

Marchetti confirms CIA spotters

Calls for stricter control on CIA

by Gregg Bangs
Senior Staff Reporter

Ex-CIA official Victor Marchetti called for tighter government controls on the CIA and warned of the growing power of the "imperial presidency" last night in Washington Hall.

"I think we have to decide whether the CIA is going to function as a regular agency of government or continue to be the spoiled brat of bureaucracy with no harnesses or checks to control it," Marchetti explained to the audience of five hundred.

He was not just concerned with the CIA, but with the role it played in what he termed the "Imperial Presidency."

"Ever since World War II, there's been a constant drift to an overpowerful presidency with a huge bureaucracy," he stated. "This is supposed to be a constitutional democracy, where are the checks and balances that were built into our government?" Marchetti questioned.

He thought part of the fault must be put on the Congress who have been "lazy and lethargic" in their dealings with the executive branch. One reason for this is that "many congressmen keep their criticism silent in return for legislation beneficial to their own district."

Marchetti spent 14 years in the CIA before he became disengaged.



AT EASE. After his lecture last night, Victor Marchetti accompanied some interested listeners to the Senior Club for a nightcap.

chanted with the organization and quit. "I began to disagree with the covert actions in the third world countries. Instead of undermining them I felt we should've worked with them. Vietnam was the worst of that," he explained.

After quitting, Marchetti wrote a novel, *The Rope Dancer*, which attempted to show the differences between what the public knows and what really happens in the CIA.

He followed this with a current bestseller, *The CIA and the Cult of*

Marchetti spoke somewhat informally about what he describes as the CIA problem.

(Photo by Chris Smith)

Intelligence.

Marchetti gave a brief history of the CIA and explained the bureaucratic set-up of the organization.

There are four major divisions: Intelligence, Science and Technology, Management and Service, and Operations. These organizations technically employ 16,000 people and have a budget of 750 million dollars but Marchetti asserts both are considerably larger because of the number of

agents, spotters and secret contacts and activities that are not reported to Congress.

The Operation's Department has been the object of public attention recently for its clandestine operations. These operations, Marchetti explained, entail three general activities: 1) intelligence, 2) counter-spionage, and 3) covert action.

The covert action is primarily concerned with intervention in

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Conducted study on CIA contacts

by Bob Mader
Campus Editor

Former Central Intelligence Agency official Victor Marchetti said last night that some Notre Dame faculty members acted as CIA contacts on campus as recently as 1967.

Several faculty members and administrators have denied knowledge of CIA contacts on the faculty.

"I know there were spotters here," Marchetti said. "I conducted a study on them."

Marchetti conducted the survey of CIA contacts at universities in 1967 at the request of then CIA director Richard Helms. Marchetti was then executive assistant to the executive director, the number three man at the agency.

"The study was done in 1967 after exposure of CIA involvement in the National Student Association," Marchetti explained. "Helms wanted to know the extent of our involvement at the universities."

Approximately 100 universities were involved in the study. Marchetti stated the degree of faculty involvement at universities revealed by the study ranged from routine contacts to legitimate research to spotters.

A spotter is a faculty member who looks for students with potential to become "clandestine" agents," Marchetti said.

Deny "spotters"

Former Placement Bureau Director Fr. Louis Thornton said he can't recall the existence of spotters on the faculty. Thornton was director between 1956 and 1970.

All employers have some contact with faculty members in order to get references, Thornton said.

"When an employer is considering a graduate for work he wants to know as much about the boy as possible," Thornton explained. "For example, representatives of U.S. Steel would know professors on the engineering faculty. So if a representative of the CIA had talked to a faculty member, I would see nothing wrong with that."

Placement Bureau Director Richard Willemin said his office terminated their formal relationship with the CIA in 1969 following student demonstrations against the Agency.

Any student interested in employment with the CIA must now contact the agency first. The CIA would then hold an interview either in the placement bureau offices or in a local motel, Willemin said.

"I don't know what avenues they use to replace lost manpower," Willemin said. "Most contacts, I suppose, are by word of mouth."

Government professor Fr. Raymond Cour said he didn't know of any spotters on the faculty. Former CIA agent and Notre Dame graduate Philip Agee claimed in August that the CIA had faculty spotters at Notre Dame.

"I was surprised by Agee's allegations in the South Bend Tribune this summer," Cour said.

Government Department chairman Edward Goerner said he had no knowledge of spotters. "I suppose some faculty members,

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Glickstein defends hiring policies

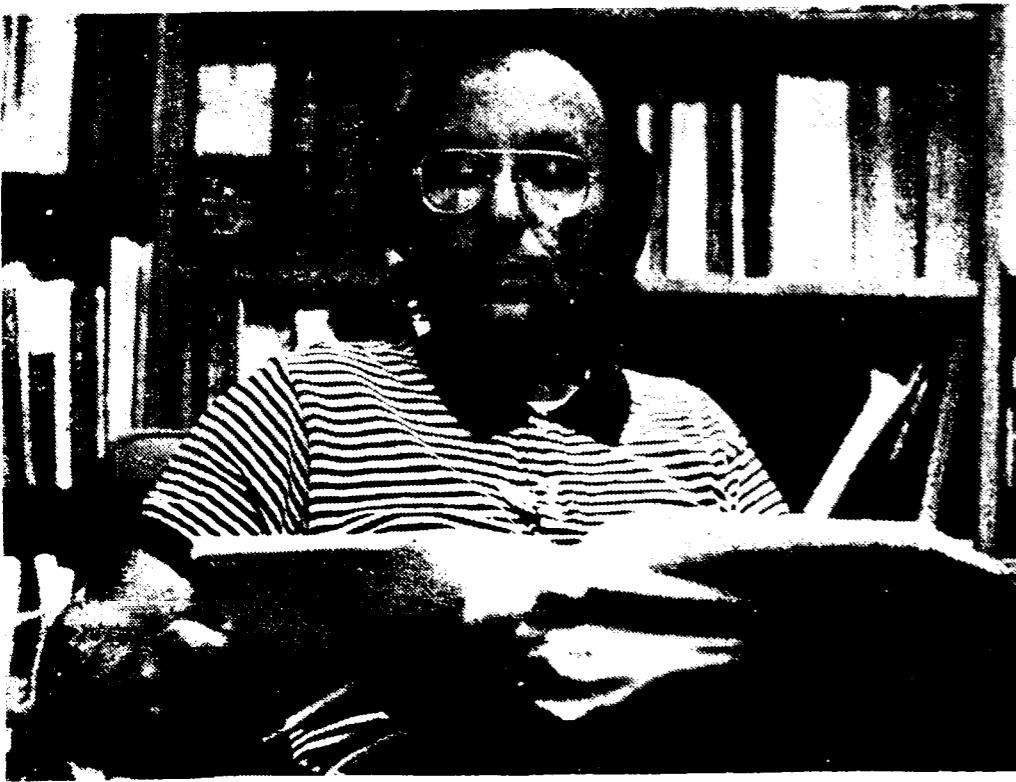
by Maureen Flynn
Senior Staff Reporter

Howard A. Glickstein, former director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights, yesterday defended the application of Affirmative Action hiring policies in higher education and advocated stronger enforcement measures.

Glickstein restated his testimony of Aug. 20, 1975 before the Department of Labor Fact-Finding Hearing on Contract Compliance by Institutions of Higher Education.

Department of Labor Revised Order No. 4 requires any institution receiving over \$1 million in federal research grants to have an approved Affirmative Action Program for the hiring of women and minorities.

The program must analyze the current sexual and minority composition of the institution's staff and set goals and timetables



THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW. Notre Dame law professor Howard Glickstein reads a copy of Burtchaell's testimony of last August. Glickstein, who also testified at the Labor Department's hearings, defends Affirmative Action, pointing to the unfair hiring practices which are prevented.

(Photo by Chris Smith)

for the recruitment, hiring and promotion of women and minorities.

Dismal hiring record

In his August testimony, Glickstein told the committee, "The record of universities in affirmative action hiring has been dismal, and... the government has ignored its law enforcement duties."

"Without strong and persistent federal pressure to hire more women and minorities," Glickstein asserted, "there is no reason to believe that universities will do what they can to recruit and train more female and minority faculty members."

Glickstein's testimony, and his recent comments, conflict with statements made yesterday by University Provost Fr. James T. Burtchaell before the same committee.

Burtchaell criticized affirmative action procedures as often unreasonable and challenged the use of federal contracts to enforce social policy.

The supply of qualified women and minorities, said Burtchaell, is much too small to meet the goals demanded by the Affirmative

A federal research contract in excess of \$1 million has been awarded to Notre Dame's Radiation Laboratory by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

The University was notified last June that the contract might be withheld if its Affirmative Action Program were not approved by HEW's Office for Civil Rights.

Charles Duffy, Chief of the Higher Education Branch of HEW's Office for Civil Rights in Chicago, confirmed the approval of the contract yesterday. Duffy would not say whether or not the University's Affirmative Action Program has been completely approved, pending official notification to Fr. Hesburgh.

Action regulations

Glickstein noted, "Goals, unlike quotas, are not rigid or precise and good faith failures to accomplish them will be tolerated."

Universities take major role

He stated that universities should take a major role in increasing the numbers of qualified women and minorities for the future.

"Since university teachers are, of course, university trained," Glickstein said, "not a great deal of imagination is required to see that universities can deal with their own problems." He cited "underutilization" and inadequate pools of prospects as "precisely their problems."

(continued on page 8)

world briefs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Saudi Arabia will pay for a major new six-year program to train about 1,300 of its technicians and pilots in the United States, the Air Force said Wednesday.

The program, due to begin late this month at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex., will cost the Saudis between \$90 and \$100 million, the Air Force said.

The new training program is one of the most extensive of its kind in a growing U.S. relationship with Arab and other Middle East arms customers.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP) — A former college professor accused of kidnaping a Purdue University coed for an experiment to brainwash her into falling in love with him pleaded guilty Wednesday to a bargained charge of conspiracy.

Thomas R. Lippert, 25, a Notre Dame law school graduate and former professor at Southwest State College in Marshall, Minn., also pleaded guilty to a second count of conspiracy in the attempted kidnaping of a Notre Dame coed who was his original subject.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Youths experimenting with marijuana at an earlier age are contributing to an alarming upswing in the nation's drug abuse problem, the government reported Wednesday.

