

At 8 pm tonight there will be an open meeting of the SLC's committee on Sanctions, in the Center for Continuing Education. Go and tell them what you think of sanctions!

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame - St. Mary's Community

Tuesday, October 5, 1971

Students, trustees discuss problems in SAC meeting

by Dan Rock

The Student Affairs Committee, comprised of trustees and student representatives, met Monday to discuss University problems in various aspects of student life.

Trustees Dr. Thomas Carney (Chairman), Jerry Van Gorkom, Paul Hellmuth, Jack Schneider and Student Representatives John Barkett, Tim Feeley, Jim O'Hara and Bob Weaver listened to reports beginning with the Graduate Report.

According to Matt Minnix, Graduate Student Union president, the purpose of the report was twofold: to promote the excellence of the graduate school and to seek and secure the highest quality in graduate student life.

Complaints about the quality and quantity of graduate housing, university bias against women were put forth, as well as the need for better campus lighting.

Carl Ellison and Armando Alonzo presented the Minority Report. Ellison, coordinator of the Recruitment Aid Program, said that the primary issue discussed is the \$6 million endowment for minority scholarships, which is backed by Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, president, and Fr. James T. Burchaell,

provost.

Alonzo, MECCA president, described Spanish-speaking citizens in the U.S. and how they relate to Notre Dame.

He was critical of recruitment policies and added that a Spanish American counsellor and recruiter was needed to seek interested students from "real" Spanish communities.

John Drost, off campus commissioner, presented a report of student life off campus. Problems in off campus life were presented by Fr. William Toohey and by Fr. Thomas Chambers.

An Off Campus Student Center was proposed and that the committee seemed very interested in the problems that are trying to be solved, Drost added.

The afternoon session began with a drug center recommendation headed by John Kwicien, Tom Tollaksen and Connie Ornsby. A full outline was submitted to the committee for a proposed drug abuse center.

A fusion of St. Mary's-Notre Dame Health Service, drug orientation in Freshman year and an emergency treatment center are a few aspects of the recommendation.

Kwicien said that the report was very well taken and Dr. Carney was especially receptive.

He expects to have a full budget proposal and final report prepared by the full board of trustees meeting later this month.

Buz Imhoff, HPC chairman, and Bob Higgins, Hall Life Commissioner, gave reports to the committee about Hall Life. The two attempted to present to the committee positive evidence



Fr. Blantz, Mr. Van Gorkom, John O'Hara, and Mr. Schneider of the Student Affairs Committee

Nixon moves on dock strikes

(c) 1971 New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4---President Nixon tonight signed an executive order invoking the Taft-Hartley Act in the current dock strikes.

Nixon took the first step required by the National Labor Relations Act after returning to Washington from Key Biscayne, Fla., where he had spent the weekend.

The order sets up a five-man board of inquiry to assess the status of negotiations in the strikes. After the President receives the board's report, he will ask the Justice Department to seek an injunction halting for 80 days the strike or strikes in which negotiations look fruitless.

Before the President left Key Biscayne, his press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, said the board would look into the negotiations on the East Coast, Gulf Coast, Great Lakes and West Coast.

It seemed certain that an injunction would be sought in the

West Coast strike. J. Curtis Counts, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said today those negotiations were at an impasse.

World Briefs

(c) 1971 The New York Times News Service

United Nations, N.Y.--In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary of State Rogers appealed to Israel and Egypt to form an interim agreement that would take Israeli forces away from the Suez Canal and commit Egypt to reopen the waterway. Rogers also spoke at length in support of the American proposal to save Nationalist China's assembly seat.

New York--Discussions between American and Israeli officials were reported to be underway on new American security offers to encourage the Israeli government to accept the agreement proposed by Secretary of State Rogers. American and Israeli officials agree that any agreement must contain deterrents against any Egyptian attack across the canal.

Washington--American and other Western intelligence sources said that Israel has started to manufacture solid fuel missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads 300 miles. The intelligence experts were not sure if Israel possessed nuclear warheads, but they said that the new missile was too expensive to use to deliver a conventional high-explosive warhead.

Saigon--President Nguyen Van Thieu, overwhelmingly elected to a second term as president of South Vietnam, said that the election in which he was the only candidate was a clear example of democracy in action. The massive show of support was greeted with skepticism, not only by Thieu's opponents, but by some American officials as well.

Washington--President Nixon's economic program survived a challenge when the House voted as the President had requested to postpone Federal pay increases scheduled for January. In the Senate, a \$381-million pay increase for the Armed Forces, which will go into effect when the freeze ends, was approved with no overt administration opposition.

Washington--Congress was urged by George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., to take control of the economy away from President Nixon. Meany, testifying at committee hearings on the operation of the wage-price freeze, asked that Congress set up a stabilization program to limit the power and duration of any controls to a period of defined national emergency.

Better campus relations desired

Series on sexism begun

Twenty persons concentrated on the reactions of students towards the situation on the campus in regards to male-female relationships, at the first of a series on sexism Monday.

Peggy Thompson and Becky Minter are conducting this series of informal discussions in response to what they consider a serious need. Rather than personal frustration, there is a general sadness over the entire situation, according to the group.

Role-playing, double standards, and oppression are all typical of ND-SMC for both sexes. Awareness will be the only solution. These ideas were pointed out repeatedly as the group discussed why they had come to the meeting.

An interest in the subject, a desire to inform others or vague curiosity brought the 18 girls and two boys together. This movement could be aptly called "people liberation" rather than "women's lib." The men are as much the oppressed as the op-

pressor.

According to one of the men present, "the male won't be normal until he realizes what a woman is." He returned to Notre Dame this year after considering University of Wisconsin only because he wanted to see if the situation is really as bad as it was his freshman year.

Experiences drew the talk together. After reading a study done of panty raids at Notre Dame, one Freshman commented that she had yet to recover from her initial shock at the first one three weeks ago.

"It's such an anachronism! This isn't 1950!" In discussing the group's direction another Freshman exclaimed, "You have so much to lose with Notre Dame at your feet." But another countered that it would be better to have them at your shoulder.

Womanhood is a role most intellectuals (male) have reserved as the worse possible fate, the group decided, which isn't much background to build a new role on. Members of the



Peggy Thompson

Nonviolence Program faculty are already at work on a four week lecture series concerning women's roles past and projected.

Females cannot simply step out of their present role without intellectualizing enough to become conscious of who they are, the directors said, emphasizing the objective of the series.

Israel starts production of new missile

(c) 1971 New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 -- Israel has started to manufacture modest quantities of a missile capable of carrying a 1,000-pound to 1,500-pound warhead 300 miles or more, according to well-placed American and other Western intelligence reports.

The missile, called the Jericho, is being produced at a rate of from three to six a month, it is believed.

Although United States specialists are far from certain that Israel has nuclear warheads, several analysts suggest that the Jericho is too expensive to use to deliver a conventional, high-explosive warhead.

"It wouldn't make much sense to manufacture a costly weapon like Jericho merely to carry the equivalent of two or three 500-pound bombs," one official declared. "The decision to go into production strongly suggests Israel has, or believes it could soon have, nuclear warheads for the system."

Although Israel has repeatedly pledged not to be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, analysts believe that Israel may have a number of

nuclear-weapon components that could be assembled quickly, in a crisis, for use on the Jericho as well as on fighter-bombers.

Israel is not believed to have deployed any of the two-stage, solid-fuel missiles yet. But one ranking American officer said, "We wouldn't be surprised to see it deployed in the next few months."

A number of American officials are concerned that if Egypt and the Soviet Union become convinced that Israel has deployed nuclear-tipped missiles capable of hitting their forces in much of Egypt, in addition to such population centers as Cairo, Moscow may feel impelled to deploy a comparable nuclear missile in Egypt.

