

Nixon takes election

by Max Frankel
(C) New York Times

New York, Nov. 7—Richard Milhous Nixon won re-election by a huge majority today, perhaps the largest ever given a president.

Nixon scored a stunning personal triumph in all sections of the country, sweeping New York and most other bastions of Democratic strength.

He was gathering more than 60 per cent of the nation's ballots and more than 500 electoral votes. He lost only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia with decisive returns from everywhere except Minnesota, Alaska and Hawaii.

The victory was reminiscent of the landslide triumphs of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936 and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964, although it would fall just short of their record proportions.

Despite this drubbing of Sen. George Stanley McGovern, the Democratic challenger, the voters split their tickets in record numbers to leave the Democrats in control of both houses of Congress and a majority of the nation's governorships. Nixon thus became the first two-term president to face an opposition Congress at both inaugurals.

Some of the apathy and distaste for both candidates that had been recorded in pre-election surveys appeared confirmed in the size of the turnout.

The number of voters who went to the polls appeared to be unusually low, despite jams at many polling places. Projections indicated a total vote of 74 or 75 million out of a voting-age population of 139.6 million, or only about 53 per cent. If accurate, that would be the lowest proportion since 51.4 per cent in 1948. The percentage had been over 60 per cent in every election since then.

The President seemed certain, however, to claim a clear mandate for his policies of gradual disengagement from Vietnam, continued strong spending on defense, opposition to busing to integrate the schools and a slowdown in federal spending for social programs—the issues which he had stressed through the campaign.

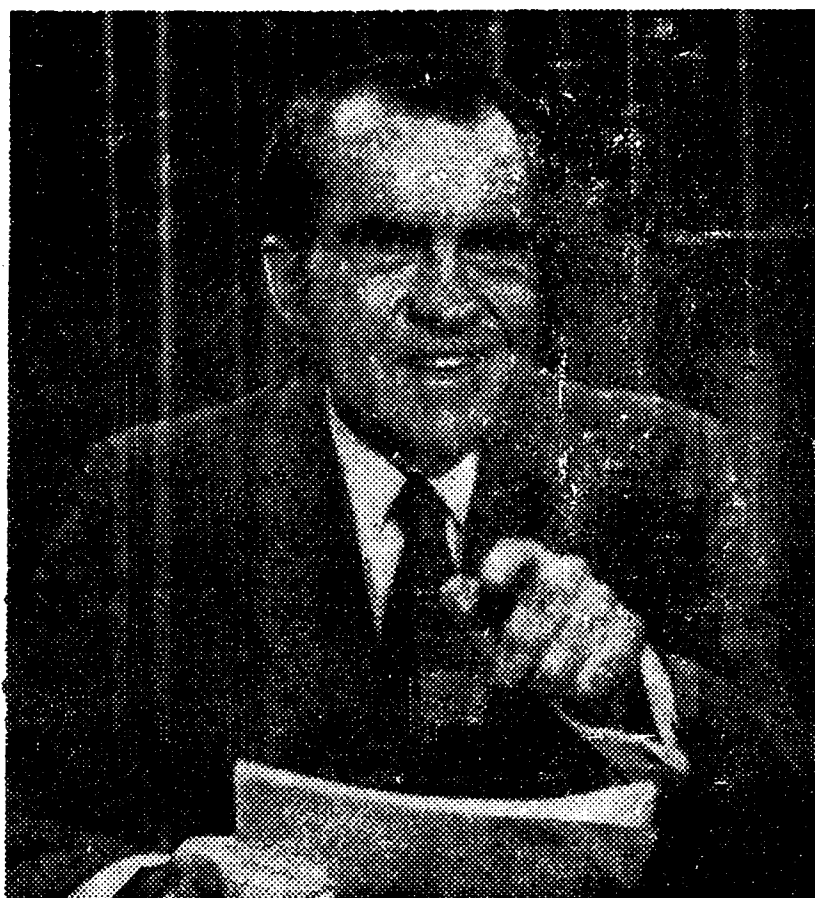
Personal Vindication Achieved

The 59-year-old Nixon—who will be 60 before inauguration on Jan. 20—could also claim a resounding personal vindication against the strong charges of corruption brought against him personally by the opposition. By coincidence the greatest triumph of his 26 years in national politics came on the tenth anniversary of his defeat for Governor of California—the night he told newsmen they would not have Nixon to kick around anymore.

McGovern, 50, conceded defeat before midnight in the East with a telegram of support for the President if he leads the nation to peace abroad and justice at home. The South Dakotan took credit for helping to push the administration nearer to peace in Indochina and assured his cheering supporters that their defeat would bear fruit for years to come.

The President responded in a brief address from the White House, expressing appreciation to his supporters and respect for the supporters of McGovern, whose name he pronounced for the first time in months. He promised rapid progress toward peace and prosperity.

Nixon carried into office again his running mate, Vice President Spiro Theodore Agnew, who will now be regarded as a formidable candidate for the



Richard M. Nixon: wins re-election by landslide vote.

Republican Presidential nomination four years next. His opponent, Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., has left many with the impression that he, too, will seek to lead his party. Both will celebrate birthdays on Thursday—Agnew his 54th, Shriver his 57th.

No Suspense

Unlike four years ago, when he became the 37th President by the slenderest of margins, Nixon did not suffer even a moment's suspense last night. As predicted by the public opinion polls, he gathered three votes or more for every two for his opponent.

Indeed, in state after state, Nixon's margin was remarkably close to the combined total won by him and the third-party candidate, George C. Wallace, in 1968. Had Wallace not been eliminated from contention this year by a crippling bullet, the 1972 contest would have been much closer.

But in the clear field against McGovern, the President swept almost everything in sight. Projections based on early returns showed his getting between 55 and 60 per cent in the cities, 70 per cent in suburbs and nearly 80 per cent in rural regions.

Nixon's margins of victory in the states ranged from 52 per cent in Rhode Island and Wisconsin to an estimated 75 per cent in Oklahoma. McGovern carried Massachusetts by a margin of 5 to 4 where Hubert Humphrey had triumphed by 2 to 1 four years ago. The South Dakotan carried the District of Columbia and its black majority with a decisive 72 per cent.

The President appeared to have improved his standing with all identifiable groups in the electorate, even blacks and Jews who still gave majorities to Democrats. The first-time young voters upon whom McGovern had counted throughout his long struggle for the nomination appeared to have divided their votes 50-50.

Loyalties Greatly Split

The bonds of party loyalty were shattered in every part of the country. The defections of Democrats from New York to California and overwhelmingly in the once solidly Democratic south were so great that the computers projecting early returns for the television networks had no difficulty marking state after state in the Nixon column.

The total turnout of voters was difficult to judge. To the naked eye, the voters were streaming out in large numbers all day, but the national broadcasting company's computers estimated at midnight that no more than 75 million ballots had been cast. That would be an extremely low turnout, well below the 60.7 per cent of eligible voters in 1968.

The unanimous verdict of the opinion polls and political analysts had deprived the campaign of much of the customary suspense. Many voters were found to have lost interest in the race, in part because they felt sure of the outcome, often because they felt no enthusiasm for either candidate.

Yet the contest was fiercely fought. It was by far the most lavishly financed Presidential campaign, with Nixon's forces spending nearly \$50 million and McGovern's at least \$25 million. The President was the beneficiary of many huge individual contributions including one of one million dollars. McGovern compensated for the loss of many traditional bit Democratic contributions with mail solicitations that evoked an estimated 650,000 in-

dividual responses.

No Soft Charges

And the charges exchanged by the two parties were not lacking in bite.

Nixon set an idealistic tone at the start, seeking "four more years" to complete what he called the works of peace in the world. But without mentioning his opponent by name, he accused him of wishing to "stain the honor" of the nation by settling for "surrender" in Vietnam and proposing a fatal weakening of the country's defenses.

McGovern's lofty appeal was that America "come home" to the ideals of the past, home from foreign adventure and back to a religious concern for the poor. But he combined this with bitter attacks upon the President, accusing him of barbaric tactics in Indochina, of corruption and big-business favoritism and deception of the voters.

Contrast in Style

The fundamental contrast between the contenders lay in their style of campaigning, clearly reflecting their own agreement with the conventional finding that Nixon was far in front from the outset.

The President pleaded the press of business at the White House and left most of the stump-running to Vice President Agnew and dozens of other stand-ins. He held only one news conference during the campaign, ventured into only a few well-prepared urban parades and topped a series of radio speeches with only one long television speech.

McGovern, by contrast, kept criss-crossing the country, seeking crowds and enthusiasm and money and concentrating his energies on the most populous states with the large blocs of electoral votes. He and his running mate, Sargent Shriver, made a daily pitch for free time on television news shows and combined rally appearances with a heavy use of purchased television time.

With the outcome so widely taken for granted, the principal question on election night turned on the size of Nixon's majority and the question of how many other Republicans, particularly candidates for the Senate, he could pull along to victory.

Nixon was ambivalent throughout the 1972 campaign about whether to seek the largest possible mandate for himself or whether to risk offending some Democratic voters by supporting Republican candidates for Congress. For the most part, he stressed his own race, making only token appearances in the closing weeks in states where Republican Senate candidates had complained of the lack of help.

