

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Monday, September 21, 1970

SYRIANS ENTER JORDAN

Syrian Army troops spearheaded by a large force of tanks and other armored vehicles swept into northern Jordan along a broad front Sunday to join Palestinian commandos in the civil war against the government of King Hussein, Amman Radio said.

The Jordanian government radio announcement stressed that the second force to cross the border into Jordan within 24 hours was composed of regular Syrian military forces.

UPI correspondent Richard C. Longworth reported from the Syrian border town of Deraa that he saw at least 23 Syrian

Army tanks manned by regular troops racing to the border shortly before the Amman Radio announcement.

"Our advanced positions have engaged the aggressive troops and stopped their progress," Amman Radio said in a communique from the Jordanian military governor, Marshal Habes Al Majali. "A fierce battle is going on at present."

Only moments before the Amman Radio announcement at 9:20 p.m. (3:20 p.m. EDT) the Palestinian radio broadcasting from the Syrian capital of Damascus claimed the guerrillas had accomplished a "sweeping victory" Sunday over Jordanian

Army units in northern Jordan.

"Our forces have complete control of the area," the guerrilla radio said.

Amman Radio said the regular Syrian forces crossed into Jordan at about 5 p.m. (11 a.m. EDT) along the entire length of the northern sector of Jordan, which extends approximately 75 miles. The radio said a heavy artillery barrage from Syria had preceded the movement of the force from Syria, which appeared headed toward the city of Irbid, 40 miles north of Amman and five miles west of Ramtha, the border town where another armored force entered Jordan from Syria during the

night.

The new attack came after King Hussein had accused Syria of aggression on the basis of the attack Saturday night and warned other Arab chiefs of state in messages that he held them responsible for the results of the Syrian intervention in Jordan's civil war.

Longworth, who witnessed the attack Saturday night from the Jordanian side of the border and saw the one Sunday from the Syrian side, described the troops in the first attack as apparently Palestinian guerrillas based in Syria. But he said Sunday that both the troops and the camouflaged tanks in the second attack were regular Syrian Army forces.

"The Syrian rulers have revealed the dimensions of a new conspiracy," Hussein said in his cables to the other Arab Leaders. "We make all of you responsible for the results of this serious aggression."

In Washington, Secretary of State William P. Rogers issued a statement condemning the "invasion" of Jordan and urging the Syrian government to order the forces to withdraw immediately.

"We condemn this irresponsible and imprudent intervention from Syria into Jordan," he said. "This action carries with it the danger of a broadened conflict. We call upon the Syrian government to end immediately this intervention."

The "Voice of the Palestine Revolution" radio answered Hussein's charge, which was broadcast by Amman Radio, by claiming that Israeli warplanes had entered the conflict by flying bombing missions in support of Jordanian troops near Ramtha. An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv denied the report.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the guerrilla organization Al Fatah said the troops, tanks and artillery crossing from Syria into Jordan were from the Palestine Liberation Army PLA and the Syrian based Al Saiqah guerrilla organization and not the regular Syrian army forces.

Amman radio said early Sunday that Jordanian armored units had beaten the intruding forces back across the border into Syria, inflicting heavy casualties. But subsequent broadcasts said fighting was continuing east of Ramtha in a fierce battle in which 30 Syrian tanks had been destroyed.

The radio said 13 Syrian soldiers had been captured in the fighting, and it identified them by name. It said they would be held until "the Syrians stop their heavy shelling of Jordanian villages and positions"

In another broadcast, Amman radio said three leaders of the Central Committee of Palestinian Organization have surrendered to government troops.

New O-C rules at SMC

By Mary Kay Davy

A new resolution concerning off-campus housing was passed by the SMC Student Assembly last Thursday evening. The statement was formulated by Kathy Barlow, Off-Campus Commissioner.

The resolution states:

-All single students must live in one of the campus residence halls, in an approved off-campus residence, or with their parents.

-Any student who is a junior, senior, or over 21 years of age has the right to live in approved off-campus housing by making application with the director of housing. The parents permission must be presented at the time of the application if the student is under 21. If however, a junior, senior, or student over 21 who is already registered for a room on

campus decides to move off, she cannot do so until her bed is filled.

-When a student does move off campus the school relinquishes its role of "in loco parentis" and the student becomes a citizen of South Bend with all its ramifications.

This new resolution differs from the one passed last year in three major respects.

First the application has been extended from seniors to juniors and all students over 21 years of age.

Last year's resolution implied that students could move off campus only when necessitated by a shortage of beds. The new "bed rule" demands only that the student's bed be filled if she had previously contracted to do so.

The third major difference lies in the final clause of the resolution. The earlier statement provided that the college reserved the right to re-consider its per-

mission at any time and insist upon the student moving back to campus.

As it has been passed by the Student Assembly, the resolution now moves to the Student Affairs Committee for consideration before final presentation to the Board of Trustees. The latter will be meeting in October.

Miss Barlow expressed that she expects the "main problem to be in regard to the final clause of the statement." She also stated the possibility of the "bed rule" creating a problem in passage.

No end seen in auto strike

WASHINGTON (UPI) — United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock Sunday predicted there will be no quick settlement of the union's strike against General Motors Corporation which has idled nearly

365,000 workers in the United States and Canada.

"To be realistic, I must admit there is no quick settlement in view," the UAW president said in an interview on ABC television's "Issues and Answers."

"We both know what the problems are, but are unable to agree on the solutions."

Woodcock said a new, three year national contract could be quickly worked out if both parties are willing, but the local issues could take a great deal of time. Both GM and the UAW have said there could be no resumption of work until both the national and local plant contracts are agreed upon.

More than 343,000 workers in the United States and Canada walked off their jobs at midnight last Monday when bargaining on the new contract broke off with both sides in disagreement on several points. Talks will resume in Detroit Tuesday, but Woodcock and other top UAW officials have been touring the country urging local unions to step up bargaining on local issues.

Irving Bluestone, co-director of the union's GM department, told local leaders in New Jersey Saturday that the union is determined to teach GM a lesson.

"The UAW struck General Motors in 1945 for 119 days and taught them a lesson," Bluestone said, "Now, 25 years later, we're going to teach them another lesson."

Woodcock said he wouldn't use phraseology like "teaching GM a lesson," in discussing a strike.

"We're simply seeking a contract with General Motors which reflects equity and reflects the

Sophs choose

This evening from 4:30 - 6 p.m. in SMC's cafeteria sophomore will elect 22 representatives to comprise their 1970 class senate.

Each senator will represent approximately 20 girls," said Pat Haffey, secretary-treasurer. "There are a few districts with less girls such as Augusta with eight and Le Mans' Queen's Court with 10.

"But this year with our class so spread out, rather than equalize the districts, we are concentrating on getting the most convenient combinations," she said.

"There's not that much work," said Mary Jo Ferlini, vice-president. "Representatives attend bi-monthly meetings, report to their constituents on plans, and participate in one of the three standing committees: agenda, publicity, or social."

These committees and their sub-committees on which any member of the class may serve will be responsible for co-ordinating Founder's Day (Feb. 13) and spring prom plans.

"We will also be considering a memorial for Father McGrath, and plans for Sophomore Parents' Weekend, and the 1971 Freshman Orientation," added Sue Welte, president.



CPA discusses hall debates

By Don Capshaw

The Coalition for Political Action met last Thursday night to discuss priorities for the coming year.

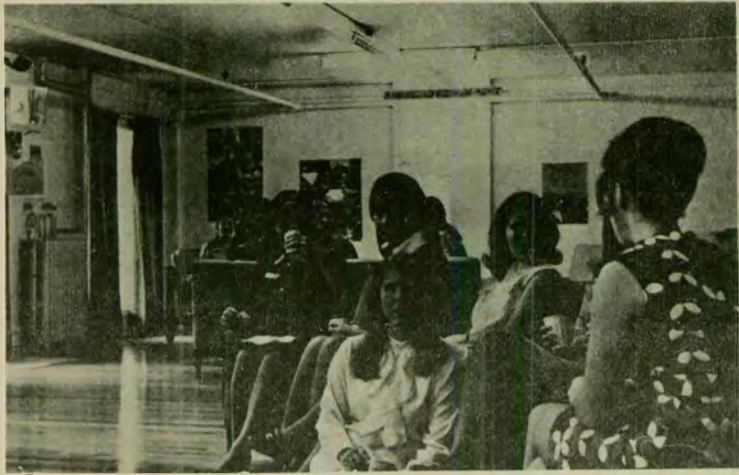
John Kraniak, a Notre Dame senior, opened the meeting. The first order of business was discussion of this year's organization. Kraniak said that he felt that lack of organization was the sore spot in the projects of last year and that he felt that a new framework should be established for the coming year.

