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THE OBSERVER

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Tuesday, April 11, 1972

North's losses stall Vietnam drive

by Fox Butterfield
1971 New York Times (C)

Saigon, Tuesday, April--Allied military commanders said Monday that the North Vietnamese appeared to have suffered a serious setback in their drive into Quangiri Province in the northern part of South Vietnam.

A count on the battlefield revealed, according to the reports from the scene by American officers and newsmen, that the communists lost more than 1,000 soldiers and 30 tanks in their attacks Sunday west of the city of Quangiri.

In the wake of those assaults, the only battle reported in the area was a brief enemy attack on a bridge on the northern outskirts of Quangiri. It was reported repulsed by South Vietnamese rangers and United States Naval gunfire. Intensive artillery fire by both sides, however, was said to be continuing.

bombing intensified

Exultant government troops displayed two captured north Vietnamese T-54 tanks in the citadel of Hue, Vietnam's ancient imperial capital.

The American retaliatory bombing campaign against Hanoi intensified today as giant B-52 bombers began hitting North Vietnam for the first time since November, 1967, the U.S. command in Saigon announced.

The command said the B-52 raids were being made "in response to the communist invasion across the demilitarized zone."

seven jets lost

It also disclosed today that American fighter-bombers had made 225 strikes against North Vietnam during the first three days of the raids, from last Thursday through Sunday. Two U.S. Navy A-7 jet fighters have been acknowledged lost in the raids over the North with one pilot reported rescued and the other missing.

Despite the heaviest fighting in Vietnam since the 1968 Tet offensive and the step-up in the air war, 5,500 additional U.S. troops were withdrawn last week, leaving the total American strength in Vietnam at 90,000.



South Vietnamese paratroopers on highway 13 effectively stem recent enemy offensives.

A large South Vietnamese relief column of tanks, howitzers and troops droned from the Mekong Delta crept cautiously forward today trying to relieve the encircled Fifth Division at Anloc, 60 miles north of Saigon, in Binhlong Province. For the first time since the estimated 20,000 North Vietnamese troops thrust South from the Cambodian border into Binhlong three days ago, there was little reported fighting.

major cities safe

Saboteurs blew up a strategic bridge on Highway 1, seven miles north of Danang on the central coast yesterday, temporarily stopping supplies heading for the Quangiri front.

South Vietnam's major cities remained free from terrorist attacks again today. No major North Vietnamese assaults were reported in Kontum Province in the central highlands as has been expected by American officials.

American advisers who toured the sites of Sunday's intensive North Vietnamese attacks on the government's western flank in Quangiri Province reported that they had counted more than 1,000 bodies in three locations.

"I was just masses of bodies everywhere," one American officer in Quangiri said, "The N.V.A. (North Vietnamese Army) really got a bloody nose out there."

The battles took place at Dongha, Hailang, five miles southwest of Quangiri City, and at Firebase Pedro, 10 miles southwest of Quangiri.

The South Vietnamese Commander of Northern Military Region 1, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, said at his headquarters in Danang today that "this was the big battle, we have defeated them." Lam asserted that the North Vietnamese invasion of Quangiri "has now been stopped."

U.S. officers confident

American officers did not make such broad claims, but they said they were confident that the communist thrust across the demilitarized zone could be stopped if South Vietnamese troops continued to fight with the same courage and tenacity that they displayed Sunday. However, North Vietnamese troops of the 324B Division continued their shelling and probing attacks on Fire Base Bastogne, the key government defensive position guarding the western approaches to Hue. The Saigon command claimed killing 182 North Vietnamese in fighting around Bastogne Sunday, with the loss of nine South Vietnamese killed and 46 wounded.

Viet Cong attacks decline

There were also two communist attacks reported Sunday for the first time in coastal Binh Dinh Province, which had security rating in the country. Fifty North Vietnamese and ten government troops were said to have lost their lives.

Local Vietcong guerrillas launched 15 more assaults on government militia outposts in the Mekong Delta Sunday, though the intensity of their attacks was said to be declining. No casualty figures were immediately available.

continued on page three

AL Council creates 'problems procedure'

At a recent meeting of the Arts and Letters College Council (March 15), a student-introduced proposal to establish a "problems procedure" within the college passed by a wide margin.

The procedure, according to Dan Moore, one of the sponsors, of the proposal, is designed to provide an established procedure for students to get direct action on their ideas, complaints, and problems concerning the running of the university, the individual college, and Arts and Letters courses.

student final appeal

The procedure will also provide for a final appeal by students who feel they have received a grade they do not deserve, and have exhausted all grievance procedures within a particular department.

The "problems procedure" will be mediated by students with faculty participation, and final decisions and recommendations will be brought to the Dean's attention. Further details and the procedure in its entirety will appear in the next Scholastic, April 14.

extend pass-fail

Also at the meeting, the council passed another student-introduced proposal which calls for an amendment to the pass-fail option "to allow a student to receive a letter grade in a course previously designated pass-fail if the student so requests prior to two weeks before the last class day of the semester."



Dan Moore presents a proposal before the Arts and Letters College Council for solving academic problems.

The proposal's sponsors pointed out that the amendment would only give the student what he had already earned and would encourage the

exploration of more diverse areas as the pass-fail option was originally intended to do.

Presently, only 30 percent of the student body are taking advantage of the option, and most of these earned good grades, according to Arts and Letters Dean Frederick J. Crosson.

need University okay

Other members of the council believed the proposal would involve tampering with an experimental program, which should not be tampered with so soon, and would also involve tampering with the professional relationship between student and teacher.

The motion was passed by hand vote with 14 members in favor, 13 opposed and 6 abstaining. Because all amendments to the option concern the entire university, and not just the college, the proposal will still have to be endorsed by the University Academic Council before it is adopted.

It will probably be introduced in UAC before the end of the semester.

Freshman director

The Arts and Letters Council also unanimously approved in a voice vote a measure to provide a director for the Freshman Seminar Program. The approved motion read:

"The program would have a coordinator who would also be a member of a department and who would, in his capacity as coordinator, answer directly to the Dean of the College of Arts and Letters."

world briefs

(c) 1972 New York Times

Saigon--The North Vietnamese appeared to have suffered a serious setback in their drive into Quangtri Province, allied military commander said after a battlefield count by American officers and newsmen revealed that the Communist forces had lost more than 1,000 men and 30 tanks in attacks on Quangtri city.

Moscow--In ceremonies in Washington, London and Moscow, about 50 nations signed a treaty outlawing biological warfare and requiring states to destroy their stockpiles on the weapons. The treaty marks the first time a modern arms control measure included a provision for the destruction of weapons.

New York--Two more men were killed in gangland style shortly before the burial of Joseph Gallo. Police said that the two men had been shot in the head and were found with large sums of money in their pockets. This, the police said, showed that the motive for the murders was revenge, not robbery.

on campus today

all day: celebration of self, symposium on women at st. mary's. through out smc campus.

12:00 - 4:00 - signups, discussion groups on human sexuality, 100-b, psych bldg and 164 lemans.

7:00, 9:00, 11:00 movie, celebration at big sur, engineering auditorium.

7:30 - meeting, flying club, 120 o'shag.

8:15 - concert - glee club, washingto hall.

Buffaloon trial for draft file theft

by Cliff Wintrode

Buffalo, New York--

It's again time for the courts to decide where moral imperative belongs in our system of law.

The opportunity occurs as five people accused by the government of stealing draft files and army intelligence files go on trail here beginning April 17.

The defendants agree that they did steal the files but they don't agree that they are the "defense."

They say that in conscience they had to respond to "genocide" in Indochina, American business "exploitation" of the Third World, and "crimes of exploitation" of people in this country.

The Buffalo add that their response to these "crimes" needs no defense but that the trial is an "invitation" to the government to defend its foreign and domestic policies.

And they insist that the court, if it is concerned about justice, must consider these policies and ask not whether individual conscience instead of the law should be the guide for one's conduct.

The government is expected to say that no one has the right to break the law for any reason and that the court's only concern is whether the defendants did violate the law.

Arrested inside the old Buffalo federal building last August 21 by FBI agents were Maureen Considine, a former SMC student Chuck Darst, a former ND student, Jeremiah Horrigan, Jim Martin, and Ann Masters. The building housed the draft office and the office of army intelligence.

Indictments charging The Buffalo with conspiracy, theft of government property, and burglary were returned by a Rochester, New York federal grand jury on September 30th.

The defendants have asked to be allowed the full privileges of self-defense so they may speak to the jury members.

"We want to speak to the jury as people, on a person to person level, because that's what we are about," says Considine. "I hope that by the end of the trial, the jury will have a fair idea who I am and who the others are."

U.S. District Court Judge John Curtin has told the defendants that each may make opening and closing statements but that he will wait until the trial begins to rule on individual cross-examination.

The five say that Curtin has indicated a "willingness" to permit them wide leeway in court to discuss their political and moral concerns.

munity aware of the action and the trial. Strait magazine at Buffalo College featured a seven page interview with The Buffalo.



Friends of the Buffalo Five

However, The Buffalo remain worried that Curtin despite his personal openness to those concerns, will "tie his human hands with his judge's robes."

People have become "complicit" in America's "crimes", The Buffalo will tell the court, by acting according to role instead of conscience.

They will cite the judiciary's "refusal" to rule on the War's legality, the army's "refusal" to accept responsibility for the War's direction, and Congress's "refusal" to assert authority over the President.

"The situation isn't getting any better, precisely because people are still saying that I am just doing my job and evading their moral responsibility," adds Darst.

If this judgment is accepted as correct by the people in the courtroom, the The Buffalo will consider their trial to have been valuable.

The vast majority of Buffalo residents are unaware that the trial will soon be happening.

The two major newspapers here have not done one feature article on The Buffalo. They have not appeared on television since the end of October.

The college media has made the extremely large student com-

The Buffalo Defense Committee is hopeful that many people from the Buffalo community will come to the trial related activities scheduled nightly during the expected week trial.

But the focus will be in the courtroom where five people, who violated the law, will say that morally they had no choice but to do their action.

And it is certain that some people present will provide future opportunities for the courts to place moral imperative in our judicial system.