Senate "Within Reach," House Not

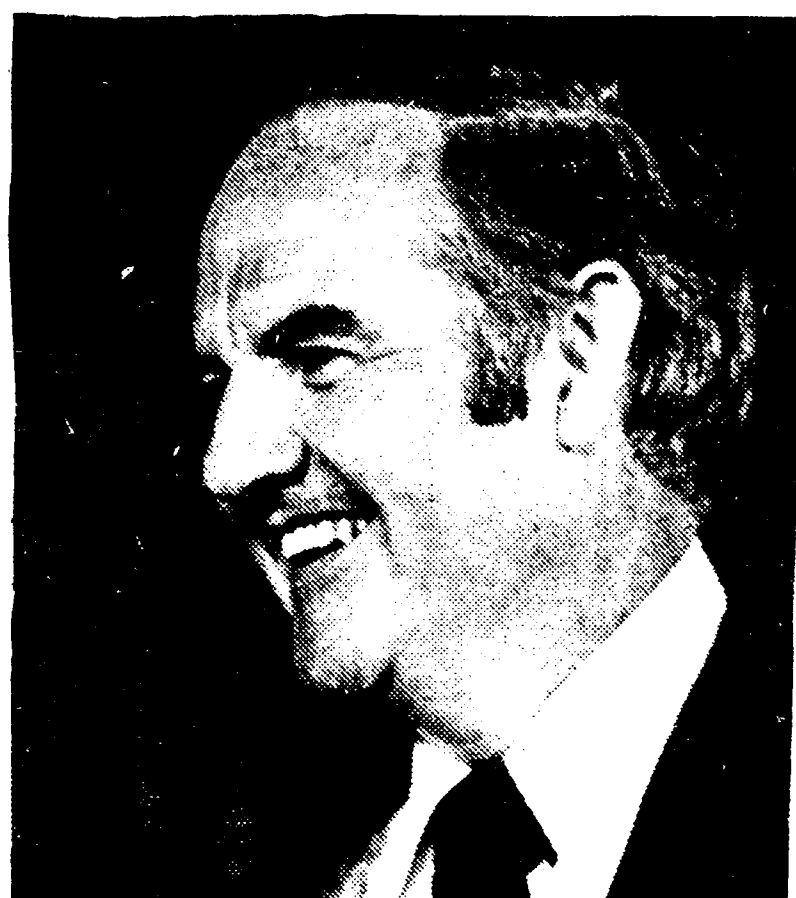
The President yielded to the calculation of his strategists that the Senate might be within reach, but that the House was not. At the same time, he appeared to believe that with a huge popular vote and the ideological support of many southern and conservative Democrats he would be able to work almost as well with an opposition Congress as one whose leadership and committees were in the control of Republicans.

Nixon had drawn much criticism for the partisan vigor with which he tried to capture control of Congress in 1970. In his own cause this year, he

(continued on page 6)



This was the scene yesterday at the fieldhouse for voting.



George S. McGovern: Concedes election before midnight.

world

briefs

(c) 1972 New York Times

Saigon--Communist agents in South Vietnam have quietly contacted several members of the non-Communist opposition to the Thieu Government, apparently in preparation for a cease-fire and the subsequent political struggle, according to opposition sources in the South Vietnamese capital. The sources expressed fear that the contacts can only benefit the Communist National Liberation Front, since there have been no corresponding overtures to the opposition from the Thieu Government.

London--The wage-price freeze came to Britain, and in London the first full day of the special three-month effort to control inflation brought complaints and confusion. But despite hundreds of telephone calls to government offices, a spot check of London shops showed no pattern of price rises, and consumer complaints seemed to center on exempt grocery items such as meat, fruit, vegetables and fish.

Washington--Militant Indians agreed Tuesday night to evacuate the Bureau of Indians Affairs building that they have held for six days. They agreed after accepting a program for dealing with Indian grievances and proposals that was offered by White House aides.

on campus today

12:15--seminar, growing old in a sterile environment" by dr. morris pollar, room 109, lobund laboratory, galvin life center
7, 9 & 11--film, "the best of genesis", engineering auditorium, \$1.00
7:00--spanish tutorial, regina hall lobby
7:00--meeting, amateur radio club, clubhouse behind holy cross
7:30--meeting, philosophers circle, stapleton lounge, lemans halls
8:00--lecture, transcendental meditation, rm. 105 o'shaughnessy

at nd-smc

Ackerman lists traffic problems

by Pete McHugh
Staff Reporter

Dr. Robert Ackerman, Director of Student Activities, and chairman of last year's Traffic Advisory Board said yesterday that the suggestion for speed bumps on old Juniper Road failed due to "some problem with snow removal."

Despite his committee's decision, he said, "I would really favor the idea of speed bumps." However, he stated that there are a "lot of other things to be resolved first."

Among the problems to be resolved is the appointment of this year's board members. As of November 7, Ackerman had not been informed of any appointments. When and if the committee is appointed, he cited

the possibility of bicycle paths and stricter bicycle laws as immediate topics for discussion.

Referring to the daily bicycle traffic on the university's sidewalks, Ackerman felt there is a definite need for some provisions to eliminate the problems which result from the mixture of bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

He also expressed concern over the frequent use of the sidewalks by automobiles. He said, "Every weekend tourists can't tell the difference between sidewalks and the road."

When asked his opinion of a all-pedestrian campus, he stated, "I would favor it here. I think it is something we should go to." He stressed the parking problem which would come with a change.

He called the additional parking

lots which would be needed a "mammoth problem." But he stated that the university is "stuck by economic necessity" with the present system. He concluded by saying that there is a "great deal of work for the Traffic Board, if it ever gets organized."

Erratum

Yesterday's Observer contained a typographical error which mistakenly intimated that Drs. Harold Weiss, Peter Smith, Don Miller, Eugene Campanale, and Sr. Mercita Lynch would be candidates for tenure next year. They received tenure after last weekend's Board of Regents meeting.

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Steve 'from Cleveland' appointed ND rep to SMC

Steve Paspek was today named Notre Dame's representative to St. Mary's College by R. Calhoun Kersten, N. D. student body president.

Kersten appointed Paspek, "in hopes that his presence on the St. Mary's campus will induce more SMC girls to come over to Notre Dame. Watching Steve in the dining hall I was impressed with his ability to approach girls he never saw before and strike up a conversation without trepidation."

Steve "From Cleveland" Paspek, is a freshman from Cleveland Ohio, and a resident of Sorin Hall. In accepting the SMC representative position, Paspek said, "If a chicken and one half

can lay an egg and one half in a day and one half. How long would it take a grasshopper with a wooden leg to kick all of the seeds out of a dill pickle."

Student body president, R. Calhoun Kersten said of Steve, "From Cleveland" Paspek "He has the personality and flair demanded by the job."

Said Kersten, "Paspek will start his job this week."

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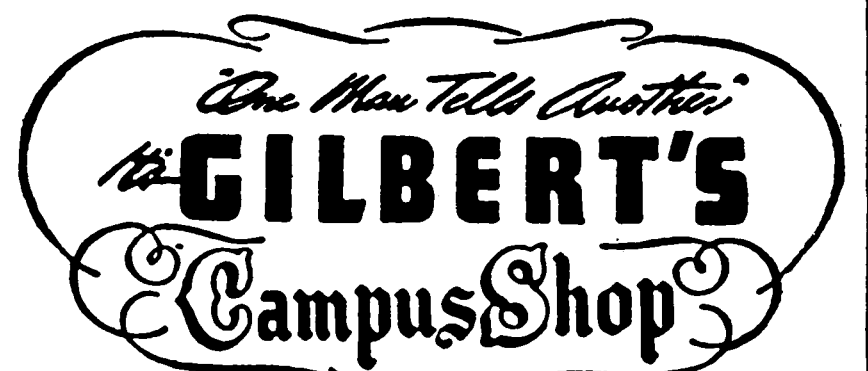
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Committee names task forces

COUP to study academic areas

by Bill Betz
Staff Reporter

Notre Dame's newly formed Priorities Committee under the chairmanship of Provost Fr. James Burtchaell, has assigned four task forces to tackle the questions of research instruction, physical facilities, academic disciplines and enrollment. The four subcommittees will investigate these areas in terms of how well they fulfill the needs of a modern institution of learning.

Fr. Ernan McMullin, head of the task force on research and instruction, will investigate the relationship of teaching and research on the university campus. This subcommittee will confront the question of what emphasis should be placed on each area. "Is research being displaced or is research too heavily stressed?" is one question.

In addition to this question of emphasis, this task force will look at the financial side of research in the academic setting. Research has traditionally brought money to the university, but with the tightening economic situation, research may stop bringing in money and start draining the university, forcing it to subsidize the research with student tuitions.

Other issues before this sub-

committee are such questions as what kind of commitment should a university have to such things as a university press and university computers.

McMullin also pointed out the role research plays in keeping a professor "scholarly alive" in his field and therefore effective as a teacher. His investigators will study the relationship this type of research has to independent research, which doesn't involve, for the most part, material applicable to the majority of his classroom activities.

Members of the task force for research and instruction are Rev. Ernan McMullin, professor of philosophy, chairman; Rev. Paul Beichner, C.S.C., professor of English; Dr. Robert Gordon, vice president for advanced studies; Dr. Robert Hentz, faculty fellow in the Radiation Laboratory; Kenneth Jameson, assistant professor of economics; Sister Madonna Kolbenschlag, instructor in English; Dr. Jerome Novotny, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering; Dr. Louis Pierce, professor of chemistry; Dr. Arthur Rubel, professor of sociology and anthropology; Dr. Marshall Smelser, professor of history.

As a physical correlative to the research and instructional investigations of McMullin's committee, Dr. James Dashbach,

professor of aero-space and mechanical engineering, and his task force will deal with educational physical facilities.

Dashbach stressed that his subcommittee was not only concerned with the academic buildings on campus but also with athletic and residential ones, and also the grounds, the space, and the environment that is Notre Dame in total.

The task force on physical facilities will investigate who sets the criteria for the existing buildings and whether they are fulfilling that purpose. For example, the main engineering building was built in 1931, and may not be as effective and functional now as it was in 1931?

In addition to this inquiry into the possibility of out-dated facilities, the committee will also investigate ways that a physical structure can aid students in reaching maximum effectiveness in their area of study.

Members of the task force for physical facilities are Dr. James Dashbach, associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, chairman; Rev. James Flanagan, C.S.C., associate professor of art; James W. Frick, vice president for public relations and development; Dr. Yusaku Furuhashi, professor of marketing; Herman Hundere, resident architect of Ellerbe

Associates, Inc.; William Loughran, senior in the Department of English; Miss Patricia O'Hara, student in the Law School; Dr. Ray Powell, professor of accountancy; Ambrose Richardson, professor of architecture; Brother Kiernan Ryan, C.S.C., assistant vice president for business affairs.

The third task force is academic disciplines, headed by Dr. Timothy O'Meara, professor of mathematics. Generally, an academic discipline is defined as a broad area of study, such as English, Physics or Biology; however, within these general areas there are more specific disciplines such as Shakespeare, Nuclear Physics and Genetics.

