan, and student that will mourn her passing.

Funny thing, in times when traditionalism is seemingly an outmoded thing, a lot of people seem to wonder if the fieldhouse really deserves what she is going to get. Or rather, if the N.D. fans deserve to go without pep rallies in the fieldhouse.

Without knowing all the factors which are governing the university's decision to have her removed, it would be foolish to argue for existence on the basis of football rallies alone. We would like to though-as would a number of Notre Damer's.

We feel that there is a definite need to reexamine the decision to scuttle it. The Notre Dame Art Department which is sorely in need of space is looking to the fieldhouse as an answer to its needs.

Professor Thomas Fern, acting head of the Notre Dame Art Department, has come up with a \$1,825,000 renovation plan which provides for a face lifting which would make the fieldhouse a "center of the arts on campus." There would be classroom space, rooms for studios and exhibition areas for the aspiring. The plan also provides for the possibility of wood carving facilities and a metal working shop. They are also thinking about constructing a forum with tiered seats to be used for plays, poetry readings, concerts and other cultural events.

We understand the university's current financial problems. Thus we can see where the university can not afford to make a commitment at this time to Professor Fern's plans.

We feel however, that there is no need to rush the demolition of the building. Professor Fern should be granted adequate time to present his plans and to search for the money needed.

Maybe we could arrange to keep the fieldhouse around for a little longer anyway. At least until Purdue and Pat O'Brien have the chance to see her again next year.

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## Letter

Editor:

We recognize the concern for peace on the part of college students throughout the nation. We are aware of the dedication of the youth movement so seen in the recent mobilization of the October 15th Moratorium for Peace.

There is one problem of particular concern to the American Red Cross that we hope will be brought to the attention of their students on your campus involved in this movement as well as other students and faculty. Recent figures show some 413 men are known to be prisoners of war in North Vietnam. There are another 918 missing and believed captured. These men are not there by choice. All Americans of good will should insist on their receiving the humane treatment called for by the Conventions.

Although North Vietnam is a signator to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which covers the treatment of prisoners of war, it has refused to allow delegates of the International Committee of

Red Cross to visit prison camps where Americans are being held. The Hanoi government has also refused to provide the International Committee with the names of American prisoners they hold or to permit the regular flow of mail between prisoners and their families in this country.

The American Red Cross is intensifying its efforts to open channels of communication in accordance with the Conventions. Our responsibility as an organization and our humane concern for the welfare of these men is our only motivation.

This effort can be even more effective if we have the support of students in recognizing this Red Cross mission.

We hope that you will consider utilizing the attached materials, either as a story or as the basis for an editorial in your publication.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Pete Upton

National Director

Office of Public Relations

The American Red Cross is intensifying its efforts to open channels of communication and relief to U.S. servicemen being held as prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

A resolution sponsored by the American society urging that prisoners of war be given the benefits and protection of the Geneva Conventions was adopted without a dissenting vote last month by the representatives of 77 governments and 91 national Red Cross societies attending the quadrennial International Conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul.

Last week the American Red Cross followed this action with a cable message to Red Cross societies in all parts of the world, asking that they appeal to the Red Cross society of North Vietnam to take appropriate steps to ensure that American prisoners are receiving the

humane treatment called for in the Conventions. The Red Cross societies were also urged to have their governments address similar appeals to the government of North Vietnam.

Latest Department of Defense reports show that 413 American officers and enlisted men are known to be prisoners of war in North Vietnam and 918 others are missing and believed captured. Both through the world Red Cross organization and through diplomatic and other channels, the American Red Cross has sought unceasingly since the beginning of the Vietnam conflict to assist U.S. prisoners.

Due to limitations of space we cannot print in its entirety the copy of the congressional that accompanied this correspondence. It is available to anyone interested in the Observer office - Ed.



# The plight of the T.A.'s

This is the second article in a series describing the numerous difficulties which face the Teaching Assistant here at Notre Dame. The English dept. will serve as a model.