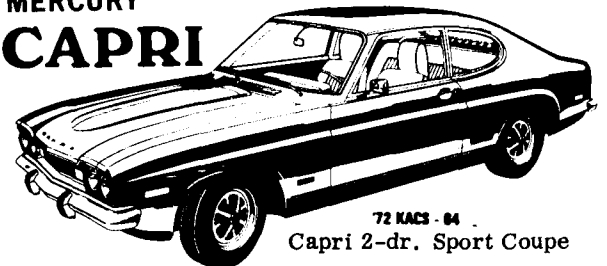
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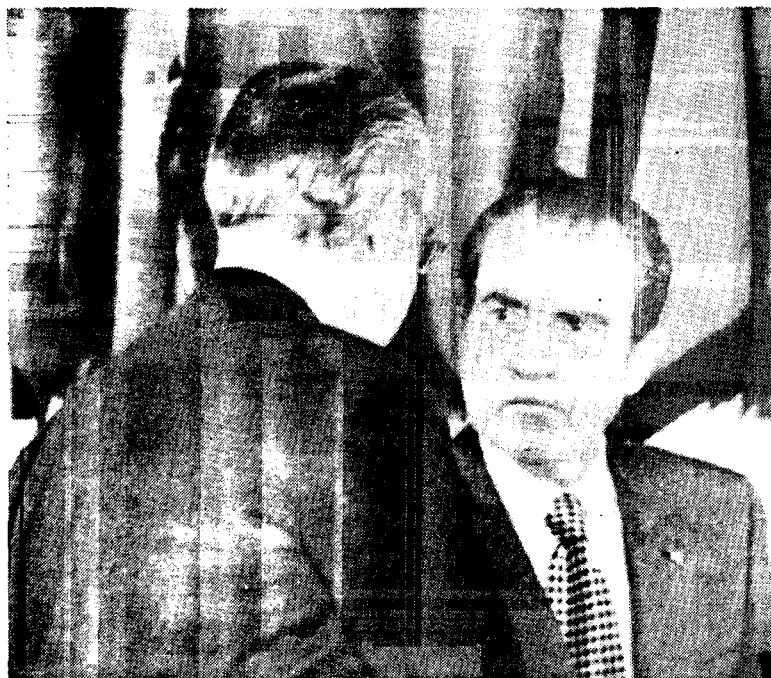
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Countries agree to ban biological weapons



President Nixon and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin sign a treaty banning the use of biological weapons.

by Hedrick Smith
(c) 1972 New York Times

Moscow, April 10—More than 70 nations, including the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, signed a convention today outlawing biological weapons and, for the first time under a modern arms-control measure, requiring states to destroy their stocks of such weapons.

The signing ceremonies took place in Moscow, Washington and London. The treaty will go into force as soon as 22 nations, including the three major nuclear powers, have deposited instruments of ratification. France and China, the other nuclear powers, were not among the signatories.

President Nixon, in Washington, and Soviet President, Nikolai V. Podgorny, here in Moscow, took the occasion to emphasize their hopes of achieving a breakthrough agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms.

In the ceremony at the foreign ministry, where 47 states signed the convention, Podgorny declared

that the ban on bacteriological weapons "to a certain degree opens up favorable new prospects" for curbing the arms race in other areas.

"By limiting the sphere of the arms race," he said, "this agreement can also serve as a good example for solving other pressing problems of disarmament."

This was read as a suggestion that the Nixon administration would be well advised to strike even a limited agreement with the Soviet Union in the strategic-arms talks in Helsinki, now in the final phase before Nixon's visit to Moscow on May 22.

A parallel exists between the nuclear-arms negotiations and the lengthy talks that produced the draft agreement to prohibit biological weapons last fall. Initially, Moscow also wanted to outlaw chemical weapons, but when Washington raised objections, the two sides eventually agreed to concentrate on the bacteriological issue.

In the strategic-arms talks, Moscow has pressed for limits on defensive missile systems and Washington for limits on offensive missiles. Podgorny's comments could thus be read as urging the United States to follow the Soviet example and accept partial limitations on offensive weapons—possibly leaving out such an important field as submarine-launched missiles—rather than lose a crucial opportunity to achieve some agreement.

"Our country," the Soviet President asserted in a passage directed to Washington, "expresses its firm determination to continue its efforts toward limiting the arms race, including strategic arms. We call upon the states of the world, and primarily those possessing the largest war arsenals, to take practical steps without delay leading to the solution of the disarmament problem."

News of the agreement, signed

by foreign minister Andrei A. Gromyko, the United States Ambassador, Jacob D. Beam, and the British Ambassador, Sir John Killick, among others, was given prominent display on the front page of the government newspaper, Izvestia. Several dispatches on inside pages criticized the United States for new air attacks on North Vietnam.

In a step parallel to the news of the treaty, also evidently intended to put the Soviet people in the proper mood for President Nixon's visit, the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko warmly recalled the jubilant meeting of Soviet and American troops on the Elbe river after the defeat of Nazi Germany in May, 1945.

"I like America" was the repeated refrain of a new poem, published in the April issue of the Youth Magazine Yunost, out today.

It drew lightly on his recent successful poetry reading trip to the United States, though it made no reference to his 70-minute private meeting with the President.

The 15-article convention binds countries, "not to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain" microbiological or other biological agents or toxins except for peaceful purposes. The same commitments apply to all weapons and related equipment designed to make possible the use of biological agents in warfare.

The convention also requires each country "to destroy or to divert to peaceful purposes, as soon as possible but not later than nine months" after the treaty comes into force, all biological agents and their means of delivery. It also commits the signatory powers to continue negotiations for a similar ban on chemical weapons.

The convention does not contain a provision specifically banning the use of biological weapons. This was considered unnecessary because their use as well as that of poison gases is outlawed in the 1925 Geneva protocol.

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Nixon veils criticism of Soviet arms aid to North Vietnamese

by Bernard Gwertzman

Washington, April 10—In an unmistakable reference to the Soviet Union's military aid to the marauding North Vietnamese forces, President Nixon said today that the big powers had a special responsibility to discourage others from mounting attacks on neighbors.

Although no nation was mentioned by name, Nixon's remarks were seen as part of the Administration's effort to focus attention on the Soviet Union's large-scale military aid program, which has provided Hanoi with the tanks, artillery, and missiles for the current offensive against South Vietnam.

He said every "Great Power" must follow the principle that it should not encourage, "directly or indirectly, any other nation to use force or armed aggression against its neighbors."

In a news conference last Friday, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had criticized the Russians for placing "no restraints" on Hanoi's use of Soviet equipment outside of North Vietnam. The State Department had said earlier that the 10-day-old attack could not have been launched without Soviet equipment.

Nixon who previously had not spoken, even indirectly, about the offensive, couched his comments today in soft, diplomatic language that could not offend the Russians publicly or jeopardize plans for his Moscow trip next month.

He spoke at ceremonies at the State Department marking the signing of a United Nations convention that bars the development and production of Biological and toxin weapons and calls for the destruction of existing stocks of such weapons.

Similar ceremonies were held in Moscow and London.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers signed for the United States, at ceremonies here, along with the British Ambassador, the Earl of Cromer, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, and some 70 other ambassadors. The convention goes into effect when ratified by 22 countries.

Despite Nixon's veiled expression of concern about Soviet aid to the North Vietnamese the atmosphere at the ceremonies was friendly. Nixon shook the hand of Dobrynin quite warmly before signing began, and his remarks were made without any rancor. Dobrynin, in his brief speech, praised the convention and said Nixon's

presence at the ceremonies was a good omen for future progress in other disarmament efforts now under way.

At about the same time these ceremonies were taking place, Laird was asserting at the Pentagon that additional American air and naval forces would be sent to Southeast Asia to show "the determination" of the United States of counter the North Vietnam offensive.

The Secretary said that the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam continues on schedule. The Defense Department said there are now about 90,000 American ground forces in Vietnam and the 69,000 target level set for May 1 should be reached.

Laird, reflecting the Administration's fairly optimistic appraisal of the latest battlefield situation, said that Saigon's forces were performing well and had "destroyed over one hundred of North Vietnam's tanks," in Quangtri Province alone. He spoke to a women's group.

Nixon, in hailing the prohibition of germ-warfare weapons, said that the treaty will allow the world's scientists to "devote their entire work toward the end of disease."

But he said that the treaty was only a "means to an end"—an end to the threat of war.

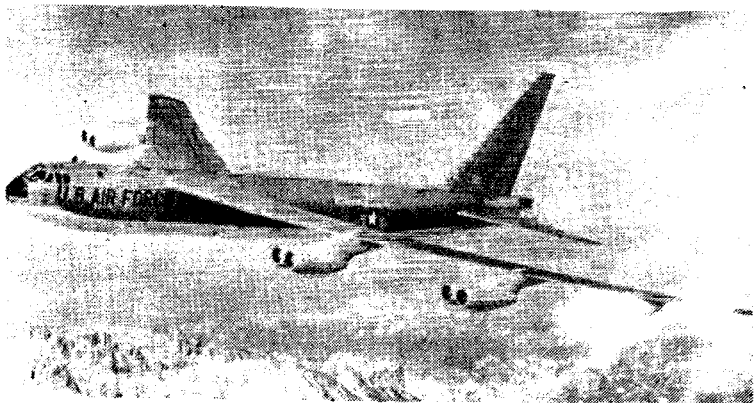
"Insofar as that goal is concerned, we begin with one proposition, and that is, that each nation of the world must renounce the use of force, the use of aggression against other nations," he said.

"We must also recognize another proposition," he continued, "and that is, that a great responsibility particularly rests upon the great powers, that every great power must follow the principle that it should not encourage directly, or indirectly, any other nation to use force or armed aggression against its neighbors."

Administration officials, when asked later whether Nixon was directing his remarks specifically to the situation in Vietnam, said they were "not unrelated" to Vietnam, but stressed that they also had wider application.

The Administration has previously chided Moscow for seeking to take advantage of tense situations such as the recent war between India and Pakistan, in which Moscow backed the Indians. Nixon has stated that he hopes to discuss with Soviet officials in Moscow the possibility of an agreement on joint restraint by the two largest nuclear powers to avoid conflicts by other countries.

North Vietnam stalls



American B-52 bombers are flying missions over North Vietnam for the first time since 1967.

continued from page one

With a speed of 650 miles an hour, they have always been considered vulnerable to surface-to-air missiles and therefore kept away from areas where the North Vietnamese concentrated their missile sites.

The decision to send them against North Vietnam now is taken here to indicate the seriousness with which the Nixon administration regards the current communist offensive.

The U.S. command has refused to disclose the targets hit by the B-52 raids over North Vietnam. The command said that the information would be made available only when the "limited duration strikes are completed."

Local Vietcong guerrillas launched 15 more assaults on government militia outposts in the

M. Delta Sunday, though the intensity of their attacks was said to decrease. No casualty figures were immediately available.