Kraniak, with suggestions from other members, set up the tentative goals for the year. The first one discussed the elimination of the ROTC program on the Notre Dame campus. A second project was the kind of activities to be conducted for this election year.

Pessimistic about the success of the Princeton Plan, members talked about the possibility of holding debates in various halls to make people aware that this is

an election year. A third goal described was the general education of the students on campus toward political.

Kraniak and others felt that apathy among the students was the main obstacle with which the CPA would have to deal. A membership drive and various talk-ins were established as the main goals of this project. The CPA also intends to organize campus workers for projects dealing with problems outside the perimeter of the campus.



Augusta house

By Art Ferranti

St. Mary's experimental "house" invited SMC's faculty for a house warming yesterday to thank the faculty for making the house a reality. Augusta

is a four story hall which serves as a house for 30 seniors and 6 sophomores. The girls prefer referring to Augusta as a

"house." They feel that it gives them a great deal more freedom in a more comfortable and relaxed atmosphere.

As a result of the small number of students residing there, the house is spacious enough to include a completely

equipped kitchen, a small library, and study rooms. Two

floors are entirely dedicated to lounges.

Two of the girls living there, Marilyn Becker and Bernadette Volpe, cited the trustees and administration as being the

"most responsible" for making this experimental house possible." Sister Mary Elizabeth resides there and helps to direct most of the girls' activities. Miss

Becker said of the house that "the best attribute is the flexibility in house management made possible by the small size of the ahll."

She also wished to invite all students to "gab fests" with faculty members on Friday nights which will be scheduled later.

Soviet probe hits moon

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union's unmanned Luna 16 spacecraft landed gently on the moon yesterday capping a 14 month comeback effort for the Soviet lunar exploration program.

From West Germany, a spokesman for the Bochum Observatory said Luna 16 transmitted to earth test pictures "of excellent quality" soon after its landing.

"At 8:18 a.m. Moscow time, 1:18 a.m. EDT, the automatic station Luna 16 made a soft landing on the lunar surface in the area of the Sea of Fertility in accordance with its flight program," the official Tass news agency said.

That announcement, quickly relayed over Moscow Radio, gave Soviet citizens their first good news from the moon race since Zond 6 whipped through lunar orbit briefly in November 1968, and faded from memory

with the rise of America's Apollo missions.

The Soviets did not announce immediately details of what tasks Luna 16 would perform or whether it would attempt a return to earth, the first ever achieved by an automatic craft from the surface of a celestial body.

Tass said the spacecraft "has started making studies of the moon's surface." It pinpointed the landing spot in selenographic coordinates as 0 degrees 41 minutes south latitude and 56 degrees 18 minutes east longitude.

Luna 16 was launched a week ago Saturday and was guided into lunar orbit late in the week by Soviet space controllers.

Its predecessor, Luna 15, raced Neil Armstrong's Apollo 11 mission to the moon in July 1969. The Soviets never precisely reported its outcome at that time, and yesterday referred to

it as having become "the moon's artificial satellite" for a time.

Western space experts said it crashed in an attempt to land ahead of the Armstrong mission.

The last Soviet spacecraft to achieve lunar landing successfully was Luna 13 in December 1966, which probed the surface with a metal rod and x rays. The last vehicle to touch the moon was the Apollo 12 landing mission of November 1969, during which astronauts Charles Conrad and Richard Gordon spent more than 31 hours on the surface.

The Soviets began their Luna series in January 1959 with Luna 1. The program achieved many firsts.

Luna 9 accomplished the first soft landing on the moon in February 1966. Luna 10 became the moon's first artificial satellite in April of that year.

Congress united on POW's

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Although no less divided over the Vietnam conflict, congressional hawks and doves will unit momentarily this week to demonstrate the nation's deep concern over the plight of American prisoners of war.

The show of unity will come Tuesday when the House and Senate hold a joint session to hear former astronaut Frank Borman report on his efforts as President Nixon's emissary to build worldwide public support for the U.S. servicemen held captive by North Vietnam or the Viet Cong.

On the business side this week, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield is considering a second attempt to cut off Senate debate on the electoral reform bill and the House will decide whether or not to cite a U.S.

Communist party official for contempt of Congress.

House Speaker John W. McCormack arranged the joint session of Congress on the theory that it might help relatives of American citizens learn the names and condition of U.S. soldiers captured in the war.

Borman has traveled to the capitals of nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain requesting these governments to ask North Vietnam to provide more information the prisoners and to pledge humane treatment of them.

Before Borman's appearance, the Senate planned to renew

debate on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for direct popular election of presidents.

The House, after considering a score of minor bills early in the week, will meet Wednesday to take up the recommendation of its Internal Security Committee that Arnold S. Johnson, public relations director of the U.S. Communist party, be cited for contempt of Congress.

Johnson refused to answer the committee's questions on June 11 during its investigations into operations of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War, an amalgam of groups that has sponsored antiwar protests.

Wages demanded

application of historic GM arithmetic," Woodcock said.

He defended the first year demand by the union for a 61.5 cents wage raise, including the 26 cents in cost of living raises due to the workers under the previous contract.

He listed as the union's main demands a general wage increase,

the so-called "30 and out" retirement program, improved financing of the supplemental unemployment benefits program and a family dental plan. In that listing, Woodcock made no reference to restoration of quarterly cost of living increases with no limit rather than the present annual increases with a limit.

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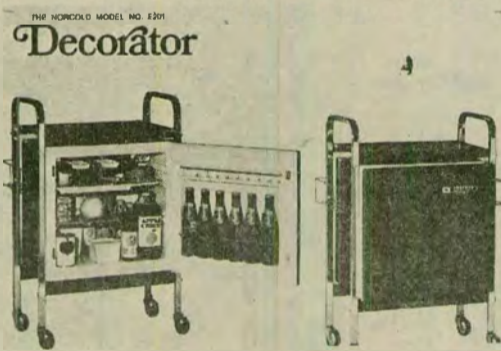
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Unemployment rise expected

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Labor Secretary James Hodgson said yesterday unemployment may continue to rise for the next month or two, but "by the end of the year there will be a significant improvement."

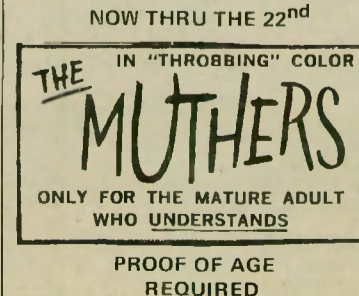
Hodgson described the unemployment situation as "reasonably stable really now for the last four months," but he said the 5.1 per cent jobless figure in September might experience "some slight rise" before hiring catches up with resurgent production.

Asked in a UPI interview if he expected the turn around in unemployment to coincide with the November election, the new Labor Department chief said "if

it precedes election day, that'll be great. If it doesn't, we can anticipate that it will be improving shortly thereafter."

Hodgson also estimated that about one third of current unemployment was the result of defense spending cuts rather than the general slump in business. In that connection, he said, the average period of idleness for jobless workers in recent months was eight to nine weeks, while the average in 1958 and 1961 was 17 weeks or longer.

Although there is a great deal of "transitional unemployment," Hodgson said, there also are "areas where there are rather deep and rather substantial unemployment." He said the Labor Department had already set aside \$25 million in manpower training funds for the seven most distressed states—California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Rhode Island, Maine and Michigan—to pay for public service employment and additional job skill training programs.



