

*The Observer

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Tuesday, October 10, 1978

CLC acts on proposals, directives

by Kathleen Connelly
Senior Staff Reporter

The Campus Life Council met for two and a half hours last night in Howard Hall to discuss and vote on four major proposals on parietals, directives and a CLC statement of purpose and procedure.

The first business tackled by the council was a proposal to clarify the purpose of the CLC. CLC chairman and Student Body President Andy McKenna reviewed the jurisdiction of the defunct Student Life Council in an effort to define the nature of last year's change from the SLC to the CLC.

"The SLC initiated the language of all University rules and regulations," McKenna stated. The proposal stated that the Dean of Students may exercise discretion in the enforcement of rules and regulations and may issue directives toward that end. Later discussion among Council members revealed that neither the CLC nor Dean of Students James Roemer believe that the Dean of Students has the authority to make new rules.

The SLC was started as a productive channel for student unrest in the 1960's. Last year, after review by former Student Body President Dave Bender, the Student Government and the SLC, it was determined that with the passing of student unrest, the SLC was no longer responding to the needs of the students. A new body, the CLC, was instituted and directed to re-focus on student affairs and hall life.

The major portion of the proposal deals with the nature of the CLC, which is formally stated as the proper channel for initiating any changes in rules and regulations. Also, the main area of concern for the Council was restated as being University rules and regulations, especially those dealing with hall life.

A key sentence in the proposal states that the Office of Student Affairs will not attempt to change any printed rule or regulation without first presenting it for approval to the CLC. The proposal was presented to the Council and approved with one dissenting vote.

Roemer pointed out that his office has never effected any changes in *du Lac* unless it had first been approved by the CLC or SLC.

Fr. Thomas Tallarida, rector of Zahm Hall, requested clarification as to how they would be expected to make changes in University rules and regulations. Roemer indicated that, as in the past, the CLC itself is responsible for forming a committee and making a decision, deciding as a whole or choosing another alternative. "It has always been a Council decision," he stated.

The next proposal presented for discussion involved establishing a procedure for dealing with University directives from the Office of the Dean of Students.

Discussion on this topic resulted in some ambivalence in the nature of such a directive. Roemer stated

that directives simply restate rules and serve as tools for enforcement.

"The CLC has complete jurisdiction over rules and regulations," Roemer noted.

Gene Gorski, rector of Howard Hall, inquired about the necessity of the proposal, which would require the Dean of Students to submit directives to the CLC before issuance. Gorski explained that if a directive is meant to enforce and not to legislate, then approval by the CLC, as a legislative body, is not necessary.

Rule 1 of *du Lac* states that the directive carries the force of a University regulation.

A Council committee then was formed to investigate the legislative authority of the Dean of Students under Rule 1 and to clarify the wording.

The proposal was accepted with the understanding that the wording or Rule 1 would be examined.

Members of the Council cited last year's keg directive as being inconsistent with Roemer's statement.

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Hesburgh calls for University changes

by Tom Jackman
Staff Reporter

Making his annual address to the Faculty Senate yesterday in Washington Hall, Notre Dame President Fr. Theodore Hesburgh called for many changes in the University in order that it may uphold its standing as one of the "top 100 universities in the country."

Hesburgh's proposals came as a result of a discussion of University issues by 30 members of the administration, including Deans and Trustees, during a four-day vacation in Wisconsin. Hesburgh pointed out the need for a new residence hall, thus recognizing the will of the Board of Trustees. He added, though, that Grace and Flanner combined provide 1,050 beds at an initial cost of \$6.5 million. Today, one dorm alone of similar proportions would cost between \$7-8 million.

Hesburgh discussed the possibility of a moratorium on courses, saying that there are too many at present, and students ultimately end up carrying too many credit hours. He also said that "freshmen should be given a first-rate orientation," so that they might make better judgements for their futures.

Hesburgh also asked his audience to cut down on the number of committees they have formed, eliminating those which are "not fruitful." He added, "If all the administrators worked harder, we wouldn't need so many committees."

Making this speech for the 27th year, Hesburgh also commented on the University's investments in South African-related companies, a source of controversy on campuses across the country. Student protests, sometimes compared to the Vietnam demonstrations of the '60s, have pressured several Universities into divesting their interests in these companies.

However, Hesburgh spent two weeks with educators from the United States and South Africa, terming it a "very fine experience." He noted, "Our trustees worked all summer on presenting a policy which would hold up under close scrutiny by anyone," and though he did not reveal what that policy was, he implied that Notre Dame would not divest its investments.

Hesburgh admitted that the University failed to reach its goals for Affirmative Action employment this year. Eight-five women were employed at Notre Dame, short of the goal of 89; and 47 minority teachers had been hired, well short of the goal of 79. Hesburgh called for

a complete revision of the Affirmative Action committee so that these goals could be reached as soon as possible.

He also thanked the Congregation of Holy Cross for their generous donations to the University. In the past 10 years, Notre Dame has been the beneficiary of almost \$8 million from the C.S.C., and \$541,586 this year. He asked the faculty to continue to support the United Way campaign, although participation dropped noticeably last year.

Another of Hesburgh's main concerns was inflation. He cited the rise in fuel costs of \$4-5 million per year, the "monumental" jumps in Social Security rates, the 10 percent per year increase in Blue Cross-Blue Shield costs and the University's \$1.5 million loan from the government as making this "budget problem the most difficult of the past five years. The only constraint the Board of Trustees places on us is that we have to operate in the black... If we don't, we might not be here in five or ten years."

Hesburgh called the Campaign for Notre Dame "unusually and uniquely successful," and pointed to several other colleges which have not been as successful in attaining their goals in the projected period of time.

Hesburgh also asked several questions of institutions of higher learning: Whom should we be teaching? What should be taught? Quality and equality—either or both? He quoted from the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and said that it took the better part of two centuries to fulfill this prophecy.

He hoped that we would now continue in the same direction, but at the same time not sacrifice the quality of education for quantity.

Hesburgh quoted the late Groucho Marx's famous line, "Any club that would have me as a member, I wouldn't join," and added, "If we insist on quality, we must also insist on equality, or the total argument proves false. We must achieve both simultaneously."

He concluded by saying, "As one who has spent his life, since the age of 18, in a university, if I had to do it all over again, there's no place I would rather be." He then quoted from a poet who said "A University is a splendid place." Our most noble task is to give our very best...so that this University remains 'a splendid place.'"



Notre Dame Dean of Students James Roemer refers to the *du Lac* manual in making a point at last night's CLC meeting in Howard Hall. (Photo by Dave Rumbach)

SMC Board of Regents to meet

by Jean Powley
St. Mary's Editor

St. Mary's Board of Regents, the college's highest administrative body, will meet this Friday and Saturday to discuss several major proposals.

The question of a new library facility will top the list of agenda items, with a proposal for changes to student affairs policy and a proposal to extend tenure to part-time faculty following close behind.

The Regents will also consider a proposal for a conflict-of-interest policy for the board. Finally, they will design budget guidelines and discuss the college's five-year financial forecast.

Friday afternoon they will meet with the faculty for an informal social hour in Stapleton Lounge, during which Isis Quinteros, associate professor of Spanish, will be presented with the Maria Pieta award for excellence in teaching lower level courses. The presentation will take place at 5 p.m.

Dinner at the home of St. Mary's President John M. Duggan will follow the social hour.

Saturday, the Regents will attend a special mass in their honor. They will then go into executive session to discuss the library and a self-study program they have instituted for the board.

This will be the first Board of Regents meeting for four of its newest members.

Edward J. Hussey, father of a former student is one of the new members. A resident of Goshen, IN, he is president of Liberty Homes, Inc.

Richard D. Pope Jr., father of Julie Pope, a junior at St. Mary's, has also been recently appointed to the board. President and chairman of the board of Florida Cypress Gardens Ski Division, he is a resident of Winter Haven, FL.

Jerry Hammes, a South Bend businessman, is the third new appointee. He has served on the St. Mary's Gymnasium Building Committee and several other committees over the past few years.

Senior class President Donna Noonan of Elmhurst, IL, is the final Regent. A business and theater major, she has acted in several productions of the St. Mary's-Notre Dame Theater and was also class president during her junior year.

News Briefs

World

OPEC threatens cutback

VIENNA* Austria (AP) - The OPEC oil cartel threatened yesterday to begin cutting back crude oil supplies to industrialized nations if they don't make it easier for OPEC to get into the "downstream" end of the business--producing and selling gasoline and other finished petroleum products. There was no immediate official reaction in the West to the OPEC statements. The U.S. Energy Department had no comment. But one American oil expert has warned that such ambitions by the oil-exporting states to take on a greater role as middlemen and retailers of oil products could spark an "economic conflict" between OPEC countries trying to boost their new industries and the traditional refining countries, such as the United States.

National

Carter to open talks

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Carter will personally open the Mideast peace talks beginning here Thursday between the defense and foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel, a White House official said yesterday. Carter, whose popularity rose dramatically after the Camp David accords were announced Sept. 17, will participate in the opening of the conference "to underline the importance that we place on it and our continuing role in it," said the official. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said Monday that Israel and Egypt have "lots of detail" to negotiate before signing a peace treaty.

