

THE OBSERVER

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Nixon's initiative is cease fire

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- President Nixon, seeking "the beginning of the end of war in this century," proposed an immediate ceasefire throughout all of Indochina last night and a new international conference to negotiate peace in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In a 15-minute address to the nation that was broadcast worldwide, the President also called for "the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war held by both sides" to establish good faith and help break the negotiating logjam.

Nixon reaffirmed the U.S. offer to withdraw all troops

from South Vietnam as part of an overall settlement of the war but rejected what he termed the Communists' goal of taking over the government in Saigon.

The President's "major new initiative for peace" will be presented to the Communists at the Paris peace talks today by Ambassador David K.E. Bruce.

Nixon urged North Vietnam to join the United States and "give our children what we have not had during this century, a chance to enjoy a generation of peace."

After personally briefing his cabinet and congressional leaders of both parties at the White

House, Nixon went on nationwide radio and television to propose that "all armed forces throughout Indochina cease firing their weapons and remain in the positions they now hold."

The President said this "cease-fire in place" should be internationally supervised, cover all warfare including bombing and terrorist acts, and prohibit any buildup of outside combat forces on either side.

He asked that the Paris negotiators take up a ceasefire immediately in the hope "it will break the logjam in all the negotiations."

Together with a ceasefire in the Middle East, he said, a halt

in fighting throughout Indochina would give hope that "we had reached the beginning of the end of war in this century. We might then be on the threshold of a generation of peace."

He said a ceasefire had the "full support" of the governments of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. "Nobody has anything to gain by delay and only lives to lose," he said.

At the same time he urged convening of a new Geneva-style peace conference on Indochina to parallel the Paris talks and perhaps absorb them in the search for a political settlement of the wider conflict.

"This war in Indochina has been proved to be of one piece," Nixon said. "It cannot be cured by treating only one of its areas of outbreak."

Indochina includes North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The region was held by the French as colonies until 1954 when the Geneva agreements ended French control and established the independent nations.

The Viet Cong had proposed Sept. 17 in Paris that U.S. agreement to withdraw all its forces from Vietnam by next June 30 could be followed by discussion of other issues, including a political settlement and release of prisoners of war.

Nixon turned this around, proposing an immediate ceasefire and standstill -- as now in effect in the Middle East as well as a prisoner exchange, to be followed by wider talks on troop withdrawals and a future government in Saigon.

"We are ready to negotiate an agreed timetable for complete withdrawals as part of an overall settlement."

The American position was similarly unchanged in its support of political self-determination by the South Vietnamese with a chance for Communist participation in selection of a new government. "A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces," he said.

But Nixon firmly denounced the Viet Cong call for a coalition including members of the present Saigon government except for the top leadership of President Nguyen Van Thieu, and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky and Premier Tran Thien Khiem.

"The other side is not merely objecting to a few personalities," he said. "They want to dismantle the organized non-Communist forces and insure the takeover by one party and they demand the right to exclude whomever they wish from government."

"This patently unreasonable demand is totally unacceptable," Nixon declared.

Reds Mum

There were no indications in Washington that the leadership in Hanoi was prepared to accept Nixon's initiative.

After an advance briefing by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Foreign Minister Than at Khonam of Thailand said Southeast Asia "deserves" the benefits of a ceasefire "but this hangs on the willingness of the other side."

A high-level administration official said neither the National Liberation Front, political front for the Viet Cong, nor the Soviet

(continued on page 3)



Steve Flabin, Fred Giuggrida, Russ Stone, Pat Weber, Tom Thrasher explain procedure for upcoming Senate elections.

Senate candidates meet

The Student Government election committee held a meeting for all prospective Student Senate candidates last night in the amphitheatre.

Russ Stone, Chairman of the Committee and stay senator from Howard Hall, read off the rules for the election and the candidates picked up their petitions which are due this Friday at 6 P.M. The election is to be held next Wednesday, October 14.

Among the more notable campus figures seeking seats in

this year's senate are WSND disc jockeys Don Mooney (Off-Campus), and Frank Devine (Dillon), *Observer* editorial page editor T. C. Treanor and NSA co-ordinator Steve Novak (O-C).

Also Rich Wall, former President of Fisher, is seeking a seat from Fisher and *Observer*

Assistant News Editor Floyd Kezele is running in Grace.

Ranking Stay Senator Tom Thrasher said after the meeting that he thought the meeting had attracted some rather talented individuals, and that he hoped for a good year in the Senate.

Harte comments on Nixon address

by Glenn Sorge

During a press conference in South Bend, Senator Vance Hartke spoke about his campaign platform centering on the issues of unemployment, crime, and President Nixon's address last night.

Sen. Hartke predicted that

Mr. Nixon's speech would be "a dramatic, pre-election statement" which would call for a standstill and cease-fire in Vietnam much like the one he proposed last August.

He later indicated that, if the President's Peace Plans were

sincere, he would fully support them. However, Sen. Hartke exposed his doubts stating "I don't want the President to play games with the lives of American men."

Turning his attention to the problems of unemployment and

crime Hartke said, "There's a direct correlation between unemployment and crime." The way to help solve the crime problem is to eliminate unem-

ployment. Although 5½% unemployment is acceptable to my opponent, it is not acceptable to Vance Hartke."

Speaking about the opposition in his state-wide battle for reelection, Mr. Hartke called Governor Whitcomb "the major tragedy of Indiana." He also stated that the Governor had picked Mr. Roudebush to oppose him. Hartke went on to repeat his accusation that Mr. Roudebush is a member of an affiliate group of the John Birch Society.

Hartke also came out in favor of an all volunteer army to be implemented as soon as possible. He ended the conference by claiming, "The Indiana farmer has two great plights, the corn blight and the Nixon blight."

McGovern here

Senator George McGovern (D-South Dakota), a 1968 presidential candidate was scheduled to speak at St. Mary's O'Laughlin auditorium on Friday, October 9, at 4:30 p.m. However, McGovern's commitments in Washington may interfere with his arrival in South Bend, and there is a possibility that the speech will have to be cancelled.

He will appear as scheduled at the Notre Dame Faculty Club for a reception from 8-10 p.m. on Friday night. Tickets, available at the door will be \$10 (singles) and \$15 (couples).

Senator McGovern will remain on campus Saturday, October 10, and, with Edmund A. Stephan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will participate in the flag raising ceremonies prior to the Notre Dame-Army football game.

SMC Alumnae Board will feature dialogue

by Kathy Schuille

The fall semi-annual meeting of the Alumnae Board of Directors at Saint Mary's College will take place October 11 and will feature a luncheon dialogue between members of the board and student leaders.

Mrs. Timothy Galvin, Jr., president of the twelve-women board, will conduct the meeting that begins at 9:00 in Le Mans Hall. Representing the student government at the Sunday luncheon will be Anne Marie Tracey, Student Body President; Jean Gorman, Student Body

Vice-President, president of McCandless Hall Jane Sheehy, and Diane Derfler, past president of Regina Hall. Also attending will be Carol Henninger, a member of the Academic Affairs Council. The students will discuss current trends at the college and answer questions from the board.

The Sunday luncheon is one of several activities which the board members will attend while on campus this weekend. Saturday the alumnae will be honored at a dinner following

the Army game.

Representing 9,000 SMC alumnae the Alumnae Board lists its major operations as service to the Alumnae Association and aid in managing internal affairs at the college. The Alumnae Association sponsors clubs in 55 cities and publishes a quarterly magazine of alumnae news. The SMC Alumnae Association is the oldest Catholic women's college alumnae and the seventh oldest women's alumnae organization in the nation.