The task force on academic disciplines will investigate some of these more specific disciplines within the larger departments. They will test areas in the major departments for strengths and weaknesses.

The task force has contacted department heads and will conduct their investigation in conjunction with them.

Members of the task force for academic disciplines are Dr. O. Timothy O'Meara, professor of mathematics, chairman; Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost; Dr. Nicholas Piore, associate professor of

metallurgical engineering; Clifford Losh, senior in the Department of Accountancy; Dr. James Massey, professor of electrical engineering; Paul Moo, professor of Law; Frank Palopoli, graduate student in the Department of Government and International Studies; Dr. Ellen Ryan, assistant professor of psychology; Dr. Ernest Sandeen, professor of English; Dr. Paul Weinstein, professor of biology.

The task force on enrollment, which greatly depends on the findings of the other three forces has nothing to report at this date.

Members of the task force for enrollment are Rev. David Burrell, C.S.C., associate professor of theology and philosophy, chairman; Howard Bathon, senior in Arts and Letters and Department of Chemical Engineering; Leo Corbaci, dean of administration; Carl Ellison, senior in the Department of English; Miss Julienne Emperic, graduate student in the Department of English; John Goldrick, director of admissions; Daniel O'Brien, alumnus of Notre Dame, stockbroker with Roney and Company; Dr. Julian Samora, professor of sociology and anthropology; Dr. Thomas Shaffer, Dean of the Law School; Dr. Albin Szweczyk, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

Democrats retain their hold on Congress

by R. W. Apple Jr.
(C) New York Times

New York, Nov. 7--The Democratic Party withstood the Nixon landslide today to retain control of both Houses of Congress.

With voters in all parts of the nation splitting their tickets in unprecedented numbers, the Democrats brought off a series of startling upsets in the Senate contest to gain at least one seat, just as they did in the face of the Eisenhower sweep of 1956.

The Democrats captured previously Republican seats in five states--Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine and South Dakota. Those pickups more than offset Republican gains in two South-Western states, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and two Southern states, Virginia and North Carolina.

Three races remained in doubt this morning: Alaska, Colorado and Nebraska. All were held by the Republicans in the last Congress and a turnover appeared a strong possibility only in Colorado, where Sen. Gordon Allott trailed.

The figures for the House were

far less complete, but the Republicans were not making the gains they needed to take control. It appeared that they would pick up somewhere in the neighborhood of a dozen seats; they had already gained seven.

At present, the Senate lineup is 54 Democrats, 45 Republicans and one Independent who votes with the Democrats. In the House it is 225 Democrats, 177 Republicans and three vacancies.

Nixon's coattails proved relatively short this year, as they had in 1968. In state after state, he swept to massive victories while Republican Senate candidates were defeated. Nor was the President able to give much aid to House nominees.

Such Democratic Reps. as Romano T. Mazzoli, in Kentucky, Ella T. Grasso in Connecticut, Henry Helstoski in New Jersey and John Brademas in Indiana--all considered vulnerable to a Nixon landslide--were re-elected handily.

The Republican pickups were scattered. They won a new seat in Florida (but the Democrats won two others), a seat in Virginia, a seat in Connecticut (where they ousted Rep. John S. Monagan) and

a seat in Indiana, where the Rev. William L. Hudnut, a Presbyterian minister, defeated Rep. Andrew Jacobs in a redrawn district.

Among other incumbents who were beaten were: Rep. John G. Dow, D-N.Y., William R. Anderson, D-Tenn., who backed the Berrigan Brothers; Earle Cabell, D-Texas, and Abner Mikva, D-Ill., forced into a new district by redistricting.

Reapportionment was a major factor in other shifts.

As usual, states and districts where there were no incumbents experienced the great change. Only one incumbent Democrat was beaten for the Senate--William B. Spong Jr. in Virginia.

But four incumbent Republicans went down to defeat: J. Cabel Boggs of Delaware, upset by a 29-year-old county Councilman, Joseph R. Biden Jr.; Jack R. Miller of Iowa; Gordon Allott of Colorado, beaten by Floyd K. Haskell, a Republican who turned Democrat to oppose the war; and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the Senate's only woman, whose 74 years were a major factor in her defeat by Rep. William D.

Athaway.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the cross-tide at work on Tuesday came in Iowa, a traditionally Republican state that gave Nixon a traditionally heavy majority this year. But in the Senate race, Sen. Jack Miller, a relatively colorless moderate who had served two terms, was beaten by Dick Clark, a 43-year-old former aide to representative John Culver.

Ironically, Clark, who had been given no chance, ran only because Culver decided at the last minute that Miller could not be beaten.

In Kentucky, Nixon was unable to help former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, who was attempting to hold the seat being vacated by the retiring Sen. John Sherman Cooper, a Republican. State Senator Walter (Dee) Huddleston won there.

The Republican gains were scored by former Gov. Dewey Bartlett over Rep. Ed Edmondson in Oklahoma, for the seat now held by Sen. Fred Harris, and by Pete Domenici over Jack Daniels in New Mexico, for the seat now held by Senator Clinton P. Anderson.

Others were made by Rep. William L. Scott, who defeated

Spong in Virginia, and by Jesse Helms, an ultraconservative television newscaster who beat Rep. Nick Galifianakis in North Carolina.

New Democratic faces included Rep. James Abourezk, who won in South Dakota.

Democratic incumbents re-elected included Senators John J. Sparkman of Alabama, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island (in what had been considered a possible Republican pickup) and Jennings Randolph of West Virginia. Democratic seats were held by non-incumbents of Georgia and J. Bennett Johnson Jr. of Louisiana.

Republicans incumbents re-elected included Charles H. Percy of Illinois, James B. Pearson of Kansas, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, Robert P. Griffin of Michigan (who had been considered in jeopardy), Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, John Tower of Texas, and Clifford

(continued on page 7)

Attention Observer News Staff:**IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING**

7:00 pm Thursday Nov. 9, LaFortune 2-D

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THE OBSERVER

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Wednesday, November 8, 1972

Nixon 63% McGovern 37%

No, this is not the dawning of the
age of aquarius.

John Abowd

An explanation

Letters...

Editor:

I'm in favor of Fr. Hesburgh's resignation from his civil rights post. He has so many commitments and endeavors that he reminds me of the Platte River; a mile wide and an inch deep!

In spite of Fr. Hesburgh's tremendous energy, intelligence and dedication to the problems of people he is obviously confused. I say this because: He says the American people don't get excited anymore...The American people have become a bunch of sheep. They are dead in their moral activities. What we need now are people who are sensitive to injustice, immorality, inhumanity... How can he criticize us when he as a priest and president of a university condones and harbors a ROTC program here. In an effort to run a first rate university, he compromises with his convictions as a christian. Why of course the American people are insensitive. They have been driven into a "dull" state by the compromises and rationalizations of very important matters by very strong authority figures.

Fr. Hesburgh also stated that "a serviceman who went A.W.O.L. to Canada or Sweden should work out his remaining service time as a conscientious objector would in a hospital or service organization." He says this only within minutes of saying that anyone who stood up against it (the Viet War) should be given a medal." How can he be so defensive and compromising? I can only speculate that he has to remain popular and alternate service is a popular (but compromising) motion.

I ask Fr. Hesburgh; who is passing the buck? If you want to be a priest, be a priest. Don't com-

promise with the word of God! If it's necessary for you to leave everything and become a small parish priest to get back in touch more clearly with the word of God, then I would respect you more there than as University President, Chairman, Advisor, etc. of a million different "prestigious organizations."

The caption on Tuesday's Observer went "Hesburgh hints at resignation of Civil Rights Post." As far as I am concerned you are Father Hesburgh, a priest, and first a priest. The American people are buying your kind of compromise. I won't! The Civil Rights post should be filled by someone who won't compromise with Christian principles no matter how unpopular he or she may be.

Paul Blum
1127 Notre Dame Ave.
South Bend, Indiana
Dept. of Grad. Ed.

o-c housing

Editor:

I would like to amend the implications of Bill Betz's article of October 27th on the off-campus housing policy at SMC. The policy, as reiterated in the St. Mary's Student Residence Manual, states that a student must be 21, or a junior or senior to be eligible to move off campus (those under 21 must have parental permission). Students who apply in the spring may live off-campus for the following year as long as they meet these requirements and as long as they have not committed themselves to occupying a room on campus for the next year. However, if a student has signed a room agreement contract card in April for the ensuing year, she has committed herself to occupying that room for the entire academic year. If she desires to move off campus after the first semester,

she is responsible for "filling her bed." This means that she must personally find a replacement for the vacancy she will create by leaving; she cannot depend on an incoming transfer to take her place. Presently, no requests from in-coming transfers for on-campus housing have come through the Housing Office.

Mr. Betz is assuming too much in writing that the off-campus policy which will be followed this year "represents a change from the off-campus policy stated in the St. Mary's student handbook." The policy is exactly the same. It is the interpretation of the requirement to fill one's bed that may be causing some confusion and which in turn may have befuddled Mr. Betz. The SMC Student Residence Manual does not clarify the extent of a student's responsibility to fill her bed. The College is officially delineating this responsibility as involving a personal one-to-one exchange: a student who wants to move off campus for second semester after having occupied a bed in one of the dorms must seek out someone who desires to move into campus, i.e., an off-campus student who desires to return to residence status. St. Mary's will therefore allow any eligible student, who does find a personal replacement to move off campus this year if she applies by December 18th.

It should be noted that last year several students were permitted to move off campus at the mid-academic year point since the College was operating at slightly over its residence capacity. This procedure represented an exception to the off-campus housing policy. This year SMC will adhere to the policy as stated in the student handbook. It is therefore absurd for Mr. Betz to attribute a declaration of no off-campus permission on the part of St. Mary's.
(Mrs.) Donna Ayres
Housing Coordinator

Opinion

Stay Home America

dan kogovsek

I wanted to hear it from Walter Cronkite. There's something about getting bad news from him that, well, just doesn't make it seem as bad. I've always been able to take strange solace in the fact that no matter how upsetting a day's news might be, Cronkite would always re-appear on the television screen 24 hours later to report more of the same. Hence, while concerned, I have never really been afraid for our country. For regardless of what happened on any given day, I've always been convinced that America would somehow survive, if only to watch Cronkite the following night.