Demonstration a success

MADISON, Ind. (AP) - Declaring last weekend's sit-in a success, a spokesman for an anti-nuclear group said yesterday the next demonstration at the Marble Hill nuclear power plant along the Ohio River will be another occupation but with at least 500 protesters. "It was well planned, very peaceful, under control," said Mark McLean, spokesman for the Paddlewheel Alliance, referring to the Saturday demonstration. He said the alliance will focus its attention now on the trials Nov. 13-16 for the 31 demonstrators arrested last weekend. Most of the protesters will plead innocent when they are arraigned in Jefferson County Court today, he said.

Weather

Variable cloudiness with 40 percent chance of showers and thundershowers through tomorrow. Highs today and tomorrow in the upper 60s to around 70. Lows tonight around 50.

On Campus Today

- 9 am volleyball, smc invitational tournament, angela ath. facility
- 3:45 pm forum, genesis 3:5 - jurisprudence as a choice of gods, prof. edward j. murphy, 105 law bldg.
- 4 pm lecture, "the great powers and the middle east," dr. john campbell, council on foreign affairs, mem. lib.
- 4:30 pm bio seminar, "the neurobiology of the cricket's ear," dr. harald esch, 278 galvin
- 4:45 pm field hockey, smc vs. hope college, madeleva fld.
- 5:15 pm mass, for third world countries, fr. kesburgh, sacred heart church
- 6 pm meeting, south dng. hall committee of student food adv. board, faculty dng. rm. in south dng. hall
- 6:30pm meeting, alpha phi omega, zahm basement
- 7 pm workshop, resume writing and interview skills, mr. paul reynolds, howard hall
- 7 pm film/lecture, "assassination of john f. kennedy," lib. aud.
- 9-11 pm talent show, irish follies, nazz
- 10:30 pm discussion, "opportunities for engineers in manufacturing," proctor & gamble, lyons hall chapel
- 12 am wsnd album hr, american stars 'n bars, neil young, am 640

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In SU symposium

JFK conspiracy discussed

by Tim Sullivan
Staff Reporter

"Politics of Conspiracy", a lecture on all types of clandestine operations, will begin a two-day symposium on assassinations today at 3:30 p.m. in La Fortune Little Theater. Harvey Yazjian, principal member of the Assassination Information Bureau (AIB), will discuss various national cover-ups and secretive operations.

Sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission, the symposium will continue tonight with a multi-media presentation, "Who Killed JFK?", which explores photographic and film evidence for a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. The program is scheduled for 7 p.m. in the Library Auditorium and will be presented by the AIB and Harvey Yazjian.

According to John Kuluz, academic commissioner, "This program will contain all the new evidence from the recent Senate hearings on assassinations. These men (in the AIB) are intimately

involved with all the hearings and proceedings on this topic. This is the first lecture to include all this new information since the hearings. This should be a dynamite presentation."

"Who Killed JFK?" will investigate the famous Zapruder home movie of the JFK assassination for clues to the conspiracy theory, as well as other evidence. A reception will follow the presentation in the Library Auditorium.

Tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. in Washington Hall, Mark Lane, attorney for James Earl Ray, will present evidence for a conspiracy to kill Martin Luther King, Jr. in a lecture entitled, "The King Assassination."

Lane is one of America's foremost authorities on assassination. He is the author of the best-selling *Rush to Judgement*, which dealt principally with JFK investigations. As Ray's lawyer, he has amassed considerable evidence in his client's favor in anticipation of a new trial.

Kuluz stated that "with the new evidence recently brought out by the hearings, these lectures should be very good." He also asked that those attending should arrive early

since the seating capacities of the various auditoriums are limited.

Future Academic Commission programs include Dr. Timothy Leary on Nov. 13 and reviewer Henry Edwards on Nov. 14. Presidential candidate Phillip Crane will speak on Dec. 5 and a program on the Star of Bethlehem is scheduled for Dec. 13.

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Sherry, come back

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In College of Cardinals

Papal elections begin Sunday

VATICAN CITY (AP) - Roman Catholic cardinals will cast their first ballot for a new pope next Sunday, the Vatican announced yesterday. The dean of the College of Cardinals, reflecting widespread sentiment, was quoted as predicting the election will be brief and easy.

The congregation of cardinals, running the church in the period between popes, decided that the 111 cardinal-electors will precede the secret conclave Saturday by jointly celebrating a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica at 10 a.m.--5 a.m. EDT--calling on the Holy Spirit to help them elect a pope.

At 4:30 p.m.--11:30 a.m. EDT--the princes of the church will form

a procession and file into the Renaissance splendor of the Sistine Chapel, the door locking behind them. They begin balloting the following morning.

The conclave procedure will largely be a re-run of the one in August that elected Albino Luciani, the humble son of a bricklayer from the Dolomite Alps of northeastern Italy. Pope John Paul I, the 263rd pope and leader of the world's 700 million Catholics, died of a heart attack Sept. 28 after a reign of only 34 days.

On Sunday morning, the cardinals will celebrate Mass in the three chapels in the conclave area. Two rounds of voting are scheduled later that morning, followed by two more in the afternoon. Election of

a pope requires a vote of two thirds plus one.

The statement by Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, in an interview with the Rome newspaper *Il Tempo*, appeared to indicate that the cardinal-electors have developed a consensus of sorts on the kind of pope they are seeking.

The cardinals have had ample time to get to know each other since the death of Pope Paul VI on Aug. 6. The only first-time voter this time will be Cardinal John Wright, the only American member of the Curia, the church's central government. He missed the last papal election because of cataract surgery in the United States.

Influential cardinals stressed over the weekend that consideration of age and health will be major factors in the choice of the next pope. Others like Confalonieri have said the next pope should have a knowledge of the world affairs and diplomacy as well as the fundamental pastoral quality of the late pontiff.

The "pastoral" cardinals--ones with long service as bishops like Pope John Paul I--most frequently mentioned as possible papal candidates are Salvatore Pappalardo of Palermo, Sicily, Giuseppe Siri of Genoa and Corrado Ursi of Naples.

Among the "curia-oriented", names most heard are Italian Cardinals Sergio Pignedoli, Sebastiano Baggio, Pericle Felice, Paolo Bertoli and Frenchman Jean Villot.

Another possibility is Cardinal Giovanni Benelli of Florence, experienced in both pastoral and Curia affairs.

Confalonieri is 85 and is barred along with 15 other octogenarian cardinals from taking part in the conclave. None of the nine U.S. cardinals in the conclave is given any realistic chance of being elected.

Unannounced lottery results in angry fans

by Frank LaGrotta

On Sunday evening, the Notre Dame Student Union sponsored a lottery for tickets to the John Denver show, scheduled for the ACC on Nov. 3.

There was just one problem--a lot of students who wanted tickets for the concert knew nothing about the lottery.

"That's because it was not announced," said Joe LaCoste, director of the Student Union ticket office.

"We did not publicize the lottery because we were not equipped to handle a large crowd," LaCoste said.

The problem, he explained, was that the Student Union uses a Texas Instruments-58 calculator to provide random numbers for a large lottery.

"The person who has the calculator was out of town last weekend," LaCoste continued. "Without that calculator there was no way we could have handled a large crowd."

"It would have been impossible to get another calculator at such short notice," he added.

"There was nothing about the lottery in the *Observer*, or anywhere else that I saw," commented Patrick Jank.

Jank, a freshman who resides in Carroll Hall, arrived at the ticket window on the second floor of LaFortune at 7 a.m. on Monday. He claimed that he, as well as other students, were led to believe that tickets would be sold on a first come-first serve basis.

"The advertisement in the *Observer* said that tickets would go on sale at 9 a.m. on Monday," said Renee Salvino, a senior who was also present at the ticket window. "I didn't know anything about a lottery."

One student, who asked not to be identified mentioned that he called the Student Union ticket office on Friday to find out if there would be

a lottery.

"There was no answer at the ticket office so I tried the Student Union main office. The person there told me that there were no plans to hold a lottery. I was told that I could assume there would not be a lottery."

LaCoste said that in that case, the student should have contacted him, personally, for the information.

"I asked the girl at the Student Union office if there was anyone I could call to make sure that there would be no lottery," the student said. "She said that she didn't know who I could call."

What it came down to, said LaCoste, was inconveniencing a lot of people by not having a lottery, or upsetting a few people who did not get the information.

"There were 125 people at the lottery," said LaCoste. "Most students assume that there will be a lottery before a concert."

The turnout for the Denver lottery is the lowest for any concert this year, LaCoste revealed. The lottery for the Neil Young concert drew approximately 700 students and the Beach Boys concert attracted over 250 students despite the fact that it is scheduled during fall break.

"We simply could not have handled a large group," LaCoste said. "If I had to do it over again, I'd handle it the same way."

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Assassination Information Bureau, Wash. D.C.

SMC history

123 years ago today

In 1855, Saint Mary's Academy, established by the Sisters of the Holy Cross with the aid and direction of Fr. Edward Sorin, was transferred from the simple five room house in Bertrand, MI to its present site. It was during this same year that the state of Indiana chartered the school, giving the academy the power to grant degrees.

118 years ago today

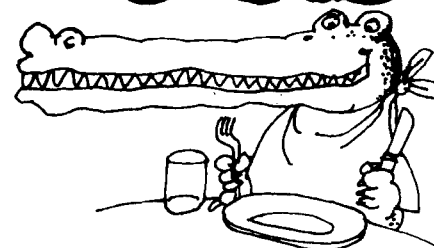
It was in 1860 that Saint Mary's Academy advertised tuition, room, and wash for fifty dollars a year! Students were trained to be "lady like" and allowed to go to town on Wednesday, their free day. These chaperoned trips would find the girls in their dark uniforms, capes, and bonnets taking in the sights of South Bend.