FOOTBALL SATURDAY CHILD CARE ND, SMC STUDENTS; MUCH EXPERIENCE \$1 PER HOUR AND FAMILY RATES CALL 272-6187

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Draft deemed more discriminatory

By Mike Keefer

Although the army contains all minority groups blacks are the largest and will be considered here. Presently, the percentage of black Americans enlisted in the armed forces is 10.5, or less than the percentage in the national population. Admittedly, when drafted blacks are counted, the percentage is much higher, but this is because the black man rarely has the opportunity for deferments that is afforded white youths. However, in an all-volunteer force, this increase would be erased, since all would be in the military by choice alone. The argument that an increase in benefits would appeal solely to blacks is unfounded, because there are

millions of other Americans whose economic status would make an improved military life very attractive. Ther President recently said, "It supposes that raising military pay would in some way slow up or stop the flow of white volunteers even as it stepped up the flow of black volunteers. Most of our volunteers now are white. Better pay and better conditions would obviously make military service more attractive to black and white alike." Certainly the percentage of blacks would rise a little, but not much above the national average. Also, black leaders are attempting to persuade young blacks against fighting in a predominantly white army for what they describe as white causes—with some success.

The Gates Commission coverage of this question is quite goo, and for further insight it should be referred to.

I think the suggestion that an all-volunteer army would eventually pose a threat to our freedom is completely without substance. Briefly, the feeling is that once there is a large military

Observer Insight

force in this country made up of volunteers, their allegiance would shift more to their immediate military leaders than to civilian authority. Then, at an opportune time, top-ranking officers could simply employ their men, occupy public places, and seize power. Those who support such a position invariably draw

comparisons to Latin American governments, which change quite often. However, a political scientist or an historian looking at the comparison would reveal a different conclusion.

To begin with, in Latin America we are discussing governments that are at most unstable. For centuries, their leaders have risen and fallen depending on military support. Furthermore, the population of such countries has a history of low economic stature, and for this reason quickly shift support if promises are not kept or more illusory ones made. On a more ethnic note, only the Spanish people have the peculiar characteristic known as "castillo"—they are uneasy by nature.

Certainly, none of these qualities seem applicable to our way of life. Indeed, if there was ever one characteristic of the American military, it is that the military has been a tool of the people, subject to civilian control—including the times when our army was all volunteer (pre-1948 and peace years). Peculiar to the American people is a fierce love of the freedoms guaranteed them by the constitution. In fact, so jealous are we of those freedoms that we have gone so far recently as to deprive others of their rights only to exert our own. It's truly difficult to imagine a nation of 200 million people, bred in a revolution of blood, submitting to any force—be it external or internal. In addition, the armed forces

have long been commanded by career officers. And, as Pres. Nixon points out, "a coup would necessarily come from the top officer ranks, not from the enlisted ranks, and we already have a career-officer corps. It is hard to see how replacing draftees with volunteers would make officers more influential." I can't see that conscript armies would be less susceptible to a coup than one consisting of volunteers, and I cite the recent takeover in Greece as an example.

The problem of the cost of an all volunteer army I consider least important. Estimates range upwards to \$17 billion per year with no one able to really approximate well because of the obviously hypothetical nature of the problem. The Gates Commission did a great deal of research and came up with the figure of \$3.3 billion increase in the Defense budget for the year such a program would go into

Cairo police chief resigns

CAIRO, ILL. (UPI) — Police Chief Roy Burke, citing a "growing cancerous situation in Cairo," handed in his resignation Saturday night at a meeting of the city council.

"As the administrator of the Cairo Police Department these past seven months," Burke said in his letter of resignation, "I have witnessed a growing cancerous situation in Cairo. This condition of frustration, fear, depression and near economic bankruptcy of the community has caused many citizens to advocate violence, hatred and animosity toward his fellow man in

place of a democratic procedure of redress toward those responsible for such conditions."

Burke's resignation, effective immediately, came after the predominantly black United Front of Cairo rejected Saturday a joint proposal by the Cairo Retail Merchants' Association and the city council to provide jobs for blacks in return for an end to an 18 month old economic boycott of some white owned businesses.

In his resignation, Burke criticized state officials for their refusal to provide additional law enforcement aid to Cairo in

times of emergency.

There have been scattered incidences of violence—observers say over 1,000 rounds have been fired—during the last year but no one has been killed.

Burke said his pleas for state help in controlling violence "have been fruitless" and "for one to prelude that Cairo is foreign to some state officials would be an understatement."

He left however, with praise for Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, Cairo cit. administrators and the men of the Cairo police force.

Burke, the third police chief to resign in Cairo since June, 1969.

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Agostino captured

NAPLES (UPI) — Police announced the arrest yesterday of a man believed to be "Agostino the Mad" — a daredevil motorcyclist who turned Naples upside down last month.

They said his real name is Antonio Mellino, and described him as a 23 year old dweller in a Naples shanty town.

The antics of Agostino touched off rioting in Naples for several days. The mad motorcyclist used a souped up machine to chase policemen, outrun squad cars, leap sidewalk furniture and terrify pedestrians.

In the process he picked up thousands of fans among the

Neapolitans glad to see authority defied. They massed on the streets to jeer police and in some cases throw rocks and bottles at them. The police replied with tear gas and baton charges.

More than 50 persons were injured in three nights of rioting that began August 24 and about 150 arrested.

Agostino the Mad tore around the city on a Ducati 125CC bike that could exceed 100 miles per hour. He embellished speed with acrobatics and daring touches that had spectators gape. Police officials expressed a theory he was paid by a gang of thieves to divert police attention while they robbed houses and shops.

Swedish socialists lose seats

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Premier Olof Palme's ruling Social Democrats lost their Parliamentary majority in Sweden's general elections yesterday, but Communist gains saved the government from falling, according to unofficial results.

A computer calculation by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation gave the Social Democrats 46.3 per cent of the national vote and a total of 166 seats in the new unicameral 350 member Riksdag Parliament.

The computer showed major gains for the Communists who

would get 17 seats for a combined majority with the Social Democrats of 183 seats against 167 seats for the non-Socialists, comprised of the Center party, the Liberal party, and the Conservative party.

While the Social Democrats went down from 50.1 percent in the 1968 elections to 46.3 percent, two of the non-Socialist parties and the Communists showed gains.

The Communists went from three per cent in 1968 to 4.9 per cent yesterday to capture 17 seats.

Three Dog Night


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THE OBSERVER

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DAVID C. BACH, Editor

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Father Robert Griffin

BOB DEPUY

One evening, about a year ago, a group of guys and their dates were partying in my pad in the Rector's room of Keenan. It was a candle-lit affair, and wine was being passed about in paper cups. The mood of the company had become mellow enough so that we had passed from the attempts at witty conversation and had begun to sing, principally under the direction of a couple of guitarists, chaps named Jim and Dave: and of a young tenor named Bob Depuy, star of the Sunday five o'clock Mass group in the Keenan-Stanford Chapel.

Among the caterwauling of the evening, there was an authentically beautiful moment when Bob sang, to Jim's and Dave's accompaniment, the moving old spiritual, "Poor, Wayfarin' Stranger." My comment, at the end, was in words as maudlin as these: "I hope," I said in a sudden, brilliant stroke of bad taste, "that when I am gathered in death to the bosom of my Community, the two of you will come to the place where I am resting among the lillies, and sing that song. It will give more rest to my spirit than the Aves and Paters of the entire Congregation."

These words should not have been spoken. I am not, I trust, the kind of mope who plots drama for the events that will accompany his own demise, though I hope it will be a high-class affair, with considerably less coldness than some priests' funerals I have seen.

I don't know why I spoke the silly words. Perhaps I was suffering from a touch of croup that

evening; perhaps it was a bit of undigested dinner beef that reminded me of my personal impermanence. But I realized my mistake immediately when a couple of lads shushed me up, since it was clear that a girl in the corner was quietly weeping.

The words were more than morbid; they were also reckless. Perhaps you need to have an Irish mother to realize that there are contingencies that must never be mentioned without rapping on

wood or blessing yourself with the Trinity. You do this not out of superstition, but because you try to frustrate the occasions on which life can screw you with its ironies. The Greeks knew of a pride that brings down the vengeance of the gods. The Irish know of a presumption that is similarly destructive. That is why an Irish mother constantly placates her deity by adding phrases like, "if God and the Blessed Virgin spare us," to any conversation that touches on the lives of her loved ones and family.