Last night, I wanted Walter Cronkite to tell me that George McGovern was not going to be the 38th president of the United States. In this way I sought to reassure myself that America would somehow survive four more years of Richard Nixon. After all, wouldn't we all still be here in 1976, getting bad news from Walter Cronkite like before? After last night I fear that the answer to that question is "no", and for this reason I am afraid for America for the first time in my life. We may all be here in 1976, but I fear that we won't be watching Walter Cronkite.

Let me explain. The problem is not with Walter. To the best of my knowledge, he doesn't have terminal beri-beri, nor does he plan to retire and join Chet Huntley in Big Sky Country. The problem is with us. I'm afraid that as a result of this election, those of us who supported Senator McGovern may become cynical about our political system and turn so apathetic that we won't even bother to watch Cronkite any more.

I object to this pessimistic attitude for one basic reason: George McGovern was not "defeated" yesterday, he merely received fewer votes than President Nixon. This distinction involves much more than mere semantics, for in a very real sense, Senator McGovern in 1972 accomplished what he had set out to do when he began his campaign. He called for America to come home. To the extent that our country has done that in this election year, George McGovern was successful in his campaign.

Has America come home?

Who can doubt that America has indeed come home? The war in Viet Nam is of course the most obvious example of our homecoming. After four years and 20,000 American lives, it took the candidacy of Senator McGovern to convince a Machiavellian politician like Richard Nixon that the American people wanted peace and were willing to vote for it. Had McGovern not galvanized public opposition to the war, there would have been no pressure on the Cold Warrior to negotiate with the North Vietnamese.

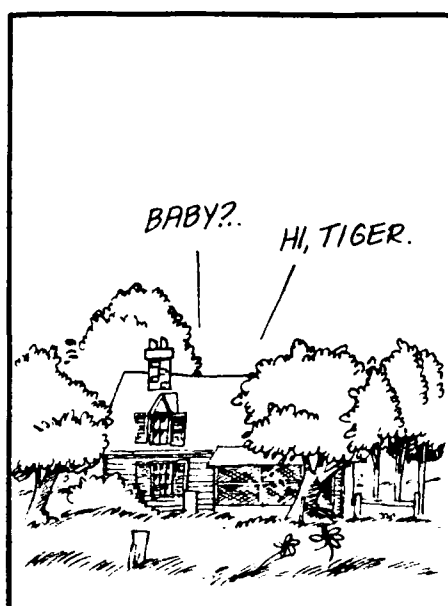
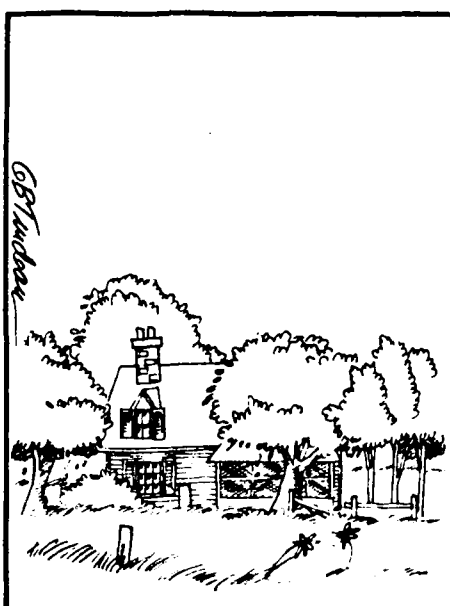
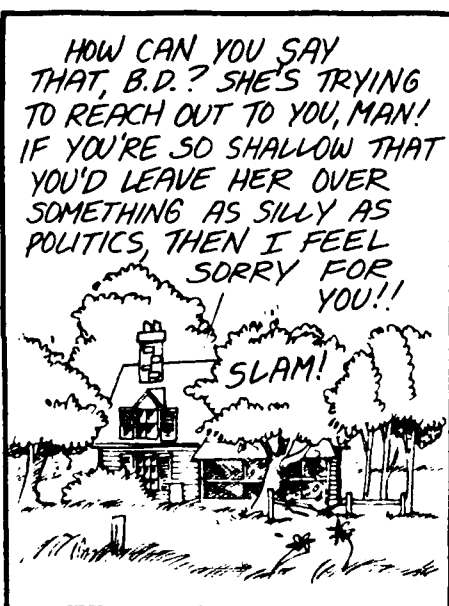
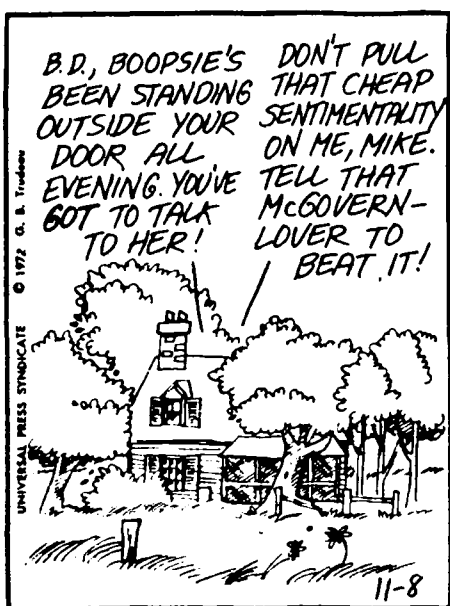
Senator McGovern's success in bringing America home cannot be limited to one issue, however. In his campaign he succeeded in getting our country to reassess its priorities. During the past two years he has brought to the public's attention many domestic problems that had been largely ignored in the past. Questions about income distribution, unnecessary unemployment, defense spending, corporate tax loopholes, political spying, etc. will not simply disappear now that the election is over. When solutions to these pressing problems are eventually found, it will be because McGovern exposed them in the first place.

McGovern's success

George McGovern's real success in bringing America home cannot be confined to the issues alone. In the course of his campaign he literally brought our whole political process home—to the people. McGovern came within one step of the White House not because of big political contributions, but rather as a result of the efforts of millions of grass roots volunteers across this nation. In this way, he returned a sense of power to the people. This power need not be surrendered, now that the election is over. It can and will be re-channelled toward implementing the goals that the campaign merely introduced. Thus, even though Senator McGovern was not elected yesterday, his try for the presidency was surely not in vain.

So let us smile, and touch each other today. And let us be thankful that in 1972 George McGovern brought America home. We owe it to him and to ourselves to stay here.

doonesbury



garry Trudeau

the observer

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jean shephard -- a force in modern comedy

Remember the time that the Daphne Bigelow of your high school class gave one minute's ear-time to your impassioned plea for a date--the one you spent four years strengthening your tongue for--politely declined and walked away with the guy that reminded you vaguely of John Lindsay? Remember the way your mom always wore a Chinese red chenille bathrobe--every day--for twenty years? Remember the way it was to be a little kid--waiting breathlessly for the day you'd be able to do all the great things that grownups wouldn't let you--before you grew up and have yet to do any of it anyway?

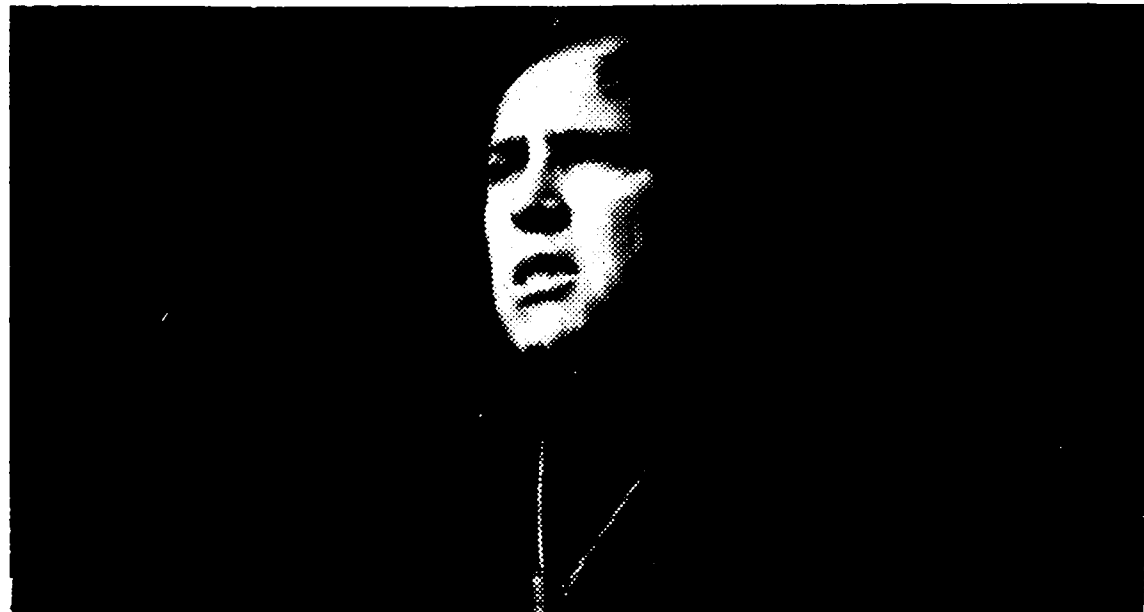
If you've forgotten, Jean Shepherd remembers. Or, if you haven't forgotten because none of it ever happened to you, Jean Shepherd still remembers, and will tell you about it until you believe it did. Jean Shepherd's titles include humorist, short-story writer, tv host, philosopher, storyteller, and voice of a six-times weekly 45-minute radio program originating in New York City where, he says, he fills the air space "like a painter works on canvas, with big spaces, color--imagine chunks of silence about to be molded, kneaded and there I am in front of a microphone."

His program is now heard in 40 other cities besides "The Big Apple" New York and his loyal fans are said to number near a million. Among east coast college audiences--especially in the New York area--Shepherd cults have evolved ubiquitously through the years. I myself have been a loyal fan since junior high school days, with only the deepest admiration for his ability to tell stories. One of his most salient talents is the rare knack of spicing a tale ever so delicately with the sort of suggestion that would make Edith Bunker blush if she only knew what he was talking about. (And I'm not just talking about sex, either.)