If that should happen, analysts say, the Soviet Union is likely to operate the new missile with its own forces.

The Soviet tactical nuclear missile known by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization code name Scaleboard has a range of about 450 miles and is considered the missile likely to be deployed in Egypt.

American and Western specialists on the Middle East believe that the Jericho represents an Israeli effort to

deter Egypt and the Soviet Union from contemplating an all-out effort to bomb cities in Israel and destroy that country.

But if deterrence failed and Israeli officials believed that Israel was on the verge of being overrun, these officials say, the

Israelis might decide to destroy as many of their enemies as possible in their final hours.

Well-placed sources said that Israel started to develop the Jericho about 10 years ago.

In the early 1960's, when the program was in its infancy, the

French armaments concern of Marcel Dassault reportedly suggested that if the effort was moved to France to make development possible, an operational missile could be produced in about 18 months.

Orestes Brownson Society restarting

The Orestes Brownson Society held its first meeting of the 1971-1972 academic year Monday evening to elect new officers and decide upon a speaker program.

Those elected to administrative positions were: Ed Lacey, President; Paul Anthony, Vice President; Joan Steel, Secretary; John Mowbray,

Treasurer; and Maira Gallagher, Donna Mendoza, and Clyde Walker, Board of Directors.

Events to be held by the organization will include informal faculty-student coffee hours, dinners, debates and a number of prominent speakers from all fields to be sponsored by the organization.

The society serves a non-profit, non-political, and educational function within the university community.

Anyone interested in further information or joining should contact the president, Ed Lacey.

Free Hot Dogs!!!

A free hot dog day to be held Wednesday at Notre Dame was announced Monday by Jim Schneid, student services commissioner, yesterday.

Schneid said that 2,000 free hot dogs will be given away from noon to 1 p.m. between the Administration Building and the LaFortune Student Center. He added that two drummers, students George Blonk and Fred Nonsour, will be playing at the cookout.

In case of inclement weather, the event will be held Thursday.

"We feel that expenses for our hot dog day," Schneid commented, "should run us no more than \$200. I am confident that this debt can be made up with little difficulty."

He noted that the event was planned in an effort to improve the social atmosphere on campus.

"The Services Commission has been bogged down so far this year by a lot of paperwork," Schneid said, "and we decided that we needed something relatively



Jim Schneid

small and informal to get things going on campus. We feel that the free hot dog idea will be an excellent start."

Schneid reported that the Commission is working on a number of other tentative projects. One possibility, he said, is to show films in LaFortune during the lunch hour.

The New Music

"The New Music - 1950-1970" will be presented by artists Petr Kotik and Frederic Rzewski October 13 in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium at 8:15 p.m.

Featuring four pieces for flute and piano and one for live electronic music, the compositions are by modern artists Pierre Boulez, Karlheinz Stockhausen, John Cage and the two performing artists.

Kotik is a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and graduate of the Academies of Music in Vienna and Prague. The 29-year old composer is a flutist and enthusiast of electronic music, and is presently an associate with the Center for the Creative and Performing Arts, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Rzewski is 33, a pianist who is teaching experimental music and collective composition at the New School in New York. A graduate of Harvard College, he has been a composer with the Ford Foundation's Artists in Residence Program in West Berlin, and has taught music at the Cologne Conservatory in Germany. He founded the Musica Elettronica Viva (MEV) group in Rome, Italy, and toured Europe with the group, performing over 180 concerts.



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TOMORROW

LAFORTUNE

BALLROOM

CCE site of Cancer Conference

National and state cancer association officials will attend the ninth annual meeting and educational conference of six area societies beginning Thursday in the University of Notre Dame's Center for Continuing Education. Sessions will continue through Saturday afternoon.

Joining the Cancer Society of St. Joseph County as co-hosts for the United Cancer Council conference are Berrien County

JCancer Service, Cancer Society of Elkhart County, LaGrange County Cancer Society, Inc., La Porte Community Cancer Association, and Cancer Association of Marshall County.

Theme for the 1971 conference is "Search For a Cure." J. Quint Salmon of Beaver, Pa., president of the National Cancer Society, and Charles Schwartz, Jr., New Orleans, La., vice president, will attend conference sessions.

Thursday sessions will be

concerned with executive, board, staff and membership meetings of United Cancer Council. New officers will be elected at the evening session which will feature the president's ADDRESS.

Concerned with research, Friday's session will open with a talk, "Where Does Our Money Go?" By Dr. Frank Lloyd, director of research at Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, and author of several articles on

obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Thomas A. Troeger, director of the South Bend Center for Medical Education and professor at Indiana University, will discuss "Chemotherapy."

Common Market

US tariff protested

by Clyde H. Farnsworth
(c) 1971 New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 4--The Six European Common Market countries and Britain, a prospective member, have formally protested protectionist tax credit proposals of the Nixon administration and warned that those proposals might lead to retaliatory measures if passed by Congress.

A stiffly worded note was approved today by the governments of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and handed over to J. Robert Schaezel, American ambassador to the European Economic Community in Brussels.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office in London said that Britain had made known to Washington her opposition to the tax credits about two weeks ago.

The Common Market note was transmitted tonight to Schaezel by Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the bloc's executive unit. This was done while Schaezel accompanied two high-ranking American diplomats to Common Market headquarters for a courtesy call on Malfatti.

The two were John N. Erwin, American Under-secretary of State, and Martin J. Hilenbrand, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, who were in Brussels for a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

American-Community relations were discussed at the meeting for about an hour.

The note pointed to the cumulative effects of the tax credits and the 10 per cent import surcharge, which, according to the Community, would give American industry, particularly the capital goods sector, an overwhelming advantage over foreign competition.

Most of the foreign attention has centered on the surtax, imposed by President Nixon on Aug. 15 as part of his effort to revive the American economy and restore a balance of payments equilibrium. The surtax has the effect of approximately doubling American tariff protection.

Against rising pressure for early removal of the surcharge, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally has said it will come off only when currency realignments and elimination of unfair trading measures by other nations produce the conditions for an American payments surplus.

Today's diplomatic move shows that the Europeans are equally upset about the tax credits. There are two types affecting foreign competition in the United States.

One is the so-called job development tax credit. As proposed by the President, it would provide a credit of 10 percent of the cost of new machinery and equipment produced in the United States and placed in service on or after Aug. 16, 1971.

Wilbur B. Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has recommended that the credit be cut down to 7 percent.

Second proposal would defer taxes for earnings from export sales, and under the administration plan, would take effect Jan. 1, 1971.

Stanley Surrey, Assistant Treasury Secretary for Tax Policy under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, has labeled this prospective measure "a billion dollar tax loophole" in an article in the Washington Post.

The administration estimates that the tax deferrals would have the effect of increasing American export sales by about \$1.5 billion a year.

The administration has not made clear exactly how long it intends to keep both the measures in effect. Europeans are worried that the measures will become a permanent part of the American fiscal scene.

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Armed robbers hit Grace Hall

by Don Ruane

A daring gunman and his partner robbed two Grace Hall residents of \$50 Monday night as the victims worked and slept in their room.

Mike Mcara told the Observer he was typing a paper while his roommate Tom Dombkowski slept when the robbers entered through a door connecting their room with another.

The two knocked first, Mcara said, and then entered through the partially opened door.

"I thought they had the wrong room," Mcara said.

The one who closed the door told Mcara, "Give us all your money and don't pull any funny stuff."

Mcara turned \$20 over to the bandits and Dombkowski gave them approximately \$30 after he was awakened.

The bandits warned the two, "Don't go out of the room for five minutes," and then fled.

Mcara called Notre Dame Security and was told an investigator would be there as soon as the mobile unit was contacted and could search the area. The investigator arrived nearly a half

hour later, according to Mcara.