Shakespeare marathon raises funds

by Dave Stauffer

Beginning this afternoon at one o'clock at the flagpole Shakespeare will be read as he has never been read before — for ninety-seven consecutive hours.

The marathon reading will be an attempt to break the previous world Shakespeare reading record of ninety-six hours, set in 1963 by students of Hope College in Holland, Michigan.

But much more importantly it will be an effort to raise desperately needed funds for

Sister M. Marita's Primary Day School, located in the St. Stephen's School Building on the West Side of South Bend. The purpose of the day school is to teach inner-city children the basic reading skills in an attempt to bring these children to the level achieved by children from the typical suburban area. The method used by Sr. Marita, the director, is the Conceptual Approach to the Teaching of Beginning Reading.

Briefly explained, the Conceptual approach places strong emphasis on "concept development

as a basis for language development, which in turn is the basis for developmental reading skills. Concept development also forms the core for the integration of all the language arts which is very essential for a meaningful reading program," as stated in a letter describing Sr. Marita's day school teaching program.

The program began operation in the 1968-69 school year and has survived for two years as a result of the tireless efforts of Sr. Marita and other concerned

people in pursuing sources of funds and in fund-raising efforts.

However, as explained by Dr. Paul Rathburn, Notre Dame English professor and a director of the Primary Day School, the procurement of sums from agencies is "a long-range project" which takes a great deal of time and persistence.

Therefore, because funds are urgently needed to keep the school running on a short range basis the Shakespeare reading has become a reality. Rathburn stressed the fact that, although the reading may look silly on the surface, and although many people will have fun at the reading, the fact is that "it is an attempt to raise money where money is desperately needed."

Many members of the Notre Dame faculty, as well as members of the administration and students will be featured at the Shakespeare reading. Two people will read at all times, working in shifts of one hour. Therefore approximately 200 people will be needed if the

marathon is to be a success. Anyone who wishes to read is asked to contact Jim Rocap, co-ordinator of the reading, at 1201.

There is a strong possibility that Senator George McGovern, who will be visiting South Bend to speak on behalf of Senator Vance Hartke, will read for a period.

Sister M. Marita, the director of the Primary Day School, holds a masters degree in chemistry and a Ph.D. in education both granted by Purdue University. She has taught on the primary, high school, and college levels for over twenty years. While serving as an Assistant Professor at Marquette University she began the research which led up to her present project. Over five years of intensive experimentation involving over 2,000 Milwaukee area students led to the development of the Conceptual Approach. Sister Marita is stationed at St. Francis Convent, Mount Alverna, in Mishawaka.

ND Drs. help "dying" community

N. D., Ind.— Fabens, Texas, a "dying" community on the Mexican-American border is getting some deathbed curatives this week in the form of recommendations from a University of Notre Dame sociology-anthropology team.

Broadening of the decision-making powers and income distribution are major suggestions in a 500-page report prepared under the supervision of Drs. William V. D'Antonio and Irwin Press, both Notre Dame professors of sociology and anthropology.

Work on the study began in April, 1969, when the parish priest Father Robert M. Getz, and a 1963 Notre Dame alumnus, Jess Daffron, noted that Fabens' biggest export was people. Most of these, they noted, were poorly-trained and poorly-educated.

D'Antonio and Press expressed interest in Fabens' problem and when the community's parish offered funds to initiate the project, it became a reality. An additional \$15,000 was secured from the Robert F. Kennedy Institute at Notre Dame and a bilingual research team of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students was assembled which worked under the direction of D'Antonio and Press.

The researchers' goal was to provide as much information as possible with which Fabens could work and plan for a better community.

Notre Dame's faculty-student team moved into what they described as a "basically unattractive" community. The architecture, with the exception of the upper middle-class areas was adobe or concrete block.

Eighty-five per cent of Fabens' 3,500 population is Mexican-A-

merican, and the figure is even higher for those 21 years and younger.

Methods were designed to obtain information on personal, economic, education, business, leadership, farming and other aspects of the community. The economic survey disclosed that 57 per cent of the people had annual incomes of \$3.00 and \$5.00. Forty per cent of all families and 60 per cent of the Mexican-American families are classified as "poor."

While parents generally expressed high hopes for their children's future, many were resigned to the dim realities of the job market. Sixteen per cent of the Anglo residents in Fabens have been graduated from college, a figure well below the national average but only three per cent of the Mexican-Americans received a college degree. In one five-year period, 1964-1969, one-fourth of the young left Fabens to establish a foothold elsewhere.

The researchers' recommendation: Unless Fabens organizes itself to provide the educational opportunities, seeks new directions in regional employment opportunities and participates in federal, state and local government programs with appeal to the young, the decade ahead may be one of mass exodus of the young. Within a decade the town could change from one predominantly under 20 to one over 45 years of age.

Fabens is legally a "non-town." Incorporation was tried some 40 years ago, but failed for reasons that are not clear at this time. Forty persons signed a petition for incorporation a few years ago, and it was reportedly "killed" by six community lead-

The Notre Dame team, pointing to the advantages of continuity of leadership and control, strongly urges action for incorporation at this time. Adoption of the measure would enhance the town's ability to hold and attract new industry and permit the formation of committees concerned with zoning, public education, health, farm liaison, etc.

Sadat nominated Egypt president

CAIRO (UPI) The national assembly meeting in extraordinary session last night nominated Anwar Sadat 51, to succeed the late Gamal Abdel Nasser as president of Egypt for the next six years.

Assembly Speaker Labib Shukair announced the nomination of Sadat, a longtime associate of Nasser and acting president since the latter's death on Sept. 28, was unanimous.

The nomination must now be approved by about 8 million eligible voters in a nationwide referendum scheduled for Oct. 15.

The assembly action came as an official government spokesman blamed the United States for the failure of the Big Four talks on the Middle East to achieve any progress. The spokesman was commenting on the announcement Tuesday that the United States was pulling out of the deputy level discussions being held in New York.

The spokesman said that Big Four were unable to "achieve any progress because of the stand taken by the United States, which has opposed most of the suggestions put forward by other members."

"This announcement is only a

new proof of the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East crisis," the Cairo spokesman said.

Israeli officials and newspapers applauded the U.S. action which they said indicated a "harder line" by the Nixon Administration toward Cairo and Moscow. They said Washington apparently is skeptical in view of Egyptian Soviet violations of the cease fires, of their sincerity in efforts to find a peaceful solution.

British officials were critical of the U.S. move which they indicated came as a surprise in London. They said Britain favored continuation of Big Four efforts toward a Middle East settlement.

Only a two thirds majority of the assembly was required for Sadat's nomination but Shukair said he won the votes of all 353

deputies who were present. Six deputies were absent and one constituency was vacant he said.

Sadat's nomination had been expected in view of his selection by the Arab Socialist Union, ASU, Egypt's only legal political party.

Sadat has been a close associate of Nasser's since before the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy in 1952. He and Nasser were among the inner circle of young army officers who spearheaded the revolt which toppled the late King Farouk from his throne.

Sadat and Nasser had been close friends as young second lieutenants stationed at desert outposts during the late 1930s. The friendship deepened over three decades until it became clear that Nasser saw in Sadat a logical successor.

Roudebush implies U.S. aid

The following is an editorial broadcast by WFBM, an Indianapolis radio station, regarding a television ad for Richard Roudebush.

A controversial political spot announcement run in behalf of the Senate candidacy of Representative Richard Roudebush implies that the United States is aiding the Viet Cong through the trade it carries on with communist countries. We don't believe this is true.

It also implies that there's something almost treasonous about having voted for the legislation that permits this trade. We don't believe that's true either.