By Bill Lorimer

In early September 1969 we returned to the Notre Dame campus with fresh hopes and a new resolve to negotiate an equitable settlement with the University. Behind us lay a year's experience in dealing with this administration and their disappointing answer to our general petition. We felt it only fair to resubmit our position for consideration in this new academic year. Accordingly, C.S. Hirst and I arranged an appointment with Father John Walsh. Father Walsh generously gave us over an hour of his time during which he reiterated the concern which the administration felt for the Teaching Assistant salary problem. He confirmed the extension of a 10% staff discount at the bookstore and the availability of faculty lot stickers to all T.A.'s who were solely responsible for a class. On the other hand, he insisted that the administration was unable to find funds to increase T.A. salaries or space to provide us with offices. It was also made quite clear that the administration considers all T.A.'s, at least those in English, as ultimately replaceable through increased faculty teaching loads. With full cognizance of this hanging sword we affably promised Father Walsh that all reasonable pressure would be exerted until this university offered all of its T.A.'s a fair and responsible salary.

On Friday, September 26, a resolution concerning T.A. stipends was proposed to the English faculty at the first departmental meeting. This resolution read as follows:

The Department of English recommends that the University of Notre Dame raise the stipends of teaching assistants who are given sole responsibility for the teaching of courses and assigning of grades, the raise to be effective for the academic year 1970-71 and to insure the following minimum scale:

—\$3500 per year plus tuition for a teaching assistant teaching 6 credit hours per semester in his first year of teaching at Notre Dame.

—\$2800 per year plus tuition for a teaching assistant teaching 3 credit hours per semester in his first year of teaching at Notre Dame.

—In addition to the above, in each subsequent year of teaching at the University the teaching assistant will receive a \$300 per year raise for a "full-time" assignment (6 credit hours per semester) and a \$150 per year raise for a half-time assignment (3 credit hours per semester).

It passed unanimously.

To this departmental resolution the English T.A.'s added as a rider a signed resolution which urged further steps from the administration.

We the undersigned resolve that "Graduate teaching Assistants" in the English Department at the University of Notre Dame should and must be paid a salary commensurate with their duties, responsibilities, and contributions. Recognizing the gross inadequacy of the present stipend of \$2100 plus tuition, we are calling for a raise which insures the following minimum scale:

—\$3500 per year plus tuition for a teaching assistant teaching 6 credit hours per semester in his first year of teaching at Notre Dame.

—\$2800 per year plus tuition for a teaching assistant teaching 3 credit hours per semester in his first year of teaching at Notre Dame.

We further resolve that since the University of Notre Dame has a responsibility to maintain this salary at the level of a "living wage", the stipend should be increased annually at a rate corresponding with the average, annual increase in faculty salaries. Because the University of Notre Dame has not initiated any action to alleviate these inequities during the past several years and because of the urgent nature of this resolution we feel justified in recommending implementation of these salary increases on or before the beginning of the second semester of the present 1969-70 academic year.

This resolution was signed unanimously by the English T.A.'s and supported by the signatures of over 30 English professors and instructors.

The major differences between the departmental and T.A. resolutions concerned the time of implementation and the problem of keeping the salary at a responsible level once raises were obtained. Because of University foot-dragging, the stipend in the English Department has not been raised since 1965 when the level was frozen at \$2100. The blame for this harmful economic policy does not rest upon the Department of English or any other department in which such a sadly insufficient level prevails. Responsibility can be firmly placed upon an administration which perpetrates this unethical scale by budgetary restrictions upon these various departments. Due to the enormity of the injustice the English T.A.'s have felt it justifiable to request a mid-year raise in salary. Furthermore, since the record of

raising T.A. salaries at Notre Dame has never been golden we have suggested that once the stipend is raised to the minimal \$3500, the school should then undertake the moral task of keeping wages in line with the rising costs of living, through yearly increments.