In the air war, about 530 American fighter-bombers are believed to be in the Indochina theatre—220 Air Force jets in South Vietnam and Thailand, 280 Navy fighters on four aircraft carriers in the South China Sea, and 30 marine fighters, which arrived at Danang this week from Thailand. About 70 B-52's also estimated at Utopia in Thailand and on Guam.

The eight-engined B-52's, which can carry up to 30 tons of bombs each, were used in 1966 and 1967 to bomb North Vietnam but only in the area around the northern half of the D.M.Z. and along the passes leading into Laos.

SMC 'Celebration of Self' continues today

by "Redman" Tyrell

The "Women at St. Mary's - A Celebration of Self" festival, a three day program sponsored jointly by the Human Relations Commission of St. Mary's Student Government and SMC campus ministry, will begin today with an activity filled picnic.

The picnic, starting at 10:45 and continuing until 2 pm, will be held

on the east quad of the SMC dining hall. The picnic festivities will include live music, guerilla theater, a bicycle parade, "celebration" tee shirts and graffiti sheets.

The music is to be provided by such campus folk artists as John Bachman, Tom Stella, Mary Beth Mulcahy and Carol Lacey, a former SMC student, who has been

performing recently in Chicago area coffeehouses.

The guerilla theater will be composed of SMC students and possibly a few Notre Dame students. They will be performing in the crowd. Ms. Ann Dunn, one of the coordinators for the festival, said it is attempting to stimulate thought on certain contemporary issues.

The 'Celebration' Tee shirts are in limited supply, Ann Dunn said, but more who desire the insignia can have it reproduced on tee shirts by silk screen.

Ms. Dunn announced that Hildegard Bomer will not lecture at 2:30 in Stapleton Lounge, but will be replaced by a panel discussion group, consisting of Ms. Ann Hauerwas, Sr. Elena Malits

and Joyce Marib. The topic of discussion will be: "The Female Identity and Society's Values."

At 3:30 Ann and John Smith, both students here, will be lecturing on "Women, Abortion and the Law," in Stapleton.

Another female Notre Dame student will be speaking at 7:30 when Marsha Pierce delivers a talk on "Women in Law" in Stapleton Lounge.

I.T.T. President testifies on file burning

by Fred P. Graham

(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

Washington, April 10—The head of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporations' Washington office testified today that he ordered the shredding of office files after columnist Jack Anderson obtained a controversial I.T.T. memorandum because "there might be a lot of others in there like that."

William R. Merriam, a Vice President of I.T.T., explained to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he decided it was "time to clean house" after Anderson obtained a memorandum purportedly written by Mrs. Dita D. Beard.

Merriam's testimony came on a day in which he and Rep. Bob Wilson, R-Calif., gave accounts that contradicted statements made by each other and testimony by prior witnesses.

"Somebody's not telling the truth—take your pick," concluded Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D., summing up the day's testimony.

The publication of the memorandum, which has touched off a six-week investigation, linked I.T.T.'s "noble commitment" of up to \$400,000 to underwrite the expenses of the 1972 Republican National Convention at San Diego with the Justice Department's willingness to settle three antitrust cases against I.T.T.

Merriam said he ordered the destruction of any documents that might be embarrassing to the company of its officials. But he said he could not remember if he had ever received the one published by Anderson because so many memorandums cross his desk.

"Not alleging the kind of information that was contained in the Anderson-Beard memorandum, I trust?" asked Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif.

"Well, you'd be surprised," replied Merriam.

Later, Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R-Fla., drew from Merriam the assurance that he did not mean that the I.T.T. files bulged with other documents as politically explosive as the Beard-Anderson one, but only that information about foreign operations and internal financial data could be damaging if disclosed.

During a day in which Democratic Senators expressed incredulity over aspects of both witnesses' testimony, the following statements were made:

—Wilson, who represents most of the San Diego area, explained that Mrs. Beard told him in late

February that she was not the author of the memorandum published by Anderson. Asked why he did not mention this when he gave three news interviews about the I.T.T. case in early March, he said, "I was never asked." The first time the authenticity of the memorandum was publicly challenged was when I.T.T. and Mrs. Beard branded it a forgery in late March.

—Wilson testified that Harold S. Geneen, the President of I.T.T., made a "personal commitment" to convention's expenses in San Diego. He said this does not contradict Geneen's testimony that his commitment was only \$200,000, because Wilson was certain he could raise enough money from San Diego businessmen so that the full \$400,000 would not be needed. He said so much has been raised that only about \$500,000 will be needed from I.T.T.

—Wilson said, "To my knowledge there is absolutely no connection between the personal guarantee of underwriting made to me and a subsequent out of court settlement of various law suits against I.T.T."

—Merriam conceded that he probably told Wilson on Feb. 28 that he had received from Mrs. Beard the memorandum that fell into Anderson's hands. But he said he has since learned that he could not have received the memo because he did not go to the office on June 25, the date the memorandum bore.

—Wilson testified that Harold S. Geneen, the President of I.T.T., made a "personal commitment" to guarantee up to \$400,000 of the convention's expenses in San Diego. He said this does not contradict Geneen's testimony that his commitment was only \$200,000, because Wilson was certain he could raise enough money from San Diego businessmen so that the full \$400,000 would not be needed. He said so much has been raised that only about \$500,000 will be needed from I.T.T.

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—Merriam said that out of fear of Mrs. Beard's wrath, he falsely said that he had received an inquiry from the White House about the details of I.T.T.'s San Diego commitment. He said the truth was that he dealt with the White House through Jack Gleason, a public relations man whom Mrs. Beard dislikes.

After these comments by Merriam, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., demanded: "How I can put credence in your testimony?" before the committee. Merriam insisted he was not deceiving the committee.

Merriam denied Mrs. Beard's testimony, given last month from a Denver hospital room where she was a heart patient, that he had asked her to write the memorandum and that he mentioned a White House inquiry about a possible \$600,000 I.T.T. pledge to the Nixon Campaign. He also denied her subsequent statement in a television interview that he instructed her to discuss I.T.T.'s hopes for an antitrust settlement with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell at a Kentucky Derby party last May.

Asked about statements by Wilson that he (Merriam) hated Mrs. Beard and leaked the memorandum to Anderson to "get" her, Merriam insisted: "I

have a sentimental attachment for her despite some of her eccentricities." He denied that he was the one who leaked the document of Anderson, but he conceded that it was written by someone inside the company.

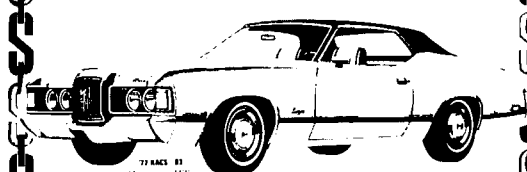
Merriam, a middle-aged man with a prominent double chin and a flustered manner, agreed at one point with the Senators' bemusement over this testimony. "Everything I say I get in worse," he said.

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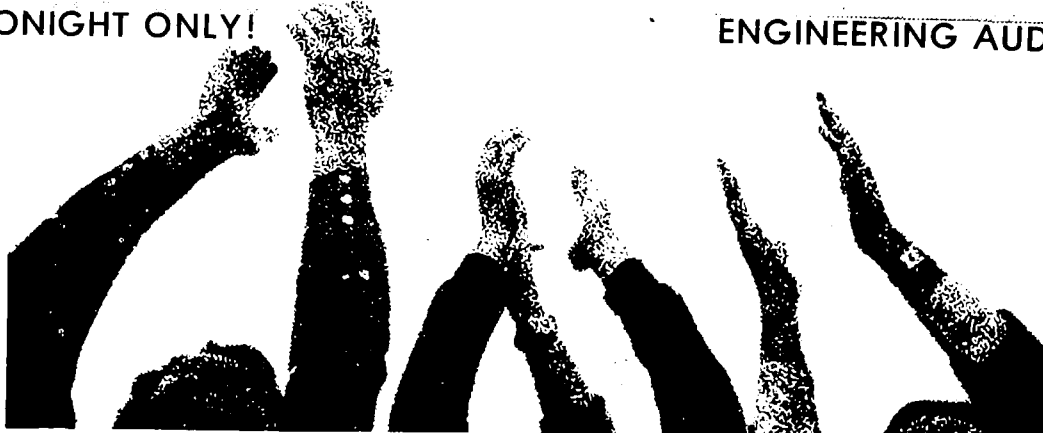


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Ed Ellis insight

A look at the Democratic primaries

After the first four Democratic Presidential primaries, the race for "Who Can Beat Nixon," as the game goes, appears to have entered a new phase. It will be a more wide open phase, since there is no frontrunner, and yet in many ways it will be a more close, restricted period, since most of the fringe candidates appear to be ready to follow the lead of New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, in effect if not in fact.

For an explanation of events so far, and for perhaps a few clues to the events of the next weeks, let us examine the first four primaries and their meaning for the dozen or so men and women seeking the role of standard-bearer against an incumbent Republican.

First, New Hampshire. This traditional kickoff state gave its Eastern Maine Senator

Edmund Muskie, then frontrunner, 48 per cent of the vote to George McGovern's 35 per cent. The results were largely inconclusive, except perhaps for their elimination of Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty had a serious threat. Yorty had hoped to ride a Loeb-inspired Manchester Guardian endorsement to a 20 per cent showing. He fell about 15 per cent short.

Muskie picked up most of the convention delegates, but McGovern's strong showing in Muskie's aforementioned backyard reverted the Maine Senator from claiming the resounding victory he needed.

Florida was the first on a list of "key" primaries, a list that includes Wisconsin already and will no doubt include Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and California before the Miami convention arrives.

Conservative Senator Henry Jackson, from Washington, needed a good showing from a conservative state in order to stay in the race. The all-time "wild card," Alabama Governor George Wallace, was in the deck, too, and Muskie and Minnesota Senator Hubert H. Humphrey traded punches for the first time since they ran together four years ago. John Lindsay competed with the McGovern camp for liberal votes in Florida, and Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm from New York began iring away. Yorty was entered, as was powerful House Ways and Means committee chairman Wilbur Mills from Arkansas. Former Minnesota Senator Gene McCarthy was entered also.

In Florida, the busing issue, having smoldered for a year or two, was fanned ferociously by Wallace and Jackson, and it exploded into the only bona fide issue of the campaign so far. It may even be the biggest issue of the campaign in the fall.

In short, the people just don't want their kids bussed, and they

"sent 'em a message" by giving George Wallace a 42 per cent score. Humphrey ran a distant second with 18 per cent and Jackson, the other busing candidate, ran third with 13 per cent. Muskie, Lindsay, and McGovern were back in the pack, and some party leaders were talking seriously of uniting temporarily in a "stop-Wallace" effort, perhaps in West Virginia or Tennessee.