Dr. Robert L. DuPont, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, told reporters he was quite alarmed about the growing use of marijuana among young people.

on campus today

- 4:00 p.m. - seminar, "thermodynamic properties of the solvated electron in liquid ammonia", nd conference rm., radiation lab.
- 4:30 p.m. - colloquium, "operator theory problems related to control theory", rm. 226, computing center.
- 5:15 p.m. - evensong vespers, log chapel.
- 7,9&11 p.m. - film, "return of the dragon", eng. aud., \$1.
- 7:30 p.m. - computer course, "pl-i - a synthesis of fortran and cobol," rm. 115, computing center.
- 7:30 p.m. - lecture, "zen and the art of motorcycle maintenance," lib. lounge.
- 8:00 p.m. - concert, carole farley, part of "1975 internat'l women's year," o'laughlin aud.

Cheerleaders hold game banner contest

The second weekly banner contest, sponsored by the Notre Dame cheerleaders, will be held this Friday, according to a spokesman for the group.

Entrants must call the Student Activities office no later than 4 p.m. on Friday and submit their name, location of the banner, and its theme. Banners should be hung outside the dormitories and will be judged on Friday afternoon.

A \$50 cash prize is being offered to the winner of this week's contest. The amount of the prize was raised this week in order to encourage more students to par-

ticipate according to cheerleader Jim Clouse.

Criteria for judging will be neatness, originality and relevance to this week's game against the Michigan State Spartans.

The winner of the contest will receive his or her prize at the pep rally on Friday night in Stepen Center and the winning banner will be displayed at the game on Saturday.

Any questions should be directed to either Andy Praschak at 1770 or Marianne Grabavoy at 7819.

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Prisoners abduct hostages

LAKEWOOD, Colo. (AP) —

Two federal prison inmates armed with pistols held two guards and a number of visitors inside a visitors' room at a youth correction center Wednesday and demanded their freedom.

Authorities said the pistols apparently were smuggled into the institution by a woman visitor. Authorities said the hostages were four visitors and two guards, but a telecast from the room indicated the extra person may have been another inmate.

No injuries were reported. Jefferson County Lt. Earl Spenard said three shots were fired at the beginning of the incident, but he said he did not know who fired them.

At the inmates' request, a television reporter, Frank Currier of KBTW in Denver, was taken inside the prison compound by FBI agents. In a live broadcast, Currier played a mostly inaudible tape recording of inmate Alfred Smith Rollins, 19, of Kansas City.

Rollins demanded the release of the two inmates and asked for sandwiches and coffee. He said he feared he would be murdered in the institution — murdered by the FBI.

Spenard said the hostages were four visitors and two guards. Currier's conversation with Rollins indicated one of the visitors was an inmate related to three of the hostage

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visitors.

Spenard said Rollins was serving a term for bank robbery as a juvenile. The other inmate was identified as Henry Michael Cassidy, 20, of Missoula, Mont., serving a term for burglary on an Indian reservation.

About 100 law enforcement officers surrounded the correctional facility about 15 miles southwest of Denver. Some car-

ried rifles and marksmen could be seen posted atop a nearby water tower and at a golf course overlooking the center.

The stone building where the hostages were being held is one of several two-story structures inside the chain-link fence topped with barbed wire.

The facility houses 373 inmates. The other inmates were locked up immediately after the incident.

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XEROX

Byrne carries armory dance responsibility

by Kathy Byrne
Staff Reporter

All legal responsibility for the Armory Dance this Friday night is on Student Body President Ed Byrne and Social Commission Chairman Charlie Moran. The dance will carry no alcohol liability insurance.

The Hornbeck Insurance Agency, an independent office which represents several major insurance companies, told Moran Monday that they were unable to find an insurance company willing to cover alcohol liability at less than \$1,500 for the one night affair.

"They never said yes, but they led us to believe that there would be no problem," Moran explained. "In order to cover an economically unfeasible price like that and still stay within our budget we would have to raise the price of the

tickets \$1.50, and we do not want to have to do that."

It would be possible to get non-alcoholic liability coverage for the dance which would cover any accidents not related to drinking, such as falling down when boarding the bus. The present budget is able to support the cost of this type of insurance, according to Moran.

Moran stressed the importance of mature behavior at the armory.

"It would take just one incident and the entire assets of Student Government could be liquidated," Moran said. "It wouldn't be just the case of one person sitting in jail, but a lawsuit from which all further activities of the year would be cancelled."

He asked the students to remember that if damage is incurred there would be no further armory dances.

When signing the contract Moran and Byrne agreed that students would ride buses to the dance, and that all Notre Dame students would act like adults. In turn, they were promised that if no damages were incurred the owners would be more than willing to allow additional dances later in the year.

The buses are an integral part of the event, especially with the loss of liability insurance.

Moran emphasized that students are asked not to drive after the buses have dropped them back to the campus because Student Government is liable for their actions until Saturday morning.

In the case of off-campus students, the buses will stop at strategic locations such as the Library Lounge and Campus View Apartments.

Buses will leave the Notre Dame

circle at 8:30; 8:45; 9:00; and 9:30. They will depart from Holy Cross Hall at St. Mary's at 8:30; 9:00 and 9:30.

There will be slightly less beer than in previous years, but more than enough for everyone, according to Moran. The possibility

of hot dogs and hamburgers is also being considered.

Tickets are being sold tonight and tomorrow at the Student Union ticket office and in both dining halls at a price of \$3. At St. Mary's tickets will be sold tonight in the hall lobbies.

Senate rejects an end of price controls on gas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate refused Wednesday to end price controls on natural gas immediately amid indications a more gradual approach probably will be approved.

By a 57-31 vote, the Senate killed an amendment by Sen. Paul Fannin, R-Ariz., that would have ended controls on all "new" natural gas, retroactive to July 1.

"Wednesday's vote and statements by various senators indicated there is a good chance the Bentzen-Pearson proposal will be passed, meaning higher prices for home-heating gas and, sponsors say, greater incentives for increased gas production.

The proposal rejected by the Senate on Wednesday would have removed price controls, retroactive to July 1, on "new" gas, which is gas, most of it still in the fields, that has never been sold to a pipeline.

But all "old" gas, that already under contract, would have been freed of price controls as the current contracts expire. Most contracts are for 10 to 20 years.

new oil and gas are being thwarted by a lack of money.

Under a 1954 Supreme Court decision, the Federal Power Commission regulates the price of natural gas that is sold outside the state where it is produced. The current FPC ceiling price is 52 cents per 1,000 cubic feet mcf, although the nationwide average price of this interstate gas is about 30 cents.

The proposal rejected by the Senate on Wednesday would have removed price controls, retroactive to July 1, on "new" gas, which is gas, most of it still in the fields, that has never been sold to a pipeline.

The Ford administration has urged repeal of controls on grounds they have held prices so low that industry's attempts to find

SLC membership complete

by Mark M. Murphy
Staff Reporter

The membership of the Student Life Council is now complete following the announcement of election results by the Administration and Faculty.

Joining ex-officio member Bro. Just Paczesny, the Administration's representatives are John T. Goldrick, director of admissions; Sr. Jean Lenz, rector of Farley Hall; James Roemer, dean of students; and John Reed, assistant director of student activities.

The faculty representation consists of ex-officio member Robert Kerby, vice-chairman of the Faculty Senate; Michael J. Francis, associate prof. of Government; William P. Sexton, associate prof. of Management; Michael J. Crowe, prof. of General Program; and Carole E. Moore, assistant prof. of History.

These ten members join five student representatives who were

elected last week. The Council has the responsibility of establishing rules and regulations governing student life, subject to the approval of University President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh.

The Student Affairs office conducted the election of representatives from the Administration, submitting a pre-selected slate of nominees to eligible voters for their approval. Also on the ballot was the option for write-in votes.

Rev. Terrence Lally, assistant vice-president of Student Affairs, explained the election process insured that a well-informed and interested group would be on the SLC. "The nominees are indeed representative of the entire Administration and are closely related to student interests," Lally said.

When asked if the election might be considered unfair to some, Lally noted that he had received a few complaints "but they were gripes

about the process, not the people. We wanted to get administrators who were interested in the SLC and who know about the affairs of the Council's actions."

Paul F. Conway, chairman of the Faculty Senate, sent questionnaire cards to the faculty and received some 53 replies from members indicating they were interested in serving on the SLC. "After a vote those names were reduced to six and from that number we elected the representatives to fill our two openings," Conway stated. Prof. Francis and Prof. Sexton have completed only one year of their two-year terms and Prof. Kerby is a non-elected member.

Ed Byrne, acting chairman of the SLC and student body president, called an informal meeting of the Council Wednesday night to meet with Fr. Hesburgh. "We want to discuss the role of the SLC in the University," Byrne said, "so everyone will have a clear understanding of what the Council can and can't do."



The SLC met informally with Fr. Hesburgh in his office. Hesburgh began the session with a brief review of the history of the SLC, the reasons for its existence, its accomplishments. The group then went on to form goals for the coming year and elect

chairpersons. Student Body President Ed Byrne was elected chairperson, and faculty member Carole Moore was voted assistant chairperson. (Photo by Chris Smith)

Board allocates student funds

by Maureen O'Brien
Staff Reporter

The Student Union will receive over half of the 88,000 dollars allocated to Notre Dame organizations from student activity fees.

At their meeting Wednesday, the Board of Commissioners gave the Student Union \$50,000 for 1975-76 operations. Student Government received \$19,049 and the Halls President Council (HPC) got \$12,400.

Other student organizations which received money were: International Students Organization, \$1,200; Society of Ujamma, \$1,000; MECHA, \$750; WSND AM-FM, \$250; Circle K, \$220; Rowing Club, \$200; Sailing Club, \$150, and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, \$75.

Six new organizations applied for funds this year and received money from the board. The new groups are CILA, \$750; Notre Dame Prisoners Teachers' Assn., \$100; Photography Club, \$100; Community Services, \$55; Course Evaluation Booklet \$950, and the Society for Creative Anachronism, \$1.

Right to Life, National Society of Black Engineers, Finance Club and the Business Activities Council applied for funds this year but were not allocated any.

Commenting on the allocation of funds, Student Body Treasurer, John Hargraves, explained the breakdown. "Funds were distributed to the various organizations depending on the size of the organization and its need for funds. We budgeted HPC

\$13,000, but they owed Student Government \$600, so it comes to \$12,400. HPC will break down its allocation into funds for Hall Life and An Tostal."

"MECHA did not receive as much as it did last year because it isn't as big as it used to be," he said.

Hargraves added, "Student Government's budget is smaller this year. This is because InPIRG is no longer part of Student Government and we bought a van last year."

The Board of Commissioners, which consists of three SLC representatives, three Student Government representatives and one HPC representative will meet on Nov. 1 to review the budget.