The spot announcement accuses Senator Vance Hartke of having voted for this legislation. But one of the ironies of the issue is that Roudebush has also voted for legislation that would permit limited trade with certain communist countries. And, for several years, it has been a matter of national policy to encourage such trade.

Former President Johnson advocated trade in non-strategic goods as a means of building closer ties and more peaceful relations with the Soviet Union and other communist nations. And President Nixon, in his in-


augural address said: (quote) "We seek an open world—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people, a world in which no people great or small will live in angry isolation."

But the plain facts are there is very little American trade with communist countries. In recent years it has amounted to less than one per cent of all U.S. trade. And there is virtually no trade with any communist country outside Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

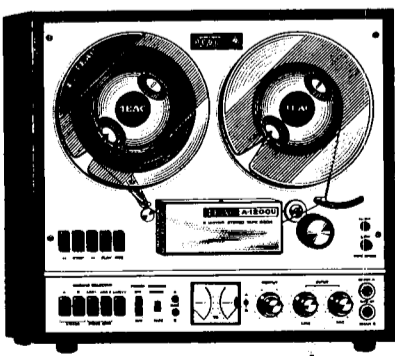
In addition, the Export-Import Bank Law of 1968 bars the granting of credit—an essential of international trade—to any country in armed conflict with the United States or any country aiding such belligerents. And the Export Control Law of 1969 limits the commodities that can be sold to communist countries, and it gives the President the power to remove items from that list or restrict trade with a country altogether if he considers it against the national interest.

Knowledgeable men do differ about the value or hazard of trading with communist countries. But on the basis of this nation's present trade policies, we see no reason for anyone to get very excited about the issue.

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Business Courtyard dedication is planned

by Stephen Kane

The newly built courtyard joining the Hayes Healy Center and the Hurley College of Business Administration is soon to be dedicated, possibly to both

Philip J. Lucier and his father.

When the plans for the Hayer-Healy Center had been drawn up, one of the projects listed had been the building of a patio between the two business buildings. The L&M Berry Founda-

tion of Columbus, Ohio was the same time interested in erecting some physical structure in honor a past executive with United Telephone of Indiana who had passed away. This man's son, Mr. Philip J. Lucier an alumnus of Notre Dame and president of Continental Telephone Corporation, acted on behalf of the Foundation, which had decided to finance the construction of the courtyard in honor of Mr. Philip Lucier's father.

Construction commenced at the closing of school and was completed in September. Because of the lack of sunlight and space, little plant life could sur-

vive there. So, the courtyard was carefully designed, planting the few trees and shrubs strategically, to comply with the available sunlight. Adding to these some permanent cemented benches were built along with a fountain. Upon completion a plaque was then to be made and dedicated to Mr. Lucier.

Then tragedy struck. Mr. Philip J. Lucier, father of eleven, was killed July 24 when he turned the ignition of his car and set off a pipe bomb planted beneath the seat. The result of this misfortune is that including both father and son in the dedication is now being considered.

The decision is soon to be made, with the dedication thereupon.

An Observer investigation has uncovered the interesting fact that present Student Union Director Bob Pohl has an outstanding debt of \$45.47 to Campus Press. Apparently the debt was incurred during the Student Body Presidential race of last year, and has never been paid back. Rumor has it that Pohl sneered and laughed when asked if he was going to honor his obligation.—ed.



Hayes-Healy courtyard

Nixon's Goal: End killing

(continued from page 1)

Union was informed in advance of details of Nixon's new negotiating package.

The President and his decision, reached after a month-long review of the U.S. negotiating

stance in Paris, was made possible by "the remarkable success of the Vietnamization policy" of training South Vietnam to assume a greater burden of the war effort.

Liam C. Westmoreland, the Army chief-of-staff.

None were smiling as they posed for photographers. Nixon looked grim.

About three hours before he went on the air, Nixon and his national security affairs adviser, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger briefed Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress. On hand were Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Gen. Wil-

Although Nixon's speech came less than four weeks before the Nov. 3 congressional elections he had stressed beforehand that it was no "propaganda gimmick" but a comprehensive new U.S. attempt to break the negotiating impasse on Vietnam.

campaign attracts attention

NEW YORK, The 1970 senatorial campaign in New York State is picking up sharply in public interest and appears likely to attract as much national attention as Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's bid for a fourth term in office.

Competing in the U.S. senatorial contest are Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat Sen. Charles E. Goodell, Republican-Liberal and James L. Buckley, the Conservative party nominee

With the November election one month away, Goodell is suddenly finding himself in a very sticky situation.

Many Republican regulars annoyed at Goodell because the Republican senator has consistently criticized the Nixon Administration on Vietnam and other issues are reported to be turning away from their party's candidate and toying with the idea of switching to Buckley.

As a result, Buckley has suddenly become a strong contender. The race is no longer considered just a contest between Goodell, a Rockefeller protege, and Ottinger, a brilliant campaigner who won the Democratic primary in June in a convincing manner.

Gov. Rockefeller, engaged in his own campaign against Arthur J. Goldberg, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, said rumors that he is at odds with Goodell were "greatly exaggerated." He insisted he is still supporting Goodell. It was rocky who appointed Goodell to the unexpired term of Robert Kennedy in 1968.

Ottinger's campaign is well financed and Buckley realizes that if he is to win in November he will need plenty of money for TV exposure, advertising and other campaign expenditures.

In winning the Democratic nomination against three opponents last June, Ottinger spent heavily on television and was severely criticized for doing so. The criticism has had no apparent effect on Ottinger for he continues to appear on TV panels at every opportunity. He is aware the Goodell being on the Rockefeller ticket will not lack funds for television or any other form of exposure.

Buckley, too, is aware of the value of TV and is trying to do something about it.

He is sending out thousands of letters asking for campaign contributions from supporters of President Nixon and Republican leaders such as Sen. Barry Goldwater and Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Two years ago Buckley, the backing of only 100,000 en-

rolled members of the Conservative party, polled the surprising total of 1,000,000 votes and he expects to do a great deal better this time out.

Buckley, who is the elder brother of William F. (Bill) Buckley, a well-known columnist and editor of the National Review, is campaigning on a simple platform.

If elected, Buckley says he will "try to be the best senator in the Senate and defend our country against every attack from within and without."

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Father Hesburgh's speech ...

Father Hesburgh has had a good week. First, there was his sober incisive essay on the Middle East (New York Times, Oct. 2 1970), then, his savvy analysis before the Notre Dame faculty Monday of the problems facing major Universities today.

Hesburgh scored on a number of points, but three statements were particularly germane to all of us. When Hesburgh called a "steady dryup of public and private, moral and financial support," a basic problem, he pinpointed a phenomenon that has been developing largely in obscurity since 1960 and the Berkley Free Speech Movement. Hesburgh has a pipeline into Middle America like few other College Presidents and fewer students have. His grasp on political reality is strong. Support for Universities is becoming more meagre, and it is due not a little to students insurgency. One doubts that a student body unwilling to give Thanksgiving vacation up to campaign for the ideals to which they are committed would sacrifice maid service or free use of the Rock for the sake of a little revolutionary excitement.

Hesburgh is right—dead right—when he pinpointed the solution to that problem "Good teaching—no, great teaching," he said, "may be the salvation of the University today." For the most offensive thing about Student Activists—the thing that turns away the proffered hand of contributing alumni—is their total lack of perspective, and of objectivity. The problem can be remedied by good teachers—dispassionate, informed, and concerned—but they must work in concert with students who are willing to learn as well as teach, willing to listen as well as proselytize.