Both resolutions were forwarded to Father Walsh on Monday, September 29. Receipt of the departmental resolutions was acknowledged by Father Walsh but nothing has been heard about the T.A. rider which accompanied this document.

The promise of a bookstore discount for all teaching assistants proved empty when the first people attempting to ask for this discount were denied it. Father Walsh had apparently informed Brother Conan of the change, but no progress had been made during the entire summer in requesting lists of the teaching T.A.'s from the several departments involved. The English list was finally requested and delivered to the bookstore by a T.A. The parking sticker concession fared little better. Because of administrative confusion several non-T.A.'s and non-teaching T.A.'s were able to obtain faculty lot clearance. By the time this tangle was unraveled, at least two eligible T.A.'s were left without stickers. One of these teachers was told that she would have to buy a sticker from the University. The security chief then told her that if he had his way, no T.A.'s would get stickers next year.

Attitudes like that of the chief are, sadly enough, more often the rule than the exception at Notre Dame.

## The old man and change

By Chuck Darst

Once while I was working in Chicago for the Burlington Railroad, a fellow worker — an old black — shared with me some interesting thoughts on the nature of campus disturbances. "Ya know," he said, "the young people today are uncovering some truths. I don't know exactly what it's all about, but I know it's coming. Ya see, everytime something this big is happening, it's truth trying to get out; like a volcano, it can only go so long without erupting."

Here was a man, I discovered, who still had a certain faith in the possibilities of change... of people becoming aware of themselves, each other, and as a poet-type friend of mine once said, "the green possibilities of life after birth." It was really encouraging to see somebody his age — he must have been pushing 70 — still able to get excited about things to come.

### Star-spangled bummer

Occasional Bluegrass Band  
Nakitomi  
Dee Bacon and Pual Guernsey  
Softly Spoken  
Ellen Zwicker

Tonight — 9-12  
25 cents

(faculty-student coffee gatherings every Wed. and Thurs. 1-3)

However, that kind of enthusiasm seemed strange to me somehow, and it struck me how so many of us — young people as well as old, myself included — look with such utter terror upon social change. I don't think it's because this way is better or that way is better, but because people are genuinely afraid of doing anything new... or anything old in a new way. Turns out the opposite of courage is not cowardice, it is conformity. Too many of us do what we do because everyone else is doing it. Worse still, we become extremely concerned with keeping the status quo simply because it is "the accepted thing" and to fight madly to hold on to that WITHOUT EVER REALLY KNOWING WHY. Where does such intolerance come from? In order to fear change I guess you have to feel somehow threatened by that change. And in order to feel threatened by that change you have to have something to lose. I suppose it is precisely this that makes university trustees feel so paranoid when a student body president appears before them with a list of proposed innovations. The old guy working for the railroad feels none of this paranoia, he has nothing to lose, he is free not only to accept change but to welcome it.

That's a hard thing for most of us too, welcome change. But the more I look at it, the more that seems like the most free, rational, intelligent thing to do. Especially these days. Social psychologists tell us that when our parents were young "a generation" was a period of time about fifteen years long and that now — because of rapid technological and cultural change in every area of our life — a generation lasts only three or four years. These days, people who graduate just a few years ahead of us are sometimes whole mentalities apart from our own.

Like it or not, change comes.

Yet why is it something we strike out at in fear? Most of us spend our whole lives trying to pile up security, something we can hold on to. However, it takes little insight to see that the only thing we can take security in is the thing we fear most... insecurity. The only consistency is inconsistency, and even that is a contradiction. Change should be "the accepted thing". The only thing we have to avoid is that particular brand of blind, herdlike acceptance which becomes so crippling when we let it close our open-mindedness, shut off our boyish naivety, permeate our attitudes, and in effect, control us. Instead it would seem better to continually examine our present and challenge all absolutes in the hope of growing a little bit more human. My friend in the railroad yard had a sense of that I think, although he had been doing the same thing for 46 years.