Any appeals by the organizations should be made by next Tuesday and submitted to the Student Government office.

ROLLERBALL

1 7:00, 9:30 F
2:00, 4:30, 7:00, 9:30 S-S
6:45, 9:15 M-Th

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2 8:00 M-F
2:00, 5:00, 8:00 S-S
6:45, 9:15 M-Th

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Tax cut proposed by Democrats

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new tax cut of up to \$10 billion and a \$3 billion jobs program were proposed Wednesday by Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee to help end "the terrible waste" in the economy.

The proposals would help create one million to 1.5 million jobs next year, said the committee chairman, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn.

The Republican minority on the committee said President Ford should extend the 1975 tax cuts into 1976, but warned that new reductions could bring on a return of double-digit inflation and endanger the recovery from recession.

Meanwhile, a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, Andrew Brimmer, accused the board of pursuing policies that threaten to bring the nation's economic recovery to a halt.

Brimmer told the Senate Budget Committee the board should encourage faster growth of the nation's money supply — between 8 and 10 per cent a year — and lower interest rates.

"Otherwise expansion of the economy cannot be assured," said Brimmer, who left the board a year ago to join the faculty of Harvard University. The Fed's money growth target now is 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

Brimmer also urged that Congress extend the 1975 tax reductions, and said somewhat greater reductions would be needed to keep tax withholding rates from rising in January.

The Joint Economic Committee released its recommendations in a mid-year economic report.

"If our recommendations are followed unemployment should continue to fall steadily," the committee said in its report. "If our recommendations are ignored, it is our best judgment that unemployment will remain near its present levels or even begin rising again at the end of the next year..."

But Humphrey acknowledged

that even if all the committee's proposals were adopted by the Ford Administration the unemployment rate might still be as high as 7.3 per cent by the end of 1976. He said it would reduce the inflation rate by six-tenths

of one per cent.

The administration's own forecast is for an unemployment rate of 7 per cent to 7.5 per cent by the end of next year. Unemployment was 8.4 per cent in August.

Democratic campaigners receive free protection

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic presidential campaigners are gaining valuable political fringe benefits along with their new Secret Service protection although the agency says its men won't "participate in the politics of the candidates."

Campaign aides say the Secret Service can't avoid helping a candidate when it sets out to guard him.

Agents are deploying to guard four candidates now or in the near future, with more to be covered later.

In the process, the government will help finance the candidates' campaign travels and take over much of the advance work that is essential to a presidential candidate.

The Secret Service has issued an eight-page, red, white and blue booklet describing what it

will and won't do as it seeks "to insure a safe environment for your candidate."

The Secret Service refuses to say how many agents are assigned to a candidate on grounds that would breach security. But a Democratic campaign aide said as many as 20

were assigned to each candidate at the height of the 1972 presidential primary season. Another said he had been told that about 12 would be traveling with his candidate.

Stringent campaign spending limits have curtailed the use of chartered airplanes by the candidates this year, but with the Secret Service aboard, that may change.

For example, Rep. Morris K. Udall may switch from small planes to a faster, more comfortable, 20-seat turboprop when he uses chartered flights.

features

women in a men's church

(continued from pg. 5)

ministry of the church and insist that their ministry is publicly acknowledged. Yet women are also aware of the pitfalls of the present clerical, celibate and hierarchical form of the Catholic priesthood. When I ask the women in my classes if they would want to be ordained, most respond: "Yes, but not as celibate clergy" or "Yes, if I would want to belong to the church." The invitation to the ordination conference expresses the same awareness: "To speak of the ordination of women is to speak of transformation in the very concept of priestly ministry. Equal ordination is the test case, but the transformation of a celibate priesthood, a hierarchical church and a male-clerical theology is its unconditional prerequisite and consequence.

Women have to be visible on all levels of the church, they have to become priests, bishops, cardinals and popes, they have to be involved in formulating theology and celebrating the liturgy, if the church should truly become a community of equals before God and the world. Yet the ordination of women can not simply mean their addition and integration into the clergy, but implies a psychological, structural and theological revolution. Women no longer could be seen as unclean, carnal, subordinate beings, but as full autonomous, responsible acting persons. The Christian community no longer could be split into an active leadership of male dominance and a passive membership of female submission, but functions as a community of

persons who are all called by God to active participation and leadership. Theology could no longer reflect the patriarchal mindset of past and present cultures, but would speak about God, Christ or grace in non-sexist categories.

Even though Christian tradition and theology always maintained that God transcends gender as well as race, its masculinized God-language communicates to Christian women and men that maleness but not femaleness is part of the divine reality. Whereas Roman Catholicism was fortunate to have a female religious symbol in the Virgin Mary, the symbol nevertheless implied the subordination of women and has often been used as an argument against their ordination. Likewise the maleness of Christ is often cited against women's ordination. Yet if maleness and not humanness is the goal of incarnation, how could women be saved?

Bible and tradition reflect the patriarchal cultures of their times. Biblical language, stories and commands maintain therefore the superiority of man over woman. At the same time we find in scripture and tradition another voice which transcends the patriarchal-sexist language and cultural injunctions of the time. In the history of the church and theology, this liberating biblical and theological tradition was often neglected and abandoned to the cultural prejudice. The patriarchal sexist traditions were developed for the sake of male dominance within the church.

If women would be admitted to the full membership in the church, the main reason for continuing

sexist traditions and norms would be removed. Structural change and the evolution of a feminist theology, and non-sexist language, imagery and myth have to go hand in hand. Yet we have not to wait for the approval of Rome. We can start right now by using inclusive and non-sexist language, by participating as full responsible persons in the life of the church. The ordination conference in Detroit is not a call for new "studies" and petitions, but a call to action.

Agents are deploying to guard four candidates now or in the near future, with more to be covered later.

In the process, the government will help finance the candidates' campaign travels and take over much of the advance work that is essential to a presidential candidate.

The Secret Service has issued an eight-page, red, white and blue booklet describing what it

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a perspective on crime and punishment

edward a. malloy, c.s.c.

A fear dominates the lives of many Americans, a fear so tangible that it has drastically affected some of the most basic patterns of social interaction. At times it seems as if the foreboding, vivid expectation of what might happen is more significant than the concrete experience of its reality. The problem that generates this fear is crime; crime in its multifarious forms, but most especially the violent, impersonal crime which so often preys upon the very young and the very old, the feeble, the defenseless, the weak. When people are frightened, they tend to search desperately for security and some vestige of a stable social order. And this, of course, is the great danger that flows from the crime problem - the danger that demagoguery will take advantage of this predicament to destroy whatever vestige of equity in the constitutional process that we have been able to achieve. I propose to summarize quickly the problem of crime and then to offer some general perspectives which might be useful in attempts to solve it.

(1) The Reality of Crime - Crime is a major American social problem. For those who have known it personally, this contention requires no proof. But even the objective data show the crime rate soaring,

with much crime going unreported. In response to this danger, especially in our major metropolitan areas, individuals and groups have resorted to various measures for self-protection. Almost one-third of all Americans claim to keep a firearm at home for protection. Many others resort to watchdogs or elaborate warning devices. Because of the preoccupation with security in the business world, a new growth industry has been created - private guard agencies. And all of this is not confined to the cities. Even suburban and rural America are beginning to recognize that, as the central city becomes an armed, monitored camp with high concentrations of police, the outlying regions have become ever more vulnerable.

(2) The Effects of Crime - Perhaps the most devastating effect of crime is the way in which it breeds distrust and cynicism and progressively destroys the fabric of human community. The stranger becomes the enemy, the one to be feared. In many instances, violent crime is associated with particular racial or ethnic groups or with adolescents and young adults and all the latent antagonisms and prejudices of our society are reinforced and justified. Furthermore, crime affects the central in-

stitutions of the common life. Public transportation goes unused, recreational areas are taken over by a limited segment of the population, cultural and social events are restricted to daylight hours, empty churches cease to be places of quiet prayer. Basically, crime forces people to forego those endeavors and opportunities for social participation which give life richness and meaning and which are essential to the vitality of a human community.

(3) The Criminal - There is no one identifiable class of Americans who commit our crimes. The revelations of Watergate, the testimony about the activities of the CIA, the periodic exposés of police and judicial corruption, the misuse of power by big business, all belie the theory espoused by some, that crime has specific socio-economic roots. We are troubled by white-collar crime, organized crime, street crime, revolutionary crime, and crimes of passion. Yet it must be acknowledged that the crimes of indiscriminate violence against person and property, that Americans seem to fear the most, are committed by a restricted segment of the criminal population. The villains romanticized in our tradition of the Western movie or the slick international agents opposing James Bond or Interpol, seldom resemble the young black, Puerto Rican, poor white, or Chicano criminal that citizens would like to permanently banish from our society.

(4) The Solution - Obviously, there is no one solution to the crime problem. Its social, political and economic roots are extremely complex. And much depends on what we think of the nature of man and how capable the species is of moral improvement. Personally, I consider crime (in its most malevolent forms) to be a manifestation of human sinfulness. However, the same man who is sinner (or criminal) is also created in the image of God so that I cannot accept any theory of punishment which depersonalizes or strips the criminal of his basic human dignity. Proposals for solving the crime problem must strive for some balance between protection of the common good through institutionalized criminal justice procedures and protection of the rights of the criminal.

In this light I would like to offer several theses for your consideration. They are the fruits of one man's attempt to think about this key problem. I realize that in each case, as the professional literature indicates, further argumentation would be required to sustain my point.

Thesis I - The very definition of criminal behavior has become problematic in modern society. Therefore, a high priority should be given to various attempts at value clarification so that a workable public ethic might emerge. In this context, it is better to expunge certain laws from the books (which project a high moral standard) rather than to breed corruption by their inconsistent or reluctant enforcement.

Thesis II - The police function is not the key to solving the crime problem. The police have an invaluable part to play, often under impossible working conditions, but manpower and financial increases, beyond a certain point, create as many problems as they solve.

Thesis III - The solution to the problem of violent crime is very much connected with the control of guns in our society. Gun control legislation cannot be totally effective, yet it may move us toward a rethinking of our gun-slinger and vigilante heritage.

Thesis IV - The American prison system is an abysmal failure. We should stop kidding ourselves that we are rehabilitating prisoners. Instead, the discussion should revolve around the percentage of criminals who need to be isolated for the common good and the most humane conditions under which this can be achieved.