Wallace won 75 of 81 convention seats, with Humphrey getting the other six.

The Illinois primary was a simple duel between Muskie and McCarthy, and Muskie, of course, won easily, with 63 per cent of the popular vote. McGovern write-in's were second, getting the South Dakota Senator a handful of delegates. Since there was little or no opposition, Muskie's victory did not give him the great boost he needed on the way to a crowded Wisconsin contest. In addition, an uncommitted Mayor Richard J.

Daley from Chicago will still lead his delegation into Miami, barring major political upheavals in Illinois.

Going to Wisconsin, then Muskie was still the frontrunner, Humphrey had not yet shown significant strength, McGovern and Lindsay were still competing for the left wing, Jackson was stuck with poor voter-recognition and an even poorer stage presentation, and Wallace was ruffling more than a few Democratic feathers, although not yet taken totally seriously.

The only major issue that had emerged before the Wisconsin primary was busing, and only Wallace and Jackson took stands on it. Before Wisconsin, Muskie was still the frontrunner, but Humphrey, McGovern, and even Lindsay and Jackson were given a shot at victory in the convention.

Thursday: Wisconsin and its lesson.

University acquires rare French books



David E. Sparks, left, director of libraries at the University of Notre Dame, and Prof. A.L. Gabriel, director of the University's Mediaeval Institute, examine one book from a 15,000-volume private library recently purchased by the University.

Prof. Gabriel negotiated the purchase of the library of Canon Jarry, a retired professor of mediaeval studies at the Catholic University of Paris, and supervised the shipment of 287 crates from Paris to South Bend. The library contains particularly rich material on 17th century religious movements and also reflects Canon Jarry's interest in the mediaeval history of French provinces and cities.

Every volume more than 100 years old—about half the library—had to be cleared for export by the French National Library, and Prof. Gabriel noted that a great number of the 17th Century books were not in any United States collection. Stored temporarily in an unused campus gymnasium, the books are now being uncrated and moved into the Memorial Library collection.

mock convention news

delegation meetings

tuesday

7:00—massachusetts, and new jersey, 127 nieuwland

7:00—indiana, fiesta lounge

wednesday

10:00—minnesota, alumni hall lounge

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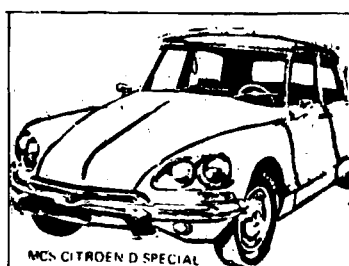
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Tuesday, April 11, 1972

Celebration

The Celebration of Self can be the beginning for St. Mary's. It can be a start for the school to emerge from the confusion and disappointment of the cancelled unification, and for the women to assert themselves as women and, more importantly, as people. And, it can be a chance for St. Mary's to become a community--or administrators, faculty, and students.

"Community" is perhaps the most abused word around here. It is used as a promise, and has been largely unfulfilled, at Notre Dame and St. Mary's. "Non-community," a lack of trust and individual development is the rule. But the potential to care has not been destroyed, the hope that people can live in concert remains with many. It has to be tapped.

St. Mary's students have taken the first step asserting their right to community, and their ability to live in it. The "Celebration" is a chance to sit down, relax, communicate, and find out what's been hidden for so long. Additionally, it is a challenge to women to determine their roles in society, without the limitations imposed by male-oriented preconceptions.

Aspects of Liberation

Women have traditionally been regarded as only limited participants in society, an idea that has been a drag on human progress. Women have been defined in stereotypes--the homemaker and little wife--and men have had equally absurd sex roles that they have been expected to uphold--the provider and protector. The advent of Women's Liberation, with the recognition the

limitations imposed on people by their sex are without factual basis, has created an awareness that the prescribed roles are absurd, and that tradition is not a valid excuse for their perpetuation.

The Celebration includes sessions that can explode socially-assigned sex roles. Both sexes gain from such a redefinition because latent talents can be developed without the stigma usually attached to engaging in activity reserved for the opposite sex. Latent and stifled emotions can be expressed. These are standard arguments for the "liberation" of both sexes. What many people fail to realize is that few if any of the potential benefits of these arguments have as yet been realized.

History has rarely given either men or women the chance to operate outside traditional sex roles. But the social pressure of the Women's Liberation movement not only invites us to move out of this historical mold but effectively prevents any retrenching.

Come alive...

The challenge of the Celebration is not limited to the few organizers, or the students of St. Mary's College. The faculty and administration of St. Mary's, the people of Notre Dame share in the benefits accruing from a realization of individuals acting in community. In all fairness, everyone must also share the price. Willingness to learn, to question assumptions, to become open to others is the investment we must all make in redefining both the male and female roles.

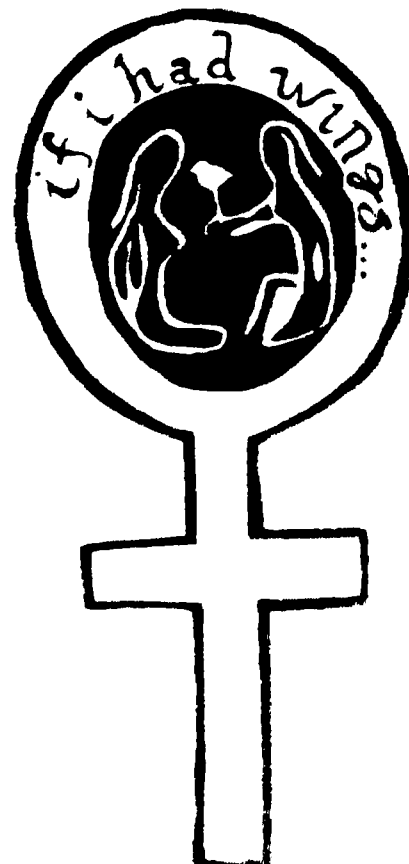
--Jim McDermott
John Abowd

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a chance
that we can
start...

View from the crosslakes

ND-The place for real men

Joseph Abell

The Notre Dame Man--a nifty phrase invented by some unknown slogan-writer way back when to promote du Lac for unsuspecting high school seniors. It must have meant a lot to a lot of people 'cause it's sure been exploited since then. The image of Notre Dame has grown around its image of the Notre Dame Man--a very masculine image, one full of the discipline of a tough academic world and heavily influenced by the rough-and-ready world of football. To be a Notre Dame graduate was to be a real man!

But is that the best attitude to have now? Obviously, attitudes in society change with developing technology and new generations, and as of late, the image of "the real man" has been enlarged to encompass the idea that each is quite unique and actually has some unique feelings. The "complete" man is one of many ideas and special nuances--his attitude are his own and he now feels a great need to express them.

Don't get me wrong--men have always wanted to express their ideas and attitudes. But society, sometimes deliberately and sometimes inadvertently, has prevented him from not only expressing them, but also from even wanting to express them. It would not fit the image of a "real man."

But now, society is becoming more lax in its unwritten social laws. It is a very human thing to see a man openly cry, to see a man openly express his love in various ways, to devote much of his life in open pursuit of activities that formerly would have labeled him as a social outcast because they weren't entirely masculine.

And then there is Notre Dame: stalwart defender of the masculine spirit, bastion of the manly image. The Notre Dame football team is still known as one of the toughest around. The athletic staffs of Notre Dame are some of the finest around; equipment expenses are no matter. The cliché-phrase "Notre Dame Man" is still prevalent on all advertising posters, and the national image of emotionless, strong, manly bodies striding around the campus of Our Lady persists.

Not true, you say? Perhaps not to that extreme, but just look around to see examples of these traits.

"Whatcha doin' tonight, Jack?" "Well I thought I'd go over to the Rock and work out." "But you've done that for the last three nights!" "Yeah, well, gotta get in shape; big section b-ball game next week, y'know."

Exaggerated? Not a bit.

Read the Notre Dame publications. The annual Football Review issue of the Scholastic this year included an article by Mike Mooney whose main thesis is that sometimes there are other, more important things to do on a Saturday afternoon than watch football. Perhaps there are; that's not my argument. But the response he received about that article was overwhelming. Blasted by students and alumni alike, for not showing the "proper Notre Dame spirit," he was called a number of abusive names for his opinions, ranging from "sick" to "perverted queer." This is society's new way of accepting a man, free to express his own ideas and feelings? Hardly.

Try another example. Watch your compatriots. A while back the Observer ran letters from students concerning the situation of gay liberation. In the letters, they expressed their regret that gays are unable to express themselves openly, even though he estimated that a good chunk of Notre Dame's population is gay. Admittedly, this is a subject that even the rest of the world is slow to accept and discuss openly. But the students expressing their thoughts were expressing them in a serious, straightforward manner. They were expressing a genuine, human sympathy for an oppressed minority. And what did they get for their efforts? Ridicule. I watched people reading the letters in the dining hall, and nearly all responses were of ridicule for "the queer homos," and relief that "we're not perverts." It was sickening, but I guess that's what comes of a university of "real men."

But Notre Dame is improving. A follow-up letter in the Scholastic admits that Mooney's opinion though opposed by many, is one to be respected.

Follow-up letters in the Observer showed much sympathy with the problems of the gay. A beginning has been made.

But will Notre Dame build on these beginnings? Only time, a great deal of it, knows that answer to that.

In the meantime, then, I guess we'll all have to re-don our poker-stiff faces, our Converse sneakers and face the world like men.

And that's a damn shame.

participatory democracy

rick smith

I continue to believe that this world has no ultimate meaning. But I know that something in it has meaning and that is man, because he is the only creature to insist on having one. This world has at least the truth of man and our task is to provide its justifications against fate itself. And it has no justification but man . . .
---Albert Camus

A few years ago, it seems like more than a lifetime to me, there was a professor teaching here under the auspices of the non-violence program. Those were what you might call the fragile years (I couldn't call them naive), before this numbness seeming loss of nerve set in.

This Professor's name was Charlie McCarthy. And some of the things he said and did were, in this liberal arts haven, anathema, he spoke alien words within this plastic tower. Tried perhaps to convey in word and action somehow the fact that elsewhere there existed a level of suffering quite beyond anything most of us had ever dreamed of. And this suffering, we were told, was not only intolerable. It could not easily be assigned to the simple concept of fate. We could, we had to do something about it. Finally, McCarthy pointed out time and again our failure not only to recognize this suffering, but also to take it upon ourselves - I believe he used the word 'responsibility' - implying that we, as human beings, were bound to respond to another's suffering. Even in far away Southeast Asia, or far away West Washington Street, South Bend, Indiana.