It was with a sense of life's irony, like that of an Irish mother, that I remembered my words on the day that followed that party, when I stood in the intensive care room of the St. Joe Hospital, where the young guitarist Jim lay seriously injured from an auto accident in which another young man had been killed. In those first few moments, it was not clear how closely Jim had been brushed by death, but one fact was evident: given the hurly-burly of things, it is never clear, in any friendship between young and old, who will survive to mourn the other's passing.

In the months since then, Jim has recovered from his smashed hip and other injuries; but tomorrow, September 20th, both of us will stand at the graveside of the young tenor, Bob Depuy.

Together with Bob's family and other friends, we will commend the cancer-ridden body of this gentle boy to the peace of the eternal dust and to the house of his eternal Father, where Bob will be a poor, wayfarin' stranger no more.

Bob Depuy, aged twenty, the latest of the young men of Notre Dame to die . . . and one wonders if God could not have loved this young life enough to spare it . . . if, in the twisted passion of a world overshadowed by the Cross, He could not have let His own best beauty survive until after the coming of its noon.

To the distress of our minds, an answer to our wonderment has not yet been forthcoming.

Anne Marie Tracey

The Academic Council

Besides discussion of a possible political recess next month, Notre Dame's Academic Council meets this afternoon to discuss student membership on that body. Having worked under this system in our community government at St. Mary's, we students can testify to both its worth and its potential value.

Once a structure is established, however, as ours was just three years ago, it is imperative to realize that our efforts are not rewarded; they must just now begin. Formal acceptance of a system does not come with the nod of approval by the Board of Trustees, but comes instead with the institutionalization of that structure as a valid, operating reality. Before this process can be completed at St. Mary's we will have to resolve deficiencies that are present in three general areas.

Institutionalization must initially involve recognition and acceptance of the system by all facets in the college: students, faculty, and administration. This necessarily implies a willingness to work through the structure as it is set up (i.e. tri-partite consideration of legislation and policy).

Secondly, each segment must accept not only its own role and responsibility in community government, but that of the other segments of the college as well. This means there must be mutual trust, respect, and honesty for the achievement of any substantial progress. In keeping with our responsibility this year, students hope to help establish procedures for their committees that will encourage a fair exchange, as well as actively contribute to solutions for issues under the jurisdiction of their committees.

Finally, there must exist a continuous flow of openness and cooperation; without it there can be no effective and beneficial evolution of the college as a truly educational institution.

Is it not the role of a college or university to instill in the student not just the love of learning, but the desire to apply it to, and participate in, his or her world? If so, it is only reasonable that she be allowed to make an active transition from theory to application with guidance and experience of faculty and administration. Why stop an education half way?



"No I'm not a Certified Public Accountant, dammit!"

Campus Opinion

(The following was submitted by Walt Secada and Lance Blasius.)

Most of this country's people are loosing touch with the complex problems facing them. The conservative has committed himself to solving the problems through a set of "traditional" American values. The liberal wishes to confront these in the perspective of a different value system. Many radicals have moved from these positions to a nihilistic view which denies that there can be anything good in the status quo. The problem with all these views is that they attempt to solve problems of practical judgement from an intangible personal basis.

Unfortunately, most decisions in government and all societies spring from other than moral considerations. They issue from other forces and pressures - notably pragmatic in nature. Here, the radical often offers a more honest interpretation to the problems in that he recognizes the limitations inherent in proffering simplistic individual answers to their resolution, when the extremely intricate society of which the problems are symptomatic will not permit such analysis.

The recognition of one's failures in such attempts is paramount in any form of self-criticism. Furthermore, one can then extend these views to the purposeful machinations of society - hence the term "institutionalized."

Whereas the obvious faults of our institutions should be exposed, and the situation rectified, the very people qualified to some degree to undertake such a task become lost - denying the existence of problems which do not allow analysis, being unsure of the "proper" plan and hence wanting more time for study, or saying that the momentum renders the problem unsolvable.

We will confine ourselves to those who are lost because of excessive guilt feelings. They are unsure of exactly what their role is since they come from a background which has either directly or indirectly contributed to the problem.

Examples abound.

Malcolm X, in his autobiography, writes of a white college girl who was so shook up after hearing him speak that she followed him from Boston to New York to ask: "What can I do?" His first reply was: "nothing". After going to Mecca, he continues, he wished that he could see her again to tell her that she did have a place in the black man's struggle. Her job would be to fight racism wherever and however she could in her situation in life. This shows a certain duality.

First, the rightful rage felt by Malcolm X was misdirected at one who truly wished to help. Her place in life could not be helped and the problem was to go from that point on to what she could do. Second, we all have a role to play in the radical restructuring of this complex society. For unless we all participate, the solutions tend to become polarized and simplistic. This role, moreover, must be realistically defined.

Where a vacuum exists, one could play a stop-gap role deferring to a "better qualified person" when the time comes.

For example, in lieu of a "suitable" spokesman for any group, no one should have to apologize for expounding the views of say the black man, women's liberation or the oppression of the Third World. Translating the rhetoric of the "revolutionary" to the language used by "the people" is another task. Indeed, one criticism of the revolutionary is that he gets so caught up in his own rhetoric that no one else understands.

Black studies are sorely needed. While blacks are the most qualified to teach any course in this field, refusal to admit that some whites could have some taste for black culture which is fit for sharing smacks of elitism. To make an analogy: to learn the basics of poetry one does not need a specialist. Indeed, to place him in such a position is a waste of his time. Rather, someone whose expertise matches the need is given the post. Then the expert refines the notions and builds upon what was learned. This does not mean that we settle for a second-rate individual. Rather we use him where he does the most good - or the least harm, depending on one's perspective.

Essentially, our thesis has been the recognition of failure is necessary. But allowing oneself to become prey to guilt or rage is self defeating. Both arise from the attempt to apply a simplistic moral approach to problems which arise because society knows no morality. What is needed, rather, is a frank evaluation of what role one can play in the move to liberate us from ourselves.

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THE CONTINUING CIRCUS

Easy Writer

A Candid Interview with God

by Pete Peterson

Easy Writer after months of negotiation, was able to secure this interview with the supreme Deity Saturday afternoon, after the exciting conclusion of the Northwestern game.

Observer: God, what a game!

God: It certainly was. I hope I didn't spoil it for you by anticipating the plays.

Observer: No, my roommates do that all the time. They played in high school.

God: Yes, I know.

Observer: Well now, to business. How do you feel about the progress the Church has been making?

God: Well, as I said in the last Fatima letter...

Observer: Er, I don't think our readers are familiar with the contents of the letter...

God: It hasn't been read? I know men are apathetic but...

Observer: I don't think its been released by the Vatican, sir.

God: Hmmmm, Well I'll have to speak to My Deputy about that and see what's holding things up.

Observer: Do you support the Vietnam war?

God: Of course not. Hasn't my Depu-

ty made it clear that participation in any war for any reason is immoral? That's always been Our position.

Observer: Well, not exactly. He asked us all to pray for Peace, though.

God: Is that what those mimeographed letters were? I don't usually read the stuff that comes in bulk rate. I have angels to answer that type of correspondence.

Observer: You're kidding!

God: Would I deceive you?

Observer: I guess not. What about birth control?

God: A very weighty question. What did my Deputy say about that?

Observer: He said it was a sin.

God: Ex cathedra?

Observer: I don't think so.

God: Oh, okay. Yes, I'd say that pretty well jibes with my feelings on the subject. What else did John say?

Observer: John?

God: Yes, John. John XXIII, the Pope? You know, I'm really surprised he didn't come out more strongly against the war.

(At this point, our man chose to conclude the interview.)

by Dennis Wall

Another Man's Country

Observer Foreign Correspondant

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA — Living in another man's country is a *different* experience. You eat new foods (learning that hamburgers and pizza are uniquely American while coke is universal), wear clothes that label you as a foreigner, and you find—the most poignant of all your discoveries—that you cannot communicate with another human being. Depending on the language, a resident in a foreign country may get by with pig-English (“Me want go hotel”) or he may be reduced to grunts and gestures in order to indicate what he desires. In any case, one is never completely assured that one's new-found friend has even the vaguest idea of what one wishes to say. You may ask for a restaurant and get a house of ill repute—which really isn't all that bad, come to think of it, unless you are a woman. Then, you might have problems.