The most interesting contention Hesburgh made Monday—and the most important for students—was the students should have "a reasonable voice in controlling their affairs." One would assume then, that students should establish their own parietal hours. One would assume that the Burtshaell judicial code passed by the Student Life Council should have been approved intact. One would assume that all the foolish *in loco parentis* rules St. Mary's suffers through (eg. freshmen hours) should be immediately dismissed.

And with those contentions we wholeheartedly agree.

... Sister Marita's project

With the proliferation of "charitable" organization in recent years it has become increasingly difficult to determine which ones are performing the most worthwhile function with the monies donated them.

Traditional charities such as the Vincent DePaul Society and Salvation Army have long established traditions of helping the poor and unfortunate—but the nagging doubt exists as to whether or not their efforts have done much to alleviate the misery of the hard core urban poor. Other charities such as the United Fund seem to be caught up in fantastic mazes of red tape which diminish their effectiveness.

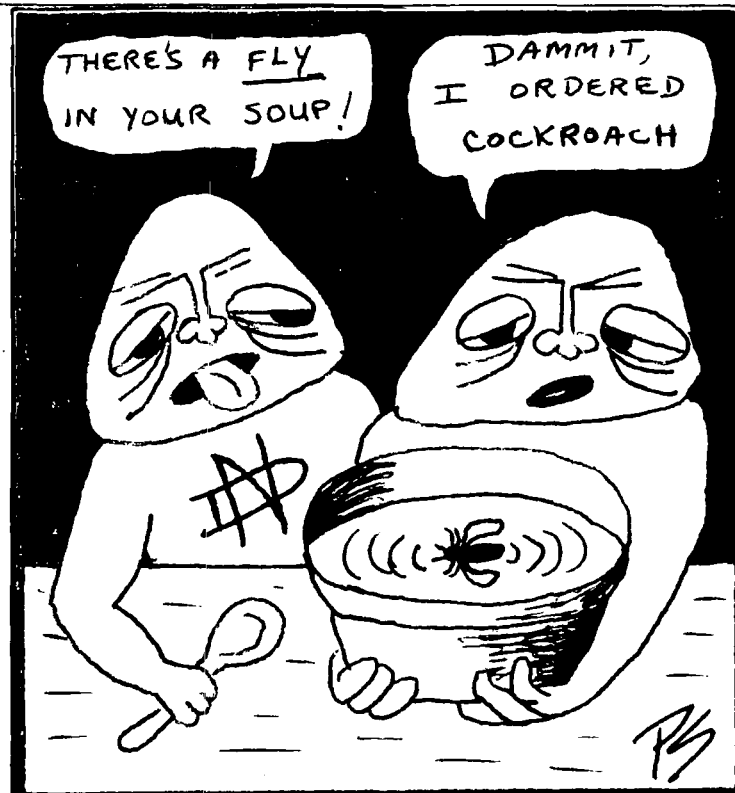
There is one social action being carried on in South Bend which deserves the full unflinching support of just about everybody—Sister M. Marita's Primary Day School. This gracious nun has perfected a revolutionary approach to the teaching of basic reading skills for children. The program is performing wonders with the ghetto children who otherwise would have been condemned to sitting through meaningless years in South Bend public schools because of failure to instill them with the essential skills of reading and comprehension.

This noble project has led a marginal existence for two years housed in an abandoned school building—belonging to St. Joseph Parish. An endless round of fund raising efforts has produced enough cash to keep the school operating to date—but now the venture is face with a critical cash shortage. The Shakespear reading marathon was concocted in order to deal with this emergency. This school must not be allowed to die, merely because students and faculty at this allegedly Christian University didn't bother to contribute a few cents apiece towards it. Many cry over the stinginess of the federal government in funding projects which will break the poverty cycle. This is one project which is doing just that—we must not let it perish.

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Chris Wolfe

Musings On Chile

The imminent election of a Marxist-Leninist as president of Chile is a source of consternation, questioning, and serious thinking. It was partly due to certain historical economic and political considerations which are particular to this time and that place and therefore say nothing more about more general matters. But it was also caused by something deeper which has almost an allegorical meaning for us.

Allende won, not because of a sudden, great surge of communist strength, but because of the divisions among non-communists and their inability to offer a real alternative which was more than communism itself somewhat watered down. On a deeper level Chile is a sign of sorts of the inability of non-communists West to cope theoretically with Communism because of its inability to offer a theoretical alternative to communism which is more than communism watered down.

Every man has a faith, whether it be theism or materialism or nihilism, or anything else—man is as much a believing as a rational animal. And the West today is unable to offer an alternative faith to communism, because it has rejected the faith from which it was born. Communism itself is a Western product—a perversion which is a sign of that rejection, the rejection that displaces God and sets up man in his place. The effect of the displacement of Christianity has been mitigated by its deep roots in our society. But now even the deepest roots are being attacked, for instance marriage, which is at present undermined by high divorce rates increasing abortion and such things. Communism is thus able to move into a vacuum in western societies unless the West itself fills that vacuum.

One attempt to fill it has been social democracy. This movement has had various forms, but in each of them emphasis has been on democratic political structure and a welfare state social policy. The preceding Chilean President Frei, was typical of this type of alternative to communism, and also typical I think in not being able to offer a lasting alternative. There are several reasons for this.

First "democracy" is essentially a means and a form, rather than an end in itself. It is a framework within which different ideas compete for the support of the people in order to gain political power. Ultimately democracy is unable to serve as an alternative faith to communism because democracy can itself be the means by which communism gains power. (We have experienced this dilemma before, in Vietnam, where it was difficult to fight for "Democracy" when it was clear to many that even in free elections Ho Chi Minh would probably be the winner.)

Second, the "social" part of social democracy is also inadequate. Development programs and progressive egalitarian measures can help a people in many ways as they are said to have done under Frei. But real progress is achieved gradually rather than overnight so that slow successful measures stimulate the appetite of those whom they are addressed, without satisfying them—with the result that the shattered faith and disappointment leads them into the hands of those who make bigger better more radical promises of utopia. And when the communist utopia fails in its turn, it is generally too late since the people are no longer in a position to choose another course, having lost any right at all to choose.

Thus social democracy, including many forms of "Christian democracy" which attempt to root this movement in Christianity is unable to compete with communism in most societies today where the basis of Christianity has been undermined by materialism to the point where the supposed Christian alternative to communism is just another, somewhat watered down, form of materialism.

Unless the power of Christianity is revived in Western society rather than being ignored or warped there does not seem to be any prospect of offering an alternative faith to the communism and it would seem then that Chile may not be the last country to see the free democratic election of communism power.

O'Shaughnessy Hosts Surrealism

Currently on display along O'Shaughnessy's art corridor is a series of drawings by Thomas Walsh. One of these surrealist mixed-media drawings evokes a striking illusionary dreamworld. This particular drawing, *The Regents*, seems to comprise

three realities. Five male figures are partially sketched so that the light pencil strikes from a faint outline emerging into the paper's vacuum whiteness. Charcoal shading then adds a phantom "hardness" to the otherwise unbounded horizons.

The four background figures seem to be either portraits in a Kafkaesque lighted office or the mental images of the foreground figure. Each of the top four flatly rendered men has a different inorganic vagueness. The half-sketched man on the far left resembles the moon in phase: hidden within the paper's empty space and the charcoal shadows. Walsh selectively draws only dark eyeglasses on the next figure's face which otherwise is dematerialized. The next proportionally larger figure is faintly sketched (suggesting a steamy mirror image) while the far right figure is profiled into oblivion.