So the whole point of this piece is not to idly reminisce about the glorious past or anything. Because Mr. McCarthy is now living in Boston and he is running as an independent candidate for the US Senate. His platform represents an attempt to put into concrete form many of the ideas he talks about.

He talks about beginning participatory democracy, about giving the government back to the people. About voting yourself a direct voice in your government. He talks about the link between democracy and agape. Something maybe to think about. The method he proposes to use is

telephone voting. Each person in the state would use a telephone to vote on each major issue during a particular span. There would be an unchanging number for a yes vote and an unchanging number for a no vote with the caller's social security and private voter registration number also recorded. The people would decide directly whether they want to live under a proposed law, whether they want to pay for a proposed law.

The purpose of participatory democracy is to give the people a practical and effective means for rational non-violent change by consensus. As Senator, Mr. McCarthy guarantees that he will vote on major issues that reach the Senate floor according to the will of the majority of the electorate, as directly expressed on these issues.

The greater purpose of participatory democracy is to remove the government from the control of the wealthy, the seekers of power over people. Its greater purpose is to remove the effects of the "indifference on conscience" of a Congress indebted to the wealthy for being in office and remaining in office.

Probably the biggest objection yet to be raised against the participatory democracy concept goes along what might be called neo-platonic lines. There is a serious question over whether even a bare majority of voters would use the telephone and if they didn't then the whole concept would be effectively dead. This is a basic objection, and possibly the only answer I could offer is that the idea deserves a trial. It certainly has not been tried yet. And if it should not succeed, then I would suggest that the whole philosophy upon which this country exists needs a serious re-examination.

If you would care to help Mr. McCarthy, or just find out more about his ideas, he will be here this Thursday and Friday. He is tentatively scheduled to speak at eight o'clock in LaFortune. So all I can say, I guess, is that I hope you enjoyed reading this and that you will get a chance to talk with Mr. McCarthy and even help him if you want. Thank you.

Bloodrock in concert tonight

The notorious Texas rock group, Bloodrock, will appear in concert tonight (Tuesday) at Morris Civic Auditorium. Bloodrock is perhaps best known for their startling rendition of "D.O.A.", a release from Bloodrock 2, which was produced by former Grand Funk Railroad manager, Terry Knight. Also on the bill are Cactus and Potliquor. Cactus is composed of two former members of the Vanilla Fudge, bass player Tim Bogert and drummer Carmen Appice and three new members. Among rock musicians, Cactus has acquired the reputation of being experts in the art of demolishing Holiday Inn rooms, and their recent recording "Bad Night in Cleveland" solidifies their position of leadership in this field. Potliquor is a new group from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. All three groups appeared at last weekend's Mary Sol Rock Festival at Vega Baja, Puerto Rico, and were well received by the crowd of 40,000. There are two shows scheduled for tonight's concert: 6:30 and 9:30. Tickets for the concert are priced at \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 and will be available at the door at show time.



In this age of inflation



Mike Baum

It's heartening, in this age of inflation, to find a free concert that would be a bargain at \$5 a throw. It's also hard, which is why I rejoiced in Saturday night's Folk Concert at SMC.

Consider. In lead and final position we have the trio of guitarist Paul Guernsey, singer-guitarist Jim Moran, and the inimitable bass player, Jim Donnelly.

I can't think of the proper superlatives, suffice to say, these people are good. With a program ranging from a Scottish sea song, to Gordon Lightfoot's Canadian Railroad Trilogy, to the humorous Ode to the John Birch Society, they were (personal opinion) the best act there (and the competition was fierce, too).

Moran is an excellent singer, and Paul Guernsey's fast and slick finger-picking can't be adequately described. On a banjo he's...well...Listen, look him up some time and ask to hear, say, "Breakdown in Dm", or maybe "Breakdown in Am," either one. Or call long distance, it'd be worth it.

Next we have Dan Gellert, of fiddle, autoharp, etc. fame, and guitarist Dick Tarrier, contributing music of the mountain folk and miners. Gellert, with his lectures on history and theory of the autoharp, is an engaging sort. Their music was artful and enjoyable. I thought so, the audience though so, hence it was so. QUD.

Dan will be playing again at St. Mary's soon, in a music workshop affair, this time for cash. See your local paper for details.

Beth Griffith and Ann Burlas followed with some nice vocal work. Their soft music-Grham Nash's "Our House", "I'll never Fall in Love Again" was in odd

contrast to Gellert's mining ballads. Beth and Ann's polished harmony was accompanied by the guitar work of Paul Guernsey, who's talented that way. Intermission

Greta Anderson-Dave Huezo. (She sings, so does he. He plays guitar and piano). Doing mostly Spanish-Brazilian material, Grea and Dave lack a certain polish, but certainly not talent. Miss Anderson has the sort of voice you will someday have to pay money to hear. Huezo sings well, but his really obvious skill is in Spanish guitar instrumentals. (After calling up to hear Guernsey's banjo, you might ring up Dave to listen to his "Flamingo") They received a well-deserved standing ovation.

In a return performance, Guernsey-Moran-Donnelly finished the evening. Since one is in grad school somewhere, and the other two are graduating, this was one of their last shows together, which is apity.

There were some minor flaws, of course. Moran misplaced the first line of a song, Gellert and Tarrier more or less made up their program as they went along, and Miss Burlas should maybe use the microphone more. All all concerned had to hassle with an often recalcitrant sound system. Pure perfection gets dull, anyway.

Sponsored by the Student Union Social Commission, the freebie concert drew a more than capacity crowd to Carroll Hall. It was organized by Paul Guernsey, who gets around.

Presto-chango. You walk over, reasoning, it's free, it can't be that bad-you walk back wondering, it'd free, how can it be that good?

Senior Art



Student Exhibition: Conglomerate '72

Includes all graduating art majors and graduate students receiving degrees. Paintings, sculpture, graphics, photography, ceramics, and pastels will be shown. Opening is at 2 p.m. on April 16. Show will continue until Commencement Exercises. PLACE: Art Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall.

Viewpoint -- the dome

Women at Yale: part 2

Dr. Robert Ackerman

This is the second of a three part series in which Dr. Ackerman, assistant dean of students, reviews the book *Women at Yale*.

Yesterday Ackerman discussed the physical characteristics of the Yale campus and the composition of the student body. In addition, he capsulized the history of coeducation at the Ivy League school, including student and alumni reaction to Brewster's original education actions.

Recruiting Women

Admissions interviewers were advised to seek women who possessed the same characteristics Yale sought in its male applicants--sensitivity, flexibility, motivation, **creativity**, and integrity. The admission of women to Yale received national news coverage; the "New York Times" did a feature on the highly qualified female applicants who were rejected by Yale using that approach to depict the "super women" who were to be counted as the first five hundred. To fill the two hundred fifty spots designated for freshmen, Yale received 2,850 applications. The "Times" article suggested that this ratio would lead to super selectivity which in turn would produce a group of super women.

Many of those were admitted were angered by the "super women" image assigned to them by both the media and Yale. Specifically, the girls felt that an image had been created for them as a group before they arrived on campus or could directly contribute to that image. Once they arrived on campus, the women students were so often approached for interviews and the like that they reported a feeling of being singled out as an oddity. One reported this feeling:

When I first came here I was really put off by it...because we were girls with a capital G. At might we would walk around and these sort of aggressive people, sort of obnoxious, were always following us around...

A freshman complained:

It is so difficult to establish authentic relationships with men. They seemed frightened of us. It's difficult to tell if a man is interested in me as a person or as one of the few women around.

With the passage of time and as the demands of class work began to build, some of this initial awkwardness vanished. And, it was reported, the girls began to appreciate being the centers of attention. A male freshman said, "The girls here are high on being women at Yale."

Realities of the coed Environment

After classes had been in session for several weeks and the initial adjustment period was concluded, the writers began to see evidence that for an institution to go coeducational meant more than just placing men and women in some environment. On the matter of dating it was found the males who paid so much attention to the Yale girls during the week still regularly dated girls from nearby campuses on the weekend.

Thus the Yale girls found themselves in the unique position of being centers of attention from Monday to Friday, but ignored on the weekend. The authors attributed this dating pattern to (1) a fear of competition for the scarce resource of Yale girls; the ratio was over eight to one, (2) men did not care to date women with whom they shared every day activities; the need to get away from those whom you are constantly with, and, (3) many men were involved in a set dating pattern that had resulted in traditional and successful relationships. Resentment by the female students of the weekend dating pattern did not develop mainly because the environment provided a variety of compensating activities; of the

five hundred girls admitted to Yale, the first year only ten withdrew.

The writers were able to gather evidence which suggested that the freshmen--both women and men--were able to adjust more quickly than any other class group because they were not as tradition bound as were either the Yale upperclassmen or the upperclass women transfers.

Yale's administration was credited with handling everything well. President Brewster did cause some resentment by the comment that Yale would continue to graduate one thousand leaders and five hundred women each year after full coeducation had been achieved. He later retracted his original statement. Another problem arose when an administrator stated that Yale decided to admit women because too many top male students would not enroll unless women were also present.

Community at Yale

Each of Yale's colleges--residence halls--was headed by a master who functioned as the college's cultural chairman, host, lecture-seminar arranger, and party thrower. A dean served as administrative head of the college and in that capacity functioned as the students' advisor, counselor, and academic ombudsman. The writers sensed that because of the close relationship that existed between the deans and the students, there was little possibility that a feeling of alienation would develop on campus. Each college maintained a separate identity. Few students sought to transfer from one hall to another, although once the dorms went coed, there was a higher incidence of students shifting around.

The loudest complaint voiced against coeducation by males following the arrival of the female students was that of overcrowding; the size of the student population had been increased without a corresponding increase in available facilities. The writers identified a serious approach-avoidance situation in that the male population favored coeducation but were not personally willing to compromise in order to gain it.

Although dating among residents of the same college did occur, the students were confronted with the problem of having to differentiate between dates and friends, particularly since at Yale friendships had heretofore been between male students. The general feeling of the female students on this point was summarized by a freshman who reported:

The first week I was ecstatic, but when things settled down I got really depressed. Mostly, I didn't expect the male attitude. It's mostly among the upperclassmen--especially those who didn't go to a coed high school. They just don't know how to enter into a relationship with a girl except for a real intense one.... They don't know how to take things casually, from day to day, on a friendly basis and let it grow from there...there is just the view of the woman as sex object...everything is physical.