Living in another man's country involves a certain sense of history. You have to live with what your country has done to his country, like in the latest world war—and you find that maybe he isn't exactly convinced that it was *his* side that started the whole dam thing anyway. One elderly woman told me that the future holds no surprises for her, because “It doesn't matter who comes into our country, the Russians or the Americans. The Americans have done their share of bombing, too.” Right then it was time to say something to the effect that it would be nice if everybody stayed in their own country and left the other guy alone, that the world would be a far better place if we learned that other people have the same powers of reason and insight that have been given to all men, that other men have the intelligence, indeed, the responsibility, to choose their own course of action.

How to be an American abroad without being obtrusive and without becoming a European: that is the dilemma. It is hard to decide which is more despicable: an American who shoves his nationality, boorishly, to the forefront, or one who affects the mannerisms of an Englishman or some other foolish thing. Mark Twain once wrote about an American who was exhibiting bad manners abroad: “This fellow said: ‘I am a freeborn sovereign, sir, an American, sir, and I want everybody to know it.’ He did not mention that he was a lineal descendant of Balaam's ass, but everybody knew that without his telling it.” Some might consider the other course; that is, to “drop” one's nationality for the sake of making it comfortably in another land. This might seem to be practical and realistic, until one experiences the indignation of being given the finger by a woman driving along in her little car as one tries to hitch—like I said, Europeans are old pros at spotting Americans. The best course to take is not to push your Americanism, certainly, but not to forget it either for we are what we are, in spite of ourselves. To put it simply: one has to be oneself. Without affectations and without a false sense of superiority, even Americans are accepted by the world. Which says something about the world, perhaps; or perhaps says something about the Americans.

One final observation about living outside your own borders for a time—you learn that people are people. National characteristics are nonexistent. If you have heard some sayings to the effect that “this people is friendly,” or “that people is well-mannered” or “Europeans as a whole are more cultured than Americans,” forget them. They are lies. It is as though one were to declare that “Southerners are bigots,” or “Blacks are shiftless”—people are people. Black or white, European or American, we are all shaped by time and by fate, and by the same, all-encompassing human condition—we all eat, itch, sleep, drink, make love, and defecate. Not in that order, necessarily, but we all do these things. If you let yourself be guided by general description of a people which has been pronounced by whoever it is who makes up such lies, you will find yourself a fool. Worse than that, you will find yourself a disillusioned fool, for nothing and no one will ever be as you think they should. Think of Frenchmen as being nothing more than people who speak French, for example, and then you will be well-prepared to decide for yourself, and on your own terms, whether there are such ridiculous things as “national characteristics.” If you lose pre-conceived notions about others, they will do the same for you. It is that simple. And the next time someone tries to force—feed you that drivel about “culture” and “manners being the exclusive property of Europeans”, ask him if he has ever tried to use the bathroom in a French train station.

Ghost of Barnum Alive at Notre Dame

The ghost of huckerstering P. T. Barnum was resurrected over the weekend, and joined Fr. Sorin, the Gipper, Bass Rumore and other famous phantoms in floating around Notre Dame this weekend. The center of this particular spiritual gyre was the Athletic and Convocation Cetner where the Ringling Brothers put up their tents.

It was the one hundredth Anniversary. That was very important. It was the hundredth anniversary of Barnum or circuses or the Ringling — Barnum — Bailey merger of corporation or something. You weren't supposed to worry about it. It was just there, in big, circus-red letters. One hundred.

One hundred years is a good age for ‘most anything; very few institutions are so unperishable. One hundred years is a particularly good age for childhood, and for childhood's end.

A circus is for seven-year-olds.

Seven is a good number to be. When you're seven, the whole world's a fruitcake. The good guys are mommy and daddy and Uncle George and here. The Bad Guys are dripping disgustingly and are there. And good is an ice cream cone. And bad is a spanking.

How many seven-year-olds want to run away and join the circus? I don't know. A whole bunch. Water the elephants, huge and majestic. Train the horses, pure and beautiful. Be a clown; wear a gay and happy smile every minute you're out there. Or stick out your tongue at death on the flying trapeeze.

The circus revisited isn't the same. No, more than that, it's a crude and frightening parody. The elephants are not huge and majestic, but massive and smelly. The horses are snappish and their coats are spotty. The only gay people are running a liberation campaign. And the men on the flying trapeeze continue to defy death, but what was courage eleven years ago is maudlin exhibitionism now.

Pretense is no fun anymore; not if your best friend's pregnant and looking for an abortion and the girl down the hall is doing drugs. This place — St. Mary's—Notre Dame is childhood's end; Away from the Apron Strings becomes Better Run Through the Jungle. And it's frightening. And it's sad.

Go to the circus. Close your eyes. Reopen them. Close them again. Open them again. They refuse to focus like they did when you were seven. The candy cotton has a sickly taste, and it isn't sweet anymore.

There was a basketball game with all the players riding unicycles. They were good. They were very good. And we could gawk at them for a long time, because people aren't supposed to play basketball on unicycles. So have we defied nature? Hip, hip, hurrah, P. T.; you have brought down the gods in humble abayance! And now, for your next act, will you eliminate Hell?

The clowns were the saddest things. Old and sad, they ambled around with painted smiles on their faces. There are precious few satisfactions in that. One sells his time and talent. Not the things that make him a man.

But for a seven-year-old, the circus is the epitome of all that is good!

There were an awful lot of seven-year-olds of all chronological ages at the circus last night, as there are at the circus every night. The stare with vacant eyes at the lion tamer sticking his head through the toothless gums. Mangy cats go through the paces. Close your eyes and pretend the tiger really ate twelve maharajahs, instead of eminently butcherable horse-meat. Or watch the elephants. The circus is a step crueller than the zoo; in the zoo the animals are merely limited in that which they are able to do; in the circus, they are put through paces totally alien to their natures. Pretend the animals don't wish they were dead.

Folk Festival pleasant, unstartling

by Lefty Ruschmann

A football weekend at Notre Dame! Halls look like mausoleums and people like gypsies. The entire student body has holed up in their rooms. The nearest girl is the one from back East and Oops, this an away football weekend. It's one of those autumnal time warps where nothing happens, nothing is planned, and the lucky ones are out of here for the weekend.

Fortunately, the student union took heart and pitied the lost souls of du Lac, offering an evening of free folk music. The entertainment, which lasted more than three hours, drew an overflow crowd to the hot, stuffy ballroom of the Student Center. Appearing in an informal concert atmosphere were many regulars of the campus coffeehouse circuit. Despite some small difficulties with the lights, and a microphone system which makes a Stentorian voice sound like a mumble, few in the audience (whose diversity and overall enthusiasm were surprising) seemed to mind.

The program was opened by Ellen Zurikert, whose pleasant rendition of current folk songs went over well. I cannot say the same of the fellow who followed her on stage. In fact, I wound up retreating to my room and watching the Giants and Bears attempt to play football. However, there were few attempts by the rest of the acts to persuade me to catch the Creature Feature on T.V.

Lew McKenzie didn't mention that the New York Thruway was closed, or that there were a lot of freaks out there (which there weren't) but he still did a convincing imitation of Arlo Guthrie's “Coming Into Los Angeles.” His polished style also did justice to the songs of the Credence Clearwater Revival. Much of

Rick Homan's “usual” material was used by acts which preceded him; nevertheless he pleased the crowd with selections from Tom Paxton, and a rendition of “Ferry Cross the Mersey,” theme song of what some critics consider the crummiest film made in the middle '60s.

Closing my eyes during Patty Larkin's performance, I heard a reasonably good (approximation) of the Joni Mitchell style—sweet and poetic. Patty was by far the best female singer of the evening.

But my personal favorites were Paul Guernsey and Jim Moran. They do blue grass music and do in a way you cannot help but enjoy. Guernsey plays one of the best banjos around and his guitar work is remarkable. Their version of “Foggy Mountain Breakdown,” which has almost become a Guernsey & Knorr trademark, evoked a well-earned roar from the audience, proving that I was not alone in my opinion of this talented duo.