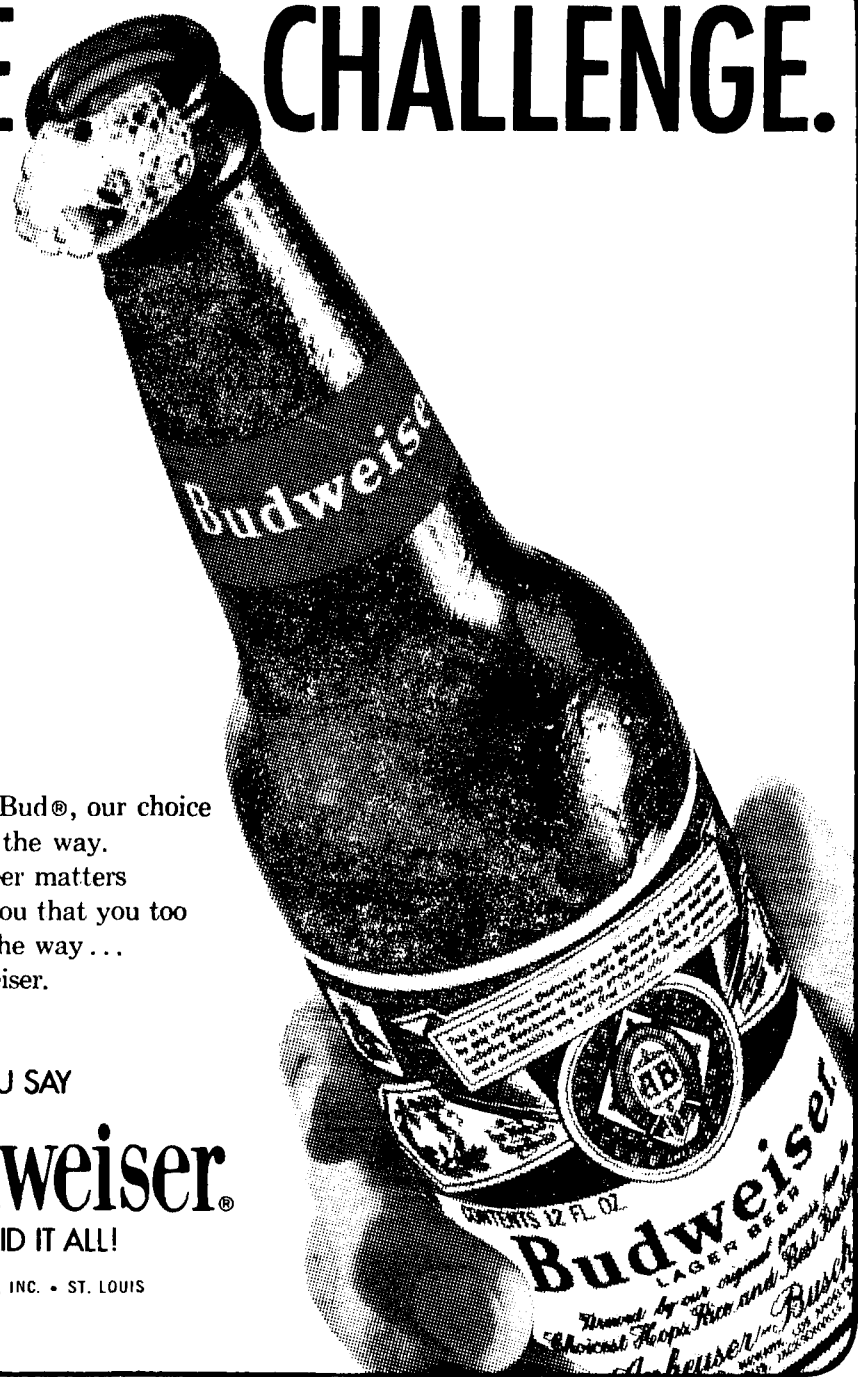
The senior from Fenton, Mich. said he called the Observer "because something has to be done about this."

"This is at five to nine and there are other guys with their doors open," Mcara added.

Notre Dame Security refused to release any information on the robbery until Director Arthur Pears has seen the report.

South Bend and St. Joseph County Police could not provide details since they were not involved in the investigation.

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All successful newspapers are ceaselessly querulous and bellicose. They never defend anyone or anything if they can help it; if the job is forced upon them, they tackle it by denouncing someone or something else. - H. L. Mencken,

Go

Six hundred students, glutting the Engineering Auditorium and looking at proceedings with an avid interest, can do a lot to a person. If you doubt our word, ask a member of the Student Life Council. Seldom has a bill or a recommendation been disposed of with such alacrity or grace as were the student sanctions of a week ago.

We start from scratch today, as the Hall Life Committee holds its first meeting---an open meeting at eight PM. But despite the margin of that rejection, and despite the defeat of representative Tushar's motion to place the three men responsible for the late monstrosity on the new board, the new board includes two of the three members of the old sanctions board---Father Chambers and Professor Thornton.

Though the new board looks more promising than Father Chambers and Messers. Tushar and Thornton alone, the composition of the body clearly underscores the fact that the battle has just begun.

And what is the objective of this battle? It is to take sanctions, and the whole idea of sanctions, and return them to the boxes from which they came and to which they belong. The objective is to turn this discussion away from sanctions against the students exercising their own rights in their own rooms, and towards sanctions against students guilty of real crimes against the University.

If massive student intervention could have spared us from the grotesque sanctions suggested last week, similar intervention will surely give the Hall Life Committee the impetus it needs to make some correct decisions. This meeting, unlike the others, will be open in every sense of the word; students will be called upon to speak up and testify about the whole question.

So let's intervene. Another crowd like the last one; a crowd respectful but firm and constructive; and we may be out of this sanctions mess yet.

Letters

Editor:

In the past few weeks, there has been a considerable amount of nonsense written regarding the Trustees in general, the Student Life Council, and the "community." In hopes of helping to clear up the confusion, I should like to submit the following.

The students here seem under a considerable misapprehension concerning the way decisions are reached by the Trustees, a difficulty compounded by the cover letter Fr. Hesburgh distributed with Mr. Stephan's letter at registration. Mr. Stephan clearly states that the recent decision was made by the EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Trustees not the full board. This is the same body that usually makes the decisions on major questions regarding the University, as will be seen by a study of previous letters from Mr. Stephan.

The Trustees as a whole consist of over forty people; the Executive Board of about a dozen and a half. The important fact to remember here is that roughly half the Executive Board is made up of administrators of the University--- Fr. Hesburgh, Fr. Burtchaell, etc. --- most of whom are CSC priests.

I note this because the common wisdom around here is that the reason for difficulties with the Trustees is that they are outsiders, not in touch with the campus. I submit, rather, that the reason for problems is that such a large proportion of the

Trustees are administrators---the only faction of the university on the board (there are no faculty, grad students, or other students, nor staff.) Thus, when a decision passes the opposition of the administrators on the SLC, they have a second chance to cote the idea down---with no hearing given to any other point of view, while they have the ear of their "colleagues" on the Board. In short, the Trustees become the

scapegoat, while the real culprit skulks in the office under the golden dome.

Being a believer in personal self-improvement, I decline to list the members of the Executive Board. It might be an interesting exercise for students here to find this out, and to compare it with the membership of the SLC, the judicial review boards, etc. The exercise will be most diverting, as well as educational.

James H. Sweetland

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First Tuesday

The Antiwar Bomb

Tom Bornholdt

In this column, last month, Yours Truly defended (to Sam Wilson's dismay) the Horrible Heresy that the H-Bomb has done more for peace than the UN. The basic argument went thusly: H-weapons do not occupy territory, they simply destroy territory. Armies conquer things, while bombs destroy things---including armies. The better bombs are at destroying, the more difficult it is for armies to conquer.