• And this is what gives me a certain hope — a belief that people will change, that people are capable of altering and developing attitudes, that they can view things with a less frightened mind and stay open to alternative ways of thinking and working. Change, when viewed in the light of something greater called growth, becomes the vessel of hope, the medium of truth, and not something to be feared.

The old black at work had a strong sense of that too, and for this reason seemed a lot smarter than most of the "educated" people I know. I used to sit and listen to him for hours. He knew who he was. He was at home with himself. And like Zorba the Greek, he had cut the rope of fear and was free. I found out he was a revolutionary too, and that was when he said, "People should dance when they are happy!"

## OBSERVER FEATURES

### MOD WEEKEND OPENS

Mod Weekend, sponsored by the Student Union Social Commission, opens with a loud roar at the pep rally tonight. Girls from throughout the Mid-West will invade Notre Dame this weekend. Over a thousand girls are coming from as far away as Clark College in Iowa, not to mention those California girls from USC. Saint Mary's of the Woods, Mundelein, Rosary, Mercy College in Detroit, Nazareth and many other schools will be well represented.

After the pep rally there will be a mixer in Stepan Center. The girls will be there to meet Notre Dame men while under the influence of the "Soul Sounds", an eighteen piece soul group. The girls are then on their own until Saturday afternoon when they will watch Notre Dame trounce the Trojans. Saturday night is the concert by "Blood, Sweat, and Tears." Sunday is free as the girls prepare to return to school after a memorable weekend at Notre Dame.

Other activities which are to attract the girls attention are the bands in front of Badin, St. Edward's, Sorin, Zahm and Morrissey halls before the game on Saturday as well as the weekly Rathskellar mixer in the basement of LaFortune Student Center from 2 to 5 every Sunday afternoon.

## Watch Warhol

'Mario Banana'  
'My Hustler'  
'The Velvet Underground and Nico'

7:30 and 9:30, tonight in Engr. Audt.  
CAF Patrons Free; Gen. Admission 75 cents

## MOD WEEKEND

### DANCE- MIXER

Featuring the

XVIII



Piece



## SOUL SOUNDS

MAKE IT OVER TO  
STEPAN CENTER  
TONIGHT AT 8:30

*The  
girls  
will  
be  
waiting  
for  
you*

**COME  
ON  
OVER**

**A GOOD  
SOUND  
AND A  
GOOD TIME**

STUDENT  
UNION  
SOCIAL  
COMMISSION

# Science academy appoints Gordon

Dr. Robert Gordon, associate dean of the College of Life Sciences at the University of Notre Dame, has been appointed to a six-year term on the United States National Committee of the International Union of Biological Sciences, by the president of the National Academy of Science, Dr. Philip Handler.

The committee advises the president of the Academy on all matters concerning United States participation in international programs in the biological sci-

ences.

As Gordon begins his term, one of the most important problems facing the committee concerns the continuation of the International Biological Program. This program, originally planned as a five-year venture, is scheduled to disband in 1971. The committee would like to continue receiving information from the 60-country network of biologists, who have been evaluating the world's environmental quality, productivity, and popu-

lation status.

Gordon, whose research interests include ecology, population dynamics and cold-blooded vertebrates, is also a proponent of better communication between the scientific community and laymen and hopes to help the committee set up a world-wide communication system for scientific information. In addition, he is a member of the Pacific Science Association's standing committee for science information.

His other memberships include: the American Association for Advanced Science, the American Society for Zoology, the Ecological Society of America, the Herpetologists' League, and the Herpetological Society of Japan.

Gordon has taught at Notre Dame since 1958, and has served as both acting head of the biology department and editor of the *American Midland Naturalist*.

# The 59¢ Lunch.

The burgers are bigger at Burger King.



**Burger King. Home of the Whopper.**



**501 DIXIEWAY NORTH,  
SOUTH BEND**

# Emergencies close schools

A comprehensive national survey of Catholic school facilities by a University of Notre Dame educational research team has concluded that Catholic school closings have occurred as emergency measures rather than as part of an overall educational plan.