His humor isn't broad--it's often subtle and personal--but I think the genius of his stories lies in the way he allows each listener to interpret and identify with them as if the experiences he relates are just the ones that you alone have always known.

Many of his funniest stories center around his youth in Hammond, Indiana, (but Hammond has no reason to laugh.) He'll talk about his childhood friends, Flick Bruner, Schwartz, Farkas and others, describing with--what impresses me as--graceful detail, masterpieces of metaphor, and infinities of irony, their ill-fated attempts to achieve the unachievable in a world of frustrating roller-haired mothers, moustachioed old lady geography teachers, saidistic football coaches, unempathetic employers, and heedless gods.

An idea of Shep's talent for description can be gleaned from his classic recollection of his winters in the Indiana hinterlands (an experience we can all identify with) as a recent "Wall Street Journal" recorded it:



"Kids plodding through forty-five-mile-an-hour gales, tilting forward like tiny furred radiator ornaments, moving stiffly over the barren clattering ground...only the faint glint of two eyes peering out of a mound of moving clothing told you that a kid was in the neighborhood...(after his mother opened the front door)...we would be launched, one after the other, my brother and I, like astronauts into the unfriendly Arctic space...It was make school or die! Scattered out over the icy waste around us could be seen other tiny befurred jots of wind-driven humanity. All painfully toiling toward the Warren G. Harding school, miles away over the tundra, waddling under the weight of frost-covered clothing like tiny frozen bowling balls with feet. An oc-

casional piteous whimper would be heard faintly, but was lost instantly in the sigh of the eternal wind."

For what? "All of us were bound for geography lessons involving the exports of Peru..."

But besides telling stories of his childhood, Shepherd discusses his worldwide travels, hapless days in the army and the philosophy of politics, city living (he resides in a Greenwich Village brownstone where the streets are "knee-deep in cigar butts and beer cans"), television commercials, pop entertainment, youthful dreams, and adult realities.

He also enjoys rallying his loyal audience to spread his fame far and wide. Testimony

to his success manifests itself on lavatory walls, subway doors, high school desks, etc. with the simple graffiti: "Flick Lives." Flick is a childhood friend of Shep around whom a lot of the childhood stories revolve. "Flick Lives" is the watchword Shep exhorted all his listeners to inscribe everywhere, and they did, and still do. (Incidentally, the verbal sign of recognition among Shep fans is "Excelsior!")

Besides doing his radio program, Shepherd also writes books of short stories like "In God We Trust, All Others Pay Cash," and his latest, "Wansda Hickey's Night of Golden Memories and Other Disasters." He has masterminded an educational network series entitled "Jean Shepherd's America"; he writes at least a few stories for "Playboy" each year; he has contributed a regular column to "Car and Driver Magazine" and pieces for the "National Lampoon."

And, of course, he also appears on college campuses. His reception at Princeton has been especially enthusiastic, and he keeps going back for one appearance after another. His first Notre Dame performance is planned for Thursday, Nov. 9--that's real soon--at 8 PM in the library Auditorium, and it's sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission so it's free.

I recommend without reservation that you take a two hour break from Emil, or whatever else you happen to be doing. Remember, this is your life.

summer and smoke opens friday



Three of the leading ladies in the upcoming production of the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theatre production of **SUMMER AND SMOKE**. Pictured are Debbie Tirsway, Mary Walsh and Maribeth Fencel. The production has been directed by Dr. Charles Heimindinger and the show will run from November 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18 on the Washington Hall stage at 8:30 p.m.

Letters To A Lonely God of mice and men

rev. robert griffin



So then Mousey started. First of all, he put his ear up close to that wooden leg, to find out exactly where the noise indicated a mouse was at work. Then he whispered a little at that place, and he hummed a little. His song was full of squeaks and Limburger smells and hints of cellars made snug for the winter...He puckered into a whistle that told of fields always warm with the sun, where nests could be built in the tall, sweet grass, and three times a day there were lunches of timothy seed served by mama mice, or their very attractive daughters. A cat wasn't ever allowed in those fields except to have its tail pulled, and its whiskers tweaked, and to be generally made a fool of. Then Mousey made flute noises. He sounded like an organ note advertising a church-mouse residency, with free crumbs from digestible hymn-books. Then he whistled again... and with only one second left a tiny squatter of a grey mouse pushed open a drawer, scampered down the unsociable wooden leg, and danced delightedly before them on the sand. (From "The Stowaway", Boys' Life, 1967 -- quoted mostly for its allusion to mice, and for the author's own narcissistic delight in being able to quote from himself.)

We are these days advertising an opening in the Keenan-Stanford chapel for a resident church mouse. All of the best churches have them, and even a few synagogues; and to be as poor as church mice is one of the comforts of religion offered by the Protestant ethic. Recently, when I mentioned to the children at Mass that the tenants of a

student commune called Marvin Gardens were searching their Park Place pantry for a resident rodent for the Urchins' Chapel, one little girl suggested that if they couldn't find a church mouse, perhaps a church jerbals would do. I told her I thought church jerbals were untheological, something like the ordination of women. Thinking about it later, I decided that even if the Pope were to admit jerbals into the church-mouse ministry, I would still opt for the mice. I am even traditional enough to want a Roman mouse, imported if possible, from the sacristies of the Vatican. But church mice, like priests, are a vanishing breed, and I am sure the Pope is feeling the pinch like all the rest of us. Maybe, if vocations are plentiful there, Marvin Gardens could furnish the Life with the Pope as his church mouse would be a career worth having for any worthy Catholic rodent, provided it could have its evenings out, for in the papal courts it should not be the mice who are notable for their infallibility in matters of faith and morals.

It is mere whimsy, or even silliness, for a priest to write at length of holding on to the tradition of church mice. The real fear is, if we keep on as we are going, we will have no traditions at all, of mice or men, worth hanging onto.

We are on this campus the heirs of a tradition that is twice as old as the most ancient Christian creed, but we act as though our religion had been founded this morning. Popular liturgy becomes more and more detached from dogma, more and

more divorced from the Christian creeds. The result is a vague, sometimes vulgar, often sentimental kind of Mass as bad in its shapelessness as the worst religious poetry. (It is no accident that our best religious poets -- lie Donne, Milton, Dante, Eliot -- wrote out of a solid, theological tradition that gives their work a tough intellectual center. Not for them are the glittering generalities of a line like, "It takes a heap of livin'-To make a house a home" -- or whatever the horror of that line is).

The counselling services are full of secular insights, which I assume to be God's holy truth. But nobody ever says whether these insights are related to, or substitutes for, the older insights of the religious tradition. One feels that it is happening more and more that priests are divorcing themselves from the tradition, with the result that they no longer speak with the authority of the tradition behind them. The traditional church thundered prohibitions against the use of SIX outside of marriage. The New Morality says the only absolute is the law of love, and so under the proper, loving circumstances, sex may legitimately occur outside marriage. Does the New Morality, then, offer a deeper insight into the Gospel teaching, going beyond the letter of the law into the heart of truth, or has modern psychology rendered the Commandments obsolete as the tribal law of a society trying to preserve its own common good?

I am not in favor of a religion whose every precept is imposed by an obedience that

cannot be questioned. I believe that every moral or religious act should be understood as far as possible in a human way. I even agree with the rebel who said, if God wants me to obey the ten commandments, why doesn't He tell me about it instead of Moses?

But I also know I need the Church, even when I don't understand the reasons why. I need the Church to integrate its ancient traditions with the modern disciplines that minister to the needs of man. This must happen if I am to remain a Christian. This must happen unless I am to ignore the progress of my own century.

I think many of us on this campus are in a dilemma. I think the Church is being pulled apart, torn by the tug of truth from all directions. I don't want anyone reading this column to accept or reject whether I have analyzed the dilemma correctly, because I am writing out of a sense of what I am feeling rather than from any perceptions of myself as deep observer. I just want that here should be a recognition that the dilemma exists. Then I want the disciplines to integrate themselves, so that the healing of the church can begin.

In the meantime, there are elements in the tradition that seem imperishable, and all of them center on Christ. But His tradition, alas, seems to say nothing of church mice. In all the writings of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, I find no one who teaches that the housing of church mice is a matter of divine institution.

Never mind, mice of Marvin Gardens, the Urchins' Chapel needs you anyway.

18 seats were up for grabs

Dems make gains in gubernatorial races

by John Herbers
(C) New York Times

New York, Nov. 7--Despite Richard Nixon's sweep of the country in the Presidential race, the Democratic party managed to retain or possibly improve its margin of control over the majority of the nation's 50 governorships.

Of the 18 Governors' offices up for election, Democratic candidates won seven of them and were leading in four others. The Republican candidates won four governorships and were leading in three others.

Thus it was likely that the Democrats would come out of the election with a slight improvement over the 30 to 20 margin in gubernatorial offices they had held before the election.

There were upsets for both parties. The results seemed to swing on local issues and personalities, and the only pattern emerging from them was an independence of the national tickets

and national issues.

One of the biggest upsets, however, occurred in Missouri, a Democratic stronghold, where the 33-year-old state auditor, a Republican, upset Edward L. Dowd, 54-year-old Attorney and former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who ran as a law and order candidate. Bond will succeed retiring Gov. Warren E. Hearnes, a Democrat.

In West Virginia, John D. (Jay) Rockefeller IV, the 35-year-old Secretary of State and great grandson of the world's first billionaire, apparently was defeated by Gov. Arkch Moore, a Republican, who was seeking a second term, although the vote was close. A win for Rockefeller would have propelled him onto the national scene as a possible future Presidential contender.

In Vermont, Thomas P. Salmon, former Democratic Minority leader, was the apparent winner in a close race over Luther F. Hackett, the Republican Nominee, in the race to succeed retiring Gov.

Deane C. Davis, a Republican.

In Arkansas, Democratic Gov. Dale L. Bumpers, won a second term, easily defeating former State Welfare Commissioner Len E. Blaylock. And in Kansas, another Democratic incumbent, Gov. Robert Docking won a fourth term over the Republican leader in the Legislature, Morris Kay.