Take the case of Slobbovia and Bwanaland. It used to be that all Slobbovia had to do to conquer Bwanaland was to defeat its army and occupy its land. But nowadays Bwanaland and Slobbovia have lots of H-Bombs. Now Slobbovia has to worry about Bwanaland dropping H-Bombs on the Slobbovian army. No army, no conquest. Therefore, Slobbovia has to try to destroy all of Bwanaland's bombs before they can be dropped on Slobbovian troops. However, if Slobbovian bombs are well dispersed, hidden, and hardened, then the thermonuclear attack required by Slobbovia to destroy the enemy weapons, will end up destroying most of Bwanaland's wealth as well.

What good is there in conquering a radioactive wasteland? Furthermore Bwanaland might bomb Slobbovian cities if it looked like Slobbovia might win. And if Slobbovia was able to destroy Bwanaland's bombs, then it is still left with the classical problem of defeating the army and occupying the land.

Conquest, thusly, has become infinitely more difficult. And conquest, with its "profit", has been the true cause of most aggressions. H-Bombs have taken the "profit" out of war, and contrary to popular myth nations do not wage war simply to watch people die.

There is a limit to this reasoning. Introduce another nation, Lilliput, that doesn't possess H-Bombs, but instead relies on its alliance with Bwanaland. Now if Slobbovia wants to conquer Lilliput, it still has to worry about bombs. But the H-Bombs are in Bwanaland. If Slobbovia gets rid of Bwanaland's H-Arsenal, it is then free to invade Lilliput. If it destroys a goodly portion of Bwanaland in the process, so what? Lilliput is the desired conquest. Bwanaland's alliance with Lilliput gives Slobbovia a reason for destroying Bwanaland.

Even if Bwanaland's bombs can't be preempted by Slobbovia, it still has problems. If Lilliput is far from Bwanaland, then it becomes more difficult for Bwanaland to effectively use its H-Bombs against the Slobbovian army. A multimegaton ICBM with mediocre accuracy is devastating against sprawling fixed cities, but against dispersed mobile infantry and armor, it's pretty ineffective. Locating the Slobbovian divisions and communicating their position to a Bwanaland missile center under war conditions is much more difficult than using tactical nuclear weapons based in Lilliput itself.

What about the famous Balance of Terror? If Bwanaland wipes out the 100 largest cities of Slobbovia wipes out the 100 or 200 largest cities of Bwanaland. The Balance of Terror prevents Bwanaland from bombing the Slobbovian heartland; it doesn't prevent Slobbovia from marching into Lilliput. Furthermore, since its existence isn't threatened, Bwanaland is going to be far more timid in the use of even tactical nuclear weapons. Lilliput would probably use a few A-Bombs against those troops still massed in Slobbovia. Bwanaland probably wouldn't for fear of escalation. While Lilliput might attack Slobbovian cities if it couldn't stop the invading army, Bwanaland certainly wouldn't.

The conclusion of all this, is quite simple. It is in the interest of world peace that Lilliput have nuclear weapons! A Lilliput without H-Bombs tempts Slobbovia into trying to get a first strike capability against Bwanaland. If all the Lilliputs, that Slobbovia could possibly invade, had nuclear weapons, then Slobbovia would be hard pressed to find a nickel's profit in a costly and dangerous war.

While Slobbovia, Bwanaland, and Lilliput don't exist, America, Russia and West Europe do. All the Russians need to reach the Pyrennes are shoes. Western Europe is about the ideal region to conquer; lots of wealth, heavy industry with a dense population that would be easy to subdue. And Western Europe is not alone. Just think about oil rich Iran.

A moment of unbiased thought, and one can easily see that by keeping H-Bombs out of Lilliputs, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is an open invitation to World War Three. The H-Bomb is basically an anti-war bomb; it destroys all possible war profits. Limiting nuclear weapons, in a very real way, is limiting peace.

Of course, there are certain circumstances that can effect this issue. To encompass all of these, Yours Truly will list three conditions under which it would be beyond doubt that nuclear proliferation would be in the interest of the United States and the world.

First is that the government of the country in question be neither hostile nor distasteful to America. So cross Cuba and Greece. Second, the nation must be politically stable. Cross off Latin America. Lastly, the major foreign threat of war to this country must come from aggressive thermonuclear power. Cross off India, Pakistan, and Ireland.

The first condition stems from the fact that there may be governments we wouldn't mind if they ceased to be. A long list could be drawn up. However, even a few Communist countries like Yugoslavia, could conceivably pass this test. The second checkmark comes from the fear of a possible nuclear civil war, or the use of an H-Bomb during a coup or insurgency. The last prerequisite is most debatable. Let it be said that the possibility that war might be encouraged between a nuclear power and a nonnuclear country in such a case.

Well, what is left? West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Holland, Switzerland, Iran, Yugoslavia, Australia, and Turkey definitely qualify. There isn't much threat for Canada or New Zealand. Formosa, Italy, Austria and Finland rate question marks. American policy should be to encourage (such as by lifting treaty restrictions) these nations to develop a sizable, dispersed, hardened nuclear arsenal capable of both tactical and strategic uses.

In the past, the size of the French and British GNP have been too small for them to have an effective capability. Together, most of Western Europe, however, could easily arm to the point where they would become a most unpalatable morsel for any hungry Soviet Bear.

ever darker skies over bengal

Editor's note: the following is more of a news story and as such does not properly belong on this, the features page. It was recommended to me by one Tom Hamilton, head of the Students for World Concern. Mr. Hamilton and his associates are currently concentrating their efforts in helping to relieve some of the misery currently rampant in East Pakistan and the Indian State of West Bengal. Any student wishing to assist Mr. Hamilton in his effort may contact him in his room in Flanner tower. Thank you.

(c) 1971 New York Times

Calcutta--Large numbers of East Pakistani refugee children are dying every day from malnutrition and the diseases that accompany it, and tens of thousands are seriously malnourished and facing death.

Accurate mortality figures are not available because officials in the Indian refugee camps do not keep them separately for children, but a spot check of several camps makes it clear that the deaths of children in the critical group, ages 1 to 8, number at least in the hundreds every day. Some foreign relief officials believe the toll is even higher.

"Thousands are dying," said Alan Leather, an experienced field worker for Oxfam, the British-based relief organization, "and we think tens of thousands will die unless a large-scale child-feeding program is begun immediately."

Such a program, called Operation Lifeline has just been approved by the Indian government -- after two months of hesitancy and bureaucratic wrangling. Its effectiveness will depend on how quickly it is put into full operation and many observers think this will take one or two months.

Infants lie dying on cots in sweltering makeshift field hospitals, their skin stretched taut across their wasted frames. Their numbed mothers stand over them, fanning them with cloth or cardboard, or trying to put some food in their mouths, which they immediately vomit.

"Will he live?" a visitor asked about one such skeletal child less than two months old, who was too weak to move or cry. "There is no chance," said an Indian nurse. The mother's eyes agreed.

Many of the children were malnourished when they arrived in India, for malnutrition is widespread even in normal times in East Pakistan, just as it is in the



Indian border states into which the refugees have poured.

But the degree of malnutrition in the camps -- aggravated by overcrowding, poor sanitation, fouled water and the weakened condition of the refugees after their long trek -- is much worse than that usually seen on the subcontinent.

A field report by a team from the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences found that nearly 50 per cent of the refugee children under the age of 5 are suffering from "moderately severe or advanced malnutrition," caused by protein and vitamin deficiencies.

The malnutrition is almost always accompanied by other infections and diseases, such as diarrhea, dysentery and bronchial pneumonia, it is said. Many of the children are wasted by three or four diseases at once.