Admittedly, many attended the concert because it was not only free, but there were few, if any, activities scheduled over the weekend. A privileged few had dates to bring, but the majority came to La Fortune alone (maybe they could not stomach yet another football game that evening.) Those who attended came back at least satisfied with the show; the few who didn't were not taken for any of their money.

Obviously the caliber of entertainment hardly equalled the major-league talent on display at the Convo concerts, but at least those who came to La Fortune were in a free and casual mood. For once, the atmosphere of a musical event did not stand in the way of a good time. The Student Union might, in planning Social Commission events, keep this fact in mind this year.

Founding Fathers feared conscription

effect. Although this increase is sizable, a great deal of the cost already incurred would subsequently be eliminated. The Commission felt, and rightly so, that society pays a great price in allowing her bright young men to work for two years in the military at perhaps 1/5 of what their salary would be in civilian life, and society's subsequent

ability to use that talent as well. Further, the national budget must annually set aside \$6 billion to pay ex-servicement a pension for their participation in the draft. The Department of Defense estimates that \$750 million a year could be saved in training costs—a figure that perhaps should be higher.

This nation, as so often mentioned before, has had a volunteer army for the majority of its

existence. The cost was always borne by the taxpayer, and gladly, because it was a small price to pay for security. The cost to return to such a standard is admittedly substantial, but certainly not gross and the rewards far outweigh the penalties. The price our society has paid in lives, property damage, and frustration over the past 10 years cannot be equated in dollars and cents. The draft, coupled with

Viet Nam is in large part responsible, and if it can be removed by charging the taxpayer a few dollars more every year, everyone will profit.

The thought of war is appalling, and when one considers the reasons for it, a paradox appears. Seldom are they more than political, and usually, the hundred, if not thousands who die do so only out of patriotism or misguided loyalty. The provoking leaders rarely engage in battle themselves. Desmond Morris (author of *The Naked Ape*) says this is inherent in man as homo sapiens, and perhaps he is right, but if we are intelligent enough to understand a weakness, then we are intelligent enough to overcome it. I suppose it will be centuries before we lay down our weapons in favor of the bargaining table, and, in the meantime, this nation's army must be, as Thomas Jefferson said in his first inaugural address, "well-disciplined, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them." He was referring to a strong defensive force, and our army, in its present state, is doubtfully that.

Vic-President Agnew, in one of his fits of flaming rhetoric, described United States soldiers as the best fighting men on earth. After spending time on active duty this past summer, I would agree that they are perhaps the best equipped and undoubtedly the best fed, but certainly not superior fighting men. I saw dissension, apathy and almost outright hatred for the army and superior officers. I saw horrible work hours matched on the other hand by endless boredom, very poor

communications between levels of command, and mismanagement of personnel. Only fools or "lifers" would deny this, and it is incomprehensible how such a situation could produce great fighting men—great numbers perhaps who shoot because they are shot at.

A volunteer army would help to slacken the racial tensions, by ending the imbalance that has black men serving in the front lines at 3 times their proportion in the population (80% of the casualties in Viet Nam have been draftees, not volunteers, until recently). It would eliminate the need of coercing men to go to war against their conscience, forcing others into unhappy marriages, or hapless studies only to avoid the draft. Incentive, not compulsion, would help relieve the ridiculous waste and restore a factor of pride so prevalent in our military history.

In conclusion, the Gates Commission provided an excellent summary when it said:

"The Founding Fathers feared conscription by the central government would lead to unnecessary abridgement of personal freedoms. Until the Civil War there was no draft; the system of compulsory service instituted in 1863 was born of necessity and was, in any even, far short of being comprehensive. In both 1917 and 1940 the draft emerged again as a wartime expedient. In 1948 the Selective Service System was revived to maintain preparedness for cold war crises. After the Korean War, it remained in existence and once again was an important source of manpower when the nation became deeply involved in Vietnam in 1965.

US soldiers killed in crash

SAIGON (UPI) — Eleven American soldiers were killed and 11 more wounded yesterday when Communist gunners shot down a U.S. helicopter near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and then fired mortar shells at a rescue force, U.S. military sources reported.

It was the heaviest American losses in a single engagement in the Vietnam War in three weeks.

According to the sources, a UH1 "Huey" helicopter was preparing to drop off a six man Ranger team on a long range reconnaissance patrol when it was hit by Communist fire six miles west of the Allied base at Gio Linh and one-half mile south of the DMZ separating North and South Vietnam.

Copter Destroyed

The helicopter crashed and was destroyed, the sources said, killing nine of the GIs aboard and wounding one.

U.S. commanders ordered a reaction force of the U.S. 5th Mechanized Division helicoptered into the area. But shortly after the troops hit the ground, the Communists opened fire with 60 and 82mm mortars which killed two more GIs and wounded 10 others, the sources said.

The sources said it could not be immediately determined whether any of the Communist fire came from inside the DMZ.

The American losses were the heaviest since a U.S. CH47 troop-carrying Chinook helicopter was shot down Aug. 27 over the northern Quang Tin province and 32 GIs were killed and several others injured.

Bomb Supply Lines

In other actions in Vietnam yesterday U.S. B52 bombers concentrated almost their entire destructive power near embattled combat base "O'Reilly"

and on Communist supply lines across the border in Laos leading to the area, according to military sources.

Across the border in Cambodia, military sources said Viet Cong elements harrassed the stalled Cambodian task force near Tang Kauk, 47 miles north of the capital of Phnom Penh early yesterday with mortar fire. A military officer with the task force said the Cambodians suffered a "few" casualties but gave no specific number.

Military sources in Phnom Penh said Brig. Gen. Neak Sam, commander of the 4,000-man Cambodian force encircled by north Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops, flew to the capital Saturday night for urgent conferences with Premier Lon Nol. They said the discussions concerned future action for the task force which comprises the biggest Cambodian action in the war.

South intergrates schools

WASHINGTON (UPI) — About 90 per cent of Negro children in the South are attending desegregated schools this fall, HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday. Richardson said the "relative calm" in which the process had been carried out was "a remarkable achievement and one for which public school systems in the South and the people of the South, both black and white, deserve a great deal of credit."

Richardson, who was the Number 2 man at the State Department before coming to the Health, Education and Welfare Department in June, made his comments on a television interview (NBC) Meet the Press

He admitted that most minority group children do not have the same educational opportunities as white pupils. But to do so in many large cities would require substantial school busing, a process which he said had been largely curtailed by congressional action.

The Nixon administration's approach, Richardson said, was that "a certain amount of busing usually involving redistribution of children among existing schools is necessary."

But long distance busing that interferes with schooling itself is not desirable, he said.

Richardson pointed out that 700 Southern school districts are

putting desegregations plans into effect for the first time this fall. He said there are 62 per cent more black children attending Negro schools this September than at the start of the 1969 school year.

While a substantial number of black children attend schools with predominantly black enrollment, "the number who are attending desegregated schools is by far the great majority," he said.

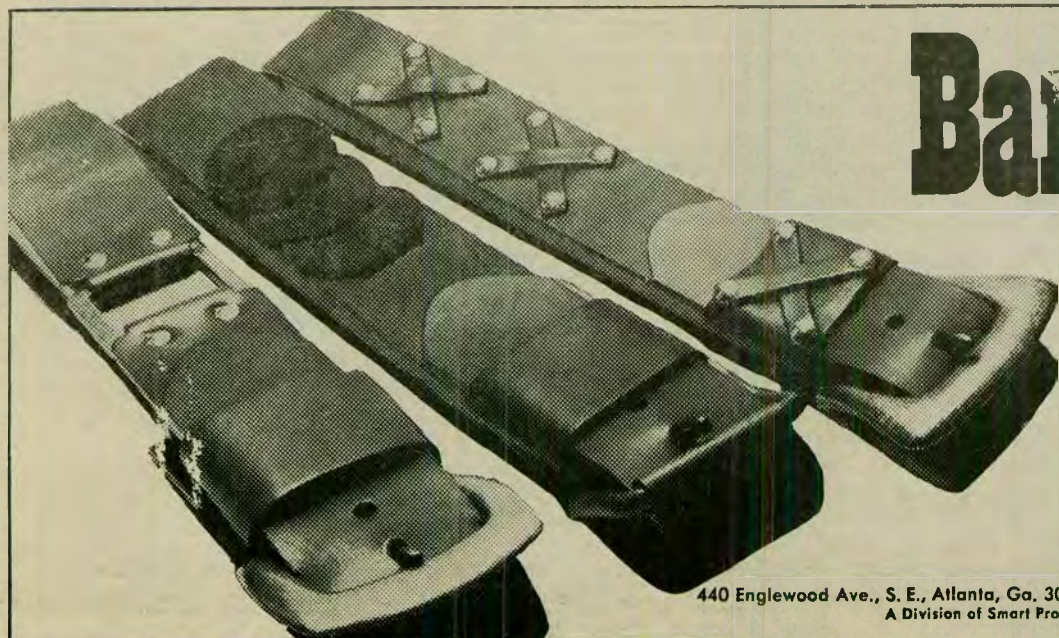
Asked about the fate of the administration's welfare reform bill, Richardson said Nixon had personally talked with each Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee in an effort to budge the measure onto the Senate floor.