Two other Democratic Governors re-elected tonight were Calvin L. Rampton of Utah and Richard Kneip of South Dakota, who turned back challengers who had hoped to be swept into office on Nixon's coattails.

But Republicans were winning in some states in which the incumbent Governor was retiring. In Indiana Dr. Otis Bowen, a 54-year-old physician, defeated former Governor Matthew E. Welch, a Democrat, to succeed Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb. In North Dakota Lt. Gov. Richard F. Larsen, 36 years old, a Republican, was leading Arthur A. Link to succeed retiring Governor William Guy.

In Iowa, Republican Gov. Robert D. Ray won a third term against Paul Franzburg, a former state Treasurer, who had accused Ray of failure to reduce the burden of property taxes.

Races in Illinois, New Hampshire, Texas, Rhode Island, North Carolina and other states were in doubt several hours after the polls had closed.

Overall, it appeared that the Governor's races were decided on local issues and personalities and had little relation to the Presidential race or national issues.

Most of the campaigns centered on the question of whether to lower or raise income and property taxes. Across the country there was a

strong protest movement against taxes, particularly the property tax that has been raised repeatedly in many areas to meet rising costs and demands for additional services.

At the same time, a number of states were in need of new tax revenues if services were to be continued at the present level. This conflict resulted in bitter gubernatorial contest in several states.

The political careers of several candidates considered to be likely contenders on the national scene in the future hinged on today's gubernatorial elections. These included John D. (Jay) Rockefeller 4th, the 35-year-old Secretary of State of West Virginia, who as the Democratic nominee, was seeking to oust Gov. Atch Moore, 49, from office in that state; and Daniel Walker, the 49-year-old Chicago lawyer, also a Democrat, who sought to unseat Illinois Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie.

Nine of the 18 Governor's races were relatively open because in these the current Governors were retiring, due either to defeat in the primaries or state law that forbids a Governor to succeed himself.

Those nine states were Indiana, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the retiring Governors are Republicans; and Missouri,

Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Texas, where the departing Governors are Democrats.

In Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Washington and West Virginia Republican Governors were seeking re-election; in Arkansas, Kansas, South Dakota and Utah Democratic Governors were seeking a new term.

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Nixon out to vote early

(continued from page 1)

this year, he remained aloof and serene to the end.

The President and Mrs. Nixon voted when the polls opened at 7 A.M. today at schoolhouse near their villa at San Clemente, Calif., and then flew across the country to await the returns at a private dinner in the White House.

Mr. and Mrs. McGovern voted in a church in the Senator's home town of Mitchell, S.D., and then drove to Sioux Falls to await the verdict.

In many states, today's Presidential ballot also carried the

names of one or more minor party candidates. They were:

The American Independent Party--John G. Schmitz for President and Thomas J. Anderson for Vice President (33 states).

People's Party--Benjamin Spock and Julius Hobson (10 states).

Socialist Workers' Party--Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley.

Communist Party--Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner.

Socialist Labor Party--Louis Fisher and Genevieve Gunderson.

Liberarian Party--John Hospers and Theodore Nathan.

Engineer shortage viewed

by Bob Quakenbush
Staff Reporter

Current data and the latest projections, as reported in a Purdue University special report, strongly indicate that the demand for qualified engineering graduates has far outstripped the number of people available to fill such positions.

In the Purdue report, released October 26, Prof. John C. Hancock, dean of Purdue University's School of Engineering, states, "Students who desire to apply science and technology toward the solution of problems besetting society, and who have the aptitude and the perseverance to tackle a rigorous curriculum, could not choose a better time than now to begin an engineering career."

The report, backed by data and projections from the Engineers Joint Council, a national body of representatives from the professional engineering societies, observes that, "While layoffs due to the economy and priority shifts in national spending have created imbalances in certain fields and locations, the fact remains that virtually no Purdue engineering graduates of 1971 and 1972 are without suitable jobs."

Purdue grants the nation's largest number of engineering degrees annually.

The over-all rate of unemployment among engineers is only 3 percent, according to the report--roughly one-half of the national across-the-board figure. The report suggests on average demand of 48,000 new engineers per year for the balance of the decade.

The release quotes Richard Stewart, Purdue University Placement Service director, to the effect that women and minority members are particularly in demand in the field. "There is not a day goes by that I'm not asked for a black, a chicano or a woman engineer," according to Stewart.

The decline in the numbers of college freshmen enrolling in engineering is causing some to worry.

"Unemployment problems will not be solved by a continued decrease of new college freshmen into the academic pipeline," Hancock remarked.

Sources within the University of Notre Dame agree that the Purdue report is well-founded.

Dean Joseph Hogan of the College of Engineering points out that the current demand for qualified engineering graduates is even greater than in 1970.

Hogan reported that this year there was an increase of engineering intents at the freshman level within Notre Dame, which is in sharp contrast to the national trend, which show an average decrease of freshman engineers of some 11.5 percent this fall.

According to Dean Hogan, the situation is so distressing that at least two major companies are considering plans to commence recruiting programs in Europe within the next two years.

Hancock, in the Purdue report, suggests similar measures to meet a demand that overreaches the number of graduates.

"Looking ahead to 1980," the report says, "Hancock sees the need for new engineers being filled by non-graduates, by utilizing with greater efficiency the available supply of engineers, and by breaking down jobs into positions which technicians and other kinds of workers can perform."

Mr. Richard D. Willemis, Director of the Placement Bureau at Notre Dame, also affirmed the validity of the Purdue report. He remarked that the nation will soon be extremely short of engineers at all educational levels, citing the fact that he had received three requests for Ph. D.'s alone in the last week. Mr. Willemis felt that there are just not enough qualified personnel being

developed to fill the massive needs of our growing economy and technology. He expressed the hope that "the Alumni associations and the Admissions Office come up with highly qualified high school students who are strongly directed toward engineering careers." In this way, Notre Dame would be better able to help fill this pressing need.



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teach you a little something.



HPC plans An Tostal weekend

by Jim Eder
Staff Reporter

The annual An Tostal weekend sponsored by the Hall Presidents Council will be held on April 26, 27 and 28. This announcement came last night from Steve Jaselnick, executive coordinator of the HPC.

The HPC had been short of funds for the festivities, but thanks to a contribution of \$483 from students

at St. Mary's the An Tostal budget has been met. The Student Union has agreed to also take part in the affair by sponsoring a free concert.

Jaselnick urged each of the hall presidents to begin thinking of special projects that they might undertake. The council will begin to discuss An Tostal plans next month. The actual work assignments for the festival will not be made until after the Christmas

recess.

Jaselnick also reminded the presidents that their proposals regarding the \$5,100 Student Life Fund should be submitted to him by next week. Each hall will be allocated funds according to the cost and necessity of their intended projects. Each president should, therefore, include with his proposal a supporting argument and a financial statement of both

previous renovations and the current plan.

The distribution of the funds will be handled by a committee consisting of Jaselnick himself; HPC Chairman Butch Ward; Ron Paja, president of Fisher; Kevin Griffith, president of Grace; and Fr. Andrew Ciferni, rector of Holy Cross Hall.

Butch Ward informed his fellow presidents that the Board of Commissioners will hold an open meeting tonight in Room 120 of the Hayes-Healy Center to discuss their methods of allocating the \$50,000 that they have appropriated for major hall renovations. Ward suggested that anyone having complaints about the way the fund is being handled should attend the meeting.

Several of the presidents at last night's meeting were disturbed about a notice they recently received from the university's health department, announcing that monthly inspections of hall food-sales will soon begin. The notice contained a number of regulations that were, according to the presidents, either "ridiculously trivial" or "impossible to fulfill." It requires, for example, that a thermometer be kept in every icebox. It also demands that the food-sales rooms be properly ventilated, a regulation that would

require major renovations in many of the halls. The investigations are to be carried out by Mike Thiel, a third-year law student.

Vogel selected

Donald Vogl, assistant professor of art at the University of Notre Dame, has been selected to serve as a juror at the annual "Celebration of Christian Art" in Grand Rapids, Mich. Competition opened October 21 in the First United Methodist Church for the 162 entries in the current exhibition.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1963, Vogl received degrees from Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. He previously served as an art instructor at Marygrove College and in the Milwaukee school system.

Chinese deploy missiles

by William Beecher
(C) New York Times

Washington, Nov. 7--Administration officials said today that there was now evidence that China had deployed a handful of strategic missiles capable of reaching Moscow.

Study tours are planned by SMC

Two international study tours are planned by Saint Mary's College History Department for the 1972-73 Christmas vacation. Each group will leave the last week of December, 1972, and return on the third week of January, 1973. One college credit is earned by participating in either trip and an additional credit may be earned by writing a paper. Dr. Anthony Black, Professor of History at Saint Mary's College, will conduct the study tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This tour is open to the Michiana area's college and university students and alumnae.

The itinerary will include centers of learning, art, and culture in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; points of interest such as Stonehenge, ancient castles, and Stratford-on-Avon; and major cities such as London, Canterbury, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The tour price is \$669.00.

Dr. Cyriac Pullapilly, Professor of History at Saint Mary's College, will conduct the study tour of India. This tour is open to the Michiana area's college and university students and alumnae and the general public.

The tour of India will include centers of Hindu learning, art, and culture; points of interest such as the Taj Mahal, Ajanta Cave paintings, and ancient Hindu and Buddhist monuments; and major cities such as Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and Madras. The tour is estimated at \$1,000.00.

Prices of both tours include all traveling and living expenses round trip from New York, subject to some changes upon final arrangement. Those who are interested may write or call Dr. Anthony Black or Dr. Cyriac Pullapilly at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, 46556

Good Republican showing in South

(continued from page 2)
P. Hansen of Wyoming.

The best Republican showing in the House came in the South, where Nixon's sweep and the straight-ticket tradition may have helped. In South Carolina for example, Edward W. Young, the House District of Columbia Committee, who lost in a bitter primary contest.

Sparkman's victory over Blount, who spent heavily in the hope of scoring an upset, resulted at least in part from his endorsement by Gov. George C. Wallace and from the financial support of bankers across the country. Had Sparkman lost and the Democrats retained control of the Senate, Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, a Liberal, would have assumed the Chairmanship of the Senate Banking Committee.