The report said: "Even minor infections would tip the scales in such deprived children, and unless urgent remedial measures are taken, substantial loss of infant and child population may occur quite apart from developmental retardation that is bound to afflict this group widely."

Though the report is largely credited with prodding the Indian government into action, it was handed to the government over two months ago. The report said that there were 300,000 children "at the edge of a precipice (where) any acute infection can prove fatal in a majority of them." Calling for an emergency program of supplementary feeding with proteins and calories, the report said that "Time is of the essence."

At present, with about 30,000 new refugees crossing into India every day, there are about 1.7 million children younger than 8 years, and these are only the ones in the camps. Nearly one-third of the nine million refugees are living outside camps with friends and relatives.

In addition, the camp population includes more than 500,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers, who also need supplementary feeding.

The Operation Lifeline Program for these more than two million sufferers, which was recommended by the Medical Institute report, will have two distinct parts.

The first, which is called Alpha and is designed to be largely preventive, aims to set up 1,000 or more feeding stations in the camps to provide milk powder and high-protein foods for the bulk of the critical group "as a measure for preventing those children who are in the early stages of nutritional deprivation and are beginning to falter, from getting into graver forms of malnutrition." Some Alpha stations have already opened.

The second part, which is not yet functioning, is a curative program for the hard cases. It is designed to handle about 125,000 children. The goal is to set up 500 nutritional therapy centers as adjuncts to camp hospitals, where seriously malnourished children will receive intensive, in-patient care for as long as one or two months as a life-saving operation.

The supplies for the entire program will be provided by UNICEF, which will buy them with foreign relief funds donated through the United Nations. But the

Project will be run by others -- Alpha, by the Indian Red Cross with the help of voluntary relief agencies, and Beta, by the Indian government's Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The major reason for the delay, however, was the government's reluctance to launch such a comprehensive supplementary feeding program only for the refugees, when the local population -- though not quite as ravaged -- was suffering from similar problems.

When the situation in the refugee camps worsened, largely because of the Monsoon floods, the pressure on the government mounted and it finally approved the program. Relief officials are said to have assured the government that seriously malnourished local children will not be turned away from the Beta centers.

The Indian state of West Bengal, which has absorbed about 7 million of the 9 million refugees, is a year-round disaster area on its own -- the home of perhaps India's deepest poverty.

Local people have already been complaining loudly about the amount of the refugees' free food rations, which are more than most of West Bengal's poor can afford to buy. Tensions seem to be growing between local residents and the refugees.

For example, although there are not enough doctors to handle all the medical problems in the refugee camps, there are proportionately even fewer for some of the people in the backward areas of West Bengal and the other border states.

The infant mortality rate in these areas is almost as high as that in the camps. In some West Bengal districts one-quarter of the children die before they reach the age of 5.

The problem in the refugee camps may be worse than it seems. Whatever statistics exist -- and they are meager -- come from the camp hospitals. But many infants are dying in the dark of their flimsy huts, and their parents do not report the deaths, for to do so would be to lose one food ration.

Most of the refugees who have been coming across the border for the last several weeks are from districts in the interior.

"A lot of them arrive in an irreversible state -- a condition of complete collapse," said a doctor in a children's ward at a camp near Calcutta, "there's nothing we can do for them."

jim e. brogan

beau letters from smc

Sept. 4th

My Dearest Darlin Freddie,

Today I arrived at Saint Mary's. It is such a wonderful place, and much to my surprise is so close to a real big school called Notre Dame. (You know, the one where everybody plays football.) As a matter of fact it turns out that my college is actually a part of ND (as just everybody here calls it).

So being part of it we are all naturally expected to mix with the ND freshmen. We have our first big get-together tonight. So I just must go for now. I simply miss you so much I can hardly breathe, and I don't know how I can make it without you.

Gobs of love and Smooches,
Judy

Sept. 14th

My Dearest Freddie,

Sorry I haven't written sooner, but have been just so busy. I have just so much to tell you, but can't right now. I have to go to my biology class over at the Dome; there are only 4 girls in the whole class of 200. Everything is just so exciting. This weekend is the first big football game. I can hardly wait.

I hope you don't mind that I have taken a blind date for the pep rally Friday. Just everyone in my crowd is going. But it won't be as much fun as when you come up for the Homecoming weekend in October.

How's your groovy job in the garage coming along? Can think of nothing but you ever. So much love and hugs,
Judy

Sept. 29th

Dearest Freddie,

So sorry to hear that you were wounded in that accident with the grease gun. Hope you get out of the hospital real soon, so you can come up for the really fantastic game. It is only two weeks away.

Am still working on getting tickets for the game, dance, and concert. Just a whole bunch of guys have

promised me that they would help me get tickets.

Would love to write more, but have to go out on a study date. Don't worry, silly, Larry and I are just friends, and there's simply no way to study in my room with those magpies they've given me for roommates.

Am counting the days till you arrive. How is the hospital? Love and lips,
Judy

Oct. 14th

Dear Freddie,

Glad to hear that you have all the nurses in stitches at the hospital. You always told just the cutest stories. Hope their not falling for your fatal charm (ha, ha!!). But suture self (ha, ha!!).

You were always so understanding, Freddie, that I hope that you can understand my dilemma about this coming weekend. Larry tells me that it is traditional for the girls here to go to the big weekend only with ND guys. And who am I to break tradition. I'm sure that you understand, you always do.

Can't wait to see you at Thanksgiving. I think I have a ride as far as Ashtabula, and can take the bus the last twenty miles, or maybe you could even pick me up. How is your new Volkswagen anyway?

Love,
Judy

November 4th

Dear Fred,

It's too bad that you got arrested for those 72 parking tickets, but I still think Judge Hardley was much too harsh in deporting your foreign car. Maybe you could just hitchhike to Ashtabula to meet me. How about it?

And I just can't believe that you were actually jealous when you saw me on TV hugging a guy after a touchdown. For your information, Mr. Green Eyes, that's just the way things are done around here. And besides Larry Smooth and I are just good friends. In fact Larry has been just like a big brother to my roommates and me.

Am so sorry to hear that you haven't been sleeping because you have been worrying about little me. Larry suggests that you take both sleeping tablets and diet pills together, if you want to take light naps. And please Luv,
Judy

November 20th

Fred,

Just a short note to tell you that I won't be coming home for Turkey Day. Larry and I just got engaged tonight and he is bringing me home to meet his folks. I hope you are as excited as I am. Will send you a wedding invitation as soon as we set date.

Your friend always,
Judy

Jan. 5th

My Dearest Darling Larry,

Am so sorry that you flunked out. I told you to study more often. I don't know how I am possibly going to survive here without you. However.....

concert correction

Brian Wilson has not toured with the Beach Boys for the past 6 years and he was not at the A.C.C. last Saturday night. Bruce Johnston is the man who actually said the things that were attributed to Brian.

Anonymous,
please phone,
RFG

Attica prisoners create hierarchy

The following was prepared by Joseph Lelyveld, Francis X. Clines, Michael T. Kaufman, and James M. Markham, members of the New York Times Reporting Staff. This is the second of a series.

(c) 1971 The New York Times
Four hours later, when a detachment of state police resecured A block, seven inmates were found hiding under bunks.

Arti Weber, a convict who had served 11 years of a 30-year sentence for armed robbery, had a parole hearing coming up in two weeks and was eager to disassociate himself from the rebellion. Seeing the inert form of William Quinn and noticing that he was bleeding from the ears, Weber suggested to Richard Clarke that the guard be turned over to the authorities because his life was in danger.

Together, Weber and Clarke then carried the officer's body on a mattress to a gate that separated rebel territory from the rest of the prison. When the gate was opened, Weber slipped through.

Clarke and Blyden-Brother Richard and Brother Herb as they would be known for the rest of the weekend—had by this time assumed positions of authority among the rebel inmates massing in D yard by a process of spontaneous suffrage, with each cellblock putting forward its own nominees for leadership.