In an article in the November U.S. Catholic/Jubilee, Dr. Richard H. Metzger, an assistant professor of education at Notre Dame, and two of his doctoral students, Philip T. Sciortino and the Rev. Lawrence M. Deno, report on "Project Schoolhouse," an analysis of data supplied by 147 diocesan school superintendents and 346 Catholic school administrators.

The study revealed that Catholic school closings and grade eliminations effective this September were:

--Largely the result of emergency measures and not flowing from a recognized consensus on the goals of Catholic education.

--Most prevalent among small, parish-controlled elementary schools handicapped by size in trying to provide a quality education.

--Generally decided by a combination of administrative levels, with diocesan authority mentioned most often and school boards rarely cited,

leading to the report's conclusion that "existent Catholic school boards were not perceived to be policy-making units."

--Most frequently attributed to an insufficient supply of religious as teachers, poor financial support, and dwindling enrollment, but more realistically described as a result of the inefficiency of a decentralized "system" of education.

--Usually effected without firm plans for utilization of abandoned facilities.

--Indicative of "the inability of Catholic schools to confront current educational problems."

The report said its findings "project a continuance of enrollment losses, grade eliminations, and school closings," and its authors urged that more consideration be given the manner in which such decisions are made.

"Future decisions regarding the existence of a school or a grade level should be mitigated not by expediency, but by an informed effort to establish a viable system of Catholic schools," the report stated.

It advocated a widening of decision-making to include parishoners, religious communities, and the clergy, and it stressed the necessity of

abandoning parish boundaries for school enrollment when they do not encompass "enough students to provide a quality educational program." The study also said that "a clear definition of the goals and objectives of the Catholic school" must be coupled with attempts to establish an adequate administrative structure.

"Catholic schools do not survive by legislative fiat," the report commented. "They exist because they have something to offer which cannot be obtained as conveniently elsewhere. They must sell a product. It therefore behooves Catholic educators to provide insight into what the school is trying to accomplish and a clear understanding of what it cost."

The report also noted that "many of the Catholic school statistics which are available on a national level are inconsistent and lack comparability" and added that financial data "are virtually unobtainable."

Due to a change in seating arrangements additional floor seats have been made available for Blood, Sweat and Tears. They are available now at the A.C.C. Office.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> VIKING RALLY

Oct 18 - 12:15pm

**Drive Trojans into the Field**

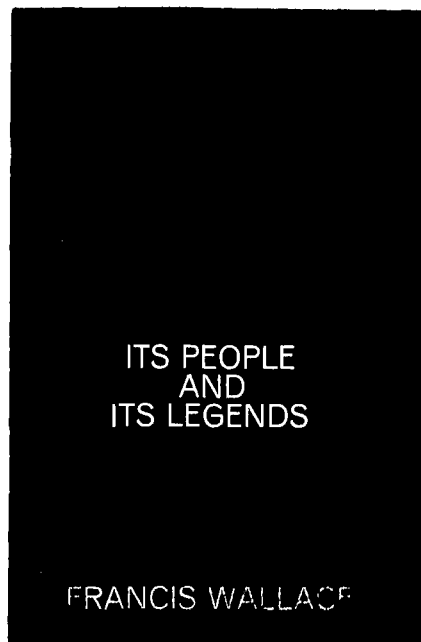
Support the return of SPIRIT to ND!

JOUSTS BEGIN AT 11:30

**DILLON-ALUMNI** Ctyd.

**SAT. OCT. 18<sup>th</sup> 12:15**

## NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE



ITS PEOPLE  
AND  
ITS LEGENDS

FRANCIS WALLACE

**NOTRE DAME  
ITS PEOPLE AND  
ITS LEGENDS**  
by FRANCIS WALLACE  
This is the story of the University of Notre Dame from its founding to the present—the story of its people, its traditions, its sports, its great events and achievements, and its new expectations.  
1067 ..... \$6.95

## Dr. Fahey heads OER

Dr. Frank J. Fahey, associate professor of sociology and anthropology was recently named associate director of the Office for Education Research (OER) at the University of Notre Dame. The Rev. William B. Friend is acting director.