Thesis V - There is no immediate likelihood that the environmental, psychological or moral factors which may predispose one to a life of violent crime will be significantly improved. We possess neither a theoretical nor a practical consensus around which to mobilize a reform effort. Consequently, the crime problem will be with us for the foreseeable future. The only way to avoid pessimism and a sense of doom is to concentrate on those facets of the problem which we can personally and collectively influence. To achieve this, we need to be as informed as we can be about the problem and ready to support realistic strategies of improvement.

Perhaps, I could be allowed to end on an ethical note. The fear of crime is based on a real danger to civil life as we have pictured it in our national foundation documents. Many have suffered and will continue to suffer victimization. However, we must not allow fear to paralyze our moral sense. Justice is a high ideal, difficult to realize in times of crisis. But justice must always be tempered by love, the kind of love that can forgive seventy times seven times.



impossible question

fr. bill toohey

The pattern keeps repeating itself. Over and over again. As soon as people find out where you work and what you do, they want to know: "What is the Notre Dame student like these days?"

I used to think I was supposed to give some simplified over-view, a neat capsule of the "average" student. Well, maybe I was; but I soon found out how stupid it is to think such a thing is possible.

I've become thoroughly convinced that one is crazy to let himself get caught in the trap of generalizing. I find myself becoming awfully uncomfortable with people who so casually make such incredible claims - the researcher, for example, who professes to hold the key to the secrets about "the youth of today," or the administrator who talks to ten students a month, and thinks he knows "the student mind."

In her controversial new book, *Liberal Parents, Radical Children*, Midge Deeter writes about the collegians of the '60's, celebrated by Charles Reich and Paul Goodman, liberated by Timothy Leary, Baba Ram Dass, and the Pill, hymned by the Beatles and the Stones. She examines their fears, their weaknesses, and their inordinate dependencies; she shows why these children (now in their late twenties and early thirties) "are not in good shape."

Dr. Herbert Hendin, a psychoanalyst from Columbia University, has just completed a six-year study of the current generation of college students. He says they are characterized by the pursuit of disengagement, detachment, fragmentation, and emotion numbness. This means, Hendin claims, today's students are in "revolt against love" - they believe personal involvement invites disaster; life is a trap, they feel, and attachments make the trap tighter.

Sociologist Andrew Greeley seems to agree, going so far as to suggest that "the best and brightest of our much praised younger generation tend to be something pretty much like sociopaths in their relationships with one another." Greeley refers to certain caricatures of honest sexuality and the struggle for women's rights, and cites them as responsible for untold harm. He speaks about the ideology of "permissiveness," requiring young men to act like chauvinists ("a ready-made excuse for young men to act out their adolescent sexual fantasies and turn the Playboy philosophy loose on real women rather than slick centerfolds"); and also the ideology of "liberated women," demanding that young females act like castrating witches ("you are not only free to play fast and loose with a young man's fragile male ego, demolishing him when he permits himself to get ever-so-slightly involved, it means that you have the solemn duty to punish all men because they are by definition and on a priori grounds guilty of chauvinism").

Anyway, that's a sample of some of the things the "experts" are discussing these days about youth. I won't deny that it's important to keep up on the literature; yet, I can't help wondering how truly insightful all the sweeping generalizations are. I feel about them somewhat the same as I do about some religious surveys ("How many students visit Sacred Heart Church?") or

body counts of participants at weekend liturgies. How much does this "evidence" really tell you - about faith or a person's spiritual life, for instance?

So, when someone asks you - "What is the typical N.D. student like?" - you might tell them no one knows; tell them to come out here and spend a year or so, and that, even then, they won't know. A friend told me recently that he has been asked to write a book "on youth." We were agreeing together about the futility of such a project. How do you write a book about youth? Maybe about individual youths, maybe about Jim, Mary, Beth, Bob, and real people you've known. At the very least, one should be extremely modest about what he presumes he can accomplish when considering a subject involving persons of every possible temperament, personality, value system, and human characteristic.

And so one is rightly humbled when speaking about the Notre Dame student; forced to acknowledge, right off, that there is no such entity. We look around us and see variety that precludes facile classification; and realize hopefully that we can only reflect on the few other persons we've been able to meet and come to know.

We have to admit there are some we've known who seem to fit the category of either chauvinists or castrating witches; but there are also those many others who dare to love and care for others, which involves them in the terrifying and exciting risks of human intimacy.

You hear a senior woman say, "If one more dumb underclassman comes up and tries to introduce himself, I'm going to vomit!" And, in almost the next instant, another who is telling of how rewarding it was for her to work on Freshmen Orientation. One student tears an article out of a reserve book, thereby shafting all the others who are hoping to do the same assignment, while another gives away his football ticket so a South Bend youngster can see the game.

So it goes. We look at ourselves and around us, and see some of the most generous, selfish, childish, mature, self-centered, outgoing, warm, cold, hopeful, cynical, considerate, impolite, gross, sensitive, abusive, gentle people in the whole world.

Maybe that's the point. There is a world here. A world of variety. And perhaps we need to remind ourselves occasionally how important it is to respect that. We are conservatives and liberals; Democrats and Republicans; we belong to YAF, KC, CILA, MECHA; we take part in inter-hall sports, student government, band, glee club, chapel choir; we work at Logan Center, the dining hall, Children's Hospital; we are found at Corby's, Darby's, Bulla Shed, the Senior Club, ACC, Huddle, Grotto, Memorial Library, and a Beach Boys ticket-line. We are each unique. And this is indistinguishable from our dignity as special creations of God.

I feel more at home with this. It seems more real than fanciful exercises in answering impossible questions. It's much better to respect our uniqueness, and celebrate our individuality; and believe that it can lead to finding true communion in the one who is Father to us all.

women in a men's church

elisabeth fiorenza, phd.

The Jesuit sociologist Joseph H. Fichter observed years ago: "Women attend church more often than men, pray more often than men, hold firmer beliefs than men, cooperate more in church programs than men, are expected to be more religious than men, - yet organized religion is dominated by men." As the women's movement makes more and more inroads into church communities, Christian women and men come to realize this overt male domination of church and theology. In a recent letter, a friend of mine expressed this experience very aptly:

"I have really felt much pain over the past few years as my realization deepens of how badly treated we are in our own church. Our parish liturgy is more than painful. I am tired of being called 'brother' and told that Christ's blood was shed for all men. Last Sunday we had a stimulating day at the motherhouse on 'Women and Ministry'. There was one priest present, an even after listening to us for several hours, he said during the mass 'pray brothers' in a room filled by sisters. But the worst discrepancy is that after a day of praying, reflecting and sharing good ideas we have to call in a man who doesn't even know what we are all about to say mass for us. Why am I getting angry all over again when you know all this?"

This militant new mood and experience of anger among Christian women owes much of its strength and insights to the wider women's movement which began outside the churches. However, in the past few years it has gathered strength and gained its own focus within organized religion and t-

heology. It ranges from the demand for equal ordination rights for women to the reconceptualization of theology and faith in a feminist perspective.

Today, the drive for sexual equality within the churches is the ecumenical issue bar excellence. Many protestant churches have ordained women for a long time, but have not given them equal opportunities in ministry and theology. Only recently the Lutheran Church removed barriers to ordain the first female ministers. Reform Judaism has welcomed the first women rabbi, and the ordination of Episcopal women to the priesthood in Philadelphia and Washington still provokes ecclesiastical trials and bans. The Church of England has declared in its general synod that there are no fundamental theological objections against the ordination of women, but because of ecumenical reasons they did not think it was wise to do so. Vatican officials and the Pope have stressed several times that there is no prospect that the Roman Catholic Church will ordain women.

Despite these Roman warnings, American Catholics will gather Nov. 28-30 in Detroit for an ordination conference: "Women in the Future Priesthood Now - A Call for Action." The response to the invitation is overwhelming and even some bishops have pledged financial support - anonymously. Roman Catholic women seek ordination for the sake of justice and equality within the church, publicly rejecting their subsidiary roles in liturgy and ministry. Those women, who as teachers, theologians, assistant pastors, religious educators, counselors or administrators, actively participate in the

(continued on pg. 4)

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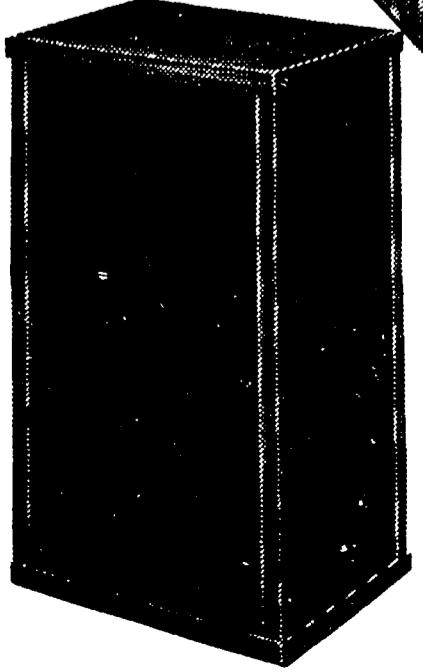


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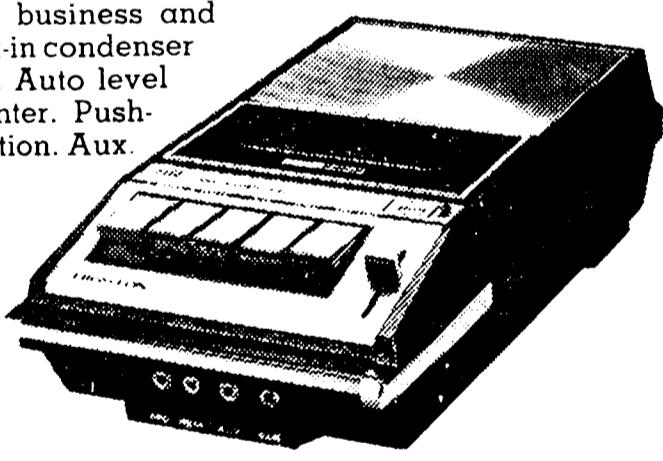
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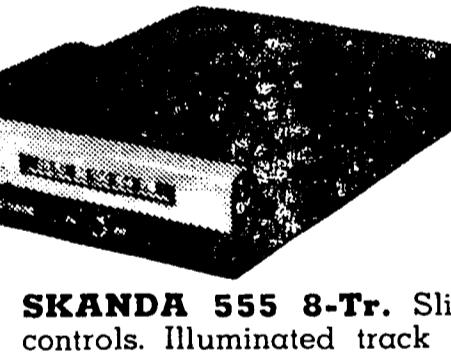
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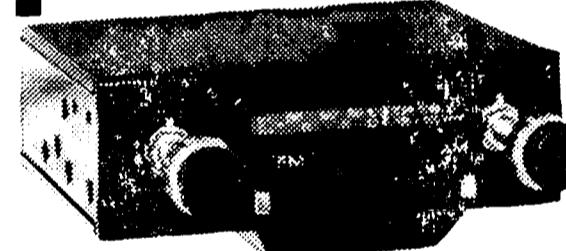
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Secret files are kept on Hoosiers

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Secret criminal intelligence files based on tips, police investigations and reports from informants are maintained on many Hoosiers by city, county and state police, the Governor's Privacy Commission learned Wednesday.