Contrasted to these phantoms, the man in the foreground is rendered in a sculptured toundness by charcoal shading on the face and stronger pencil lines forming the figure. The faint, yet precise, lines impart a feeling of anxiety. The man's face is expressed as deeply in thought whereas the top four seem incapable of such activity. Also the forefigure is large enough to balance the four other figures.

The strong quality of Walsh's drawing is the nebulous surroundings suggested by the thin pencil lines forming the figures. The abstract shading isolates the portrait-heads and contrasts the thin lines. Walsh thus conveys a feeling of

isolation and a kind of mystery of intercommunication. One will also note that space here is not perspective, but, rather, it is an emptiness. Walsh's painting, *The Regents*, evokes a striking surrealism indicative of the entire collection of his drawings on display.

As Fat Fred, the Mishawaka mechanic, says: 'The biggest room in the world is the room for improvement.'

Fr. Robert Griffin

Love story,
Greenwich style



On summer evenings when I am in New York City, I enjoy perching myself in an observer's post on a park bench in the Village's Washington Square Park to enjoy the events of that three-ring human circus. Usually at such times, I slip off my Roman collar and appear in shirt sleeves like the rest of the inner city nobs. That way I avoid questions put to me by the purer-in-heart than I: "Father, what are you doing here in this haunt of wickedness?" In answer, I am always tempted to chuckle naughtily, as though this night's pleasure preferably taken in an opium den, was being financed by mortgages on the parish tabernacle. As a matter of fact, even without the collar I am known by the Bleeker Street regulars as one of the Jesus-people. I have visited too many Third Avenue coffee houses in my Vatican regimentals for it to be otherwise-unforgettably fat, irreproachably chic with my gold-headed walking stick veritably a God's little acre in my turned about clerical collar. In the Village, it is only among the tourists that I am unaccredited as a minion of Rome.

It was as a stout man in Mufti that I met Michele, this summer. She approached me for a cigarette, as Village people are apt to do. At first I was concerned that she might be one of the soiled doves in flight from Eighth Avenue; in turn she hoped, I think, that I was Malcolm Boyd. She was disappointed: I was not, for Michele would have been as out of place with the faded blossoms on Eighth Avenue as I would have been among the Carmelite nuns in the convent at Lisieux. With an older sister now married in Connecticut, she had come to the Village to live as a flower child three summers before. She was now nineteen, and in love with a boy named Brian, they shared a room together on MacDougal Street. Michele was seven months' pregnant with Brian's child.

At this point, Brian appeared in the park with a hamburger he offered to share with Michele and me, but I declined to be a guest at their little family supper. Brian's story was as simple as Michele's: as an orphan, he had run away to the Village at the age of twelve and had grown up with the encouragement of a super-hippie named Galahad, presently in jail for the possession of narcotics. Now, at the age of nineteen, Brian was tempted to re-enter the world outside the Village, but experience had taught him, he felt, that the outside world neither wanted nor needed his kind of membership.

Michele asked if I would bless her unborn child. When I said I would, she placed my hand on the slope of her body swelling with new life, and I prayed that God would love the little mother and her infant with all the gentleness of His triune heart, and that He would protect them more carefully than the sparrows He sometimes lets slip from out of the sky.

I am never good at homilizing on park benches, so I can't brag that eventually I succeeded in handing over to these two park-Arabs their passports to Mr. Agnew's America. What made this evening unforgettable was that before I left them, this pair of dropouts asked me to marry them. Not in church, or with the nuptial formalities of City Hall, did they wish to be married. Of all love, these two knew with certitude only their love for each other. They wanted to celebrate their at-oneness as man and woman in a ceremony that would respect them as the alienated souls they felt themselves to be. They wanted imposed on them none of the formalities of a faith they didn't practice or of an establishment they couldn't be involved with.

I explained to them that as a priest, I couldn't perform sacraments except under the circumstances that the Church prescribes, and that in marrying people, I must observe the directives of civil law. As a Christian, however, I said I could witness any commitment in love they might wish to make to one another, and I could ask God to bless their being together, hopefully for the rest of their lives.

So, on a bench in Washington Square Park, with half of Skid Row as attendants, I performed my first hippie wedding. Only, of course, it was not really a wedding at all. I know that and Mayor Lindsay knows that, and the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York would agree. But for Brian and Michele despite all my pretestations on the contrary, I think it seemed a lot like a wedding, though their opinion doesn't count. After all they're just a couple of kids who dropped out.

A little later that night, I met, three of our present Notre Dame seniors who were cruising the park in search of girlfriends, and they invited me for a drink at a place called the Now Bar, across the street from the Andy Warhol Theatre on Bleeker Street. As I sat there among the young couples, sipping my non-cola drink, I noted that at the bar of that dark place, two young men were caressing each other. I said to myself, "Father what are you doing here in this haunt of wickedness?"

It was not as a priest, but as one of the Jesus-people uncollared, that I answered myself.

Dave Lammers

Joplin and Hendrix Art and Death

Janis Joplin ("I don't give a damn about anything, I just have a good time.") is dead. Jimi Hendrix ("I just couldn't make it without my music.") is dead from suffocation, having smothered in his own vomit after taking sleeping tablets.

More than any other American artists, Joplin and Hendrix were in a class by themselves. Their unique artistry personified the spirit of the American counter-culture, and as symbols of our generation, their deaths are of interest to those of us that live on within the culture that Joplin and Hendrix have left.

Artists, as any man on the street will tell you, are usually insane or close to it. Van Gogh cut off his ear and then blew the rest of his head off with a shotgun; Virginia Wolfe walked into a river. Lenny Bruce shot an overdose of heroin, Hart Crane jumped off of a ship in the Gulf of Mexico, and Hemingway blew his brains out with a shotgun. The musician or artist that is not an alcoholic or drug addict is a rare case, though Dylan and McCartney seem to be tremendously happy.

Artists that possess that intuitive sense of creativity seem to be in touch with the spirit of their time and culture to a more intense degree than the "average" man. The "sense" or "touch" with the culture that the artist has is manifested symbolically in his art. Rollo May, in "Love and Will", has developed the theme that the artist and the neurotic have in common a special sensitivity to the prevailing neurosis of their culture. The artist embodies the cultural neurosis and expresses it through his art. Those people that lack a creative outlet or creative ability manifest their neurosis in other sometimes more destructive ways.

Consider the modern Western artists, such as Samuel Beckett, who recently said, "Even the words themselves detract from the meaningfulness of it all." Or look at the watercolors of Paul Klee, or the later works of Picasso, with the disappointed arms and disfigured forms. Or to come home to the soul of Notre Dame, does anyone remember the contorted faces and bodies of the football players of the ex-Huddle mural?

But it is rock music that is the special art form of our generation. Probably all of us have experienced a certain psychic union with the rock artists of our day, a feeling of physical and mental abandonment that transforms reality for a while. For better or worse, the prevailing symbol of our generation, to my mind is the young, long haired, wildly dressed rock fan, sitting on the ground with a half a million other fans stoned out of his mind listening to Jimi Hendrix playing the National Anthem on his electric guitar. That is what I think of when I think about where our generation is going, what we are up against, and where our unique potential lies.

Two of us are dead, burned out by alcohol and drugs and the frenetic pace of the concert rock artist. Their passionate voices and erotic life styles no longer cry out to us, and death has quieted their desperate artistry.

The features page has switched editors once again. And every new editor thinks that under his editorship truth and happiness will find expression, beauty and art will find its home. This is the present hopeful illusion.

THE OBSERVER features page considers all the developments and personalities in the University that are not strictly news material. This includes, traditionally, concert, album, and play reviews, plus humorous and absurd articles that spoof the Notre Dame scene.