At Lee's Barbecue



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FOOD



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third world awareness feature

The Purpose

This feature, funded by Student Government is aimed at educating the Notre Dame community about some of the problems and strengths of less developed countries, primarily those in the Third World.

Student Government believes it is important to sponsor this feature, because in the words of Gov. John J. Gilligan, head of the Agency for International Development, "By the year 2000, 90 percent of the population will be living in what are now known as the less developed countries."

That figure is too high to ignore, and therefore these articles offer more than a geography lesson. (Although such a lesson in itself, is not a bad idea.) By focusing on the past and present conditions of a country, each article contains some insights into our future.

Countries were chosen by the availability of authors, and Student Government thanks all of them, as well as Tim Piesch, co-ordinator; and Liz Weber, who did the layout.

Kathy Rosenthal

Tanzania in a Nutshell

by Crispin D.E. Hauli

Alan and Kerstin Magary in *East Africa* (1975) describe Tanzania as "a wide, long, expansive country touching on the Indian Ocean and on Africa's three largest lakes, crowned by the continent's tallest mountain (Kilimanjaro) and protecting two of the world's largest game sanctuaries."

That is a bird's-eye view of a country in the East coast of Africa, with an area of 364,943 sq. miles, bigger than Texas and almost 2.5 times as large as California (Magory 1975). Tanzania is a United Republic made up of Tanganyika with a population of over 14 million and Zanzibar with an estimated population of over 4,000,000 (1974 est.). The present capital city is Dar es Salaam - population of over 500,000.

Tanganyika became independent on December 9, 1961 and adopted a republican form of government a year later. Zanzibar achieved independence on December 1963. Tanganyika and Zanzibar combined to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on April 27, 1964. The name Tanzania was officially adopted on October 29. Tanganyika had formally been under the Germans (1884-1914) then the British until 1961. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba had been under British protection since 1890.

Tanzania is made up of more than 120 tribes each with a distinctive dialect. Swahili is the national language and English is the second language. 90% of the Tanzanian population is composed of rural peasant farmers. The urban population is very cosmopolitan with racial groups such as Africans, Arabs, and Indians mixing freely.

Tanzania is a one-party state governed under the principles of Ujamaa, with a

stress on rural development - whose basic maxim is hard-work, dedication, and self-reliance with people organizing themselves into Ujamaa villages - kibbutz-like socialistic agricultural communes.

Tanzania's foreign policy is based on nonalignment, and the country has been receiving foreign assistance from Britain, USA, Scandinavia, Germany, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China.

On the African political front, Tanzania has been emphasizing the self-determination of the African peoples and supports, materially and morally, the liberation struggles in the southern part of the continent. This commitment is well reflected in the Tanzania's only political party. CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI (Revolutionary Party) which came into being after the merger of TANU and AFRO-SHIRAZI Party in April 1977.

On the domestic scene Tanzania is ruled by a government which is elected every five years. At present President Julius K. Nyerere is also the chairman of Chama cha Mapinduzi; Ndugu Aboud Jumbe the Vice-President also Vice-Chairman while Ndugu Edward Sokoine (a Masai) is the Prime Minister. The political party is structured in such a way that the business on the National, Regional, District, and Village level is reflective of the democratic discussion and the will of the majority. The villagers elect their leaders from the village level committees to national committees and the National Assembly once every five years.

The 1975 Village Act, provides village councils (made up of peasants) with extensive powers for their day to day administration under their chairmen and village managers. It is Tanzania's hope that socialism can be achieved without disturbing the basics of democracy.

The Grandeur of Peru

by Prof. Ken Jameson

The grandeur of Peru is best represented by the soaring heights of the Inca fastness at Machu Picchu. The skill demonstrated in its construction and the organization required for such an undertaking must evoke admiration. But the Inca Empire fell to the Spaniards of Pizarro almost 450 years ago. Where lies the grandeur of modern Peru?

One place to look is in the pantheon of heroes of modern Peru. However, such a search provides a very mixed image. In prominent places in the group are an admiral who was killed and whose ship was captured during the war with Chile in 1879, a military cadet who was executed by invading forces, and an army officer who rode his horse off a cliff to escape pursuing soldiers. Add to this the aviation ace for whom the national airport is named. His goal was to fly over the Alps; but his flight ended in a crash on the Italian side and his death from the injuries he suffered. So "grandeur" must be a very flexible concept to be found residing in these persons.

The history of modern Peru is not inconsistent with her heroes. During the nineteenth century, following her independence from Spain, a pattern of domestic dependence on foreign powers was established, and it has continued to today. Initially public works were undertaken, financed by bonds sold in Britain. Those soon proved unprofitable. In the 1860's the railroads were built, again with British loans, secured by the proceeds of sales of bird guano for fertilizer. When the loans could not be paid, partly as a result of the losing war with Chile in 1879, the bondholders took over these railroads.

In the twentieth century, it was the U.S.'s turn. The major oil producing sites, the major mineral producing sites, the best mountain pasture land, much of the irrigated coastal land, much of the production and distribution of modern consumer goods—all of these came to be owned by U.S. firms. Richard Goodwin, a former advisor to President Kennedy, put it quite clearly: We the U.S. own everything except one soft drink bottling company. In addition the U.S. government came to have substantial influence on the general policies of successive Peruvian governments. This history is characterized by Latin Americans as "dependency," with Peru having relatively little control over her own historical development.

It was another military man, General Juan Velasco Alvarado, who became the newest hero candidate when, in 1968, he led a military coup. The new military junta was intent upon transforming Peru into an independent country, with its own goals and with policies designed to attain them. The break with Peru's history seemed dramatic as the following examples can show.

The disputed oil concession of Standard

Oil was almost immediately expropriated. Not long after the coastal sugar estates were similarly commandeered by the government and turned over to workers' cooperatives. A major land reform was undertaken in an attempt to change one of the most unequal distributions of land in Latin America, e.g. 1.1% of Peruvian farms accounted for 82% of the total arable land. This program was designed to benefit some 300,000 rural families who did not have enough land to live decently. A number of major industries and banks were taken over by the state, again with a view to operating them in a manner consistent with the goals of Peru.

The vision of Velasco was of an independent and self-assured country, built on the one element of continuity with the Inca past—the people of Peru whose dominant ethnic heritage is Incan. It was here that the grandeur of Peru lay, according to Velasco.

But Velasco failed, perhaps ensuring his entry into the realm of Peruvian heroes. He was deposed in 1975 and his policies have been gradually and almost completely reversed. Instead of being independent, Peru became one of the first countries in which foreign private banks attempted to mandate domestic economic policy.

"Peru at this point seems likely to become a relatively moderate version of the repressive dictatorships of ...South America."

Why did Velasco fail? He had a military penchant for arms spending and monumental projects, both of which put economic pressures on the country. He also, ultimately, was afraid of the Peruvian people and wanted only a very controlled mobilization. Many of the economic programs did not turn out well, because of faulty conceptualization or execution. He certainly did not enjoy the full support of the U.S.

But whatever the reason, it is clear today that Peru is not creating any new types of heroes, nor a new version of her past grandeur. There are some alarming signs that quite the opposite may be the case. Attacks on opposition leaders have begun, detention of union leaders has been stepped up, and there is a very real threat of substantial internal repression to make the IMF program stick.

Thus, Peru at this point seems likely to become a relatively moderate version of the repressive dictatorships of the southern core of South America and her grandeur remains 450 years old.

State planning is Effective in the Philippines

by Andrew P. Gotuaco

The Republic of the Philippines celebrates its 80th birthday this year. The country, home to over 40 million Filipinos, has persistently had its share of difficulties in a world now sharply divided between developed and developing nations. The post-war years saw some expansion of the Philippine economy, along with improvements in living and social conditions.

However significant changes and improvements in the socio-economic situation of the country have rapidly taken place in the last six years. A new sense of direction, resulting from a change in government operating policies, has been primarily responsible for the healthy growth rate of the Philippine economy. Despite the oil crises, inflationary-recessionary cycles, and depression of world market prices for the nation's major exports, the economy's annual growth rate was kept above six percent with a forecast of seven percent seen for next year.

In the last several years, tourism has been one of the top dollar-earning industries in the nation. The "New Society," promoted by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, encouraged the construction of hotels and the conversion of several

erstwhile idle tracts of land into tourist resorts and lodges. The Department of Tourism has projected over one million visitors to the islands in 1979. In 1977, the country earned over \$300 million from about 730,000 tourists, making the industry the third largest foreign exchange earner after sugar and coconut oil exports. To cope with the expected influx of tourists, the nation stepped into high gear and erected fifteen five-star hotels, and numerous four-star establishments around the Metro-Manila area. The government was, and still is, the biggest financier of the industry, investing about \$350 million primarily through loans from national banks and agencies.

Hand-in-hand with the ongoing development of tourist spots, the Department of Public Highways has taken great strides in its efforts to link the country's 71 provinces. The Philippines, at present, has 120,000 kilometers of roads, the most important of which is the Pan-Philippine highway, boasting more than 2,000 kilometers of concrete and asphalt roads. The road, partly financed by a loan from Japan, passes through 21 provinces and 11 cities, and plays a major factor in national development by increasing the mobility of people and the transport of commodities. The department has plans to go on

constructing an additional 32,000 kilometers of roads in the next five years.