The missiles, the officials said, have a range of about 3,500 miles, carry a three-megaton warhead and are installed in launching sites comparable in their "hardness" against attack to America's nine-year-old Titan-2 intercontinental ballistic missile silos.

The officials reported that China achieves hardness in her launch sites in two ways: some missiles are installed in underground concrete-and-steel silos capable of withstanding even a near miss, and others are built into mountain sides.

The officials declined to reveal the nature of their evidence, but presumably it came from reconnaissance satellites.

In addition to these 3,500 mile liquid fuel missiles, the officials said China has deployed a total of about 20 other missiles of two types: one with a range up to 1,000 miles, the other with a range up to 2,500 miles.

Further, new launching facilities are under construction for all three types of medium-range and intermediate-range missiles, they said.

Most analysts regard those developments as being of major importance in shaping the relations between the Soviet Union and China. They note that China now can target the capital of the Soviet Union with a few missiles, but they disagree over whether this constitutes enough of a retaliatory threat to deter the Russians from a possible first strike.

Those who tend to doubt it--and they appear to be in the minority--point out that the Soviet Union has recently completed construction of five new storage depots for tactical nuclear weapons along its border with China.

That brings to 19 the number of such hardened depots--for tactical bombs and warheads for tactical missiles--that the Soviet Union has built along the long, contested border with China over the last five years.

"Many of our analysts felt that once China deployed enough 1,000-mile missiles and nuclear-armed TU-16 bombers to be able to destroy cities in Soviet Asia in the event of attack, Russia was deterred," one ranking planner said.

"But some of us aren't so sure any longer. The Soviets have recently added another three divisions along the border and built five more nuclear storage bunkers. Why does she continue to expend so much effort and wealth on that region if she is not keeping open an option to make a preceptive strike?"

Another analyst put it this way: "Most of my colleagues believe it's silly to even think in terms of a Soviet first strike. But I think the next 18 months are the critical period. By that time, Peking should have 30 to 40 missiles that can strike Moscow and other major cities in European Russia and by then a Soviet first strike really would be too dangerous."

Officials agree that probably the principal reason the Soviet Union insisted on maintaining an antimissile defense around Moscow, in its negotiations with the United States on limitation of strategic armaments, was to retain a capability of defending against a possible Chinese missile attack.

The treaty signed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union last May permits 100 antimissile missiles each around Moscow and Washington, and 100 defensive missiles around one I.C.B.M. complex in each nation.

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WANTED

TYPISTS - needed to volunteer their help during the Red Cross Blood Drive Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. Please call Pete, 3412.

K.C. Riders needed to Kansas City this weekend. Leave Thurs. nite or Friday. Call 4556.

Need ride to Cincy for Thanksgiving, preferably Nov. 20. Call 6747. Will share expenses.

Need one two or three general admission tickets for Miami game. Call Larry at 3647.

Need ride to Cincinnati. Will share expenses. Nov. 10, call Pat 4833.

Need ride to Baltimore for Thanksgiving. Prefer to leave 11-17 if possible. Call Steve 6798.

Wanted - ride to Detroit Friday, Nov. 10. Call Tony 1422.

Need ride to Boulder, Colo. or Denver this weekend. Will share driving & expenses. Call Steve 1435.

Need ride to Milwaukee for 3 on Nov. 10, call 4409.

Need 3 general admission tickets for Miami. Paul 8276.

Need Thanksgiving ride to Omaha (Weds. or Tues.) Will share expenses and driving. Kevin 1329.

Need: 3 general admission Miami tix, call Gil 6125.

Need ride to Cincinnati, this week. Call Rich 6789.

Riders needed to Philadelphia. Leaving November 18. phone 7803.

IN DIRE NEED of 4 Miami tix - call K. Graham - 234-6397 after 6.

Need ride to Pittsburgh Nov. 10. Call 3261.

Need riders to Toledo Friday Nov. 10. 3261.

MIAMI general ad. tix - Any amount wanted, any needed - please help! Mike 7053.

Need 4 gen. ad. tix to Miami, call 6701.

4 Miami G.A. tix: Ride home to Cleveland: John 8786.

Need 2 or 4 tix for Miami. Call 8038.

FOR SALE

'69 VW, semi-automatic, AM-FM radio, excellent condition. \$1450. Call Steve after 5:00, 234-3389.

CRYPT SPECIAL SALE
New Moody Blues - Seventh Sojourn and Peter Townsend's Who Came First: \$3.35. Open 2-7, closed Tues. & Sunday.

Must sell: Round trip & admission ticket to Air Force. 8906.

Acoustical 270 Amp, 271-272 cabinets. \$1400 Best offer. 8029.

Must sell 1 student trip ticket to Air Force Game. Call Dan 1341.

62 Ford, very good condition. Best offer. 234-9765 after 5 pm.

NOTICES

HELP the helpless unborn, with time, money, or both. Right-to-Life, Inc. 233-4295.

Sports car club now being formed. Call Phil 272-9914 evenings.

Weekday Community Study Club proudly announces the birth of its first second generation member, Alissa Mave Creach, on Oct. 29, 1972. Celebration meeting Wednesday night: 9:30. Call Mike if you can come. 288-2887.

Europe Over Christmas! Fly over the best fly BOAC. \$213 round trip! British Overseas Airways Corp. Call Clark 283-8810 for details.

Attention ND Students! Need money for Thanksgiving vacation? Borrow from Morrissey Loan Fund 11:15-12:15 Monday - Friday. Basement of LaFortune.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost - Glasses in black case. Reward; call 6747.

Reward - Keys lost Sat. between Cavanaugh and the bookstore.

Found: girl's '72 high school ring. Call 6815.

PERSONALS

Buon Compleanni, A.P.O.L.O.C.! Thinking of you lots today & missing you more. Lots of Love, Cheenie

Happy Birthday, Moo: Wish I were there; I'll see you at Thanksgiving. All my love, Roo

Dear Ted, do you have a hairy chest? Love, Perry

Dynamite is Pennies, footballs, leaves, and laughs with S.N.

Deadline for all classified ads is 1:00 pm the day before publication. All ads must be placed in person and must be prepaid.

Schlezes - experience in young secondary

What is this year's Notre Dame defensive secondary that last year's wasn't? Well, to begin with, the most inexperienced group in the past seven or eight years.

This season, Notre Dame has been near or at the top of NCAA defensive passing statistics, allowing a 98-yard average per game. (The Irish led the nation prior to the Navy game with a 68-yard average). And about the only thing this Irish secondary has in common with last year's talented group is senior safety Ken Schlezes.

"When a team has players like we did last year—Clarence Ellis, Mike Crotty, Ralph Stepaniak," Schlezes explains, "people forget that there are talented people backing them up. We had more than three defensive backs last year, but the three that played happened to be supers. That didn't mean there wasn't any talent behind them."

The Irish actually played three-and-a-half defensive backs last season. Schlezes was the half-back, switching with linebacker Jim O'Malley in passing situations.

"The switch definitely helped me last year," Schlezes explains. "I got around 150 minutes of playing time and game experience that I would not have gotten at all playing on the second team. It gave me confidence in my game. It's not enough to just be a senior to lead. You have to have the experience."

Schlezes admits he's surprised about the Irish being close to the top in pass defense, especially in the first six games. "When you look back at the seniors we had last year and all the All-Americans we've had in the secondary," he says, "it's a good feeling to say the least. I really don't know exactly why we've been so successful. There's talent involved, of course, and breaks. Some teams just haven't passed much or haven't passed well. But the statistics are a testimony up to a certain point. They certainly mean something. I think there are several things involved. The front four has been containing the quarterback and doing a good job hurrying the passer. The

linebackers have been cushioning off and have pretty decent speed."

"We had troubles against Navy because of injuries. With both Steve Niehaus and Tom Freistroffer lost, our pass rush dropped off because of inexperience. We've been playing a little more zone, too," Schlezes adds of the secondary. "Reggie (Barnett), Mike (Townsend) and Tim (Rudnick, the extra back) all have pretty good range, so we can play a zone. I like a zone better—you have more freedom to roam and we all have the speed to do it. I think our success has been a combination of the three things together," he concludes.

That little extra freedom in the zone Schlezes has at safety helped him come up with one of the big individual plays of the season—his game-saving interception in the fourth quarter against Michigan State.

"You certainly don't expect something like that to happen," Schlezes admits, "but in a game situation where the score is only 6-0 late in the game and the other team appears to be starting a drive, you know you have to do something—force a fumble, intercept a pass, make them turn the ball over on downs. When the

chance comes, you have to take advantage of it. When my man set up to block and the passer was rushed, I had the chance. You don't make a mistake in a situation like that."

Jimmy the Greek

(Home team in Bold Type)

Dartmouth by 10 over Columbia
Yale by 7 over Pennsylvania
Harvard by 13 over Princeton
Cornell by 6 over Brown
West Virginia by 33 over V.M.I.
V.P.I. by 10 over S. Carolina
Penn St. by 13 over N. Carolina St.
Syracuse by 7 over Army
Navy by 7 over Pittsburgh
Georgia Tech by 11 over B.C.
North Carolina by 20 over Virginia
Maryland by 7 over Clemson
Duke by 27 over Wake Forest
Florida State by 20 over Tulsa
Kentucky by 6 over Vanderbilt
Florida by 3 over Georgia
Alabama by 10 over L.S.U.
Ohio St. by 6 over Michigan St.
Purdue by 13 over Wisconsin

Michigan by 21 over Iowa
Minnesota by 6 over Northwestern
Illinois by 12 over Indiana
Oklahoma by 27 over Missouri
Nebraska by 20 over Iowa State
Colorado by 19 over Kansas
Oklahoma St. by 10 over Kansas St.
Texas by 15 over Baylor
Texas Tech by 10 over T.C.U.
Arkansas by 10 over Rice
S.M.U. by 6 over Texas A&M
Notre Dame by 13 over Air Force
Houston by 35 over Colorado St.
Arizona St. by 24 over New Mexico
Arizona by 10 over Brigham Young
UCLA by 7 over Washington
Stanford by 7 over Washington St.
Oregon by 10 over San Jose St.
California by 6 over Oregon State

Diminick leads award winners

Halfback Gary Diminick topped the award winners in the weekly ceremony at Monday afternoon's practice. The junior scatback received the "Irish" award for his 82-yard game-opening kickoff return and overall inspired play.