Information contained in the files often is available to other police agencies, prosecutors and the courts.

But the files are kept secret from the public and even from the subjects of the reports. By contrast, a new federal privacy act requires federal law enforcement agencies such as the FBI and CIA to allow anyone on whom they have compiled a dossier to inspect his own intelligence file, with a few exceptions.

Wednesday's testimony came at a public hearing on privacy in law enforcement.

The intelligence files generally are compiled on persons who, although not subject to arrest, are considered likely to commit a crime. Information ranges from citizen tips to re-

ports from underworld informants, Speedway Police Chief Robert Copeland, president of the Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police, said.

He said the files are used by police to find suspects during criminal investigations.

According to Copeland, local police and county law enforcement agencies generally keep only information directly related to criminal activity. However, local officials do collect the names of persons within their jurisdictions who belong to private groups or radical organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and forward them to the state police and federal authorities, he said.

State Police Capt. Stan Kenny, commander of the investigation division, said not all information provided is placed in intelligence files. He said the reports are investigated for possible criminal links and discarded if none are found. "There was to be a definite hint that the person is strongly suspected of being involved in

crimes" before such information is placed in a state police intelligence file, he said. "There has to be a suspicion that they're going to be involved in criminal activity."

Copeland said virtually all the municipal police departments in Indiana maintain intelligence files. Richard Berger, executive director of the Indiana Sheriff's Association, said the large county departments and some of the smaller ones also collect such informa-

tion.

Kenny said state police began collecting intelligence information in 1968, during the height of the Vietnam antiwar protests and student demonstrations.

At that time, he said, all information received was put on file. "Back in the beginning, everything did go into the file," he said. "But in January we purged everything back to 1973."

"But if there was anything that still had a current threat,

we updated it with new information," he said, and replaced it in the files.

"We're going to come up with a purge criteria where it (purges) will be done routinely," he said.

Kenny acknowledged secret intelligence files are a controversial area. "But we are aware of our responsibility to citizens to protect their privacy," he said. "We won't do away with it. It is a vital component to law enforcement."

Glickstein defends employment policies

(continued from page 1)

Construction unions, Glickstein argued, are expected to increase the pool of qualified minority craftsmen through apprenticeship programs.

"Similarly," he stated, "universities that desire to share in the billions of dollars of Federal contract awards should be expected to bear responsibility for increasing the pool of qualified minority and female academics."

Requirement for contracts

Burtchaell strongly criticized the inclusion of the affirmative action regulations as requirements for federal contractors.

"As matters now stand," Burtchaell stated, "in order to receive or administer federal or state funds, an individual or an organization can be required and sometimes is required to forfeit rights otherwise guaranteed to it."

"Fr. Burtchaell's conception of the requirements of the law are inaccurate," Glickstein said yesterday. "The universities are not asked for anything that is not already required under the Equal Employment Opportunity measures (Title 7) of 1964."

"The government can't withhold a contract arbitrarily or capriciously," he said.

"In the many instances in which universities have failed to meet their goals, whether in good faith or bad, HEW has been tolerant to the point of indifference," Glickstein said.

Glickstein criticized the government for "backing down, failing to enforce the law. It's like saying 'boo' to the Cowardly Lion in the Wizard of Oz," he said.

In his testimony at the Labor Department hearing yesterday, Burtchaell noted that Notre Dame had been threatened with loss of a federal research contract because its Affirmative Action Program had not been evaluated by the June 30 deadline.

ND plan submitted late

Notre Dame didn't submit its plan until April," Glickstein said. "How did they think it would be reviewed in time?"

"That plan was submitted to the administration by the revision committee in July 1974," Glickstein stated. "Why did they fool around so long? It took them

almost a year to send it in. That gives some indication of the priority Affirmative Action is given here," he said.

Glickstein served as a member of the committee that reviewed and revised the University's Affirmative Action Program for 1975.

The program was originally instituted in 1971.

"It sounds nice," Glickstein said, "but it needs commitment. There have been a lot of complaints that the program has not been adequately carried out."

"The recruiting efforts of the departments have been disappointing," Glickstein stated, "and it hasn't really been their fault. A successful Affirmative Action Program must be adequately financed. It costs money to make long distance phone calls and to invite prospective candidates to visit campus," he noted.

Full-time program

"Notre Dame needs a full-time Affirmative Action Officer with assistants and an adequate budget," said Glickstein. He noted that the officials currently in charge of the program have many other duties to perform. "Some one has to deal with this on a day-to-day basis," he stated. "The burden is unreasonable for someone who must be busy with other things."

A major problem with the achievement of Affirmative Action goals is the current job situation, Glickstein admitted.

"We try to determine our goals on the basis of expected openings," Glickstein noted. The comparatively low rate of turn-over will limit the number of openings available.

"If there won't be any openings then the goal will have to be zero," Glickstein stated.

Glickstein told the Labor Department Committee that "any changes that are to be made affecting university affirmative action programs ought to be in the direction of extending and strengthening enforcement measures."

Glickstein served as General Counsel and Staff Director of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights from 1965-71. He came to Notre Dame in 1973 to serve as director of the Center for Civil Rights and adjunct professor in the law school. He will begin teaching at Howard Law School in January.

Marchetti stresses need for stricter CIA controls

(continued from page 1)

foreign affairs. Operations in Chile, Vietnam and Greece were under the auspices of this department, according to Marchetti.

Although the President is directly in charge of the options many clandestine decisions are often made up by a security group headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Marchetti said that while Kissinger was denying all knowledge of CIA activity in Chile, he was actively planning the overthrow of the Marxist government of Salvador Allende.

He also said that U.S. Presidents have not been truthful to the public in their disclosures (or lack thereof) of CIA activity.

"All Presidents have lied about the CIA," Marchetti asserted. "Eisenhower lied about the U2 incident and our activities in Indonesia. Kennedy never said anything about our involvement in the Mid-east and the Congo and Nixon lied a lot about Chile. Johnson lied a lot and Ford, he'd like to lie but he doesn't know how," he commented.

Marchetti also said the operations of the Counter Intelligence forces have grown larger. "They (the CIA) have become so paranoid that they set up a project labeled CHAOS to spy on the people they're supposed to be protecting - Americans," he stated.

Although he termed the Rockefeller committee a "joke", Marchetti was optimistic about the two committees set up in Congress to examine CIA activities. "Frank Church (committee chairman) is a good man and I'm hopeful that good reform will be passed and enforced," he commented on the senate committee.

"I think the Pike (Otis Pike, Dem. - N.Y.) Committee is doing an even better job," Marchetti said. "Pike is challenging the President's right to withhold information from Congress. I hope he's successful."

Marchetti gave his ideas on reforming the CIA. "I think they should divide it into two separate organizations. They should take all the clean stuff (intelligence and science and technology) and form a separate agency out of that. The

Contacts study

(continued from page 1)

when a student came to them, told them the CIA might be able to use their skills."

He said he assumes professors wrote recommendations for students when they were asked.

Government professor Peri Arnold said if any professors were CIA spotters, they weren't going to tell their colleagues. He theorized that no faculty member had ever overtly directed a student to the CIA, but some professors may have felt that the agency had the "gloss of the Kennedy era."

"They were looked at as the 'can-do' people, where the action was," he said. Arnold mentioned the respectability of the CIA during the 1950's.

clandestine operations should remain as the CIA but with strict overseeing," he recommended.

However, Marchetti stressed this reform must happen quickly. "This air of secrecy the CIA maintains is getting us into bad situations. Vietnam was a damn disgrace. It was a mess we never should've gotten into and the CIA played a major part in getting us involved there," he pointed out.

the observer

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Ford's hotel examined by secret service

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Secret Service agents are roaming Hotel Robert Treat, a once-elegant structure across from a park where drug addicts now meet and around the corner from where gangster Dutch Schultz was murdered.

It's the hotel President Ford is scheduled to visit on Saturday for a \$1,000-per-person cocktail hour and a \$100-per-plate dinner sponsored by the State Republican Committee.

But 20 Secret Service agents and communications experts checked into the hotel over the weekend and began examining the 440-room building, its personnel and nearby rooftops.

"I'm not going to tell you

what they're doing, how many there are, where they're going, what they're looking for — nothing. I can't say a thing," said Jerome S. Sternstein, vice president and general manager of the hotel, when asked about the agents.

The White House announced last week the President had cut back his October schedule and said it no longer would announce his travel plans until finalized. Saturday's visit wasn't announced until Tuesday. The change came after two assassination attempts on Ford's life.

The federal officials have gathered each day in the hotel's coffee shop for breakfast. From there they broke into

groups to discuss the day's work. On Tuesday, a group of eight met in the lobby, checked a map of the city and left in groups of twos and threes.

After being built in 1915, the 14-story hotel attracted celebrities from all walks of life, including gangsters such as Schultz.

Schultz, a prohibition-era beer baron and numbers racket kingpin, was gunned down with three other hoodlums in the Palace Chop House, while a resident at the hotel in 1935. The Chop House building still stands but is now a cleaners.

On weekends, the hotel's bar and restaurants are usually closed and the area is deserted.

Many of the hotel's rooms are rented year-round to pensioners and disabled veterans.

Named after the city's founder, the hotel is situated across the street from Military Park, an after-dark gathering place for drug addicts and winos that also has been the scene of protest rallies by radical groups.

Employees were informed of the planned visit at a meeting three weeks ago. Since the attempts on Ford's life, information around the Robert Treat has been scarce.

Previously confidential

Ford releases secret papers

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ford on Wednesday partially rescinded his ban prohibiting federal agencies from giving any classified information to the House Intelligence Committee.

Ford kept intact some restrictions blocking the committee's access to highly sensitive material and reached a compromise with the panel on the public release of secret documents.

Chairman Otis G. Pike, D-N.Y., said later that "the order withholding the information has been rescinded and the information is flowing." Stacks of secret documents were delivered in midafternoon.

The White House said Ford instructed agencies to turn over documents to the committee under terms spelled out in a letter to the committee from Central Intelligence Director William E. Colby.