But the features page can be much more. This page can contain articles by the Notre Dame and St. Mary's faculty, whose thoughts have in the past been largely absent within this newspaper. The faculty might be especially interested in doing book reviews or in-depth articles about contemporary events.

Photo essays, cartoons, interviews with campus personalities, articles about happenings within the South Bend area, insights into the political, economic and cultural structures (no matter how imaginative or radical) are all areas that can find expression in this page.

The worth of the features page is limited only by the imagination and creativity of the persons that contribute to it. If you have talents to offer, thoughts to express, or suggestions for articles, please feel free to call Dave Lammers at 283-8661 or 288-2182. Thank you.

Paradis exhibit at SMC Gallery

"Ceramics and Paintings by H. James Paradis" will go on exhibit Monday, October 5 in the Moreau Gallery of St. Mary's College. The exhibit has been planned to show Paradis' ability to work in different media and to offer comparison studies of his form and color techniques, and control on both the two- and three-dimensional levels.

His pottery presents free form sculpture and fanciful constructions of both wheel-thrown and slab construction. In contrast is a marble profile executed with a classically oriented sense of construction. Paradis' work in glazing and decorative techniques is also apparent in his pottery.

A series of nonobjective acrylic-run paintings reveals his experimentation in means of controlling the run of paint on canvas.

Nationally exhibited, Paradis has held a number of one-man shows including an exhibit of his work in clay forms at the South Bend Art Center. Repeatedly he has taken first prize at the Michiana Regional Show and has won major prizes in other regional competitions. His pieces have been accepted for the Syracuse National Show and have been included in the Show's traveling exhibit to major museums throughout the country.

A member of the St. Mary's faculty since 1967, Paradis previously taught ceramics and sculpture in the adult education programs of Indiana University and the South Bend Art Center. He is presently teaching in the new St. Mary's year abroad program in Rome and is engaged in research in selected periods of Italian art.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter in reference to the October 6 editorial concerning the student referendum.

According to the Observer editorial board, and a great many other people it seems, we the Student Body of the University of Notre Dame are shirking our political duty as citizens of the United States by having rejected the proposal put before us. I think that it is about time that student political activists face a few facts.

First of all, the "change the world" idealism of those young people hurling themselves into the governmental hodgepodge of elections must realize that it just won't work. The United States has gotten out of hand: as a nation it is just too large and too complex for a democratic

government to be effective — or even to exist any more. To think that any elected official represents a majority and that a body of such officials represents a still larger majority, is ridiculous. In a nation of such size as ours, we have but a great number of minorities whose lifestyles and opinions happen to coincide every once in a while. When some governmental decision comes out of Washington, pronunziamento: "Common Good", actually it is Common Good for some, repression for others.

As long as a self-perpetuatingly evil system is allowed to exist, there really is no cause to hope for improvement. The officials may change, but the system molds them to itself necessarily, regardless of their good intentions, if they actually

do exist.

Voting "yes" for the "Princeton Plan" is absurd. Big Deal. So you work to help a candidate into office. You know that he is in a minority. You know that large bureaucratic governments do not move fast. You know that feeding the Common Good is just like running in place — tiring and useless.

Voting "No" for the "Princeton Plan" is absurd. To become incensed at the breakdown of normal university

activities is to be thinking that, if the structure of learning breaks down for a moment, then everyone must vegetate until classes reopen. You know that you've only had a class or two worth remembering. You know that if you hadn't become a \$15,000 investment you probably would have been elsewhere by now anyway. Of course there are those who make the university a true learning experience. Of course there are. Of course there are.

So "Yes" and "No" are

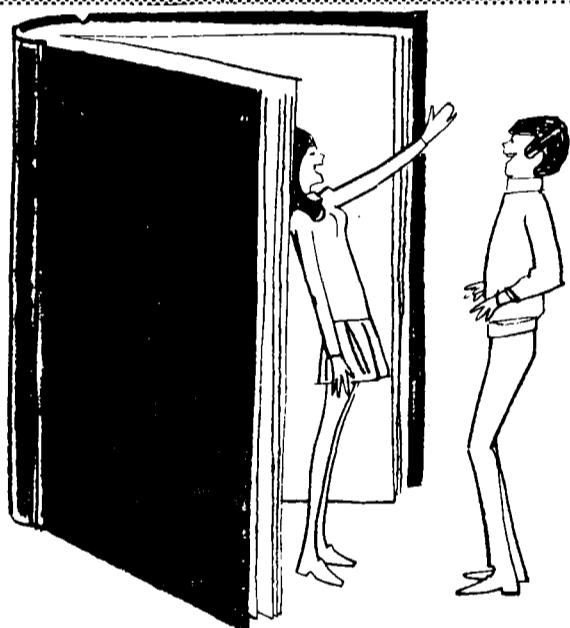
absurd. What to do? Obviously, not voting was a good start. Why bother? Fr. Hesburgh says that the modern student needs a better sense of history. Any sense of history will show you that we've only progressed in technology, confusion, and hypocrisy. Were killing our species, man, so sit back and enjoy it. You know there's no escape.

Smile, God loves you,
Nick Talarico
126 S. Taylor

Contemporary Arts Festival

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NOTRE DAME BOOKSTORE

Dear Editor:

At times the Observer Features Page has a tendency to display a great lack of taste in its effort to entertain us all at lunch time. But Monday's first in a series of "Poo-bah" interviews was particularly depressing.

Almost anyone will admit that Notre Dame is an awfully competitive place, especially for "student government types". When all those former student council presidents gather in one place, their first instinct demands they run for

get away from this competitiveness. We have tried to emphasize S.G.'s service aspect while working against the clubish, politico atmosphere of the past. We in S.G. are of no higher calibre than the average Notre Dame student. We are involved because we are interested, just as some people are interested in football, tutoring, or the campus media. We hope the other students see student government in terms of service rather than as a power game played by campus

and Poo-Bahism is involved. Someone will be elected SBP next spring for sure. And if tradition is maintained, the campaign will involve plenty of angry people who like to win. The Observer only adds to the problem of unhealthy competition when it starts the political season in September. Likewise, a series of articles on "famous People" smacks of an elitism that we hope doesn't exist here.

We want to make clear we have no complaint with John



something. Possibly student government is alive and kicking today only because of Notre Dame's higher-than-normal quota of chronic vote getters.

Anyway, this year's student government has been trying to

personalities.

And this is why Monday's features page discouraged us. The darker side of this campus' nature doesn't need any encouragement from the Observer when power struggles

Barkett. He certainly acted in good faith when contacted by writer Ellis. It is unfortunate that his name had to be used so freely by the Features Editor in his introduction, as were the names of other students.

Primarily though, we hope that the Observer features editor remembers that David Krashna is still SBP, and will be until next March. It seems unfair to discuss his potential successors as he is still developing the programs of his administration. We hope the Observer might write a feature story someday on Dave Krashna — his background, his personal philosophy, and his aspirations. Possibly an Observer writer could spend some time with Dave and do a "Day in the Life" type of story. This could fill up the features page with something a bit more positive than speculation and "Poo-Bahs."

Thank You

The Student Government Cabinet

STUDENT UNION SOCIAL COMMISSION

Presents

Johnny Rivers

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Saturday, Oct. 10 8:00 PM

Tickets \$5, \$4, \$2

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DINING HALLS

Denny Allan accepts the challenge

by Terry Shields

Observer Sports Editor

Every year there seem to be a few new names popping up on the Notre Dame campus that brand a sophomore as a "can't miss" prospect at halfback. He has blinding speed, good moves and tremendous size. But for the last two seasons these potential superstars have not been able to oust one solid running back. This back is Denny Allan.