Fahey, who is also associate director of the Social Science Training and Research Laboratory, is known for his research with youth, Catholic school studies, poverty and manpower problems. He is also interested in applying computer programming

and statistics to studies in education.

The OER became a component of the new Institute for Studies in Education at Notre Dame last July. Formerly it was a part of the Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society.

In expanding its areas of interest to become a continuing program of basic and applied research and training, the OER has added several new staff members.

## HOMECOMING '69 QUEEN CONTEST

### 1. ALL ENTRIES MUST INCLUDE :

A.) ONE WALLET-SIZE PHOTO OF YOUR LOVELY LITTLE LADY WITH HER NAME AND SCHOOL LISTED ON THE BACK.

B.) BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR NAME AND LOCAL ADDRESS.

### 2. ENTRIES MUST BE SUBMITTED BY MAIL TO :

QUEEN CONTEST  
HOMECOMING '69  
BOX 427  
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA 46556

### 3. ALL ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY MIDNITE FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1969

PICTURES OF FINALISTS WILL APPEAR IN THE OBSERVER ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1969, WITH VOTING FOR THE 1969 HOMECOMING QUEEN IN THE DINING HALLS THAT EVENING

\*\*\*\*\*

All checks for Homecoming Bids must be received no later than midnite Sunday, October 19th.

**Francis X. Wallace, the author,**

**will be at the Bookstore**

**Sat. Morning**

**from 10 am to Noon**

Mets win

# Wonder of wonders, miracle of miracles

NEW YORK (UPI) — Amazing!

Ron Swoboda's eighth inning double capped a typical come back rally that started with a smudge of shoe polish Thursday and the New York Mets, baseball's 100 to 1 shot, won the World Series with a 5 - 3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Victory by the once woe-begone Mets, four games to one, touched off a wild celebration on the field by Mets fans who sang, shot off firecrackers, ran up flags, tore up the bases and even the grass of Shea Stadium, and painted "New York's No. 1" on the fence.

The Mets, who'd never even been above ninth place before this season, wiped out a 3 - 0 deficit on a two-run homer by Donn Clendenon in the sixth and a solo homer in the seventh by Al Weis, a .215 hitter, and won the game on Swoboda's run-scoring double in the eighth.

The shattered Orioles, who'd won 109 games during the regular season, then let in an insurance run for the Mets by committing two errors.

A crowd of 57,397 - the largest paid crowd ever to see a game at Shea Stadium - started running onto the field as left-fielder Cleon Jones was tapping his glove before catching the fly by Dave Johnson that ended the

series. It was the third wild celebration by fans who celebrated the same way when the Mets clinched both the division crown and the playoffs at home.

Jerry Koosman, rocked for a two-run homer by Orioles starting pitcher Dave McNally in the third inning, settled down to pitch a five hitter and he became the only pitcher to win two games in the series. The Orioles got only 23 hits in the series, the lowest total ever for a five game series.

The Mets ignored all the odds and completed one of the most incredible success stories in sports history in a way that would have to be considered almost normal for them.

It began with that spot of shoe polish.

Jones, leading off the sixth inning, claimed he was hit by Dave McNally's first pitch but umpire Lou Dimuro ruled he hadn't been hit.

While Jones was protesting, Met manager Gill Hodges walked out of the dugout holding the ball. He showed a stain of shoe polish on it to Dimuro - and the umpire changed his mind and ruled that Jones had been hit on the foot and awarded him first base.

The change of decision brought Orioles manager Earl Weaver bouncing out of the

Oriole dugout to protest but Dimuro ruled Jones was safe.