Long dependent on relatively few markets for its exports, the country is staging a campaign to establish more trade opportunities. In 1977, the United States and Japan accounted for 58 percent of total Philippine exports; however, this was a considerable reduction from the 75 percent share these two countries had in 1972. The total number of countries to which the Philippines export has increased from 113 countries in 1972 to 151 nations in 1977. Most of the new markets are from the Middle East, Latin America, and some socialist countries.

One of the causes of concern in the trade area is the heavy reliance on primary products (raw materials) for export goods. Major exports of this kind are sugar, crude coconut oil, copper concentrates, copra, logs, pineapple, plywood, unmanufactured abacca and tobacco. Nevertheless, the country has experienced a gradual transformation from a primarily agriculture-based economy to a developing industrial nation. As a result of this change, the share of non-traditional (refined and processed) exports has increased from a paltry two percent of total exports in 1968, to 43 percent in 1977. Some of these non-traditional exports include gold from

copper ores, nickel, cement, refined coconut oil, and clothing. On the import side, machinery and petroleum, with its related products, account for most of the resources brought in. The export industry has recently been bolstered by several trading companies, an export processing zone, and the export promotion efforts of the Philippine Export Council, all of which helped a recorded export growth of 13 percent annually from 1973-77, compared to only five percent from 1968-1972.

The new Five-Year Philippine Development Plan was outlined for 1978-1982. Top priority will be given to increasing food supply and increasing the supply and distribution of basic needs, along with an attempt to balance income inequality, unemployment and underemployment, high population growth, regional growth disparities, and environmental problems arising from industrialization.

While the nation's economy, as a whole, is experiencing a general upswing, it is very often sensitive to worldwide phenomena. The development plans essentially place the government in sole control of the guiding reins to prosperity. However, private investment is strongly encouraged. The combination of aggressive private initiative with controlled state planning may be emerging as effective in the Philippines.

South Africa: Past and Present

by Jeff Thinnies

There are approximately 26 million inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa today. The lives of 18 million Africans, 2.5 million coloureds, and 750,000 people of Indian origin are controlled by 4 million whites. Traditional African and Christian are the two major religions, and English and Afrikaans (Dutch-African mixture) have been instituted as official languages. Although Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana and others are still spoken among the native Africans.

Until well into the nineteenth century most Africans lived primarily by farming and herding. Because of social erosion caused by climate patterns of heavy rains and long dry seasons, Africans used to employ a method of shifting agriculture—cultivating one area for four or five years and then moving to another area. Some major agriculture products included corn, wool, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, citrus fruits, and dairy products.

In 1806 while the Napoleonic war was taking place the British arrived at Cape Town, fearing a French takeover. The British granted equal rights to Blacks. Upset by British control, nearly one-third

of the Dutch Afrikaners made their "Great Trek" to the interior of South Africa. There they set up two Boer (Afrikaner farmers) republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Once again they discriminated against Blacks.

A series of wars with Africans followed until 1938, when African Zulu insurrections were put down by the Battle of Blood River. About two years after this battle the Boers established Natal, another republic along the east coast. Afraid that the Boers would establish alliances with this strategic coastal area, the British took over Natal. Now the British had the colonies of Cape and Natal, while the Afrikaners had the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Around the 1880's there was a scramble for control of South Africa. The strategic location in the southern Atlantic and the recent discovery of diamonds and gold were both reasons for the scramble.

From 1899 to 1902 the Boer was fought between the Afrikaners and the British, and both sides suffered tremendous casualties. The British finally brought the Boers to their knees. The Treaty of Vereeniging was signed, and the Boer republics were incorporated into the British Empire, only after Blacks were

denied the right to vote.

In 1910 the two former Boer republics joined with the British colonies to form the Union of South Africa. In 1934 the Union achieved status as a sovereign state within the British Empire. A strong resurgence of Afrikaner nationalism in the 40's and 50's led to a referendum in the white community. This established South Africa as a republic in 1961.

The discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1886 initiated South Africa's industrial age. Sparsely inhabited grasslands were turned into cities to compensate for the booming mineral industries, owned exclusively by Whites.

Foreign investment through expanding corporations increased tremendously. (The U.S. is second to the United Kingdom in investment expenditures in South Africa.) While South Africa was experiencing remarkable growth in the economy, native Africans were being uprooted, exploited and driven into sub-human levels of poverty.

of his family still die from starvation. Fifty percent of black children die before they are five years old. The life expectancy for an African male is 51. A white male's is 64.

While working in "White areas," all Blacks over sixteen years old must carry passes showing in which areas they are allowed to work. If they do not have their pass, they are fined, jailed, or forced to work on white farms.

After the late 1950's, African resistance to these impoverished, detestful conditions was passive. Black organizations such as the Congress Youth League, the African National Congress and the Native Representative Council fostered "black consciousness" but had little effect on the white regime. Demands from these groups were often met with severe discriminating legislation. Demonstrations and strikes have been met with brutal police action.

Education for white children is provided freely for all of them. Half of the African children must leave after four years

"The government spends about fifteen times more educating each white child than it does on a black child."

Today four million Whites govern eighteen million Blacks under a system of apartheid, a system of racism through segregation and discrimination. Whites have separate and more advanced health services, educational facilities, housing, transportation, etc. In all instances services to Whites are superior to those for Blacks.

Hundreds of thousands of Blacks have been forced to move to the overcrowded, diseased Bantustans (also referred to as homelands or reserves). These areas make up only 13 percent of the total land in South Africa. About one-third of the African population lives in the Bantustans, while men have to migrate to white cities and farms in order to earn money for their families.

Trade unions for Africans are not recognized; therefore Blacks are compelled to accept outrageously low wages. In 1977 a black miner would earn \$23 per week, a white miner would earn ten times that amount. A black farm worker would earn \$5 per day for working a twelve hour day. Even though he does this seven days a week, fifty-two weeks per year, members

because of limited places, or because they can not afford it. The government spends about fifteen times more educating each white child than it does on a black child.

In June of 1976 police opened fire on unarmed schoolchildren who were peacefully demonstrating in Soweto near Johannesburg. Hundreds died. Since then demonstrations have been more frequent and more militant. The Africans see no options within the apartheid structure, other than taking up arms.

Former African National Congress President Chief Albert Luthuli expressed the African feeling of despair after years of non-productive peace protests when he said:

"Who will deny that thirty years of my life have been spent knocking in vain patiently, moderately, and modestly at a closed barred door? What has been the fruit of moderation? The past thirty years have seen the greatest number of laws restricting our own rights and progress, until today we have reached a stage where we have almost no rights at all."

It is pronounced "apart-hate," and the struggle goes on.

Bangladesh:

It's Land and People

by Prof John P. Thorp

My golden, Bengal, I love you.
Your skies, your breezes, ever with my-
breath play the flute,
O Mother, in Spring the perfume of your
mango groves drives me mad.
Ah, mother, what honeyed smiles have I
seen in your laden fields in Fall.
O what light, what shade, what boundless
love, what changing bonds...
O mother, the flow of words from your lips
strikes my ear like a stream of nectar...
[Amar Sonar Bangla, by Rabindranath
Tagore]

These are the opening verses of Bangladesh's national anthem. Anyone used to reading newspaper accounts about Bangladesh must find these verses incongruous. War, cyclones, tidal waves, floods and famine, death and destruction fill the news reports. Indeed, Bangladesh has been affected by these disasters, and will suffer the ravages of nature and human enmity in the future. However, through all of their trials and tribulation the people of Bangladesh have maintained their will to survive and a sense of hope. This hope is expressed in their anthem. The source of this hope is identified as the very land upon which they live and from which they draw their sustenance.

For centuries the land of Bangladesh has been in the process of formation from the sediment carried by the Ganges and Brahmaputra river systems. This sediment is formed into a delta as the rivers enter the Bay of Bengal. Almost the entire 55,000 sq. miles that constitute the nation of Bangladesh has been formed in this way. The southern sections of the country are still experiencing this process of land formation. The yearly monsoon rains from June to October cause the rivers to rise and flood most of the countryside, depositing new layers of sediment over the fields and bringing to them much needed enrichment. The land of Bangladesh is rich and fertile, and it is considered the source of the nation's strength and power.

The national anthem reflects these facts, and constantly redirects the attention of the citizenry to these facts. Bangladesh is a nation of farmers; over 90 percent of the population lives in the countryside in intimate and daily contact with their land. The sky, the breezes, the sun, the rain make a daily impression upon them. Year in and year out, no matter what disaster or

misfortune has struck, they see the mango trees bloom and ripen. They see the fields turn golden as the rice crops ripen. Those fields present their honeyed smile and the promise of sustenance for at least another year. To this nation of farmers a successful harvest is to acquire gold, be that gold only the ripe grains of rice.

The western nations conceive of Bangladesh only as a disaster prone and poverty ridden area of the world. To be sure, human suffering and poverty do exist there far beyond anything the West can imagine. However, the farmers of Bangladesh, who are poor and who do suffer, do not dwell upon their hard lot, but upon the potential their land holds to bring them prosperity. In the face of the adversity they must continually confront, their spirit of hope is a tribute to humanity's capacity to survive and prosper whatever the odds against us.