Allan has been a starter since his first varsity game as a sophomore and aside from a few weeks during that first season when he was injured, he has not been out from the starting backfield.

The 5'11" senior feels that these new names that come up every spring have been a sort of blessing in disguise. "When you hear about a new player who is supposed to be tops, it presents a personal challenge to be tops,

it presents a personal challenge to hold your position. I've been lucky enough to stay away from injuries for the most part, which has helped a great deal. I just go out and listen to the coaches and try to do the things they want."

This is not to say that Allan is lacking talent. He is a strong runner and very adurable co-holder of the ND record for most carries in a game with 29 vs. Michigan State last season. He has a knack for finding the hole and reading blocks by his linemen. He rates as one of the better blocking backs on the Notre Dame squad.

Denny feels that there is much to learn about playing halfback, especially at ND, where the backs must be versatile. "This was a big change from high school where all I had to do was run when they called my number. Coach (Tom) Pagna (offensive backfield) has been a

great help to me. He taught me how to block, how to read holes correctly and how to run a good pass pattern and, most important, how to get those extra yards near the goal. I admire him a great deal as a coach and also as a man. He's been great to me off the field in many ways too."

After two seasons one might expect that practice day in and day out may get to be increasingly difficult to endure. Denny agrees. "Anything you do day in and day out gets to be a grind but this is where our coaching staff is great. They know that almost two hours on the field every day can get monotonous so they lighten up the workouts if they sense that the entire squad is sort of 'down.'"

In no way would the 190-pounder from Ashtabula, Ohio, agree that there are some opponents that you can't take seriously. "I can honestly say that I am afraid of every team we meet. After the first few series of plays I am okay, but I never take a game lightly. It seems that I have my poorer

games against weaker opponents though. I don't really know why, but it seems to happen that way."

Like many athletes, Denny Allan sets goals for himself. "I think 800 yards rushing would be a reasonable goal for this season. Before the beginning of the season I was thinking in terms of a thousand yards but our offense is too balanced to rely on any one ball carrier for the much yardage."

Since coming to Notre Dame Denny has continually kept in close touch with his family, particularly his father, Charles Allan. My dad usually calls once a week to see how things are going. He rarely misses a game I think it means a lot to him to see me play and because of this I try that much harder. I really want him to be proud of me. As for Mom well, she worries a lot, but I think she still wants me to play. She often tries to hide this but she would really be disappointed if I weren't out on that field on Saturday."

Not only do his parents in-

fluence his career but his older brothers all persuaded him to play football. "When I was younger I used to go see them play for John Carroll University (Cleveland) under coach Johnny Ray (former ND defensive coach). I thought they were good ball players then, and now I try to emulate them."

After graduation Denny has decided on one of two things. "If I get drafted I will definitely give pro football a shot. I don't really have a preference for any one team but hopefully not one with a surplus of running backs, though. If I don't play professionally, then I will teach history and coach football on a secondary level I think that my experience here under Coach Parseghian qualifies me to coach at most any school."

These careers may prove a challenge for Denny Allan but he will probably just face them as he has faced all the challenges at Notre Dame. When you call him D. Allan that big "D" may stand for dependable and durable as well as Denny.



Denny Allan will be a doubtful starter for the Army game. The senior halfback has been slowed up with strained tendons in his ankle.

Pro hockey in Convo

The Fort Wayne Komets of the International Hockey League will play the Muskegon Mohawks on Sunday, October 11 at 7:30 P.M. at the Athletic and Convocation Center Ice Rink.

Fort Wayne is the most successful minor league hockey operation in the country. The 1970-71 season marks the return of Ken Ullyot to the coaching reigns. He has a record of 468 wins and 395 losses and 64 ties since taking over at Fort Wayne in 1958. He retired to become General Manager in 1968, but returned this year after perennial bad-man player coach Moe Bartoli resigned to go into business. Fort Wayne has only finished lower than 2nd, 3 times in the reign of Ken Ullyot and on one of these occasions they went on to become playoff champions.

Fourteen of last years squad will be back, headed by Trever Fahey and Ron Ullyot (Coaches son who is a Michigan Grad). Another interesting sidelight is that Rich Brown is a former player of Notre Dame Coach Lefty Smith while in Minnesota.

Muskegon is owned and managed by Jerry DeLise and were the Champions of the league in

1969-70. Jerry has Coach Elmer (Moose) Lallo directing the Club. Moose holds the distinction of being not only an All-Star defenseman, but the All-Star Coach twice in the past 10 years. He is most known for his many thundering body checks and general all around defensive brilliance.

The International League is one of the top minor leagues for the NHL. The best known graduates are Carl Brewer of Detroit and Frank St. Marseille of St. Louis who went directly from the IHL to the big leagues.

Tickets are now on sale at \$3.00 for reserved and \$2.00 general admission at the ACC and its ticket outlets of Elkhart Truth, Robertsons and Gilberts of South Bend.

Interhall Soccer

The Interhall Office has announced that it will sponser a soccer tournament. Anyone is eligible except members of the soccer club. All rosters must be submitted to the Interhall office by October 15. Further information can be gained by calling Mr. Kelly (Tel. 6100).

Season Statistics

Scoring by Quarters

	1	2	3	4	Total
Notre Dame	31	43	14	24	112
Opponents	0	14	0	0	14

TEAM STATISTICS

	ND	OPP
Total Offense	1604	568
Total Plays	285	189
Yards per Play	5.6	3.0
Yards per Game	537.7	189.3
Net Yards Rushing	1025	374
Attempts	230	106
Yards per Rush	4.5	3.5
Yards per Game	341.7	124.7
Net Yards Passing	579	196
Attempts	61	83
Completions	37	21
Completion Pct.	.607	.253
Had Intercepted	2	5
Touchdown Passes	4	0
Yards per Attempt	9.5	2.4
Yards per Completion	15.6	9.3
Yards per Game	193	65

Punt Return Yards	16	132
No. of Returns	8	6
Avg. per Return	2.0	22.0

Punts	9	19
Yards Punting	322	678
Avg. per Punt	36.0	35.7
Had Blocked	0	1

Penalties	19	8
Yards Penalized	178	78

Fumbles (Lost)	7(5)	11(5)
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Total First Downs	83	40
Rushing	53	22
Passing	27	12
Penalty	3	6

INDIVIDUAL TOTAL OFFENSE LEADERS

	G	Plays	YDS	AVG
Theismann	3	105	721	6.9
Allan	3	40	162	4.0
Barz	3	37	180	5.0
Gulyas	3	44	208	4.7

Results:	Won 3, Lost 0, Tied 0
N.D.	35, Northwestern 14 (50,409) C
N.D.	48, Purdue 0 (59,075) C
N.D.	29, Michigan State 0 (76,103) C

TEAM SCORING

	ND	OPP
Total Points	112	14
Avg. per Game	37.3	4.6
No. of TDs	15	2
by Rushing	11	1
by Passing	4	0
by Returns	0	1
Field Goals (Att-Made)	2-2	0-0
Safeties	0	0
PAT-Kick	14-14	2-2
PAT-Run	1-1	0-0
PAT-Pass	0-0	0-0

INDIVIDUAL SCORING

	G	TD	Kick	Play	FG	TP
Hempel	3	4	14-14		2-2	20
Allan	3	4				24
Theismann	3	1		Run		8
Barz	3	2				12
Parker	2	2				12
Dewan	1	1				6
Gatewood	3	3				18
Minnix	3	1				6
Gulyas	3	1				6