A rough social order was created. Particular hostages had been sought out by inmates with scores to settle and beaten severely. A guard named Richard Lewis, whose arm was fractured, was a particular target. The beatings stopped as security guards were selected from the cells and posted over the hostages, who had been stripped, bound and blind-folded, but assured that their guards were there to protect them.

Warnings were issued against drug abuse and homosexuality and a kind of secretariat was established at tables near the wall to draft manifestoes.

Some of the inmates were old hands at manifestoes. At the start of July, a statement of 27 demands—covering the grievances that were to be aired again—had been sent to the new Commissioner of Correction, Russell G. Oswald, by a group calling itself the Attica Liberation Faction. The grievances touched on medical care, work conditions, censorship, diet, parole procedures and religious expression.

In response to the manifesto and reports of deepening tension, Oswald spent two days at Attica, interviewing inmates and making a broadcast appeal for patience so that he would have time to usher in the new era of reform he had promised the prisons of the state. Seven days after he flew out of Attica, the commissioner returned to take charge in the emergency, confident at the start that his reputation as a reformer would be decisive with the inmates.

He arrived at 2 o'clock and a half hour later allowed Herman Schwartz, a law professor in Buffalo, 40 miles away, who had been active in prisoners' rights suits, and Arthur O. Eve, a Black Buffalo state assemblyman, to go into D yard to hear the inmates' demands. They returned, saying the inmates wanted to deal directly with the commissioner.

Oswald was initially reluctant and was strongly urged to shun any negotiations with the inmates by aides who warned him also

that he would make an especially valuable hostage. But finally he said, "I'm going in."

The commissioner responded favorably to many of the prisoners' demands at their initial confrontation, but, to his surprise, they hardly seemed to take note of his responses. "Herman," he said to Schwartz as he left the yard, "This may last into the night."

Television cameras and newsmen were present for the second meeting and the inmates, elaborating their demands, appeared to speaking as much to them as to the commissioner, who became something of a dramatic foil for their grievances and rhetorical flights. Oswald also found himself performing for the cameras.

At the climax of an impassioned plea to the prisoners to free the hostages, he was interrupted by a TV crewman who said, "We had a bad angle. Could you repeat that?" and he did.

It was at this point that the basis of the inmates' skeptical response to the commissioner first became clear. In the yard were a number of prisoners who had been transferred from the state prison at Auburn after a one-day uprising last November. They reminded Oswald that the hostages there were released on a promise of "no reprisals" on which the authorities then reneged.

"I heard about that," said the commissioner who took office two months after the Auburn incident. "Now we're talking about a different situation. Many of you have said that you have confidence in my sincerity."

But the commissioner's hopes that his prestige would bring a quick settlement were dashed by a prisoner who said: "These ain't going to be no fast negotiations. We know you can play games, but you are not going to play games and find any hostages alive. Mind you, we are ready to die."

Two ways out of the impasse were suggested by inmate spokesmen at the Thursday evening session. First, they demanded that a group of outsiders whom they could trust, among them William M. Kunstler, the civil rights lawyer; Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party and Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Muslim Mosque in Harlem—be brought to Attica. Second, they asked for a Federal Court injunction barring "physical and mental reprisals" for the uprising.

In an extraordinary session—the only one to take place outside rebel territory during the revolt—an inmate leader, Roger Champen, known as Champ, sat down that night in the office of Superintendent Vincent R. Mancusi with Oswald and Schwartz to work out the wording of the injunction.

Next morning, Schwartz returned with the signed injunction and it was promptly torn up by jailhouse lawyers who declared it inadequate. Now the possibility of a negotiated settlement hinged on the outsiders the inmates had requested, for after being threatened at his third meeting with the inmates, on Friday, the commissioner decided not to go back to the yard.

"Does anyone know where we can find William Kunstler?" asked T. Norman Hurd, the first of Rockefeller's aides to arrive on the scene at Attica, as the roundup began.

Going beyond the prisoners' list of outsiders, other aides in the governor's office in New York

were on the phone to individuals the state wanted to see on the committee.

The only Puerto Ricans requested by the inmates were the Young Lords. Robert R. Douglass, the governor's secretary, invited Rep. Herman Badillo, D-N.Y., and asked him to bring another Puerto Rican who would "relate to the more radical groups." Badillo made a couple of calls before finding someone he thought fitted the bill—Alfredo Mathew, a school superintendent from Manhattan.

One outsider was invited only by himself, managing the feat of gate-crashing a maximum-security prison in a time of crisis. This was Jaybar Kenyatta, who later volunteered the information that he had spent 21 years in mental institutions.

Dressed in flowing robes and a turban, he attached himself at Buffalo International Airport to Jim Ingram, a Black journalist from Detroit, requested by the inmates. A state police car had been sent for Ingram. Kenyatta went along for the ride, then passed with perfect self-assurance through the ring of security guards at the prison's entrance. Twice he was to make incendiary speeches to the inmates.

Prison officials had been expecting Minister Farrakhan and a representative of Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam, to which a number of black inmates belonged. Kenyatta, who had no association with the sect, said he was a Muslim.

The prominence of Muslims in the rebel leadership led black negotiators, such as Eve, to cite Farrakhan's refusal to come to Attica as a major setback for the hope of a negotiated settlement. The Muslim leader had served as an intermediary in the uprising at the Queens, M.Y., House of Detention in October, 1970. City officials say inmates there reneged on an agreement he worked hard to secure.

The arrival of the crazy-quilt panel raised the spirits of the inmates who interpreted their ability to command the appearance of designated outsiders as proof of the strength of their bargaining position. But the mood of euphoria was laced with feelings of anxiety and even terror.

Friday afternoon a white television reporter from station WGR in Buffalo, Stewart Dan, was interviewing two white inmates about the origins of the revolt. Suddenly they were interrupted and the inmates, Barry

Schwartz and Kenneth Jess, were summoned to the tables where the leadership gathered.

The inmates were questioned about what they had been saying. Only gradually did it dawn on Dan that a tribunal was in progress.

"Guilty!" one juror said. "Treason!" said another. None dissented from the adverse judgment. The two inmates were stripped and blindfolded, then led away to cells in D bloc.

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for weeks of October 11 and 18

Champ Dillon loses opener 20-0

By Stan Urankar '73

Keenan 12 Grace 0

The defending Interhall Football champions from Dillon went down to defeat in the only major upset as the 1971 season got under way last Sunday. Six of the seven contests saw shutouts posted, with Cavanaugh and Pangborn-Fisher leading the way offensively.

Pangborn-Fisher 20 Dillon 0

Last year's titlists held P-F to only one offensive first down, that one coming on a penalty, yet could not come through with any scoring power themselves. Pete Farbatko scored twice, once on a 65-yard pass play from Chuck Voelker. Farbatko and Mark Keown each returned interceptions for TDs, as Dillon QB Randy Stasik was intercepted four times.

Cavanaugh 20 Lyons 0

Freshman Greg Corgan led Cavanaugh's offensive thrusts with a 45-yard scoring play to Kevin Ford, and a 50-yard bomb to junior Mike Obuhanich that was stopped six inches short of the goal line. Steve DeCoursey scored from there, then hit pay dirt again from two yards out in the final period.



Cavanaugh's Mike Obuhanich (in light uniform) hauls in a long bomb from Greg Corgan.

Mike Pavlin

The Graduate View

Analysis No. 3

From time to time this weekend, I was forced to remind myself that the Irish scored only 14 points against MSU. But nothing worked. I just couldn't stop thinking that ND's offense showed flashes of past greatness.