Clendenon rapped a 2 - 2 pitch for a two run homer that made it 3 - 2. It was the third homer of the series for Clendenon and the last time that was done by a National Leaguer was in that 1957 series when Ed Mathews did it for the Braves. Carl Yastrzemski did it for Boston in 1967.

The homer helped win Clendenon the automobile given to the player of the series and the feeling at that point was that the Mets would now rally to win even though they were still behind, 3 - 2. The only question was how.

Leading off the seventh inning was Al Weis, the .215 hitter who won the second game for the Mets. He promptly homered to tie the game 3 - 3. Naturally, he had never hit one in Shea Stadium before and it was only his third of the season. His first two in July helped beat the Chicago Cubs on two consecutive days.

Weis wound up with five hits in 11 trips in the series and he also had four walks and a sacrifice fly.

Weaver sent up a pinch hitter for McNally in the eighth and brought in Eddie Watt in the last of the eighth.

Jones, who had only two hits in the series, slammed a 3 - 1

pitch off the wall at the 396 foot mark for a double leading off the eighth.

Clendenon tried to bunt two pitches but fouled them off and then swung away and hit an opposite field drive to right that was foul by a foot. He then grounded out.

Swoboda then hit a liner down the left field line that was fair by a few feet.

Don Buford made a long run but was just short of the ball as he backhanded it on one hop for a double that scored Jones with the winning run.

After Ed Charles flied out, Jerry Grote hit a bounder to Boog Powell at first Powell bobbled it for an error and then Watt let his throw get away at first for a second error and Swoboda came in to score.



Jimmy Jones (left) and Sandy Durko (right) are new and old foes of the Irish. Sophomore quarterback Jones directs the Trojan offense while Durko, who stole a Joe Theismann pass last year starts at one cornerback spot.

## Oddsmakers favor the Irish

How do we beat USC? Well, the situation reminds me of the Geometry problems I used to solve back in high school. We have a certain set of "givens" and some theorems to combat them into the desired result.

Given: Clarence Davis—He isn't quite as big or as fast as O.J. Simpson, but he gains just as much yardage. After four games, he has amassed 658 yards in 116 carries (second in the nation) which proves he is just as durable as was O.J. He has three touchdowns and a 73-yard run to his credit.

Step one: Use the O.J. Corollary—Namely, that in the past (last game last year), the ND

coaching staff came up with a defense which throttled O.J., therefore it is logical (I think) to assume that they can do the same thing to Davis, especially since Mike McCoy is still around.

Given: Jimmy Jones—This sophomore has blood pressure that is inversely proportional to the tension of the situation. He coolly directed the last minute drive which beat Stanford last week. Jones has thrown seven TD passes and has gained an excellent 15.5 yards per completion. Incidentally, he hails from Wilmington, Delaware.

Step two: Use the Theorem of Statistics—To wit, any given set of statistics can be interpreted

any given way to obtain any given result. Jones has completed only 45% of his passes and has minus yards rushing for the season. This shows either that he is a poor scrambler or that his offensive line is weak.

Given: The USC defense—There are familiar names in this group: Sandy Durko of interception fame, Tyrone Hudson, Jum Gunn (A second-team All-America), and Tody Smith (Bubba's "little" brother at 6-5). The defensive unit has held opponents to a mere 372 yards on the ground, have intercepted seven passes, allowed only a 41% pass completion mark against them, only a 2.5 punt return average, and only 9.7 yards per completion.

Step Three: Hit them with the Theismann Expansion Theorem—Which says once an offense gets untracked, it tends to retain its momentum and even add to it. Joe Theismann and his partner Tom Gatewood are in range of a flock of records. The offense has improved steadily all year as the young offensive line meshes. One thing to look for tomorrow: double coverage on Gatewood and subsequently a lot less coverage on Dewey Poskon and the backs.