The majority of Bangladesh's population is Muslim and their sense of hope springs from Islam, from their submission to Allah who is their Creator. The farmers of Bangladesh believe they have made their submission to Allah because of the special earth in Bangladesh itself.

Unlike modern Western man, Bengali farmers do not compartmentalize their lives into separate social, political, economic, and religious spheres. In our concern for Third World countries we often fail to appreciate the fact that the majority of the citizens of these countries see their lives as much more of one piece, informed throughout by their religious convictions than we do. Beliefs and convictions, like those discussed here, are often seen by "modern" men interested in development as at best irrelevant to development, or at worst as hindrances to technological progress in the effort to eliminate poverty, suffering and injustice.

When considering Bangladesh where the population is rapidly exceeding 1300 persons per square mile of rural land, a Westerner can only imagine growing poverty and suffering. The Bengali farmer, on the other hand, has an abiding faith that Allah will provide the necessary increase, if they are but faithful in their submission to him and commit themselves to the best possible use of their land.

The role of the Westerner in this situation must be, first of all, to acknowledge the spirit of hope displayed by these farmers; to admit that these farmers, though poor, are courageous human beings. Secondly, Western efforts at development must be conducted in an spirit of partnership with these farmers, and not from a position of supposed superiority or greater enlightenment about the nature of reality. Bengal was golden before the Western world emerged to a position of technological dominance. Hopefully, our expertise will make it more so.

Comment

a lost homeland

by Samir Sayegh

PART I: EYE TO EYE, RACISM TO RACISM

During a stay in West Germany a few months ago, I was struck by the number of young people wearing the Star of David around their necks. When I asked them if they were of the Jewish faith they responded that they were not, but that they felt a bond, a profound love for Jews the world over.

German friends, that is really a beautiful and generous gesture on your part, but do you not think that it would have been much more beautiful if you had all worn stars while Nazism soared? Beyond a doubt you would have stopped it cold.

Today the entire West is filled with remorse. But must one await the end of the massacre before beginning to regret it? And wanting to repent for a massacre, do you feel obligated to tolerate yet another one? Must the abolition of one racism implicate the creation of a new one? No responsible person could imagine it.

And yet, let us have the intellectual courage to look at things squarely in the face. Everything seems to indicate that "Judenrein" is being replaced by the "Arabrein." No one speaks anymore of an Arian race that must be carefully purged of its Jewish components.

Nevertheless, a good many nations of the world recognize and support the "Jewish State" which does everything in its power to encourage the immigration of all people who are of the Jewish faith. At the same time it wildly opposes even a single Palestinian setting his foot on this land that is due him and from which he was driven.

PART II: FOUNDATIONS OF THE JEWISH STATE

The Zionist Jews claim that their belonging to the Jewish faith allows them

to appropriate other people's land in order to have their own Jewish State.

But what would a New Yorker think if I seized his home and drove him out of his country, just because I am a Christian?!! (Especially since the U.S. is a Christian State.)

The Zionist Jews claim that Palestine is due to them, because their ancestors lived there. However, neither their fathers or their grandfathers lived there. One would have to go back 80 generations and use some very sophisticated gymnastique before finding a trace of today's Zionists. If one was to go back still farther, the Philistines, ancestors of the Palestinians, would be discovered.

On the other hand if the Zionists have such a good memory about events of 2000 years ago, how can they ask the Palestinians to forget that just 30 years ago their land was stolen and their elementary human rights violated?

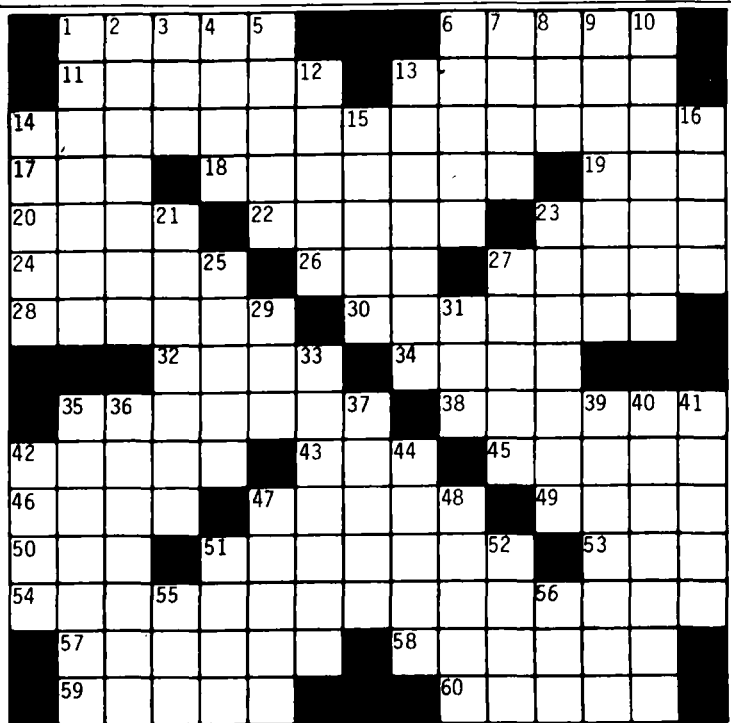
PART III: NEGOTIATIONS...BUT WHY REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE?

The official point of view of the Jewish State is: "This land is mine. Don't touch it!, but let's see if we can find a practical agreement so you don't bother us too much?" This is implausible.

But one could negotiate from the point of view that men are equal, of different beliefs, but equal just the same. One could continue: We have lived on this land, we love it and we want to live on it in peace. Then the very basis of the negotiation implies its outcome. It would be a secular and democratic state where Jews, Christians and Moslems would live in harmony and would have the same rights and duties. Does this sound like an extreme?

I fear that my words will be drowned in an ocean of propaganda contrary to justice and goodwill. At least my child won't reproach me for having worn my S of David a little too late.

collegiate crossword



© Edward Julius, 1978 Collegiate CW78-19

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sewing machine part
 - 6 Wheat variety
 - 11 Small bed
 - 13 Ornamental shrub
 - 14 Author of "The Necklace" (2 wds.)
 - 17 Record player part
 - 18 — roll
 - 19 — Schwarz, famous toy store
 - 20 Exploits
 - 22 Greek site
 - 23 Boy servant
 - 24 Regions
 - 26 Bio—
 - 27 Income statement item
 - 28 Menu item
 - 30 Ambitious one
 - 32 Donna or Rex
 - 34 Zeus's wife
 - 35 Netherlands city
 - 38 Meal
 - 42 Dust and mud
 - 43 Baseball hall-of-famer, — Anson
 - 45 Fight
 - 46 — fixe
 - 47 Emulated Andretti
 - 49 Sea bird
 - 50 — synephrine
 - 51 Threatened
 - 53 Triangle side
 - 54 "A —" (Dickens novel)
 - 57 Edict city
 - 58 Powder bag
 - 59 Hinder
 - 60 Evil glances
- DOWN**
- 1 Encourages (2 wds.)
 - 2 Remuneration
 - 3 — hat
 - 4 Cordoba cheers
 - 5 Madagascasr monkey
 - 6 Bridge sections
 - 7 City on the Arno
 - 8 Stammering sounds
 - 9 Foliage
 - 10 Scarlet —
 - 12 Anklebone
 - 13 Like Charo
 - 14 Loosely woven cotton
 - 15 City in upstate New York
 - 16 Ballerina's assets
 - 21 Toothed
 - 23 Protective wall
 - 25 Prophets
 - 27 Messages
 - 29 Electric —
 - 31 Part of MPH
 - 33 Pours
 - 35 — seek
 - 36 Spaces between veins
 - 37 Tropical bird
 - 39 Artist's workshop
 - 40 Karl Malden TV series, for short
 - 41 Iceman's need
 - 42 Force
 - 44 Texas river
 - 47 Allude
 - 48 Car-window item
 - 51 Speck of dust
 - 52 Sky Masterson's game
 - 55 Suffix for depend
 - 56 Most common written word

...CLC

[continued from page 1] ment that he had no legislative authority. According to McKenna, the status of the keg directive is "up in the air." "It was passed by the CLC last year, but has not gone to the Board of Trustees."

The accountability of the Vice President for Student Affairs was handled next. The proposal provided for the addition of a section to the CLC by-laws requiring the Vice President for Student Affairs to respond to a proposal within two weeks of receiving it. Furthermore, if he responds negatively, he must give his reasons to the Council.

The order of appeal was also was restated in the by-laws addition. If the Vice President for Student Affairs vetoes a proposal, the CLC has recourse to the Provost, then to the President of the University.

McKenna also noted that the CLC has the vehicle to appeal ultimately to the Board of Trustees.

The proposal to restate the appeal procedure through the existing chain of command and to insure the accountability of the Vice President for Student Affairs was carried by a unanimous vote.

The final proposal discussed dealt with the redefinition of parietals from a University offense to a hall offense. Under this proposal, the rector would have the option to refer a parietals violation to the hall judicial board. Presently, the rector may use discretion in handling parietals violations, either dealing with the situation themselves, or referring it to the Dean of Students for disciplinary action.

The proposal was passed with two dissenting votes. One of these was Roemer, who saw the proposal as "a zap on the parietals regulation."

Fr. John Van Wolvlear, vice president for Student Affairs, opposed the proposal on the grounds that he wanted to get input from more hall rectorors on the subject, and that he didn't believe that there was a significant difference between the present procedure and the proposed procedure.