INDIVIDUAL PUNTING

	NO.	YDS	AVG	LONG
Yoder	8	281	35.1	43
Roelf	1	41	41.0	41

RUSHING

	G	TC	YDS	AVG	TD	Long
Allan	3	40	162	4.0	4	12
Gulyas	3	44	208	4.7	1	21
Theismann	3	35	170	4.9	1	37
Barz	3	36	164	4.5	1	14
Minnix	3	25	129	5.2	1	33
Cieszk'ski	3	9	39	4.3	0	11
Parker	2	11	115	10.4	2	63
Dewan	1	2	5	2.5	1	4
Steenb'ge	3	4	8	2.0	0	3
Night'gale	2	3	6	2.0	0	3
Johnson	1	3	16	5.3	0	6
Gallagher	1	1	3	3.0	0	3

PASSING

	G	No	Comp	Int	Yds	TD	Pct
Th'sm'n'n	3	60	36	2	551	4	.600
St'n'b'rge	3	1	1	0	28	0	1.000

RECEIVING

	PC	YDS	AVG	TD	Long
Gatewood	28	420	15.0	3	39
Creaney	2	66	33.0	0	55
Barz	3	47	15.7	1	17
Tereschuk	1	28	28.0	0	28
Trapp	1	3	3.0	0	3
Parker	1	3	3.0	0	3
Allan	1	12	12.0	0	12

RETURNS (No. - Yds. - TDs)

	Int.	Punts	Kickoffs
Ellis	3-20-0		
Stepaniak	1-15-0		
Webb	1-11-0		
Crotty		5-4-0	
Nightingale		2-9-0	4-77-0
Parker		1-3-0	

26,000 megaphones: you got to be kidding

by Tom McGowan

No, we're not, and in case you have been wondering lately just what 26,000 megaphones look like (I'm sure that you have been lying awake every night for the past month pondering such a relevant question), just ask any one of Notre Dame's thirteen varsity cheerleaders. Believe it or not they now have some 45 odd boxes of "Total Sound" stacked away in rooms, in closets, under beds, and in car trunks. One would wonder what the cheerleaders want with all those megaphones. Well, we have a few problems (no comments from the lunch crowd) among which the most outstanding is money. For the first time the cheerleaders have plans to attend all ten regular season games especially the national champion-

ship game in Los Angeles at Thanksgiving, as a group, and since the University budget does not allow for such travels some way of raising money had to be found; ergo 26,000 megaphones. You ask, why should a member of the best (loudest) twelfth man in college football need a megaphone. Well, you could give it to your HTH for a souvenir, send it home to mom for her birthday (just what she always wanted), block up the end and fill it with your favorite beverage, save it for the annual spring panty raid, wear it for a hat or fold it up into the world's first official Notre Dame paper airplane and float it gently down at the cheerleaders when the Army game gets dull. Who knows you might even want to use it to cheer at the rally and the game. So, take a quarter to dinner Friday night, get your very own

official gold and blue Notre Dame megaphone, and help send 13 really nice people to California. ———Would you believe happiness is a warm megaphone———

The pep rally for the Army game will be moved from Stepan Center to the North Quad in front of the Biology building according to Blue Circle pep rally chairman Doug Coppola. This is the first time that the traditional rally will be held outdoors.

The reason for the change is that Stepan Center has already been reserved by the academic commission for Friday and Coppola felt that another Convo rally would be a failure.

Featured speakers for the rally are quarterback Joe Theismann, linebacker Jim Wright, offensive back coach Tom Pagna and one of the fabled Four Horsemen, Don Miller.

The band will begin its march at 6:45.

Sen. Hartke "drops in" at SMC

by Joseph Abell

In an unannounced appearance, Senator Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), spoke to about fifty St. Mary's students Wednesday afternoon.

The informal session held in Stapleton Lounge was mainly an open discussion, lasting slightly over half an hour. Hartke

accompanied by two members of his staff answered questions of the students and expressed his views on many issues.

Hartke said that the reason for his appearance on the campus was that he felt students had something to add to political campaigns. He compared this to Republican party ideas that students would be of little help

during a campaign. His stop at St. Mary's is part of a tour of colleges to enlist the aid of students in his campaign.

Commenting on his opponent, Richard Roudebush's campaign tactics, he said that the accusations made by Roudebush had hurt him, and had confused him as whether or not to answer what he called Roudebush's "lies." He then said that he decided he would ignore Roudebush's accusations and would continue his own campaign as fairly as possible.

When asked his views on pollution, the Hoosier Senator mentioned that he was now in the final process of preparing legislation dealing with pollution laws. According to his bill he said, the government would measure waste produced by industry, and that a "rewards and punishments" type of system would be set up to help enforce the laws.

On Vice President Spiro Agnew, Hartke said that Agnew's speeches had not hurt him, but that they had hurt only the Republican party.

Hartke was also asked whether or not he supported birth control. He replied that he was in favor of private birth control, but that he was against government control.

He said that he believed that the decision should be left to the individual couple.

Because of another engagement, the senator was forced to cut short his meeting.

DeGaulle's book published

PARIS (UPI) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in a new volume of his memoirs published yesterday Franco-American relations

began to sour almost from the day John F. Kennedy became U.S. President and that he warned the young President against involvement in Vietnam.

De Gaulle said Kennedy revealed to him in mid-1961 that the United States was preparing the Vietnam intervention, and that he warned the young President he would be leading America into a bottomless quagmire.

De Gaulle's book, entitled "The Renewal" is the fourth in a sequel of six volumes of memoirs the former French president has written or plans to write about his experiences between June, 1940 the beginning of the free French movement and April, 1969, when he was forced to resign the French presidency.

De Gaulle wrote in his memoirs that following Kennedy's visit to France in late May, 1961, "It turned out that the attitude of the United States with regard to France had really decidedly changed."

According to De Gaulle, Kennedy had been unwilling to treat France as anything less than a junior partner and was also unwilling to take French advice into consideration.

Hawaii congresswoman in Indiana

South Bend, Tuesday, October 6. Democratic Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii, will tour Indiana's Third Congressional District this weekend as a guest of Congressman John Brademas (D-Ind.).

Mrs. Mink will visit four Third District cities on Saturday, according to the following schedule released by Brademas:

9:00 a.m. Coffee at Plymouth.

10:30 a.m. Opening of Mishawaka Democratic Headquarters at 121 North Main Street, Mishawaka.

11:45 a.m. Press Conference at Brademas Campaign Headquarters, 111 South Michigan, South Bend.

1:30 p.m. Attend Notre Dame-Army football game

6:30 p.m. Columbus Day dinner at DeAmicis Club, 302 West 11th Street, Mishawaka

9:00 p.m. Elkhart Democratic Women's Club dance Athenian

Room, Hotel Elkhart.

Brademas, who serves with Mrs. Mink on the House Education and Labor Committee and the Select Education Subcommittee, said: "I have worked on legislation with Mrs. Mink for the past six years and regard her as one of the most capable Members of Congress. She has a distinguished record as a legislator in the field of education and she has also provided strong leadership in consumer affairs and pollution control."

She is a co-sponsor with Brademas of a major bill to provide Head Start-type programs for all American schoolchildren.

Mrs. Mink is one of ten women members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Besides her Education and Labor Committee assignments, she serves on three subcommittees of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TONITE Frosh, Soph's, & Jrs. Signups for 1970 Student Trip to the Southern Cal. game will be held

Where:

COKE BAR (Basement LaFortune)
\$20 non-refundable reservation fee

When:

6-9 pm (Thurs. Oct. 8)
\$231 total price

Hurry, only a limited number of available seats left! See the game that will decide the 1970 National Championship.