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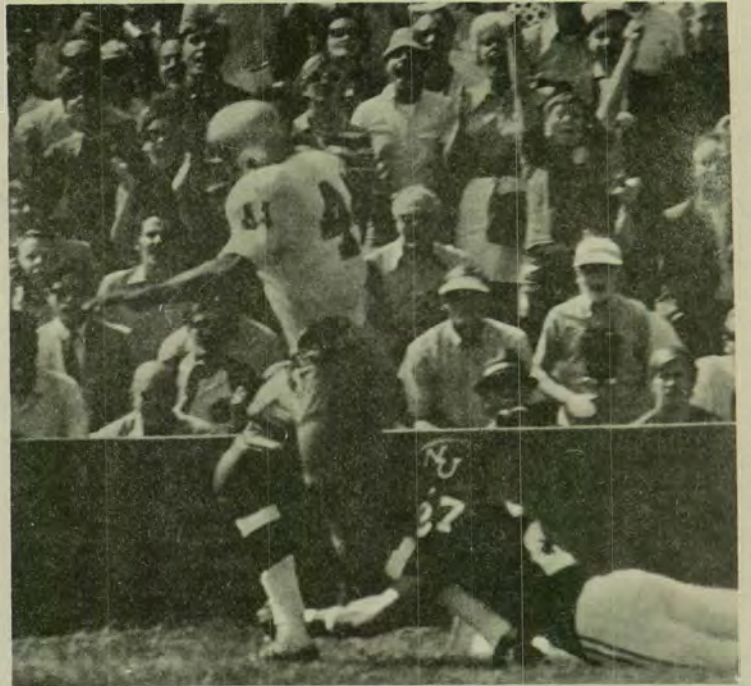
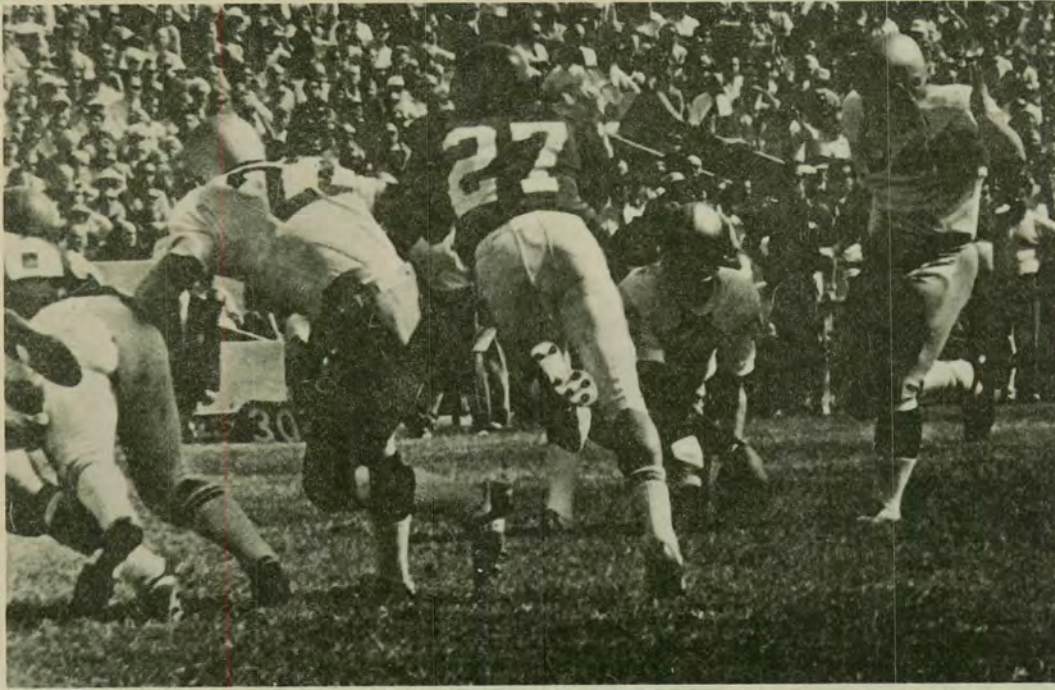
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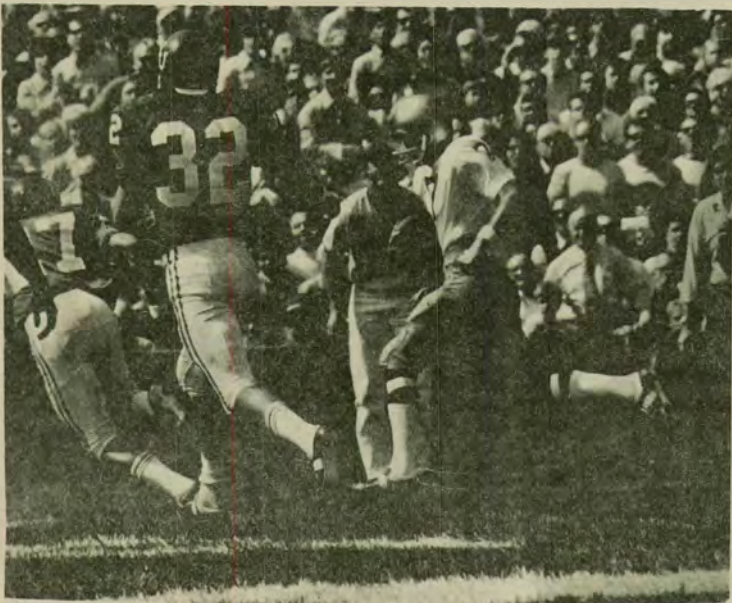
"Pound. Pound. Pound. That's their offense." These were the words of Northwestern coach Alex Agase after his Wildcats had absorbed a 35-14 pasting by the Irish. As these pictures might suggest, Agase has a point.

Not only was the offense devastating, but the defense as exemplified by Mr. Walter Patulski also had their more playful moments.

Scott Hempel kept his toe limbered up and he made good on five of five conversions.

The big names of the day were Denny Allan who scored three TD's and Tom Gatewood who caught seven passes. (As the little Irish fan in the background of the Gatewood photo might suggest a touchdown, Tom was stopped on the NU six.

And of course there was Joe Theismann, who Agase referred to as "cute." Here Joe does one of his cuter things, a nine yard touchdown sprint.



Irish dump Wildcats

(Continued from Page 8)

In general, this was a pleasing victory for the Irish. The offensive line was very impressive, especially on running plays. Even if he was sick, Tom Gatewood looked like he has a chance for All-America consideration if he turns in comparable performances throughout the season. Joe Theismann played a creditable game although his passing wasn't quite as sharp as it usually is.

The defense was impressive. Northwestern never really scored a bonafide touchdown on it. Patulski was a bear at his end spot and the rest of the line

showed well, too. The line-backers played heads up football throughout the afternoon. They made most of the tackles (as they should in the 4-4-3 set up). The defensive secondary held Daigneau to ten of 32 passes but the NU receivers dropped a few easy chances to save some embarrassment for the Irish "three deep."

The squad must now turn its attention to a familiar foe, Purdue. If anyone needs reminding it has been FOUR YEARS since Notre Dame has beaten a Boilermaker team. How much longer will the streak last?