"Not all classified material will be delivered," said assistant White House press secretary Bill Roberts. "Very sensitive material will not be delivered."

Colby spelled out the terms in a letter accompanying 711 pages of documents subpoenaed by the committee two weeks ago. The documents relate to the 1968 Vietnam Tet offensive. About 50 words were excised from the papers. Colby said the documents were being delivered on the condition that the committee promise not to release anything the President certified "would be detrimental

to the national security if disclosed," unless the panel first obtained a court order.

The committee earlier decided to give the intelligence agencies 24 hours' notice before voting on publicly releasing secret material.

Setting a precedent for other intelligence agencies, Colby refused to turn over 10 phrases that "pinpoint the identity of individuals" and two that he said "would violate an understanding with a foreign government that its cooperation will not be disclosed."

The agreement appeared to end the committee's fight with Ford over access to secret documents, but it did not affect a separate dispute with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Kissinger has issued a policy order prohibiting lower-level officials from testifying before the committee on recommendations concerning major U.S. policy decisions.

In the House, meanwhile, an effort to publicly reveal CIA funding was rejected by a vote of 267 to 147.

Ford visits birthplace

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — President Ford on Wednesday made the first trip of his presidency to the city of his birth, and walked along the edge of an enthusiastic crowd for the first time since a shot was fired at him nine days earlier.

At one point, the crowd pressed forward and several people fell through the restraining rope.

Secret Service agents quickly shielded the President from the crowd at Offutt Air Force Base. But there was no security problem and Ford said to several who had fallen down: "Are you all right?"

Ford's arrival from Chicago marked his first hand-shaking foray since a shot was fired at him outside a San Francisco hotel. However, the crowd was considered secure since all

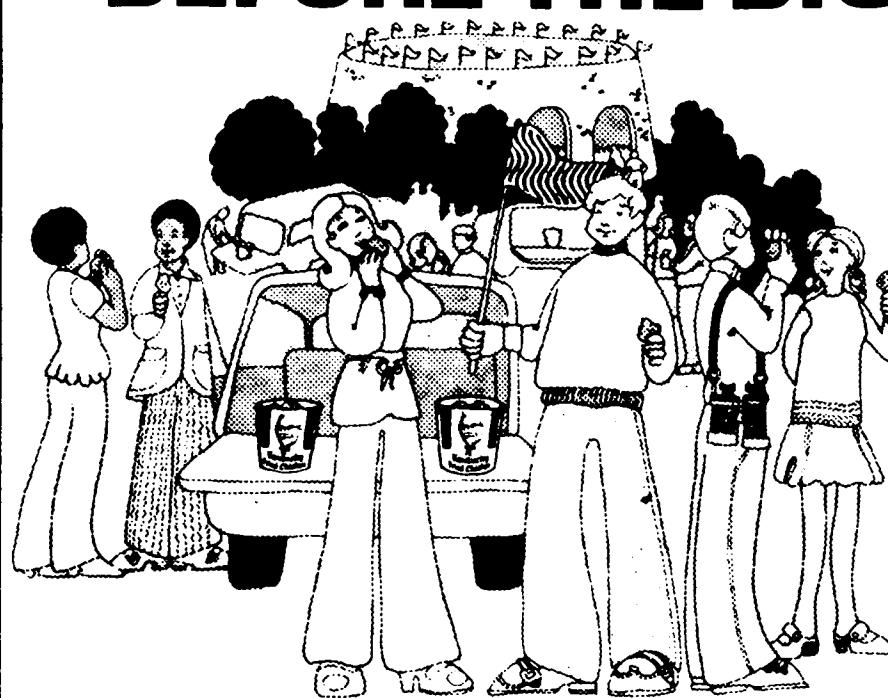
were either military personnel, civilian employees or their families at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command.

Ford also spoke briefly to the crowd estimated by base officials at about 2,000, praising the work of the base and declaring it was good to be in Nebraska "where I was born". He then headed downtown for a television interview and a speech.

In downtown Omaha the crowd was kept across the street from the President.

Earlier, Ford addressed 33 small-town and suburban mayors in Skokie, Ill., a Chicago suburb. He called on them to lobby Congress for an extension of federal revenue sharing. He said it would be "catastrophic" to end a program that had provided \$20 billion to 39,000 states and localities.

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Additional Hearst charges to be considered

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Top-level government prosecutors huddled around a conference table Wednesday to consider additional charges against Patricia Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army associates.

SLA members have been linked to a number of violent crimes in the Bay area, including two bank robberies and a number of terrorist bombings. Prosecutors have said they expect additional charges stemming from some of those incidents.

The meeting was hosted by U.S. Atty. James L. Browning Jr. of San Francisco and included U.S. Atty. Dwayne Keyes of Sacramento, California Atty. Gen. Evelle Younger and district attorneys from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacra-

For '76 convention

Labor preparing strategy

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Labor leaders are mapping strategy this week for next year's Democratic National Convention in hopes of having a voice in the party's platform and the selection of its presidential candidate.

"I'm already telling my guys to get on the delegate slates, and get going," Richard Mur-

phy said Wednesday. Murphy, legislative director of the Service Employees International Union and a key figure in COPE, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, said this is in line "with Meany's mandate to put together slates of delegates."

AFL-CIO President George Meany has said the labor feder-

ation will take no official part in the delegate selection process, but he is encouraging unions to get involved individually so that labor could be a potent political force in the event the convention is deadlocked and forced to seek a compromise candidate.

Interviews with several of labor's political strategists here for the federation's national convention, which opens Thursday, made it clear they are anxious to avoid a repeat of 1972, when labor split over the candidacy of Sen. George McGovern.

These officials said that while there is no consensus yet among union leaders on a particular candidate, they believe the Democrats will be able to produce a nominee acceptable to all segments of the labor movement.

Sen. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, told COPE officials earlier this week that the party "learned how dependent we are on you."

The new campaign finance law for federal elections limits the amount of political contributions but leaves unions free to use treasury funds to inform their members, finance get-out-the-vote drives and pay salaries of union personnel doing political work, provided they are under union control.

utes because of prior commitments.

Younger said prosecutors would discuss a Sacramento savings and loan robbery and a bank holdup in nearby Carmichael, in which a woman was killed. Sacramento authorities said earlier this week they were investigating the holdups for possible SLA links.

The hideouts of Miss Hearst and the Harrises yielded 17 guns and thousands of rounds of ammunition, explosives, a ski mask similar to one used in the Carmichael robbery, phony identification and literature of the New World Liberation Front, a group closely associated with the SLA.

Before the meeting began, Stevenson said the government

had received intelligence reports that Black Muslims expressed interest in the floor plan of the Stanford University Medical Center, where Miss Hearst underwent medical and psychiatric exams earlier this week.

"We have no knowledge of why the interest was expressed," Stevenson said. He

also said U.S. marshals stepped up security after learning of the Black Muslims' interest.

Miss Hearst has been undergoing the testing by court-appointed doctors because her attorneys say she is too fragile to be cross-examined at a bail hearing about her affidavit swearing the SLA tortured and brainwashed her.

Augusta receives party permission

by Sue Carey
Staff Reporter

Fifty-five St. Mary's seniors have received special permission from the SMC Office of Student Affairs to hold a party in Augusta Hall this weekend.

According to Assistant to the Vice-President of Student Affairs Stevie Wernig, the authorization is necessary because of an ordinance at St. Mary's prohibiting alcohol on campus without special permission.

The students living in Augusta had petitioned for the party on the grounds that all of the residents are seniors and 21 years of age.

Ann Vandemotter, Augusta Hall resident and an organizer of the party, noted, "There was a problem with other parties on campus last weekend. Apparently there's some confusion as to the rules at Notre Dame applying to St. Mary's also—that's not the case."

Notre Dame Dean of Students James Roemer has stated that rules for alcohol and parties at Notre Dame are to be left up to the discretion of hall staffs.

The St. Mary's Student Affairs guidelines, on the other hand,

Students urged to join Manasa

There will be a meeting for all members and prospective members of Manasa, the campus mental health association, at the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital at 8:00 tonight.

The meeting will feature an orientation tour of NISH and sign-ups for volunteers. Any members who have attended a previous meeting at NISH this year need not attend. All students interested in working with mentally retarded children are invited to attend. For further information please call Ed Tan (1462).

apply uniformly to the whole campus.

The Augusta residents will be required to submit a plan for the party to the Office of Student Affairs. They will be expected to detail methods for organizing and limiting the gathering.

"We have to insure that everybody there is 21 and that the party will be controlled," Vandemotter said. "Since the other half of Augusta Hall is occupied by nuns, we will have to be especially concerned about limiting the party."

Augusta is an experimental hall which houses only seniors. There are no resident assistants or other hall staff, but Vandemotter acknowledged, "We have the same rules as the rest of the campus."

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NEW REPORTERS ARE URGED TO ATTEND

Terrorists continue to defy Franco's regime

MADRID, Spain (AP) — Arms outstretched in the Fascist salute, hundreds of thousands of Spaniards massed in tribute Wednesday to Gen. Francisco Franco. But terrorists killed three more policemen in bloody defiance of his authoritarian regime.

Franco, celebrating the 39th anniversary of the start of the civil war that brought him to power, accused the rest of Eu-

rope of mounting a "leftist ... conspiracy" against his government in the wake of the firing squad executions of five men convicted of killing police.

Hours before the crowd was declaring that "a united Spain will never be vanquished," gunmen struck in three areas of Madrid. The separate attacks came within five minutes of each other, police said, four days to the hour after the Sat-

urday executions.

A 22-year-old policeman died instantly, two died in hospitals of their wounds, and a fourth was seriously wounded. The new attacks raised to 22 the number of policemen killed in political violence since January 1974. Fourteen civilians died in the same period.

Security forces launched a massive hunt for the killers, throwing roadblocks around the

city and checking all traffic.

From the balcony of the National Palace, Franco thanked the crowd thronging the Plaza de Oriente for "serene and virile demonstration of support," which he said made "amends for the attacks abroad" on Spain and Spanish property.

Visibly moved by the show of support, the 82-year-old generalissimo spoke for five minutes, but his words were drowned in the crowd singing the Falange anthem, "Face to the Sun."

According to the official text, Franco told the crowd the international outcry over the executions "shows, once more, just what we can expect from certain corrupt countries now giving perfect proof of their constant politicking against us." His wife stood on his left and Prince Juan Carlos, the heir-designate, on the right.

Women in the plaza embraced policemen, some of whom wept as the demonstration also became a show of support for them.