The Mixer Dance

Social activities at Yale's colleges traditionally centered around the stage, band, and beer bar that comprised the mixer dance. By importing women from nearby colleges, the mixers afforded an opportunity for students to meet one another providing someone was willing to risk rejection by making the first move.

The writers found that the chance of a girl and a guy meeting at a mixer was dependent upon considerations of appearance; the pretty girls with the good figures were the first ones asked to dance and they preferred handsome guys as partners. Because of the role played by physical attributes, the mixers were referred to as "cattle shows," "meat markets" or "flesh on the hoof" by the Yale undergraduates. A Yale freshman reacted to her first mixer by stating that:

I think mixers are grotesque. Here you are, a piece of meat lined up along the wall in a herd of females. You try to stand casually as guys walk back and forth and you know you are on display...then you are asked to dance by these really gross creatures.

The mixer continued to be used by Yale students as a means by which they could meet each other after the colleges became coed. The writers reported on the elaborate system of defense mechanisms which are employed by the participants in this social exercise. Their account is particularly interesting because of what it says about dating behavior in the college environment.

Weekend on the Yale Campus

For the majority of the male students at Yale, coeducation did not significantly change their dating patterns. The mixer was still used, but more frequently the male students invited a girlfriend from a neighboring school to spend the weekend on campus. It was found that the Yale student

particularly, freshmen were breaking from it.

Sex at Yale

The witness concluded that the majority of Yale's male students were attempting to relate to females in a special way but that they were very much afraid of being hurt or being used. The concern was frequently reported that women were out to trap a Yale man as a husband. The women at Yale were prepared by both fact and rumor to deal with his, the Yale philosophy of male-female relationships. The student handbook distributed to the Yale Class of 1972 implied the philosophy:

Treat Yale as you would a good woman. Take advantage of her many gifts, nourish yourself with the fruits of her wisdom, curse her if you will, and congratulate yourself for the possession of her. But treat her with respect. When you leave her, as you ultimately must, profit from the education she has given you.

The most frequently reported term used to describe the relationship between Yale men and women was "objectification." While the term itself was not specifically defined, it implied depersonalization or deindividuation. The complaint was that Yale men did not perceive their female colleagues as individuals, but rather as members of the category "girls." In the classrooms this objectification occurred most frequently when the professors called upon the female students to respond to the discussion topic from the "girls' point of view." In this sense one was not a person but a representative or spokesman for a group. Objectification at the student level came to imply that the "girls" were to be viewed by the men solely as potential sex partners.

Coeducation brought to light the double standard of role expectations that existed as a common belief among the male students. A sophomore explained it simply:

A girl who sleeps around is in some sense going to be talked about by her peers cattily; a guy who sleeps around becomes an object of admiration.



Coeducation and the effect of the transition from a traditional, all male University are discussed from the Yale experience. The big weekend though is not a totally Yale phenomenon.

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JETHRO TULL

Tuesday, April 18

8:00 pm in the ACC

Tickets: \$5.50, 4.50, 2.75

ON SALE TONIGHT IN
THE DINING HALLS

'French Connection' wins five Academy Awards

by Art Ferranti
Observer Hollywood Reporter

The French Connection took five academy awards including best picture and best actor and Charles Chaplin received an honorary oscar last night in the 44th Annual Academy Awards.

Jane Fonda was the best actress for Klute and Cloris Leachman and Ben Johnson both took oscarshome for their supporting roles in The Last Picture Show. Gene Hackman won the best performance by an actor for The French Connection.

The Awards were highlighted by two "extravaganzas," segments reminiscent of old Hollywood which culminated in a tribute to Charles Chaplin. Joel Grey did an opening number musically tracing Hollywood's history. Isaac Hayes

did the presentation of the theme from Shaft!

Film clips of Chaplin preceded his arrival which was heralded by a standing ovation. Chaplin will be 83 years old in five days.

Other oscar winners were:
Best achievement in Directing - William Friedkin, The French Connection.

Best Story and Screenplay - Paddy Chayefsky, The Hospital.

Best Screenplay - Ernest Tidyman, The French Connection.

Outstanding Achievement in Music - Isaac Hayes, Shaft.

Film Editing - Jerry Greenberg, The French Connection. \$ Music (scoring) - John Williams, Fiddler on the Roof

Music (dramatic score) - Michel Legrand, Summer of '42.

Art Director - Nicholas and Alexandra.

Costume - Nicholas and Alexandra.

Documentary - The Hellstrom Chronicle.

Documentary - Sentinels of Silence.

Sound - Fiddler on the Roof.

Foreign Language Film - The Garden of Finzi-Contini.



Charlie Chaplin in the role that made him famous.

Best Short Subjects (animated) - The Crunch Bird.

Short Subjects (live) - Sentinels of Silence.

Visual Effects - Bedknobs and Broomsticks.

\$ Cinematography - Fiddler on the Roof.

The main emcees of the night were Miss Helen Hayes, Alan King (who said of Raquel Welch, "Best Live Action"), Sammy Davis, Jr., and Jack Lemmon.

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Italian Night dinner scheduled for Thursday

The students will observe Special Italian Night on Thursday evening, April 13, from 4:45 to 6:30 in the North Dining Hall and South Dining Hall. Many weeks have been put into the preparation of this gala evening for the enjoyment of all. Halls will be decorated with various flowers, festoons and balloons. Bibs will be made available.

Those attending are invited to get into the spirit of Italian Night by wearing peasant blouses, costumes, etc.

Special Italian Night Menu

Antipasto: Mozzarella and Provolone Cheese Cubes, Assorted Olive, Salami and Dill Cornucopias, Maginated Cocktail Franks, Tuna Chunks, Pickled Red Quartered Eggs, Celery, Carrots and Cucumber Sticks.

Entrees: Pollo all Diavola - broiled deveiled chicken; Parmigiana di Melanzane, (Eggplant pamesan); Polpette alla Casalinga (meatballs)

Entrees: Pollo all Diavola, (Broiled deviled chicken); Parmigiana di Melanze (Eggplant parmesan); Polpette all Casalinga (metaballs); Frito Scampi (Deep Fried Shrimp).

Pasta: Linguini (fine spaghetti); Fettucini Verdi al Burro (Spinach Egg Noodles);

Vegetable: Italian Green Beans.

Salad: Insalata Italiano.

Desserts: Gelato (Ice Cream); Granite (Sherberts); Cheese cake. Garlic Bread, Assorted Hard Dinner Rolls and Mock Wine.

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Your repayments will prove your responsibility. They will establish your credit for the time when you may need it to buy a car, a house — and, some day, a baby carriage. Or a business.

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So meeting your payment schedules will help you. It will help other students. And it will help society.

Once more, our hearty congratulations — and good luck as you leave campus to make your mark in the work-a-day world!

John H. Mathis, President

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Notre Dame Bookstore

How baseball players handle the strike

by Arthur Daley
(C) New York Times

New York April 10—This is the day when the New York Mets were supposed to open their home baseball season against the St. Louis Cardinals and it would have been a certainty that Tom Seaver would have been on the Shea Stadium mound. But the only mound he was on today was a makeshift one in his backyard as he struggled to preserve the fast-fading sharpness that had been attained after punishing weeks of dedication and application during spring training.

The strike by the major league players 11 days ago has been a disruptive experience not only to Seaver but to all the ballplayers—and also to the owners, for that matter. It never happened before and no one knows exactly how to handle the personal problems that have evolved from it. That's why each is groping toward his own solution. The Seaver system is to warm up every other day with Red

Altomaro, a former catcher who is a greenskeeper at the Greenwich Country Club.

"I found a little embankment in the yard behind the house," explained Tim, "and decided that it would serve nicely as a pitcher's mound. Then I tried eyeballing the distance from the mound to where the plate should be. Luckily I played it safe by also using a tape measure. Would you believe it? I was five feet too long when I was just guessing.

"How sharp am I now? I honestly don't know. It's difficult to tell unless you are pitching to a hitter. You can have the feel of throwing well and yet you just can't be sure. An integral part of pitching is seeing the hitters' reactions and I find myself guided by those reactions.

"It takes me a long while to get my timing and rhythm together properly. It's also a long grind for Gary Gentry. Yet I understand that Sam McDowell can start in at the top with everything in place.

It's enough to make a guy distrust generalizations.

"How will this layoff affect the hitters? It has to hurt some of them and it won't bother others. I know for a fact that Bud Harrelson has to work hard in spring training to get his timing down. But a Richie Allen can show up a month late and hit one over the fence in his first at-bat. I once read that Ty Cobb held out all spring, signed on opening day and got three or four hits. And what about Ted Williams after his return from Korea?"

It was in 1953 that Williams returned from a second tour of duty as a marine flyer and reported to the Red Sox in late July when the pitchers were at their sharpest and everyone was ahead of him. After only a week of batting practice Ted rank the gong in his second pinch-hitting chore. He hit a tremendous home run. Greeting him in the dugout was Joe Cronin, then his manager and now President of the American League.

"You have just set back spring training 20 years," said the

grinning Cronin.

Seaver nodded appreciatively. "Ted had fabulous ability," he said, "but he also had a willingness to study the art of hitting. Gosh, there are some fellers who can fall out of bed and hit a baseball. But that's where it stops. They don't learn anything about it. Natural talent plus knowledge, a tough combination to beat.

"But where do we go from here? I originally thought that a one-week strike wouldn't hurt too much but that two weeks could be trouble, especially for the pitchers.

The hitters can bounce back quicker because they will be playing every day as soon as we resume but the pitchers must wait between starts. It may be necessary to work two or three pitchers a game in the early stages of the season just as we do at the start of spring training."

What that will amount to will be the using of real games to regain whatever conditioning has been lost during the enforced idleness. Presumably, it will be the same for

everyone but that isn't necessarily a correct assumption. For instance, older ball players don't crank up as fast as younger ones. Some athletes require painstaking preparation while others, as Seaver says, can fall out of bed and be ready.

Until there is a settling down into the grooves that had just about been reached before the strike brought an abrupt end to spring training, strange happenings are likely to make the start of the new season—whenever that is. It might even have a crazy quilt pattern of both high-scoring and low-scoring games as well as all sorts of contradictions, surprises and whatnots. But baseball had better hurry up and settle the owner-player dispute soon. If the two greedy parties permit it to linger, they may discover to their dismay that their alienated fans no longer care.