Diminick's return was the first kickoff run back for a touchdown since Nick Eddy turned in a 96-yarder against Purdue in 1966. It was also the first non-interception return brought back for a score since 1969 when senior Brian Lewallen tallied on a punt return against Northwestern.

Offensive awards were given to fullback Andy Huff and quarterback Tom Clements. Huff led all Irish ground-gainers against the Navy with 121 yards, his best performance ever in a Notre Dame uniform.

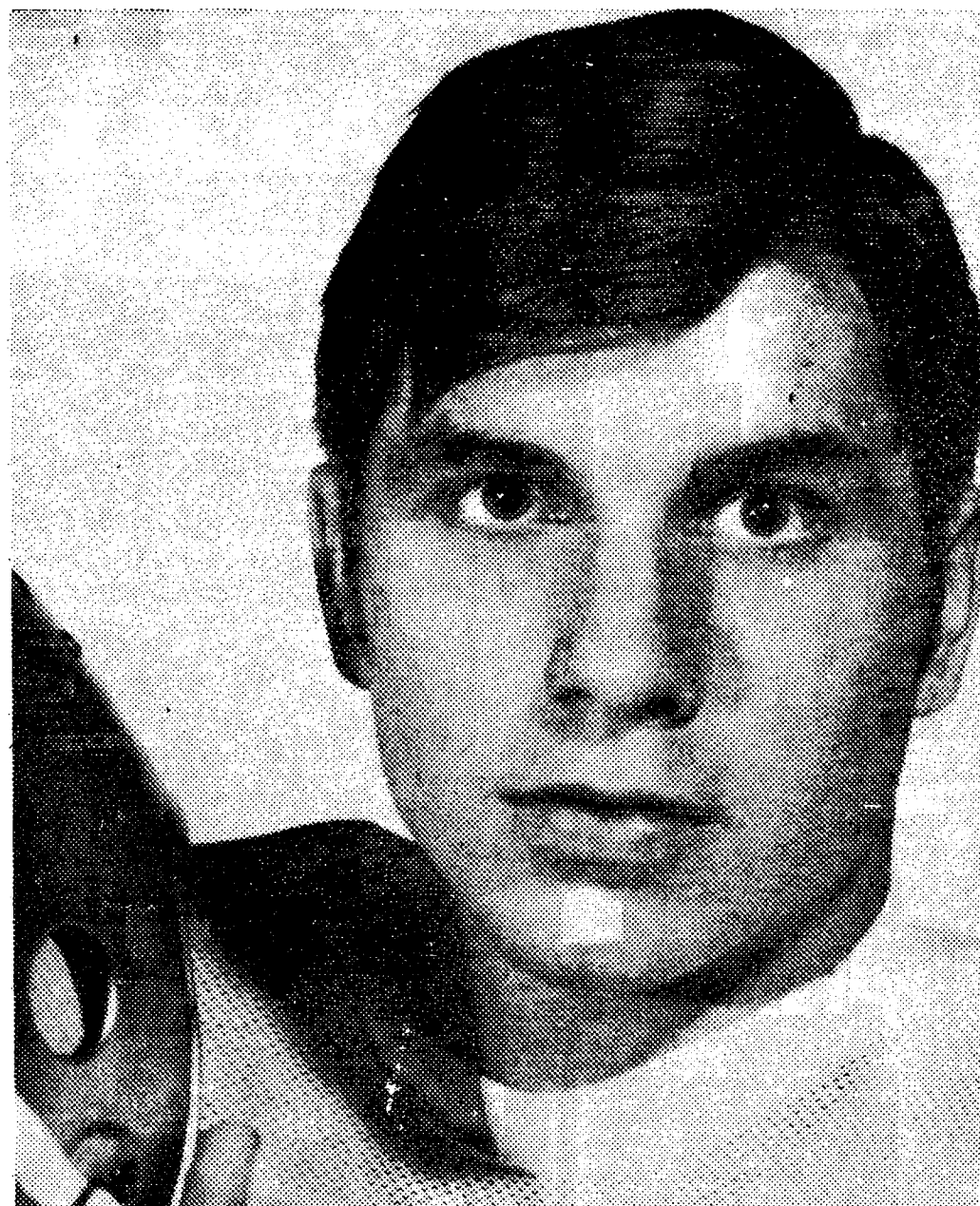
Clements almost reached the 100-yard mark in rushing, gaining 95 yards in 13 carries and scoring twice. N.D.'s sophomore signal-caller also hit on six of his nine passing attempts for 53 yards, and was honored for excellence in directing the team to five of their six touchdowns.

The defense, however, was void of honors, as they watched the Middles score 23 points in the second half and rack up a total of 447 yards in total offense. Coach Ara Parseghian specifically cited "assignment mistakes, alignment mistakes, and a general failure to react to the ball" as the keys to the poor showing.

Preparation team honors went to sophomore quarterback Frank Allocco on offense and junior linebacker Gary Lane on defense.



The play of junior Gary Diminick against Navy earned him this week's "Irish" award. The Notre Dame halfback carried 14 times for 81 yards, returned three kickoffs for 125 yards, and scored two touchdowns.



Senior defensive back Ken Schlezes

Irish twelfth in both polls

Notre Dame remained firm in the number twelve spot in this week's Associated Press and United Press International major college football rankings. Despite rolling to a 42-23 victory over Navy in Philadelphia's Veterans Stadium last weekend, the Irish were unable to gain any ground as all the higher-rated squads turned in victories.

Southern California kept their lock on the top slot in both polls with an impressive 44-3 shellacking of Washington State, as coach John McKay's Trojans took 67 of a possible 85 first place ballots between the two rankings.

Nebraska dropped Alabama from the second position in the coaches' survey, thanks to a 33-10 triumph over Colorado. The Crimson Tide held fast in the writers' poll though, raising their record to 8-0 with a 58-14 trouncing of Mississippi State.

Michigan and Ohio State again shared the fourth and fifth positions, while the U.P.I. ratings surprisingly raised Louisiana State. The Bayou Tigers, seventh in the coaches' rankings last week, moved up a notch to despite squeaking past stubborn Mississippi, 17-16.

Oklahoma, a 20-6 winner over Iowa State, was thus lowered to seventh in the U.P.I. balloting, the same spot that they hold in the A.P. poll. UCLA and Texas are eighth and ninth, respectively, and Penn State and Auburn again share the 10 and 11 positions.

Three games between nationally ranked clubs are in the spotlight this weekend, with the big one scheduled in Birmingham where Bear Bryant's Bama boys will face a major test in sixth-ranked L.S.U.

The other two contests are both Big Eight ball games. 14th-rated Missouri tangles with Heisman Trophy candidate Greg Pruitt and his Oklahoma Sooners in Norman, while once-beaten Nebraska travels to Ames to battle scrappy Iowa State.

The rankings:

AP poll

The Top Twenty, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.

1. Southern California (40) 9-0	978
2. Alabama (3) 8-0	821
3. Nebraska (5) 7-1	797
4. Michigan (1) 8-0	708
5. Ohio State (1) 7-0	600
6. Louisiana State 7-0	524
7. Oklahoma 6-1	485
8. UCLA 8-1	381
9. Texas 6-1	308
10. Penn State 7-1	304
11. Auburn 7-1	225
12. Notre Dame 6-1	221
13. Tennessee 5-2	165
14. Missouri 5-3	65
15. Texas Tech 7-1	50
16. Colorado 6-3	48
17. Iowa State 5-2	45
18. North Carolina 6-1	15
19. Arizona State 6-2	5
20. (tie) Stanford 5-3	3
Yale 5-1	3

Others receiving votes, listed alphabetically: Air Force, Arkansas, Baylor, Mississippi, North Carolina State, Washington.

UPI poll

The United Press International top major college football teams with first place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

	Points
1. Southern Calif. (27) (9-0)	342
2. Nebraska (6) (7-1)	284
3. Alabama (2) (8-0)	280
4. Ohio State (7-0)	245
5. Michigan (8-0)	226
6. Louisiana State (7-0)	177
7. Oklahoma (6-1)	170
8. UCLA (8-1)	96
9. Texas (6-1)	60
10. Auburn (7-1)	31
11. Penn State (7-1)	26
12. Notre Dame (6-1)	19
13. Tennessee (5-2)	4
14. Iowa State (5-4)	3
15. Texas Tech (7-1)	2
16. (tie) North Carolina (6-1)	1
16. (tie) Colorado (6-3)	1

IH fall sports near closing

by Tim Neuville

Basketball, hockey, squash, and handball signal the beginning of the winter sports season for Interhall athletics, as the fall activities, slowed by the recent inclement weather conditions, are drawing to a close.

Ellen McGuire claimed a 6-0, 6-0 victory over Becky Banasiak to reach the finals of the women's tennis tournament. Four players are left in the lower bracket.

The Accountants, led by Joe Butler and Hawk Belock, took the winners' bracket championship in the sixteen-inch softball tournament, while M.W.D. claimed the losers' bracket title with a victory over the Hogs. M.W.D. now must win two straight games in order to take the double elimination tourney.

The soccer tournament has been narrowed to four teams, with Off-Campus owning one of the spots in the finals. Alumni will face the winner of the match between Holy Cross and Breen-Phillips for the other spot in the finals.

First round competition is completed in handball, with more than 60 participants split into five different divisions.

Basketball is in the works, with the better-than-300 game schedule presently being drawn up. Action is expected to begin the week after Thanksgiving break.

Plans are being made for a student-faculty squash tournament, with the deadline for entries set at November 9. Participants are asked to call 6100 to register.

The Interhall hockey organizing meeting will be held next Wednesday night, November 15, at 8:30 p.m. in room 214 of the Computer Center. Those unable to attend are asked to inform the Interhall Office of their desire to play before November 16. Entry fee is \$1.00 per player.