Jayne Rizzo, judicial commissioner, stressed the need to disassociate the parietals regulation from the sexuality regulation, reiterating the statement by Roemer that parietals serve to insure privacy and quiet in the halls.

Rizzo added that since the effect of the regulation is directed toward the individual dorm, the alleged violator of parietals should have recourse to a trial by a jury of his hall peers.

The essential difference is that the students develop a sense of responsibility and have recourse to a J-board trial. Rizzo called the difference one of symbolic importance which gives the violator and his peers the opportunity for emotional growth and responsibility for his or her actions.

The proposal will be presented to the Board of Trustees on Thursday. If approved, rectorors will have three options in dealing with parietals violations; they may refer the case to the Dean of Students, to the hall J-Board, or handle the case themselves.

Fr. Richard Conyers, rector of [continued on page 7]

DON'T START OUT TAKING DICTATION. START OUT GIVING IT.

In civilian life, a college graduate can often start as a trainee.

In the Navy, she starts as an officer.

Women Naval Officers serve in Communications, Engineering, Computer Technology, and dozens of other fields. They have the same responsibilities as their male counterparts, earn the same money, and enjoy the same benefits.

If that sounds like your kind of opportunity, speak to:

Your Navy Officer Representatives are on Saint Mary's campus today. They can be located in LeMans Hall.

NAVY OFFICER. IT'S NOT JUST A JOB, IT'S AN ADVENTURE.

Antostal

Now accepting applications for exec. staff positions

vice-chairman

day chairman

asst. day chairman

special events coordinator

secretary

Applications at ND Student Gov't office and SMC Student Activities

MOLARITY

by Michael Molinari



Enjoy an Evening on the

"AFRICAN QUEEN"

at the HOMECOMING SEMI-FORMAL

Saturday October 14th 9 to 1

ACC Fieldhouse

\$6.00/couple

Tickets on sale starting October 5th in the Dining Halls

Answers

PAUSES	CHASSIS
ILLUSE	LEBANON
BRANDER	ACETONE
LAMAS	MASK
ERIE	ATEE
JOSH	TAR
SID	BUNKER
FENS	SCALERS
SOLIDS	ARI
MON	GANGES
MANSARD	FANG
SOLING	DER
ELK	FESS
SIL	TALA
ETAS	PIPES
ITERATE	AMAZONS
SETUPON	LOWEST
HASTENS	SENSES

NOTICES

Student checks cashed with SMC/ND I.D. card at Mar-Main Pharmacy, 426 N. Michigan. (Park at McDonald's).

Baptist Student Union meetings to start. First meeting-October 10, 7-8 pm at the Bulla Shed. Everyone welcome.

Free Ice Skating. M-W-F Noon to 1.

Study abroad this summer? Interested-contact Dr. A. R. Black. SMC 4948.

Typing done in my home. Fast, accurate, reasonable. Close to campus. Phone 272-7866.

Apartment for rent, 2 bedrooms. \$150 per month plus utilities. Call Denny Geyer 232-1833 or 289-7911.

LOST & FOUND

Please! If anyone picked up a book of student football tix last Saturday between the Green Field and Engineering Building, Please call me. Margi 4-1-5183.

Foung: One King's Island warm-up jacket in Cavanaugh. Call Rick at 1407.

Someone took my N.D. jacket by mistake Saturday night from Dooley's. My name is inside. Please call Pat 1683.

WANTED

WANTED: Need ride to NYC-Connecticut area over October Break. Will share driving and expenses. Call 5148.

WANTED: Two beautiful blonds need ride to Nashville, Tenn. for Oct. break. Call 4-1-4282.

Need riders to Louisville for Oct. Break. Leaving Sat. noon after GRE exam. Call Sue 6971.

Need GA Pitt Tix. Call Bill 288-2773.

Ushers needed for all productions of the ND-SMC Theatre Dept. See the show free! Call Phil at 8992.

WANTED: Two (2) Pitt tix. Call Anita, 272-5350.

Need ride to Pittsburgh for October break. Will share driving and expenses; can leave anytime after Thursday, 4:30 p.m. Please call Beth, 8152.

Need two tickets (GA) for Miami game. Call Joe 1101.

NEEDED: 1 student ticket to Pitt. Call John 8828.

Need GA tickets to Pittsburgh game. Call Ruth 7136 afternoons, 272-3513 evenings.

Need many tickets for Pitt game. Call 1786.

NEED: Many student Pitt tickets. Please call #7443 or #3096.

Need GA Pitt tix. Call M.B. 1293.

I need 2 Pitt tix. Call Jim 232-0550.

Need several GA Pitt tickets. Please call Tim or Joe at 1850 or 1775. Thanks.

Need 1 ticket to Young concert on the floor. Call Marty 8872.

WANTED: Three GA tickets for Miami game. Call 2254.

Ride needed to Boston or NYC for Oct. Break. Will share driving and gas. Call Chris 8650. Can leave Oct. 19.

Need GA tickets for Pitt. Call Jerry 3795.

I desperately need 2 GA tickets for the Pittsburgh game. Any information will be most appreciated. Contact Linda (4-1)-4389.

Help! Need 6 tickets for any home game-call ROCCO at 1479.

Need 3 GAs and one student ticket for Pitt. AHAB 8865.

Desperately need ride to Fort Lauderdale for October Break. Will share expenses. John 289-9351.

Please help, need 2 GA Pitt tickets. Call Dave 1901.

Desperately need 2 GA Pitt tickets. Will pay. Please call Susan 4-1-4509 or Pat 6784.

Need 2 GA Pitt tix. PLEASE!! Call Kevin F. 3528.

OVERSEAS JOBS-Summer/full time. Europe, S. America, Australia, Asia, etc. All fields. \$500-1200 monthly, expenses paid, sightseeing. Free info - Write: International Job Center, Box 4490-14, Berkeley, CA 94704.

Addressers Wanted Immediately! Work at home-no experience necessary-excellent pay. Write American Service, 8350 Park Lane, Suite 127, Dallas, TX 75231.

I need 5 GA Miami tickets (not necessarily all together). Call John at 1991.

WANTED: 2 or 4 GA tickets for any home football game. Call Mike 7838.

Need two GA tickets to Tennessee. Call Tony 6718.

Need GA tix to Pitt, Tennessee. Call Joe or Steve 1478.

Need 4 adjacent GA tix to any home game. Call Mark 1478.

Need GA tix to Pitt, Tennessee. Call Jerry, Herman, 1398.

Need rides to Tucson or as far west as possible. Mary 4-1-4702.

Desperately need GA tickets to Tennessee, call Eric 1384.

Need 4 GA tickets to Miami. Call Jeff 8932.

Need 4 GA tickets for Pitt. Please call Paul 1002.

Need 12 Miami GA tickets. Call Bill 289-2046.

Need GA Pitt tickets badly. Call Damian at 1033.

Desperately need ride east anywhere near Phila. area for Oct. break. Will share all expenses and driving. Call Damian, 1033.

NEEDED: Ride to/from Kansas City over October Break. Will share expenses. Call Chris 8583.

Need one GA Pitt Tix. Call 1150.

Need two GA tickets for Tenn game. Call Robin 4-4330.

Wanted: 2 or 3 GA Tix to the Tennessee Game. Call Ed at 1506.

Need 10 Miami GA tickets. Call Joe 8588.

Please! Need ride to New York City or Long Island for Break, Call Matt 234-2354.

Desperately need GA Pitt tickets. Call Mike 8422.

Desperate Damsel Deb Desires Duo of Pitt tickets. 3352.

Need GA Pitt tickets. Call 8432.

Help family keep together. Need 2 GA Tennessee tickets. Call Slick-1008.

HELP! I desperately need ride to Texas for break. Will share driving, expenses. Call 8598.

Desperately need 7 GA's for Tennessee. Call Bill 8604.

Desperately need two GA tickets to the PITTSBURGH game. Scott 1624.

SKI INSTRUCTORS WANTED. Positions opened at Royal Valley Ski School, only 12 miles from Notre Dame. Teaching experience not necessary, must be able to ski. First meeting, Oct. 17, 7 p.m. South Bend time. (616) 695-3847. Main St.-Buchanan, MI.

Need 2 GA tickets for Pitt. Juleie 4-5798.

WANTED: Ride to Indianapolis on Friday afternoon, Oct. 20. Will share expenses. Call Greg 3506.

ATTENTION! Need ride to Boston for October break. Call Renee, 3848.

FOR SALE

Young concert tix. Excellent padded seats. Mike 3187.

Casperson's Book Shop open Wed., Sat., Sun. 9-7. 50,000 used books. A general shop. 1303 Buchanan Road, Niles, 683-2888.

For Sale: Color and B.W. photos of YES concert and ND football. Call Phil 8992.

1970 VW Convertible Extra Sharp Rebuilt Engine and Transmission. 277-4082.

1970 Fiat 124 Sports Convertible, very good condition throughout 277-4082.

FOR SALE: 2 good padded seats for Neil Young. Call Greg 1159.

PERSONALS

Kristin- Good things come to those who wait (and work.) Hope all goes the way you want. Starting to look that way. Good luck with the Physics. Your Crazy Roomie

Dillon Hall, the leaders in the world Toga fashion, encourage all of ND-SMC to be at Stepan tomorrow night, 9-12.

Toledo Tailgaters, Toledo Toga Parties, Toledo and Tanguery...

Juniors interested in helping with Junior Parents' Weekend meet Wed at 7 pm - LaFortune Lobby. Thanks.