Forget that the Irish scored only 14 points, rushed for only 200-plus yards and passed for less than 100. Remember that the Irish pulled off an 80-yard drive, missed a short field goal, fumbled at the Spartan five, failed on a 4th and one at the MSU seven, and failed on 4th and two at the MSU 29.

That still adds up to OFFENSE. The Irish really should learn to put a few more points on the board, but after last week let's take things one at a time.

You'll pardon me if I quote myself from "Analysis No. 2": "In fact if Ara could convince Bill to run less, if Etter would pull up and throw some roll out passes, if he would pitch out to a trailing back now and then, and if he would run some inside counter reverses, I think he would be devastating."

Well, Etter ran, threw roll out passes, operated the option, sprung Greg Hill on several reverses, and even turned an MSU TD into a safety for good measure. And if he wasn't devastating, then I'll take him until someone reincarnates Joe Theismann.

Now, I'm not claiming any credit for Etter's performance, but maybe I do know something about football, eh fellas?

Enough of that. Etter performed excellently and even Pat Steenberge drilled his only pass right to Mike Creaney. The score could easily have been much worse.

Kudos this week go especially to the offensive line who got it collectively together and pushed the MSU defense all over the place (between the 20's anyway). This fine line play is indeed a wonderful sign since, as Oklahoma proved this Saturday, Southern Cal can be run against.

The Irish runners were more solid than spectacular, with the exception of Hill and Etter. Greg runs the reverse like it was invented just for him and only a 19-yard loss on a fumble brought his final stats down to five carries for 25 yards (read 4 for 44). Losses also figured in Bill's total of 14 for 45; hopefully, though, he'll learn to use his left arm instead of his right to ward off tacklers.

Tom Gatewood and Creaney infiltrated the Spartan secondary for their best performances of the season. Etter completed passes left, right and over the middle. Also a good sign, he drilled several in there while on the run.

No, I haven't forgotten the defense. I think that the longer Walt Patulski goes without a shutout, the fiercer he gets. MSU has a sterling set of runners headed by Eric "Flea" Allen, but Walt and Co. allowed them only 32 net yards rushing.

Spartan qb Frank Kolch showed a great deal of poise under pressure, but he was slammed around pretty good. Clarence Ellis stayed glued to speedster Mike Hurd, allowing him only two catches for 17 yards while grabbing his 12th career interception.

Patulski was credited with three "Tackles for Minus Yardage" (-36 yards) and now has the career record for such plays with 26. The Irish defense has allowed 177 yards rushing in three games, a mere 1.6 yards per rush.

Maybe I'm getting spoiled watching Alabama and Oklahoma run their beautiful Wishbone running attacks on the Sunday morning films, but I still think Etter and Steenberge have a tendency to pitch back a little too early on the option. This can be corrected with practice and hopefully Etter will be back in action early this week.

This coming week the Irish get a breather of sorts against Miami, although young coach Fran Curci has his Hurricanes moving after a thumping of Baylor.

Good hunting Walt.

Morrissey 14 Zahm 0

Junior quarterback Kirk Miller accounted for both Morrissey touchdowns. Miller hit Paul Breen on a 26-yard pass play for one score, then snuck over from the one for the other TD. Joe Holzmer added an extra point run to cap the Morrissey tallies.

Flanner 14 Stanford 0

Herb Giorgio returned a stolen Stanford pass 55 yards for a score in leading the high-risers to victory. QB Paul Sullivan picked up the other Flanner points with an eight yard keeper play and an extra point run.

Off-Campus 12 Walsh 7

Dave Jarzynka scored on a two yard plunge and an eight yard end sweep to give O-C a 12-0 lead that they held onto. Mark Swenski got the only Walsh tally on a seven yard run that followed a blocked punt.

Breen-Phillips 18 Farley 0

Quarterback Bruce Jirole threw a pair of touchdown passes in leading B-P to this triumph. Jirole hit Herbie Hampton with a 60-yard bomb, then connected with Steve Wetherbee on a seven yard scoring toss. Greg Papporiella got the final score when he recovered an errant Farley fumble in the end zone.

Etter's O.K.



Bill Etter was not seriously injured Saturday. He suffered a bruised forearm and should be ready to start against Miami.

O's overpower Athletics, 5-1

BY MURRAY CHASS

(c) 1971 NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

Baltimore's Boog Powell, a 260-pound slugger whose right hand hurt so badly that he had resorted to bunting, smashed two of Baltimore's four home runs today as the playoff-perfect Orioles whipped the Oakland Athletics, 5-1, and all but wrapped up their third consecutive American league pennant.

Brooks Robinson and Elrod Hendricks also homered against the Athletics' Jim (Catfish) Hunter, solidly supporting Mike Cuellar's six-hit pitching.

Baltimore thus gained its 13th consecutive victory (the first 11 having come in the final two weeks of the regular season) and its eighth victory in eight playoff games.

The three-of-five-game playoff now moves to Oakland, where Diego Segui (10-8) will try to keep the Athletics alive against Jim Palmer (20-9) today in the game, which starts at 3 P.M. (EDT).

If the Athletics win, manager Dick Williams said he would come back with Vida Blue in the fourth game and Hunter in the fifth.

In reality, Hunter was Oakland's last hope (after Blue) to disrupt Baltimore's methodical machine. But four pitches—mistakes, they're called—prevented him from doing the job.

Robinson hit the first home run, in the second; Powell connected in the third; Hendricks socked his homer in the seventh, after Hunter had retired 12 straight batters, and Powell powered his fourth playoff homer in eight games, a two-run shot following an unsuccessful bunt attempt, in the eighth.

The A's lone run came in the fourth as Sal Bando doubled and Dave Duncan singled. After Reggie Duncan opened the sixth with a double, Cuellar, one of Baltimore's four 20-game winners, set down the final 12 A's.

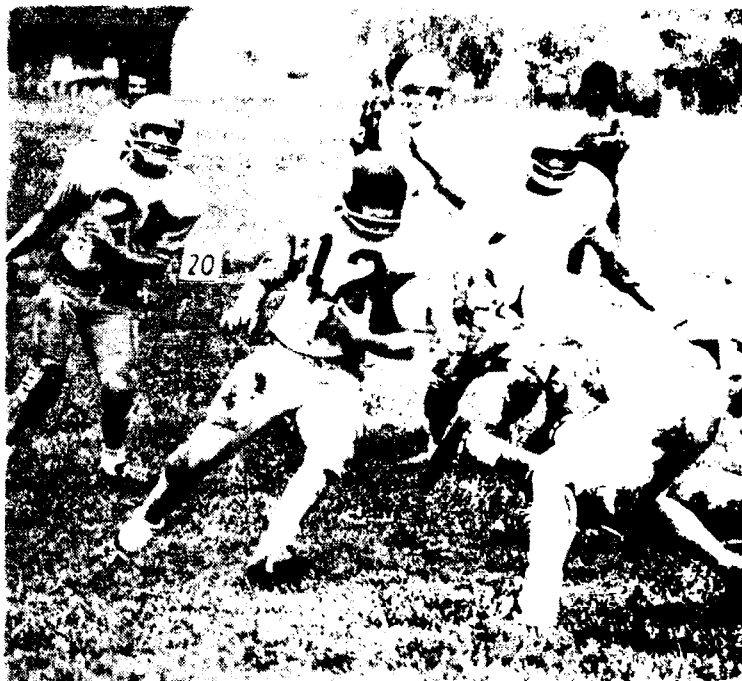
Powell, meanwhile, was unleashing his single-handed attack against Hunter, who

despite the brutal treatment was able to express his appreciation for the Orioles' mammoth first baseman.

"Even though his hand hurt," the 25-year-old right-hander said, recuperating from the onslaught, "he still looks like 900 pounds up there. With a hurt hand and a broken leg or anything, he's tough."