The government claimed one million persons massed in the plaza, but newsmen and photographers estimated the crowd at about 300,000. The Madrid la-

bor organization had issued orders for members to appear, and the mayor had also put out the word. Madrid has a population 3.6 million.

As Franco spoke, gangs roamed downtown Madrid threatening foreigners.

Two photographers working for The Associated Press were pistol-whipped by militants of the right-wing organization "Guerrillas of Christ the King." One was told: "We lost four this morning," an apparent reference to the killing of the police, "and the foreign press is to blame."

Franco supporters chased two youths up a side street after spotting a German flag on their backpack. An AP reporter who saw the incident said the Spaniards surrounded and beat the two boys until police intervened.

Shops in the area dropped their shutters. Armed police stood by in truckloads and patrolled every street. Police helicopters flew overhead. Foreign embassies remained open, but were heavily guarded by assault forces armed with tear gas and submachine guns.

Georgia Tech professor to give chemistry talks

The 1975 winner of the American Chemical Society Award of Creative Research in Synthetic Organic Chemistry will deliver three Peter C. Reilly lectures in chemistry at the University of Notre Dame October 6, 8 and 10.

Dr. Herbert O. House, Seydel-Woolley Professor of Chemistry at the Georgia Institute of Technology, is widely known for his studies of new or improved methods for organic chemistry.

A member of the board of directors of Organic Reactions, he was on the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1953 to 1971 before moving to Georgia Tech.

Speaking in room 123 of Nieuwland Science Hall, House will discuss "Recent Studies of the Properties and Synthetic Uses of Enolate Anions" at 4:30 p.m. Monday (Oct. 6), "Some Cyclization Reactions That Involve Free-radical Intermediates" at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday (Oct. 8), and "A Study of Some Organic Reactions That Involve an Electron-transfer Step" at 4:00 p.m. Friday (Oct. 10).

The Reilly lecture series honors the memory of the late Indianapolis industrialist Peter C. Reilly, and is sponsored by the Department of Chemistry and the College of Science. The lectures are free and open to the public.

3 more policemen killed

State cops to increase patrols

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — State police patrols will be beefed up on virtually the entire Indiana interstate highway network to crack down on speeders and other traffic violators.

The 45-day experimental program, starting Oct. 17, covers 11 strategic locations around the state, including all the interstates except I-74.

The program, financed with a \$250,000 federal traffic safety grant, was announced by a spokesman for Gov. Otis R. Bowen on Wednesday.

James T. Smith, Bowen's executive assistant, said state police will be on special lookout for flagrant violators.

Violations of the 55 mile per hour speed limit are getting

"fairly bad" on interstates, although they generally have not been high-accident areas, Smith said.

The program will put an average of 50 additional troopers on the highways during daylight hours. Smith said the troopers will work overtime on what would otherwise be a day off once a week and will be paid on a straight time basis—an average of \$51.

Highways to get special patrols will involve mainly 25-mile stretches of Interstate 65 in the Lake County area, I-65 north of Marion County, Interstate 69 in northeastern Indiana, I-69 near Indiana 18 and Marion, Interstate 70 from Crawfordsville to the Illinois

state line and in the Richmond area, I-65 from Seymour to the Kentucky state line, I-65 near Indiana 46 and Columbus, U.S. 31 near Indiana 14 and Rochester and U.S. 41 near the Gibson-Vanderburgh County line.

Interstate 465 around Indianapolis is the other target area.

In a statement released through his office, Bowen said if the program proves successful, it will be reinstated during the spring driving months.

"In the past two years, we have had excellent results in reducing traffic deaths," Bowen said. "We want to cut the toll even further and we intend to secure the fullest possible enforcement of the speed limit in the process of doing so."

Professor acquires Portuguese position

Dr. Henry Hare Carter, professor emeritus of modern and classical languages at the University of Notre Dame has been elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, Portugal.

He was named corresponding member of the Brazilian Academy of Philology in 1971.

Carter was a professor of Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese at Notre Dame from

1956 until his retirement in 1970.

A specialist in medieval Portuguese language and literature, Carter's latest publication is a paleographical edition of the Old Portuguese Book of Joseph of Arimathea, an Arthurian-Grail codex of the 13th Century. For the last four years he has been working on a paleographical edition of the Old Portuguese codex of the Quest of the Holy Grail, 13th Century, located in the manuscript section of the Austrian

National Library in Vienna.

Earlier, he had served on the faculty of several universities in this country and Brazil. He was a commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II, assigned to the flag secretary and chief of staff of the 10th Naval District, with special responsibilities to the Brazilian Navy.

Carter recently returned to his residence on the Notre Dame campus after an extended visit to Portugal, Spain and France.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED

Need 14 So. Cal. tix's. Name your price. Mary, 272-4733, after 5 p.m.

Need ride to Milwaukee Oct. 3 or 4. Help with gas. Mark 1162.

Need 2 Michigan State GA tix. Call 277-0088 after 6 pm.

Need ride to St. Louis weekend of Oct. 11-12. Call Cathy, 4436.

Need travel companion to tour Europe next semester. Call 1425.

Desperately need 2 GA Mich. State and 1 So. Cal. ticket. Pat 1583.

WANTED: GA tix for So. Cal. Call 5896.

Need 2 Mich. State tickets for a job next year. Please call Mike, 1438.

Others speak of sex and death. All I need are 2 So. Cal. tickets. I'm Mary at 6680.

Will pay C-note for 4 GA tix to MSU. 272-6290.

Desperately need GA tix to Mich. State. As many as 6. Call Steve at 8624. Will pay \$\$.

Need 2 GA tickets for Michigan State. Will pay \$\$. Call 289-8352 or 288-0952.

Need 2 or 3 GA tickets to MSU. Call Mark, 1475.

Need two GA tickets to MSU game. Gary, 1802.

Rich Alumnus will pay more for 4 USC tix's. Call Jim at 8904 for info.

Wanted: Need two GA tickets to So. Cal. Call 7471.

Need two GA tickets to Mich. State. Call 7471.

Wanted: 2 GA tickets for Ga. Tch. Will pay \$. Help! Call Mary, 5135.

Wanted: 2 or 4 MSU GA tix. Call Drew, 3272.

Needed: 2 GA USC tickets. Call Mike, 6939.

Need 3 MSU GA tix's. Call 8772.

Need 2 GAMSU tickets. Call Alice, 5494.

Students earn while you learn part-time contact work afford extra income. For appointment, 684-4396

Need 2 Mich. State tix's. Call 1630.

Need 5 USC tickets and 1 MSU. Mary 1285.

Need one GA Mich. State football tix. Call Jean, 5486.

Desperately need 2 GA Mich. State tickets. Call Mike or Ann after 6 pm at 272-5884.

Wanted: 2 USC tickets. 7812.

Need: 4 GA tickets for Michigan State. Call Joe at 287-5113.

Need 2 GA tickets for MSU. Call Mike, after 6 pm, 288-0088.

Desperately need two Southern Cal. tix's. Call Bob 3665.

WANTED: 1 Mich. State ticket and 3 So. Cal. tickets. Call Dan 1219.

Need two So. Cal. tix's. Call Murph 287-0742.

Need 4 MSU tix's. Call Maurice 3382.

Need two tix to Mich State. Will pay. Call 291-3075 before noon or after 6 pm.

Have 4 USC tix's. Want to trade for 4 MSU tix's. Please call 5280.

Need MSU ticket. Will pay \$\$. Call Paul Privitera, 289-8113.

Need part-time work? Call preferable, 277-1221.

Need 2 Beach Boy tix's. Call Martha, 8130 or 1715.

Will sell 2 MSU tix's if I find ride to Purdue Oct. 4. Call Marti 4569.

Need 6 MSU GA tix's. Call ill, 8686.

Need 4 GA MSU tickets. Call Jim, 277-0067.

Need 2 MSU tix's. Call 288-1048.

Mich. State Tix's Needed. 1 GA or Student. Charlie 8609.

Need 4 Beach Boy tix's. Kim, 272-9566.

3 GA tickets needed for Mich. State game. Call 288-3073.

Wanted: 4 General Admission tix's to any home game. Bob D. 232-0550.

Need 3 GA or student Mich. State tix's badly. Call Ellen, 3468.

Wanted: 2 GA Mich. State tix's. 233-5373.

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For Sale: 1971 Gremlin-X, Big-6, Stick, 20 mpg, Sharp. 283-3093.

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For Sale: 2 GA MSU tickets. Call Mike 3251.

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For Sale: 2 Rod Stewart Tickets. Row 4, Section B. Call Dave, 287-2219.

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For Sale: 6th row floor seats for Rod Stewart. Call 272-5133.

For Sale: Two Rod Stewart Tix's. Lower Arena AT COST. Call Bob, 272-1400.

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LOST: A lighter with map of Germany near Library. Call Mark, 289-8924.

Lost: Eyeglasses. Lost outside stadium after Northwestern game. Call 6845, Ask for Ellie.

Gray kitten found outside Le Mans Friday night. If you know who does, please call 68

Lost: Glasses. pink frames. Reward. Phone 6845.

Lost: 1 tan cardigan. L football stadium and Shaughnessy Hall. Hobby, 8152.

PERSONAL

Wanted: Met LeMans +, Co. blonde, blue eyes, v. crenarian, skier, mild p. Tom, 18. SVP.

Baseball playoffs begin Saturday

by Rich Odioso

Pulses are beginning to quicken for many across the Notre Dame campus as baseball's playoffs draw nearer. Supporters of many teams, most notably the Dodgers,

Cardinals, and of course those eternal dreamers, the Yankees, have been silenced. But still with us are the buoyant yet somewhat bewildered Boston boosters nervously hopeful after the Bosox ascendancy in the AL East.

Also prolific at Notre Dame are the proud Pirate fans who intimate some secret knowledge of success until money is mentioned. Least noticeable are the Oakland supporters, but they do exist. They tend to be cool and calculating with a confidence brought on by three successive world titles.

Lastly there is "homus cinnatus", a species possessed of unflagging optimism despite past failures and an overwhelming enthusiasm. These attributes have combined to make the Reds one of the least-liked teams on campus. If the Red fail again many will not believe, if only to silence these overbearing boors from Southwest Ohio and environs.

Before we begin analysis of the actual games themselves, a comment on the television coverage. NBC will have both games on Saturday afternoon. After that it will be all (and only) National League on WNDU until that series ends. The American League Series will not be on in Chicago either. AL fans' only hope (and its a slim one) might be to pull Kalamazoo on a cable hook-up.