'Revenge' assassinations mark underworld chieftain funeral

by Eric Pace
(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

New York, April 10—Two more men were assassinated in gangland style here today a few hours before a cortege of black Cadillacs escorted the body of Joseph Gallo, the murdered Mafia chieftain, to his Brooklyn grave.

The new victims were Gennaro Ciprio, who was killed outside his Brooklyn restaurant, and Frank Ferriano, a New Jersey laundryman. His 340-pound body was found in a Manhattan parking lot. "Perhaps we're getting a rash of Mafia killings like you get a rash of hijackings or bombings," said

day, some police officials said Ciprio fitted the description of Gallo's unknown killer, who was in his forties and had a bald spot in front. But later the police said Ciprio was in his thirties and had a full head of lustrous black hair.

The latest killings were the fourth and fifth gangland-style murders in the city in the last five days. There was no immediate comment from Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy or chief of detectives Albert Seedman about the continuing mayhem. They spent today attending a convention of police chiefs at the Hilton Hotel.

Gallo, who was known as Crazy Joe, was killed early Friday as he was celebrating his 43rd birthday in a Mulberry Street restaurant one block south of Police Headquarters. Two lesser gangland figures, Bruno Carnevale and Thomas Edwards, were assassinated on Thursday.

As of this evening, the police had made only one arrest in connection with any of the killings. They charged Gallo's bodyguard, Peter ("Pete the Greek") Diapoulas, with illegal possession of a handgun after he was wounded in the Mulberry Street shooting.

Diapoulas winced from the pain of his hip wound as he took a seat in one of the 13 rented limousines that followed the hearse carrying Gallo's \$5,000 bronze casket to the burial site in Greenwood Cemetery.

High police officials said no mourners came from the Colombo or Gambino clans—two Mafia families that have long competed with the Gallo family.

"This is surprising, and it could indicate a lack of esteem," one Mafia expert said. Others said it reflected tension in the underworld in the wake of Gallo's death.

Opponents of the Gallo family

are known to have passed out cigars in the Colombo-dominated section of Brooklyn after word spread that Gallo had been killed, and cemetery attendants said Gallo family members had asked to have a bent put up beside the grave today, apparently to protect themselves from snipers and police cameramen.

About 50 mourners—the men in black coats, the women in furs and shawls—took their places in and around the tent as two priests performed a brief graveside service.

Reached at Brooklyn diocesan headquarters, an aide to Bishop Francis J. Mugavero said that in past years the policy was that obsequies for persons whose lives were touched by scandal should be "as private as possible." But in recent years, he said, the policy has been somewhat relaxed.

As the priests led the mourners in The Lord's Prayer, Gallo's sister, Mrs. Carmella Fiorello, fainted. One priest fell silent in dismay, but the mourners prayed on as a relative held Mrs. Fiorello in place on her campchair. Gallo's surviving brother, Albert ("Kid Blast") was impassive and so was his widow, Lina, behind her dark glasses. She held the hand of her 10-year-old daughter by an earlier marriage. The little girl had been in the Mulberry Street restaurant when Gallo was killed, and she had laid roses in his coffin with a ribbon marked "Love, Lisa."

After the service, Gallo's mother, Mrs. Mary Gallo, hurled herself on the gilded casket sobbing, "My baby, my son." She was carried gently off to her Cadillac. Other mourners, including the actor Jerry Orbach and his wife, filed past, placing individual flowers on the casket.

Cemetery attendants said that law enforcement officials had



The mother of murdered Mafia boss Joe Gallo is assisted by relatives at Gallo's funeral in Brooklyn.

filmed the occasion from a panel truck. High police officials refused to comment, but one said, "Of course this kind of funeral has been a big deal for us, ever since prohibition days."

Daley said the police felt "cautious optimism" about their chances for solving the Gallo slaying. He said that some of the more than a dozen witnesses who were in the restaurant were cooperating and some were not.

Speaking of the two men found dead today, Daley said, "There's no question these guys have criminal connections going back years." Ciprio had been arrested eight times, and Ferriano once—on a concealed weapons charge in 1958.

Ciprio was shot as he left his restaurant at 2:45 a.m. He was later found to be carrying \$1,300

and a .38 caliber pistol.

Ferriano was wearing work clothes when his body was found lying face up behind a shack in the parking lot at 41 Dominick Street. He was unarmed, but was carrying \$100 in bills.

"He was a big guy, built like a wrestler," said a truck driver, Ed Duer, who saw the corpse. It took eight policemen to lift it into an ambulance.

Commissioner Daley said the police's investigation would spread to New Jersey since Ferriano had lived there. And, speaking of both the Ciprio and Ferriano murders, he said, "They may be just people settling private scores."



Gennaro Ciprio, murdered Mafia bodyguard.

Deputy Police Commissioner Robert Daley, "but there's no indication yet that these guys are related to the Gallo killing."

The head of the Brooklyn Federal anticrime strike force said that Ciprio was an associate of Gallo's chief rival, Joseph A. Colombo Jr., but he said Ciprio was not a member of the Colombo Mafia organization. Early in the

Federal agency for airline security is urged

by Richard Witkin
(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

New York, April 10—The Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Secor D. Browne, suggested today that President Nixon name a high-level commission to explore the possibility of giving a federal agency the job of providing airline and airport security.

Browne, in an interview, made the suggestion because, he said, the system for preventing airline hijackings is inadequate and impractical.

In the international area, the C.A.B. chief urged that the President seek to hasten ratification of treaties calling for

extradition of local punishment of air pirates and that consideration be given to even stronger measures.

Expressing deep concern following four aircraft crimes over the weekend, Browne said:

"We've grabbed the problem by the ankles, not the throat."

The four crimes alluded to were the two abortive \$500,000 extortion attempts in this country, a Peruvian hijacking in which the suspect was overpowered in the air, and the hijacking of a plane from Puerto Rico to Cuba with a banker hostage and \$290,000 in ransom money.

Browne stressed that the airlines and various federal and local agencies were probably doing all they could under existing laws, but he argued that the system was handicapped by the issue of "who's in charge?" and was "not good enough."

Browne, who was a businessman and professor or aeronautics before joining the Nixon administration, said it had to be "remembered that we are dealing with a criminal threat to the national security—to the economy and to the society."

Major airports have to be viewed as the nations' frontier and

"should be protected as such," he said. He added that aviation security should be financed by the government, a view bound to find favor with the airlines.

clipper captain was charged a fee by the navy for putting down Barbary Pirates," he said.

The man in direct charge of the nation's aviation security program, Benjamin O. Davis Jr., offered a cautious response to Browne's initiative.

Davis, an assistant secretary of

Transportation, said he agreed with Browne's "basic premise that the airline system is a national resource which we must preserve."

Noting that he had discussed the proposal with Browne, Davis said the ideas were "worth examining" but added:

"I don't think at this juncture that I would go along with a federal force of the magnitude he is visualizing...I really can't visualize it. And yet, a year ago I wouldn't have visualized several guys asking for half a million dollars."

Irish at home against Wildcats

by Vic Dorr

The Fighting Irish baseball team will begin its home season today against the Northwestern Wildcats, and ND coach Jake Kline is treating this contest as something of a final shakedown game for his team.

The Irish, who are 6-4 after a two-week stint in the South, meet midwestern powerhouse Ohio University later in the week, and Kline will be using the Northwestern game to prepare his team--the pitching staff especially--for the key road series with Ohio.

Notre Dame will use three pitchers tomorrow, and each of them will work one-third of the nine-inning game. Mike Riddell (1-0, 2.52) will start for the Irish. Rich Eich (2-0, 3.94) will work the middle third of the game, and Ed Hrabcsak (1-1, 3.54) will finish up.

"I'm going to use three pitchers so they can all get some work," said Kline, "and so they'll all be in shape for the Ohio University series later in the week. Riddell, Eich, and Hrabcsak will each work three innings, and I'll use Jim Noe (2-0, 2.00) if I need him."

The Irish nine dumped Northwestern 7-4 last season, but the



The limbering up has ended

The Irish baseball team opens its regular season today against Northwestern. Notre Dame compiled a 6-4 record on its spring trip through the South.

'Cats are returning a veteran team this year, and they will be led by versatile Bob Artemenko. Artemenko paced Northwestern both offensively and defensively last season.

As a hitter he posted a .310 average, and as a pitcher his 3.42 ERA was the best on the 'Cats' mound staff. Artemenko, when not on the hill, holds down the shortstop position in the Wildcat infield.

Notre Dame and Northwestern have shared similar fates at the

hands of the weather this spring. Both--until recently--have been limited to mostly indoor practice, and both have just returned from southern road trips.

"We've had to spend a lot of time inside this spring," said Kline, "but we've been able to get outdoors recently, so that's not going to bother us too much. They (Northwestern) have been going through the same thing, so things'll be just about 50-50 out there when we play them.

"But other than that," continued Kline, "we don't know anything at all about Northwestern. We haven't received any information about their team, and we don't even know where they went on their spring trip."

Notre Dame's lineup for today's game will be basically the same one that finished the road trip a week ago at Delta State.

The Irish infield will have Joe LaRocca (.371) at first base, Tom Hansen (.300) at second, Pete Sch-

midt (.263) at shortstop, and Rob Reschan (.429), four home runs) at third. Bob Roemer (.212) will handle the catching chores.

In the outfield Kline will probably start Ken Schuster (.379), Dick Nussbaum (.243), and Howard Wood (.227), but "may change some of the outfielders, depending on whether Northwestern uses a lefthanded or a righthanded pitcher."

This lineup was an effective one during the recent road trip. The Irish batted .274 as a team and collected nine home runs in the ten games they played. And Notre Dame's mound staff was equally effective. Eight Irish hurlers posted a collective earned run average of 3.39, and registered three shutouts and five complete games during the trip.

Today's starter, Mike Riddell, holds one of those shutouts (a 5-0 win over Memphis State), and Rich Eich, who will work the middle three innings, holds another (a 6-0 shellacking of Christian Brothers.)

"I think we can develop into a good-hitting team," said Kline, "and the pitching might be good, but we've got to cut down on defensive and mental mistakes. This has cost us a couple of ball games."

Physically, Kline's squad is in good shape for its home opener. Regular second baseman Tony Zappia was lost for the season (re-separated shoulder) after the first game of the year, but that has been the only injury suffered by the ND team.

"We've had no (physical) problems," said Kline, "except with Zappia. Other than that we've had no sore arms or anything. I'd say we're in pretty good shape."

Kline has a healthy team with a healthy record, and he's hoping that things will stay that way through the weekend's series with Ohio U. Today's game will be played at Cartier Field--north of the ACC fieldhouse--and is scheduled to get underway at 3:00 p.m.