Since, you Gus Cifelli, declined the invitation to explore the culinary delights of this fair city, your birthday present from me is one very exciting, highly exotic, (& usually terribly expensive) back massage - by appointment only. References available upon request (check out the walls of Dillon).

Much love, The one with the sultry voice. P.S. By the way, Happy Birthday.

Come perform at the Irish Follies this Tuesday-with a little bit of Irish luck, you could win big bucks!

Bike thieves apprehended

By John McGrath
Staff Reporter

A 16-year-old youth was apprehended by Notre Dame Security early Sunday morning after he and a friend had allegedly stolen two bicycles from the bike rack at Zahm Hall.

According to Joe Wall, director of Security, the arrest took place at 2:20 a.m. on the east side of the ACC. The incident had been initially reported by Fr. Thomas Tallarida, rector of Zahm Hall, who

called Security after he noticed two youths removing the bikes from the rack.

Wall said that the youths had already left the scene when Security officers arrived, but another Security unit, which was approaching the area to offer assistance, spotted the youths with the bicycles on Juniper Road.

A chase followed in which the youths tried to escape through the ACC grounds, Wall said, but when officers moved into make the arrest, one of the youths fled on

foot through the woods behind the ACC.

Both bicycles were recovered at the scene, according to Wall, who added that in subsequent searches of the area of the initial theft, a pair of bolt cutters were found.

When asked if there was any type of organized ring operating in the area, Wall said that there was no evidence of any such activity on campus at this time.

"We did have four or five bikes stolen in the past week, however. It seems to be a trend--hopefully it was these youths who were behind it," Wall said.

Dave Gnoth of the South Bend Police Department's bicycle theft division echoed Wall's assessment of the situation, saying, "We have no evidence of any bike ring operating in South Bend. In fact, the number of stolen bicycles is actually down from what it was during the summer."

...CLC

[continued from page 6]

Keenan, also presented a report on overcrowding. Referring to an analysis done in 1969 by a Minneapolis architectural firm, Conyers suggested that an attempt be made to make living on campus "more humane." Using 80 square feet of space per student as an ideal minimum figure Conyers said that presently on campus, there is a surplus of 178 male students and 31 female students.

According to research done by Conyers on the subject, Dillon Hall is the most crowded hall on campus, with a surplus of 37 students.

Carroll Hall, according to Conyers is a unique problem. He called residing in Carroll "inhuman living" referring to inadequate toilet and shower facilities and vast potential fire hazards.

He also cited Lyons Hall as a special problem in that the hall has effectively no commons space. Conyers noted that the rectress of Lyons has been forced to waive the chapel rule to allow for other activities because there is no other alternative.

Conyers tentatively made three recommendations to the Council. First, he suggested that 80 square feet be adopted as a norm for ideal living space; secondly, that standards for overcrowding as presented in the 1969 report be accepted. Finally, he recommended that the CLC work to bring each dorm to an ideal living situation and to institute "human living" in the halls.

He noted that the problems of overcrowding and "humane living" (meaning adequate facilities and social space) should be treated as separate issues, adding that "overcrowding should be dealt with, and dealt with quickly."

The CLC turned the issue back to Conyers' committee for further research and the development of possible solutions to the problem of overcrowding.

Int'l studies to host lectures

The Institute for International Studies will inaugurate a new distinguished lecture series this fall with three lectures by Dr. John C. Campbell on "The Great Powers and the Middle East."

Dr. Campbell is Director of Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1940 and served from 1942 to 1955 in the State Department as a region specialist and member of the Policy Planning Staff. Since 1955 he has been affiliated with the Council on Foreign Relations where he has directed research and writing on American foreign policy, East European politics, and Middle Eastern questions.

The author of numerous books and articles, including *Defense of the Middle East* (Harper, 1960), *The Middle East in the Muted Cold War* (University of Denver, 1965), and *The West and the Middle East* (Council on Foreign Relations, 1972), Dr. Campbell is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities in his field.

The lectures will be held at 4 p.m. in the Memorial Library auditorium today, tomorrow and Thursday.

Four Days 'til Homecoming

Murphy lectures

Edward J. Murphy, White Professor of Law at Notre Dame, will give the second lecture in the Christian Lawyers Forum at 3:45 p.m. tomorrow in Room 105 of the Law Building. The topic is "Genesis 3:5 - Jurisprudence as a Choice of Gods."

The speaker's reference is to Satan's statement in the story of Adam and Eve, "Then the serpent said to the woman, 'No! You will not die! God knows in fact that on the day you eat it your eyes will be opened and you will be like gods, knowing good and evil.'"

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1957, Murphy served as acting dean of the Law School in 1971 and was named to the school's first endowed chair in 1976. He is the author of a widely used casebook in the law of contracts and of the recently published religious textbook, *Life to the Full*.

Future speakers in the Christian Lawyers Forum, organized this year to explore the interplay of law and religion, will be Professors Edward M. Gaffney and Joseph A. Bauer of the law faculty; Rev. Lynn Buzzard, a first-year law student and member of the faculty at the Baptist Theological Seminary, and Prof. Charles Primus of the Notre Dame theological faculty.

Homecoming clue

The final clue of the "Hidden Panther Contest" is as follows: 5) 4/3 (22/7)r3

The previous four clues are listed in yesterday's *Observer*. Anyone who thinks they know where the panther is should drop off their guess at the Student Union office. The answer and the winner will be announced tomorrow.

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All *Observer* reporters-original copies of last year's stories will be available at the office until Oct. 16.

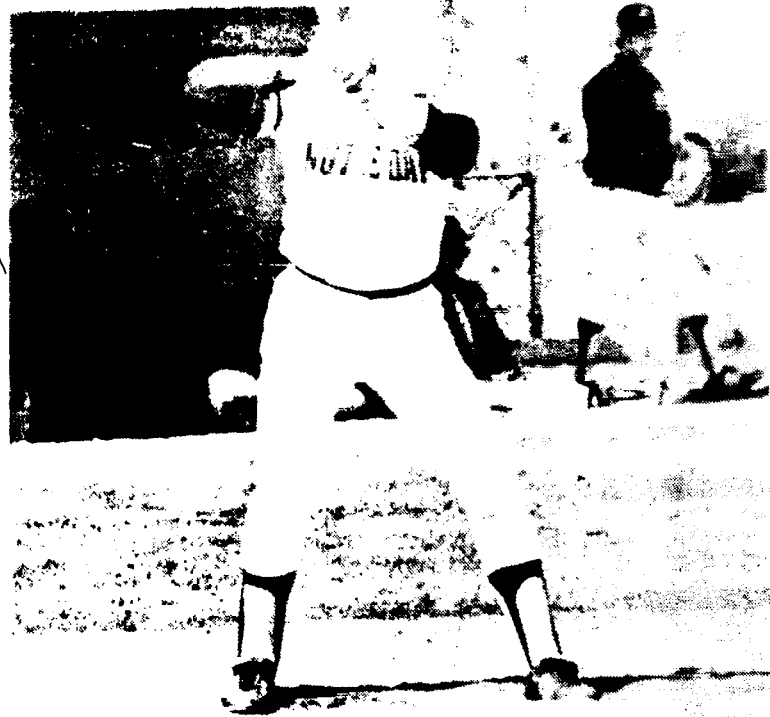
NEE!!!
I missed you over the weekend. I guess I better stick around for awhile to keep you from wasting away into complete degeneracy.
...Maybe I'm to late, though...
Love and kisses,
DEE!!!

Dear 3rd Floor South B.P -
We apologize if our presence created a little more chaos than that to which your hall is accustomed.
Basement and Rusty

Poor Sarky. He got a bad leg. He don't feel so good. But I know one amazing little port (well, not so little) that would make *everything* feel a whole lot better. C'mon now, babe-you get the message?
TAG

Raise fall record to 9-3

ND pitching key to weekend sweep

by Mike Henry
Sports Writer

The Notre Dame Baseball team raised their season record to 9-3 with three wins over the weekend.

The South Bend winter took a respite from its relentless approach Sunday, as a bright sun illuminated a cloud-specked sky and temperatures managed to stay above fifty degrees. The Notre Dame baseball team and their fans enjoyed the brisk day as well as the results of the doubleheader with Tri-State, which the Irish swept, 9-0 and 8-0, to run their fall mark to 9-3. On Saturday, Tom Kelly's squad traveled to Valparaiso and trounced them, 12-4, in conditions more suitable for hunting bighorn sheep in the Rockies.

Despite the fact that Notre Dame compiled 29 runs in the weekend's three contests, pitching was the key to their success as Irish hurlers continue to shackle opponents. Bob Bartlett pitched a masterful three-hitter against Valpo, setting down 10 batters on third strikes, with all the Valpo runs being unearned.

The righthander from Shaker Heights, Ohio, received plenty of batting support as Notre Dame jumped out to an early 2-0 lead in the third on an RBI-triple by Mark Simmendinger and a run-scoring single by Jim Montagano. The Irish stretched the lead to 7-0 in the fifth, with keystone sacker Tommy Caruso's bases-loaded triple high-

lighting the frame. Bartlett was given all the insurance he needed in the top half of the ninth, with runs being driven across by Montagano, Dan Voellinger, center fielder Greg Rodems, Rick Pullano, and Mike Jamieson.