Powell didn't feel tough, though. He felt pain. Plagued by injured wrists throughout the season, he hurt the back of his right hand two-and-a-half weeks ago when he was hit by a pitch, then aggravated it yesterday when he slid into second trying to break up a double play.

The pain persisted today, reaching the point where manager Earl Weaver told Powell to bunt in the eighth rather than aggravate the situation. The score at the time was 3-1. After fouling off a couple of bunt attempts, the 6-foot-4 slugger went back to doing what comes naturally. It made the final score 5-1.



Kirk Miller of Morrissey tries to move inside the Zahm defense. Morrissey won, 13-0, as the Interhall season got under way Sunday.

ND icers begin workouts

Coach "Lefty" Smith greeted 47 candidates for the 1970-71 edition of the Notre Dame hockey team at the first practice of the year Monday on the ACC rink.

Smith conducted two sessions of approximately 90 minutes each yesterday, one for wingers, the other for defensemen. Goalies skated at both workouts.

Twenty-one members of last year's Irish team were present for the initial drills. There was an equally large number of freshman hopefuls on hand as six frosh scholarship players and 15 walk-ons took the ice. Looking at a class breakdown, there were 14 sophomores, including four walk-ons, seven juniors and four seniors at the two sessions.

The Irish icers have been engaged in a weight training program since Sept. 21 but yesterday marked their first appearance on the ice this fall.

Coach Smith said that the club would practice Monday through Friday and conduct scrimmages on Sunday afternoons.

"We'll be working on fundamentals for the next two weeks," Smith, now in his fourth year as head coach at Notre Dame, remarked.

The Irish, members of the tough Western Collegiate Hockey Association this season, begin

their schedule Nov. 11 against North Dakota, another WCHA club.

Hoop meeting scheduled

There will be a meeting Thursday at 7 p.m. in the ACC basketball office for all men interested in playing varsity basketball. Candidates for the freshman squad are to report to the basketball office Thursday at 8 p.m.

ND draws fans to Orange Bowl

This Saturday night the Fighting Irish eleven will travel to Miami, Fla., to take on the U. of Miami Hurricanes in the Orange Bowl.

The last time a Notre Dame team played in Miami, the largest crowd in Hurricane history turned out to see the game. A throng of 77,265 was on hand in 1967 to see the Irish win a wild, 24-22 decision.

Miami officials are expecting another big crowd Saturday night, although it is doubtful that a new attendance record will be set.

Dock strike

Nixon invokes Taft-Hartley

Ziegler said it is the first time that Nixon will invoke the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. President Johnson used the Act to suspend a dock strike called by the International Longshoremen's Association on the East Coast on Sept. 30, 1968. That was the eighth time the Act had been used in dock strikes.

According to Ziegler, the five-man board of inquiry will be headed by Professor Keith Mann of Stanford University Law School. Ziegler summoned the press to a briefing an hour before the President's scheduled return to Washington from a long Florida weekend, and he said that he executive order the President will sign on his arrival was still being drafted by the Justice Department.

The four other members of the board of inquiry have not yet been chosen, according to Ziegler. The labor and Justice Departments were still working on putting the panel together when the President was to leave for Washington.

The President's decision to use Taft-Hartley was apparently reached when George P. Shultz,

Director of the Office of Management and Budget, called him early this evening with the report from San Francisco that counts found negotiations there at an impasse.

Ziegler said the five-man board would be asked to make their report "as soon as possible" to

the President. The board will not be asked to look into the economic impact of the strike--only the status of the negotiations.

Ziegler said that when the President receives the report of the board, he will then determine what action he will take under

Taft-Hartley -- that is, whether to apply it nationwide or selectively. "If they find progress is

being made in one area," Ziegler said, "he will not seek an injunction for that area."

Students trustees meet

of the student esponsibility not noticed by the board of trustees. Fr. Thomas Blantz, vice president for student affairs, spoke on how the rectors and assistant rectors are chosen; Jane Sheehy and Bill Wilka spoke on coeducation. Hall parietals and sanctions were discussed and this is where the main attention rested.

Bob Weaver, student representative, said that the trustees were particularly concerned with excessive abuse in parietals--"shacking up and cohabitation."

Although no big decisions were reached, it was recognized that sanctions are not enforceable,

Weaver added. Alternative courses of action in lieu of the SLC Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations were proposed and will be taken back to the trustees.

It was presented that many abuses are not ignored in the individual halls; rather the improvement in quality of rectors, resident assistants and hall presidents have increased the needed positive action taken.

The meeting was considered "very successful" by Weaver. Minnix said that although he was not sure how successful the presentation of information to the Student Affairs Committee was, "we did accomplish what we set out to do."

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Paperbound BOOKS Will buy your PAPERBACKS call: 234-9908	WANTED: Ride from Phila. area to Notre Dame on any home football weekend. Jack 1629
DRIVEAWAY TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. VIRTUALLY FREE-YOU PAY GAS ONLY. RUPUTABLE COMPANY, NO SHADY DEALS, EVERYTHING HONEST. CALL 6962, MON-FRI. AFTER 6:30 P.M.	I need 15 young ladies to show Koscot Kosmetice-short hours-high earning- From 9:00 AM-6PM Sat. the 9th and Sun 10th. Bus will depart the Shell Station W side U.S. 31 Roseland near Toll Road entrance.
Will work on Volkswagens-11 years experience-reasonable. Call 272-3980 or 272-2765 after 4:00 p.m.	NEED RIDE TO CHICAGO FOR TWO, FRIDAY OCTOBER 8, PLUS ANY NAVY TICKET. TOM 1385.
Morrissey Loan Fund Basement of La Fortune. 11:15-12:15.	FOR SALE
ATTENTION: All students in Mr. Sporleader's MWF design class owe 65 cents to pay for materials for the model and photographs of the alley project. Pay Bob Palmiter in class.	NEW, GUARANTEED 8 TRACK TAPES ONLY \$3.50 CALL 6715
Ester,	19" Portable T.V. and stand - \$25. One year old 12' by 15' Pink shag carpeting - \$15. Girl's bike - \$15. 272-0513.
Even with the doors open, it's been a great month. I hope that there are many more to come.	New Posters have just arrived and are now in stock at excellent prices. Come to 815 Flanner, 611 Grace or 315 SOUTH Regina or for more information, Call 1694, 1167 or 4258.
Love, Tony	1967 Ford Galaxie, 390, 4 door, auto, P.S. See at Cir's Marathon, 1914 Miami or call 289-5100.
"FREE BEER" and food at St. Matthews Smoker Saturday, October 16 at 8:00?	NOTICES
Donation \$1.00 single, \$1.50 couple	Easy Rider, Remember, there isn't a JOHN in the circle bus stop. Next time try the bushes.
Where: 1700 Miami St.	Arthur
Tickets available at the door.	HELP! LOSTat pep rally: pair of glasses, grey suede saddle shoes, instamatic camera. Squinting, barefoot SMC rah-rah 5237.
PHOTOGRAPHS for applications, passports. Portraits. Fast, inexpensive, high-quality-6729.	1. Classified ads paid for in cash when ordered. 2. Office hours 12:15 - 5:00. Ads in by 2:00 on day before publication.
Attention all SMC tennis players- interested in forming a team? bcall 4879 before Saturday.	

Words	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	1 week
1-10	.50	.75	1.00	1.15	1.25
11-15	.60	1.00	1.35	1.75	2.15
16-20	.70	1.15	1.70	2.40	2.80
21-25	.85	1.35	2.00	2.90	3.45
26-30	1.00	1.60	2.35	3.40	4.10
31-35	1.20	1.90	2.80	3.85	4.70
36-40	1.35	2.10	3.10	4.25	5.10
41-45	1.55	2.30	3.30	4.50	5.50

I love Stroh's Beer.

—Compliments of a friend