Sailors open in winning fashion

With four regattas under their belt, the Notre Dame Sailing Club has gotten the spring season off to a creditable start. Finishing fourth in the Windjammer Regatta in New Orleans in February, the team began a tough spring season of national and midwestern intercollegiate sailing.

St. Patrick's Day saw the Irish hosting the Annual Freshman Icebreaker Regatta. Novices and freshmen from eight midwestern schools battled it out on St. Joe lake despite the chilly weather.

George Gaw, racing team captain, explained N.D.'s sailing strategy: "We're going to sail as

many people as possible--not just the good skippers. The more people that get intercollegiate racing experience, the better off the team will be in the end."

The final tally for the freshman regatta saw Marquette first; Oshkosh second; Northwestern

third; Ohio State fourth and N.D. fifth.

The strategy of training many skippers and crews paid off early when veteran skippers George Gaw, Kevin Hoyt, Will Conelan, and John Boyd teamed with freshman crews Bruce Maek, Andy Burner, and Robert Alberco and placed fifth in a thirteen school fleet in national intercollegiate competition at Annapolis over spring break.

N.D. was third after the first day of racing, but heavy winds and rough seas (unusual on St. Joe's lake) dropped the Irish to fifth by the end of the two-day regatta. The first four finishers were Navy, Tulane, Stevens Institute, and Princeton. In N.D.'s wake were U. of Penn., Harvard, Cornell, Clemson, R.I.P., Bucknell, Textile, and Georgetown.

Last weekend at Indiana University the team got it together. Senior skippers Ed Sweeney, Tim Flood and Tom Willison and juniors Will Donelan, George Gaw, and Kevin Hoyt took a string of firsts and seconds that won the regatta by a wide margin. Other midwest teams at Indiana included M.S.U., Iowa, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Xavier, Oshkosh, Ball State, Bowling Green, Miami, Wayne State, and Wabash.

With a fourth and a fifth in national competition, and a fifth and a first in the midwest, Notre Dame's sailors stand an excellent chance to keep the number one ranking in midwest spring season racing that they earned last year.

This weekend's regatta at Ohio State will pose a crucial test.



Novice members of Notre Dame's Sailing Club wheel into a turn in the annual Freshman Regatta.

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McGovern becomes cautious

(c) 1972 New York Times
Washington, April 10-- Sen. George S. McGovern plans only a cautious courtship of the industrial heartland in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan primaries that will choose 467 Democratic convention delegates in the next five weeks.

Even if Sen. Edmund S. Muskie neglects the Massachusetts primary on April 25 to improve his chances of a comeback in Pennsylvania the same day, McGovern aides say they will bear down on Massachusetts in hope of winning it.

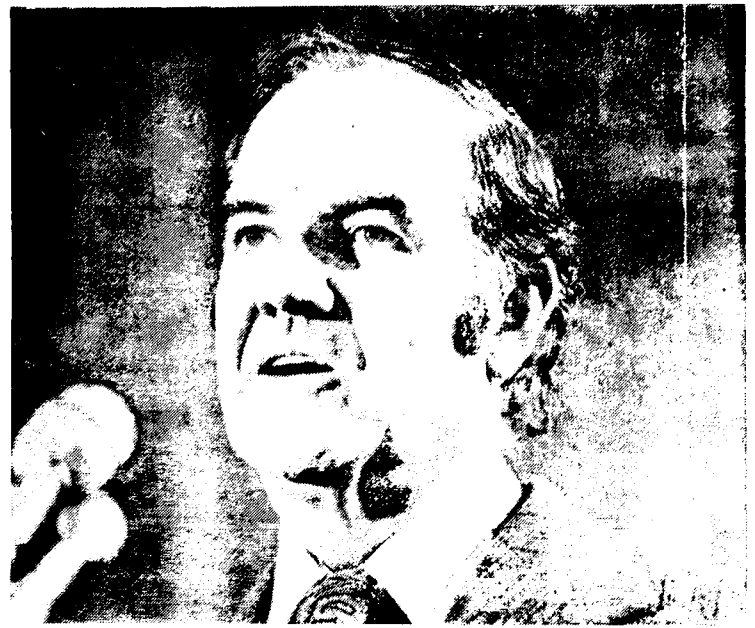
Last week McGovern speculated that if, as now seems likely, Muskie relaxed his Massachusetts effort, he would follow the Maine Democrat into Pennsylvania and hope to take full advantage of the split there between Muskie and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

But the top McGovern staff members who met yesterday to plan phase two of the nomination campaign said today that they could not manage two statewide primary efforts at the same time.

The Pennsylvania campaign will target Philadelphia and its suburbs and Allegheny County, around Pittsburgh, but even in those big media markets the McGovern advertising will be limited to radio. The goal will be to win clusters of delegates but not a popular statewide victory.

Gary Hart, McGovern's chief of staff, said today that the staff was still "assessing our strategy" for the Ohio primary on May 2 and "running hard" in Michigan, where primary voting is scheduled May 16. But neither state has yet won a commitment of money, time or experiences national staff that contributed to McGovern's recent victory in Wisconsin. And in neither Michigan nor Ohio does Hart foresee a McGovern win.

In the month of primaries after those in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the McGovern camp hopes only to win Nebraska on May 9 and Oregon on May 23, but the theory of McGovern aides is that those will be enough to set up decisive victories in California and New York in June.



Muskie changes plans

by James M. Naughton
(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

Pittsburgh, April 10--Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, responding to brooding unhappiness among young members of his Presidential campaign staff, paid a visit to his Washington headquarters this morning to declare that he was going to "work like hell" for the Democratic nomination "until the last delegate vote is counted in Miami Beach in July."

The Maine Senator's pep talk to some 100 workers and volunteers apparently was prompted by complaints made at a lengthy meeting in the headquarters last Thursday, when young supporters protested bitterly of a "Berlin Wall" between them and the candidate. They demanded an opportunity to tell Muskie that his faltering campaign was burning up resources in states such as Florida and Wisconsin--where he came in fourth in primaries--and that such funds should be used to build grass roots support in key states.

The staff members cheered, however, this morning when Muskie told them that he had decided to abandon his plan to contest virtually all 23 of the primaries. He later confirmed the change in strategy during a

television interview in Pittsburgh. "We're going to go where the delegates are and in those areas where our chance of getting delegates is best," Muskie said here.

He listed the primaries in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts on April 25, Ohio on May 2, California on June 6 and New York on June 20.

The Senator said he would resolve the dilemma posed by confrontations the same day with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey in Pennsylvania and Sen. George McGovern in Massachusetts by asking supporters in the two states to shoulder much of the effort.



ND grad leads coup

Jose Napoleon Suarte, mentioned in wire service accounts as a leader of Sunday's abortive coup in El Salvador, is a 1948 civil engineering graduate of the University of Notre Dame.

News accounts have noted his Feb. 20 loss in the country's presidential election, in which he headed a Leftist coalition. Duarte, 46, has had his own engineering firm in San Salvador and has served three terms as mayor of the city.

At last reports, Duarte was under arrest. Father Hesburgh is attempting, through Church and government channels, to insure his safety, according to Richard W. Conklin, Director of MD Information Services.

Live interview with Dr. Stein

White House answers to such questions as the state of the economy in the wake of Phase II, the continuing threat of inflation, and the nation's unfavorable balance of payments will be available to graduate students in the College of Business Administration at the University of Notre Dame Tuesday (April 11) today, when a live telephonic interview is conducted with Dr. Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Seated in his Washington office, Stein will answer questions submitted by students in their Notre Dame classroom during a class period beginning at 1:15 pm. An amplified phone system with remote control microphones will permit the students to pursue certain topics introduced in the conversation.

The unique system, since its introduction at Notre Dame last year, has resulted in live conversations with noted authorities in various fields from widely separated areas of the nation. One class in international finance used the system earlier this year to maintain regular meetings with their professor, LeClaire Eels, when he was confined to his bed after an operation.

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The trip delayed me, but thanks for the sexy pictures. Also, thanks for the clue.

Paul

Dear Mike, science major from St. Louis.

I met you at the Marlin Beach in Ft. Lauderdale.

Please write to me and send a picture. Love, Stephanie Lipovich, 5444 Williams St. Painesville OH

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Recycle your books with Pandora SB at ND Aves. 233-2342.

Typing Wanted: Experienced, Accurate. Themes, manuscripts. Call: Jane Smith 233-6909.

WANTED: A 45 rpm record of an "oldie but baddie" for a practical joke. Does anyone have "Love is All Around" by the Troggs? Any of you winners from the Association concert? Please Call 8256.

WANTED: We will do typing anytime for reasonable prices, especially on short notice. Call Chip 8256 or Mike 6963.

Need ride to Ohio (exit 13) this weekend. 5205.

FOR SALE

Stereo Amp FM Tuner Automatic Turntable. Perfect Condition. \$75. 283-7634 288-4160.

For Sale - Bancroft's Best Wooden Tennis Racquet. Used regularly for only one summer. Excellent bargain. Call 1675 for details.

For Sale: KLH Model 24 stereo system, with AM-FM stereo - one year old. Call 3272.

1966 MGB, Blue, wired wheels, AM-FM radio. Superb condition, must see to believe. New BFG oversized radials all around. \$1200 or best offer. Call Jack at 232-4134.

For Sale: Two girl's bikes. Perfect condition, one 3 speed. Call 3110.

1971 HONDA CB100 - only driven 800 miles. Call 1166.

For Sale - Ampex AM-FM Stereo Cassette System. Brand New Heads. Also, pair Custom made speakers, 1 yr. old. Cheap - Must Sell. Call 2106.

2 bedroom home on large wooded lot near campus, NW; one bedroom with panelling and built-in bookshelves, ideal for study; new aluminum storm windows, new colonial cedar siding, wall to wall carpeting, newly redecorated kitchen, soft water system, 1 1/2 car garage. For sale by owner. Priced for quick sale. Call 234-8652.

Words	1da	2da	3da	4da	5da
1-10	.65	.95	1.15	1.35	1.55
11-15	1.00	1.50	1.85	2.10	2.40
16-20	1.30	1.95	2.15	2.55	2.95
21-25	1.70	2.55	3.20	3.85	4.45
26-30	2.10	3.15	3.95	4.75	5.45
31-35	2.45	3.65	4.45	4.75	6.15
36-40	2.80	4.20	5.25	6.75	7.75
41-45	3.15	4.70	5.90	7.10	8.20
46-50	3.55	5.20	6.50	7.80	8.95