Sunday's twin-bill was viewed by a crowd dressed for a football game, and in fact, many had transistor radios tuned to the Green Bay-Chicago clash. The Irish performance quickly turned their minds to baseball, however, as they tallied early and often routing the undermanned Tri-Staters in both contests. The opener belonged to right Mark Ladd, who stifled the competition on just four hits while throwing just 56 pitches, not issuing a free pass and striking out five. "Everything worked well today, especially my curve," Ladd commented. "I was able to keep the ball where I wanted to."

Tri-State's starter, Rick Kunaing, was not as fortunate, being pelted for 13 hits and victimized by six errors, three by his own hand. Just about everyone got into the act for Notre Dame, with Simmendinger and first baseman Henry Valenzuela contributing three hits apiece and Valenzuela and Montagano each knocking across a couple of runs. The Irish also took liberties on the basespaths, pilfering four sacks

before the end of the third inning.

The nightcap wasn't a nail-biter, either, as Notre Dame struck for four in the first and two in the second. The first four batters, Pullano, Jamieson, Simmendinger, and Montagano, all singled, with the Irish catcher stealing home on a double steal with two outs in the inning. It appeared the Irish were going to blow Tri-State back home in the second inning, but with two in and two on, Valenzuela grounded sharply into an inning-ending double play.

Kelly used three hurlers in the second game, starting with Tim Handrich, coming in with Mike Kenahan for two innings, and letting freshman Brian Smith mop up the last two innings. Kenahan finished his stint with a flourish, striking out five batters in the fourth and fifth.

"My slider was really breaking and they went fishing for it," he explained. "I could have finished the game, but coach wants to give the freshmen a chance to show themselves." And, Smith showed Kelly that he plans on being a big addition to the squad, retiring six Tri-State batters with a bewildering array of smoke and off-speed stuff.

This Sunday, the Irish travel to Purdue for a scrimmage as they conclude the fall slate.

SMC netters raise record to 8-1

by Anne Davey
Sports Writer

Quite a bit of tennis was played this past weekend by the Saint Mary's Belles. Three victories were accomplished, boosting their record to 8-1.

Saint Mary's first travelled on Saturday to St. Joseph College to compete in a triangular meet with the host school and Earlham College.

The match with St. Joe's ended with SMC on top, 7-2. The Belles completely dominated the singles play without a defeat. It was the number one player, Cindy Schuster, over Barb Salkeld, 8-3. Ann Daniels, number two, soundly defeated Kathy Kesteff, 8-1. SMC's number three player, Mo O'Brien, won in a close match against Lucy Sheperd, 8-6. Karen Smith, number four singles, beat Jan Stuhbenberg, 8-3. Number five player, Terri Bracken, won over Sue Fitzgerald, 8-2, and number six singles, Carmel Maenza, downed Jennifer Voneis, 8-1.

In doubles, St. Joe's took two out of the three matches, winning with their number one and three teams.

O'Brien and Smith fought a hard match, but were beaten by Sulkeld and Stuhvenberg, 8-7, in the first match-up. SMC's number three team of Evans and Hanavan were defeated by Kinej and Lamb, 8-2. St. Mary's number two team of Bracken and Riehl came up with an astounding 8-0 victory, closing the match at 7-2.

On the same day, SMC faced Earlham College and soundly defeated them, 9-0. Using the same singles line-up, it was Schuster over Saurer, 8-3; Daniels over Young, 8-1; O'Brien over Chiemiango, 8-2; Smith over Felt, 8-1; Bracken over Sichert, 8-0; and Maenza defeating Thorton, 8-1; to wrap up the one-sided scores.

Once again Saint Mary's dominated, this time in doubles, as Schuster and Daniels blanked Saurer and Young, 8-0; O'Brien and Smith soundly defeated Chiemiango and Sichert, 8-1; and Bracken and Riehl rounded up the action with a victory over Felt and Thorton, 8-2.

This full day of activity did not prove to be too much for the Belles, however. They proceeded to beat Indiana/Purdue University at Ft.

Wayne back on Saint Mary's home courts on Sunday. This final score was once again a 9-0 shutout.

The day's action began with a forfeit to SMC in the number one singles. Daniels, number two, defeated Kiser in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3. O'Brien, the number three player, won over Berger, 7-5, 6-0. The number four singles was also a forfeit to Saint Mary's. Both SMC's number four and five players, Bracken and Maenza beat their opponents Harris and Smith, respectively, with identical scores of 6-1, 6-0.

With a slight change in the line-up, Saint Mary's number one team of O'Brien and Smith defeated Kiser and Berger, 6-3, 6-2, and Hanavan and Pagnucci blanked Harris and Smith, 6-0, 6-0, in the number two doubles. The number three doubles team also forfeited to SMC, closing the match at 9-0.

Winning all but two out of 27 matches this past weekend, the Saint Mary's tennis team is optimistic about this coming weekend, where they will be travelling to Indianapolis to compete in the Indiana State Tournament.

AP top twenty

1. Oklahoma (52)	5-0-0	11. Louisiana State	4-0-0
2. Southern Cal (5)	4-0-0	12. Texas	3-1-0
3. Arkansas (3)	4-0-0	13. Colorado	5-0-0
tie Penn State	6-0-0	14. UCLA	4-1-0
5. Michigan	4-0-0	15. Florida State	4-1-0
6. Texas A&M	4-0-0	16. Ohio State	2-1-1
7. Alabama	4-1-0	17. Houston	3-1-0
8. Nebraska	4-1-0	18. Stanford	3-2-0
9. Pittsburgh	4-0-0	19. Missouri	3-2-0
10. Maryland	5-0-0	20. Iowa State	4-1-0

ND women take two in field hockey Sat.

by Kathy Campanella
Sports Writer

During the past weekend, the Notre Dame women's field hockey team journeyed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to play the teams from the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. Both games were played on Saturday, with the Irish making a clean sweep.

In the first game, Notre Dame defeated U.W. - Milwaukee by an overwhelming score of 5-0. During the first period, the Notre Dame defense contained their opponent, giving up a meager one shot on goal. The Irish offense, however, seemed to have difficulty in connecting on key plays. The lone score of the first half came with 18:02 gone by, when thruster Carrie Rooney found an opening and scored unassisted off a short corner play.

In the second period, the Notre Dame offense reorganized and played like clockwork. Four and one-half minutes into the period, Rooney scored her second goal. Assisting her was Pat Crowell.

Led by Rooney, the Irish continued their strong offensive playing, as with 20:42 gone by, she again scored. The goal came off a pass from wing Mary Ann Dooley during a long corner play.

Slightly over a minute and one-half later, Dooley fired in a shot for the team's fourth goal. Wing Crowell again had the assist.

The final score came at 24:56, as Rooney recorded her fourth goal of the game, tying a team record. It was scored off a short corner play on a pass from Susie McGinn, who chalked up the assist.

The second game proved to be a greater test for the Irish as they

downed U.W. - Green Bay by a score of 2-0. Both offense and defense played very well against the determined Green Bay team. With just 1:15 gone by in the first half, Carrie Rooney continued her outstanding performance for the day by scoring the first goal. The shot was set-up by a cross pass from Anna Carini who was credited with the assist. The remainder of the period was scoreless, as both teams found themselves stalemated in front of the cage.

In the second period, this defensive struggle continued while both offensive units attempted to organize an effective drive. At 25:19 into the period, Notre Dame broke through the Green Bay defense and scored its second goal.

Once again, Rooney made the score, assisted by Dooley. During the half, the Irish had several other close opportunities, but were unable to score. Similarly, Green Bay put together a strong attack near the end of the game, but the Notre Dame defense remained tough and hung on for the shut-out.

These two wins raised Notre Dame's record to 4-1 for the season. The Irish will play their next two games on Friday October 13 at Ypsilanti, Michigan against Eastern Michigan University and Northern Michigan University.

Cross country today

The Interhall Cross Country meet will be held today on the Burke Memorial Golf Course, beginning at 4:30 p.m. Contestants for the two and a half mile race should report to the starter on Fairway number two by 4:15 p.m.

Belles 2nd in volleyball tourney

by Beth Huffman
Sports Writer

A good turnout of fans saw Saint Mary's finish second in the Saint Mary's Volleyball Invitational held Saturday in Angela Athletic Facility. Lake Michigan Junior College took top honors among the field of six teams.

In the finals of the invitational, the Belles nabbed the first game of the match, 15-11. Game number two was a hard-fought battle with Lake Michigan coming out on top, 16-14.

Lake Michigan pulled out the match by topping SMC, 15-2, in the third and decisive game.

Coach Wilma Aitcheson complemented freshman Terry Walters of South Bend on her excellent blocking during the invitational. Aitcheson also commented on the SMC team as a whole, saying the entire invitational was filled with good team play and effort.

The tournament wins put the Belles record to 9-2 for the season. SMC is hosting the Saint Mary's Volleyball Tournament today at Angela Athletic Facility beginning at 7 p.m. Participating teams

include; Butler, Ft. Wayne Bible, Saint Mary's, and Tri State.

Final team standings for the Invitational were as follows: (1) Lake Michigan Junior College, 5-0;

(2) Saint Mary's College, 4-1; (3) St. Francis College, 3-2; (4) Manchester College, 2-3; (5) Notre Dame, 1-4; and (6) Southwestern Michigan College, 0-5.



The Irish ices have been conducting practices this week, preparing for the season opener on Oct. 27. [Photo by Augie Jennewein.]