These are the main proof steps. There are others: USC's defense has allowed 938 yards passing this year; Cal has lost more fumbles and has been penalized more yards than their opponents. On the other hand, Jones has a fine corps of receivers headed by Sam Dickerson (10 catches for 208 yards) and the kicking game is sound. This can be balanced by the improving performance of the ND defensive backfield, especially the play of Ralph Stepaniak.

Step Four: Play the game at Notre Dame Stadium. It helps. Q.E.D.



the IRISH EYE

By Mike Pavlin, sports editor

## Big one in the backyard

For me, last week was an excellent one. I had a point spread percentage of .400 and even managed to pick three games (Texas-Oklahoma, Indiana-Minnesota, and Missouri-Nebraska) on the nose. This week the biggest game is right in our own backyard.

Notre Dame over Southern California—by 10. For my reasons read my preview article.

Alabama over Tennessee—by 6. Upsets always get the Bear mad, and an upset by Vanderbilt is unspeakable. Watch the Crimson Tide come back.

Pitt over Tulane—by 6. BREAK UP THE PANTHERS!

Kansas over Nebraska—by 1. Stung by arch-rival K-State, Pepper Rodgers moves for an upset of his own.

MSU over Michigan—by 3. Duffy is due for a win and this one is in East Lansing.

Delaware over West Chester—by 21. Still ranked number eight, the Blue Hens should have no trouble in this one.

Auburn over Georgia Tech—by 17.

Texas Tech over Mississippi State—by 7.

SMU over Rice—by 14.

TCU over Texas A & M—by 10.

Wyoming over BYU—by 14.

UCLA over California—by 10.

Utah over New Mexico—by 13.

Air Force over Oregon—by 17.

Oregon State over Washington—by 20.

Stanford over Washington State—by 14.

Utah State over Army—by 10.

Oklahoma over Colorado—by 10.

Kansas State over Iowa State—by 14.

Indiana over Illinois—by 17.

Purdue over Iowa—by 17.

Ohio State over Minnesota—by 30.

Northwestern over Wisconsin—by 6.

Rutgers over Navy—by 10.

Penn State over Syracuse—by 14.

LAST WEEK: Winners, Won 20 Lost 5 .800

Point Spreads, Won 10 Lost 15 .400

SEASON: Winners, Won 73 Lost 28 .723

Point Spreads, Won 38 Lost 63 .376

## Saturday's line - ups

### NOTRE DAME OFFENSE

Pos.	No.	Player
SE	44	Tom Gatewood
LT	61	Jim Reilly
LG	56	Larry DiNardo
C	54	Mike Oriard
RG	62	Gary Kos
RT	64	Terry Brennan
TE	80	Dewey Poskon
QB	7	Joe Theismann
LHB	32	Ed Ziegler
RHB	22	Denny Allan
FB	33	Bill Barz

### NOTRE DAME DEFENSE

Pos.	No.	Player
LE	85	Walt Patulski
LT	77	Mike McCoy
RT	72	Mike Kadish
RE	93	Fred Swendson
LOLB	42	Tim Kelly
LILB	24	Larry Schumacher
RILB	36	Bob Olson
ROLB	41	John Raterman
LHB	46	John Gassner
RHB	21	Ralph Stepaniak
SA	23	Clarence Ellis

### USC OFFENSE

Pos.	No.	Player
LE	86	Gerry Mullins
LT	75	John Vella
LG	64	Fred Khasigian
C	56	Bill Redding
RG	68	Steve Lehmer
RT	77	Sid Smith
RE	18	Sam Dickerson
QB	8	Jim Jones
FLA	12	Gary Orcutt
TB	28	Clarence Davis
FB	33	Charlie Evans

### USC DEFENSE

Pos.	No.	Player
LE	34	Charlie Weaver
LT	72	Al Cowlings
MG	71	William Scott
RT	93	Tody Smith
RE	83	Jim Gunn
RLB	51	Bob Jensen
LLB	53	Greg Slough
LC	16	Sandy Durko
LS	46	Gerry Shaw
RS	14	Walt Faylor
RC	43	Tyrone Hudson