Irish pound Wildcats, Purdue next

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Editor

The Irish didn't do a bad job, considering. Considering Tom Gatewood was playing a full game with a case of the flu. Considering many "experts" had picked this weekend and not next for the Irish to absorb their

yearly upset. Considering ND beat a good Northwestern ball club that will make some noise this season in the Big Ten conference standings.

Yes, Notre Dame played a very good ball game and won by a point more than the bookies had spotted the Wildcats, 35-14. From the opening drive the

Irish had full control of the situation. There was one brief period in the second quarter when Barry Pearson got the hometown fans a little excited with a sensational 71 yard punt return that temporarily tied the score at 14. Notre Dame did exactly what it had to do in this situation and ran the ball back down NU's throat to establish exactly who the superior team was.

The first Irish score came after a drive that coaches dream about. Denny Allan, Bill Barz and Ed Gulyas took turns churning through holes created by a line whose ability had been doubted before the opener. Each man was getting between five to ten yards per try. Quarterback Joe Theismann wasn't content with these "small" gainers so he made his first pass of the season a 38 yard strike to his favorite receiver Tom Gatewood. This combo hooked up seven times during the afternoon against one of the Big Ten's best secondaries. Not bad for a sick man. Denny Allan who scored three times during the day's proceedings had the honor of lugging the pigskin for the first Irish TD of the season. It came on a six yard run.

After the defense permitted one first down, Theismann and company began another drive commencing at the ND 25. Once again the backs took turns following their fine offensive line for most of the yardage. Theismann displayed his value as a scrambler when he could find no one open and took it in from the nine for the second Notre Dame score.

The defense held again and the Irish offense made its only real mistake of the afternoon. Barz fumbled and the Wildcats recovered in the person of line-

backer John Vorhees. (By "Northwestern" statistics Vorhees was in on 27 tackles which is a truly remarkable performance.)

Maurie Daigneau, the NU quarterback, led his offense on a twenty yard drive mainly on the running of Mike Adamle, the game's leading rusher with 85 yards in 17 carries. The drive almost stalled when an aroused Irish defense stiffened near its own goal but Daigneau hurled himself for the touchdown from one yard out.

This score seemed to give the Wildcats new life. The defense finally stopped ND and Jim Yoder's first punt of the season was a line drive that gave Pearson enough running room to utilize his many moves and the junior flanker rambled 71 yards for the tying points.

It was the next series of downs that proved to be the most important of the day for Irish fans. Once again the Irish backs just ground up the yardage as Larry DiNardo and friends cleared tremendous paths. Allan scored his second TD from three yards out.

When the Irish got the ball again there was under three minutes remaining in the half but the Roadrunner coolly led his forces to another score hitting Gatewood twice and Barz once in the drive. The latter for a decisive fourth touchdown.

The final ND score came after an alert Walt Patulski recovered a fumble on the NU 26. It took the Irish eight plays to score from here. Allan got the hat trick by scoring his third tally from the one on fourth down.

The remainder of the game showed some offensive power

but neither team managed to reach pay dirt. Northwestern came close once but Mike Webb, a second team linebacker, came through with an interception to lock the verdict at 35-14.

After the game NU coach Alex Agase complimented his former boss Ara Parseghian on having his team so obviously ready for the game. He also thought Joe Theismann did a great job. "That Theismann is pretty cute. He was damn good on third and fourth downs and those quick feet of his can beat you on the ground as well as his throwing arm in the air."

Agase must have known something about Notre Dame's offense that Parseghian didn't. Ara was worried about the offensive line but Alex seemed to expect a Grade A performance. "They didn't surprise me in the least. Pound. Pound. Pound. That's their offense. They're so strong it's rough imagining how to stop them."

The Northwestern secondary did do a fine job most of the day. They held Theismann far below his usual completion percentage. Joe was eight of 19 and last season he hit over 55% of his passes. Jack Dustin won praise from Agase even though his man (Gatewood) caught seven aerials. Gatewood beat him on the first pass play by the Irish but after the game Dustin said he "slipped". To a person that was watching Gatewood closely on that play it looked more like Tom faked Dustin to the

(Continued on Page 7)



Statistics- A good start

TEAM STATISTICS	NU	ND	RECEIVING	NO	YDS	TD
First Downs Rushing	7	21	Gatewood	7	111	0
First Downs Passing	8	8	Barz	1	17	1
First Down by Penalty	2	1				
TOTAL FIRST DOWNS	17	30				
Number Attempts Rushing	35	79				
Yards Gained Rushing	140	353				
Yards Lost Rushing	6	23				
NET YARDS RUSHING	134	330				
Number Passes Attempted	33	19				
Number Passes Completed	11	8				
Number Passes Had Intercepted	1	0				
NET YARDS PASSING	135	128				
Number plays Total	68	98				
TOTAL OFFENSE	269	458				
Number Interceptions	0	1				
Yards Interceptions Returned	0	11				
Number Times Punted	3	4				
Number Punts Had Blocked	0	0				
PUNTING AVERAGE	45	40				
Number Punts Returned	4	2				
NET YARDS PUNTS RT'D.	113	9				
Number Kickoffs Returned	6	3				
Yards Kickoff Returned	94	56				
Number Times Penalized	4	5				
TOTAL YARDS PENALIZED	28	33				
Number Times Fumbled	2	2				
NUMBER FUMBLES LOST	1	1				

NOTRE DAME	ATT	YDS	TD
Theismann	19	61	1
Allan	19	86	3
Gulyas	13	63	0
Barz	13	57	0

PASSING	ATT	COMP	INT	YDS	TD
Theismann	19	8	0	128	1

PUNTING	NO	AVG
Yoder	3	40
Roof	1	41

RUSHING	ATT	YDS	TD
Adamle	17	85	0
Daigneau	7	27	1
Pearson	2	4	0
Robinson	9	18	0
Brown	3	45	0
Craig	2	28	0
Adamle	1	5	0
Robinson	2	11	0
Lash	3	46	0

PASSING	ATT	COMP	INT	YDS	TD
Daigneau	32	10	1	120	0
Adamle	1	1	0	15	0

PUNTING	NO	AVG
McGann	5	45

Attention Swimmers

There will be a meeting this evening for anyone interested in trying out for the Notre Dame swimming team, according to Coach Dennis Stark. This meeting will take place in the Rockne Memorial Building Room 216. Freshmen are to be present at 6:30. Upperclassmen should appear at the same place at 5:00 p.m.

MAJOR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
East	W	L	Pct.	GB	East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	82	70	.540	...	Baltimore	98	54	.645	...
Chicago	80	72	.527	2	New York	86	67	.563	12½
New York	79	74	.517	3½	Boston	80	73	.524	18½
St. Louis	72	81	.470	10½	Detroit	76	76	.500	22½
Philadelphia	70	83	.458	12½	Cleveland	74	79	.485	23½
Montreal	67	85	.441	15	Washington	70	81	.464	27½
West					West				
Cincinnati	96	58	.624	...	Minnesota	92	60	.606	...
*Los Angeles	82	69	.543	12½	Oakland	84	69	.530	8½
San Fran.	82	70	.540	13	California	80	72	.526	12
Atlanta	74	80	.477	22	Kansas City	59	91	.393	32
*Houston	72	79	.477	22½	Milwaukee	59	93	.388	33
San Diego	59	94	.386	36½	Chicago	53	96	.359	37½
New York 4-5 Pittsburgh 1-9					Minnesota 8 Chicago 1				
Montreal 6 Chicago 4					Milwaukee 4 Kansas City 3				
Atlanta 11 Cincinnati 2					California 4 Oakland 2				
Philadelphia 7 St. Louis 4					Baltimore 7 Cleveland 0				
Los Angeles 5 Houston 5, 11th inn.					New York 5 Detroit 1				
Only Games Scheduled					Boston 3 Washington 1				

Attention!
Ladies of Good Taste

Become part of a noble experiment Sponsored by the Blue Circle

*Liberate Yourself
*Add the Feminine Mystique to

The Notre Dame Meat Squad!
Protect and Defend the Irish Marching Band

for inform.: J.Dennis Thornton
Meat Head-8440
Wm. O. Schmidt,
Meat Ball-1295