OAKLAND vs. BOSTON (first two at Boston, remaining games in Oakland) **OFFENSE**-The Red Sox averaged about half a run more a game on the season, not surprising when the Green Monster is taken into consideration. Boston hit .275 (20 points higher than the A's)

with Fred Lynn and Jim Rice both over .300. Part-timers (although all saw regular action down the stretch) Carlton Fisk, Cecil Cooper and the amazing Denny Doyle also hit in the .300's. The Sox have no major power threat although every hitter in the lineup has the ability to pop one over the Monster, and the lack of speed is apparent.

Oakland on the other hand does not appear to believe in base hits. Claudell Washington is the only .300 hitter and no one else is even close. The A's utilize the homerun (Reggie Jackson 36, Gene Tenace 29, Billy Williams 23) and the stolen base (Washington 40, plus Dagoberto Campaneiris and pinch runner Matt Alexander) to score their runs, most of the time this is the kind of attack most effective in a short series.

FIELDINGS - Both teams are fairly good in this department. Lynn and Dwight Evans are outstanding Bosox outfielders while Washington and Jackson of the A's both rate with the best. A lot of pressure will fall on young infielders in key positions - Rich Burleson, the Boston shortstop and Phil Garner, the Oakland second sacker.

PITCHING - The A's have two proven starters in Ken Holtzman and Vida Blue. Both are left-handers though, and that is not what a pitcher wants in Fenway Park. Blue seems to be an especially bad risk against the Green Monster. After these two the A's starters decline sharply with Dick Bosman the best of a sorry lot.

None of the Boston starters have anything approaching a good ERA but its hard to say how much is incompetence and how much is Fenway. Rick Wise, Luis Tiant and Bill Lee (not necessarily in that order) are the three who figure to go for Boston leaving Roger Moret with a 14-3 record out in the cold. The reason is Moret's chronic wildness.

Boston's bullpen suffers badly in



Cincinnati Reds shortstop Dave Concepcion slides into third base as Dodger Ron Cey leaps off the bag to spear the throw.

comparison with the world champions. The A's pen Rollie Fingers, Jim Todd and Paul Lindblad may not be as good as recent publicity claims but they still are among the best in baseball. Boston counters with Dick Drago, Reggie Cleveland, Diego Segui and NL-reject Jim Willoughby. They're not as bad as they sound but they're still a clear step below Oakland.

OTHER - It is ironic that both teams have outstanding right-handed hitting left fielders with the same initials who have hand injuries. Boston's Jim Rice will definitely miss the playoffs, Joe Rudi's thumb leaves him questionable.

The intangibles are hard to figure. The absence of Catfish Hunter, a great clutch pitcher, should hurt the A's more in post-season action than during the regular campaign.

But led by Reginald Martinez, Jackson, whose talents (his .250 average notwithstanding) are only exceeded by his ego, the A's are positive they will beat anyone. Boston only thinks it can beat

Oakland. This slight difference in attitude could be decisive.

CONCLUSIONS - The two teams will split in Fenway. The Red Sox will beat Bosman in the third game and Boston hopes will soar. Holtzman and Blue will win games four and five, Oakland to go to the World Series and New England to sink into the sea.

CINCINNATI vs. PITTSBURGH (first two at Cincinnati, remaining games in Pittsburgh)

OFFENSE - Both teams are synonymous with offensive baseball. The Pirates hit .264 as a team and led the league in homeruns. The Reds led the league in scoring by a hundred runs and hit .272.

Pittsburgh has a pair of .300 hitters in Manny Sanguillen and Dave Parker (Willie Stargell may have sneaked across on the last day, he was hitting .297 on Saturday) and had great closing surges by Richie Zisk (.290) and Rennie Stennett (.287). Parker had a super year with .309, 25 homers and 100 RBIs, but Stargell's power numbers (22 and 91) were slightly down and Al Oliver hit only (for

him) .281.

The Reds offense functioned like a well-oiled machine this year averaging over five runs per game. Pete Rose (.317, 48 doubles), Ken Griffey (.312, a world-record for infield hits), and Joe Morgan (.327, over 100 walks) got on base. Then Johnny Bench (110 RBIs), Tony Perez (109 RBIs) and George Foster (.302, 23 homers), drove them in. Actually Morgan was a transitional figure driving in 94 runs in addition to scoring 107. Dave Concepcion finished strong to his .270 and is especially effective in the clutch and against lefties.

FIELDING - A huge edge to the Reds in this department. Up the middle (Bench, Morgan, Concepcion and Geronimo) are all Golden Glove caliber. the other defenders are all more than capable. The Pirates on the other hand have no outstanding fielders (possible exceptions Sanguillen and Parker) and several out-and-out butchers.

PITCHING - Herein lies the Bucs main hope. In Jerry Reuss, Jim Rooker and John Candalaria they feel they have a trio of left-handers who can neutralize the Red attack which was mysteriously ineffective against left-handers this year. Reuss (17-11, 2.53) is the best of the bunch.

The Reds' Don Gullett might have won the Cy Young Award if he hadn't broken his thumb. As it was he finished with a 15-4 record and a 2.24 ERA. His opening game battle with Reuss should be a tight pitcher's duel. After Gullett, the Reds will probably call on Freddie Norman and Gary Nolan who like all Reds pitchers have impressive won-lost totals (12-4 and 15-9 respectively).

The bullpen has been Cincinnati's most unheralded resource over the season as time after time rookies Rawly Eastwick and Will McEahney and veterans Clay Carroll and Pedro Borbon have done the job. All have pitched over 50 times this year and all have ERAs below 3.00. The Pirate bullpen isn't bad either and Dave Giusti, Ramon Hernandez and Kent Tekulve will be strengthened by the addition of regular starters Bruce Kison and Larry Demery.

OTHER - In every National League playoff since 1969 the team that opened at home has lost. This would figure to give the Pirates an edge but they must first gain a split in Cincinnati. This might not be as easy as it sounds since the Reds set an all-time record for home wins playing nearly .800 at home.

CONCLUSION - Historical precedent may favor the Pirates but I'll go with the cold reality of 108 wins.

Cincinnati will take the first two games at home. By the time the Pirates get to Three Rivers they'll have the rookie Candalaria on the mound. If he wins, the Reds will have Gullett ready again. Cincinnati in three or four games.

Stanford, Keenan, Flanner win interhall contests

by Ray O'Brien

Interhall football went under the lights last night with three games played. Stanford ran past Zahm 13-0; Keenan turned back Holy Cross 12-6 and Flanner defeated Grace 13-6 in the "battle of the twin towers."

STANFORD 13 ZAHM 0

Stanford scored its first touchdown on the last play of the first half. Quarterback Dom Garda threw a desperation pass, just over the outstretched hands of a Zahm defender, to Tom Thauss who took it in the rest of the way for a 58 yard score and a 6-0 lead for Stanford.

Both teams' defenses again held tight until midway through the fourth quarter. Stanford faked a punt on their own 30 yard line and was thrown for a 5-yard loss. This gave Zahm its first scoring opportunity of the night but the Stanford defense rose to the occasion behind the aggressive play of linebacker Jay Mayor and defensive back Ed McGah.

The Stanford offense took over where the defense left off. A Garda toss from 8 yards out capped a 70 yard scoring drive wrapping up Stanford's second win of the season.

Running back Kevin Fallon was the only bright spot for Zahm in a losing cause. Zahm's record dropped to 1-1.

KEENAN 12 HOLY CROSS 6

Keenan's offense started moving on its first possession. A 50-yard drive for a touchdown was called back on an illegal procedure penalty. Later in the first quarter another long drive was stalled because of the same infraction.

Keenan's defense was just as impressive as the offense. The front line caused Holy Cross to cough up three fumbles, leaving the offense with good field position

most of the time.

Keenan's offense finally capitalized on a fumble recovery at the Holy Cross 10 yard line. Running back George Faherty took it in for the score two plays later.

Keenan's domination continued in the second half. The offense scored again as quarterback John Feeney bootlegged around the right side for the 12-yard score and a 12-0 lead which proved to be the clincher.

Holy Cross finally scored in the closing minutes of the game with two passes from quarterback Mickey Landi to Steve Iandolo. Holy Cross suffered its second defeat, while Keenan upped its mark to 2-0.

FLANNER 13 GRACE 6

A defensive stalemate highted the first half of the battle between the neighboring twin towers. A combination of lackluster offense and careless penalties kept both teams deep in their own territory.

Flanner turned things around in the second half as they drove 65 yards for a score on their first possession. The drive was highlighted by the running of the entire Flanner backfield which remained explosive the rest of the game. Quarterback Mark Coons took it in for the score from 10-yards out.

Flanner recovered a fumble at its own 48 yard line to set up its second score. Once again, the power running of Mike Carini, Phil Volpe and Chris Nagle led the way. Volpe got credit for this score as he plunged in from the one-yard line.

Quarterback Matt Ratterman of Grace threw on the mark to wide receiver Jerry Marks for the other tower's lone score. It was Grace's second loss in two tries while Flanner looked impressive in its first game of the season.

*Observer Sports

Women's field hockey team ties Olivet College

by Eileen O'Grady

The Women's Field Hockey team tied Olivet College 2-2 Tuesday night on the astroturf.

Mary White initiated Notre Dame's first goal with a diagonal pass to co-captain Maureen Maloney who made the goal. White also scored the second goal. Both were made before the first half.

Defensively, freshman goalie Mary Hums made four key saves during the game but was unable to deflect Olivet's two goals, which came during the second half. Fullback Cheryl Baggin also aided the defense with two important saves.

"The forward line was clicking, demonstrated by our two goals. The defense was again very strong but did tire a little which contributed to the two goals scored against us," added Coach Hotvedt.

Out of a crowd of about 50, one of the spectators, athletic director Moose Krause, commented on the game. "I think it's a very exciting game. It's like ice hockey, only on turf. I'm impressed by the con-

dition of the girls to play 35 minute halves. It's a rough sport but the enthusiasm I see is terrific. I think the sport will become very popular on campus," he said.

Pep rally slated for Friday night

Paul Shoultz, defensive secondary coach, along with offensive coordinator Mervin Johnson, cornerback Luther Bradley and halfback Al Hunter will be the featured speakers Friday night for the Michigan State pep rally. The even will begin at 7 p.m. with the band stepping off from Washington Hall at 6:40 p.m.

Women's soccer

A meeting will be held within two weeks for Notre Dame women interested in forming a soccer club.

Club organizer Kweku Laast said the club will probably begin by playing St. Mary's teams or teams from other area schools.

Women interested in joining the team may call Laast at 8895.