

winter is icummen in,
lhude sing goddamm,
raineth drop and
staineth slop
and how the wind doth
ramm!
sing: goddamm

THE OBSERVER

Vol. VI, No. 41

servicing the notre dame - st. mary's community

Monday, November 8, 1971

AEC to abandon Amchitka

(c) 1971 New York Times

Amchitka Island, Alaska, Nov. 7—In their elation over the apparent success of the controversial Cannikan hydrogen bomb test, high officials of the Atomic Energy Commission have almost committed themselves to abandoning their nuclear weapons testing ground on this island.

Amchitka was selected in late 1966 as a place to test by underground explosives bombs that are too large to be detonated safely in the desert between Reno, Las Vegas and Salt Lake City, where testing will continue.

"It seems to me we will have no reason to require a second test," said Maj. Gen. Edward Giller, the Commission's assistant general manager for military application. He said the Commission would now begin to remove the camps it built here to provide support for the men who mounted the Cannikan test.

bomb met specifications

James Schlesinger, the Commission's chairman, said that he also believed that the Cannikan bomb set off on Saturday met the designed specifications so that another such test would not be required. Schlesinger said on Oct. 27 that the test site here would be closed unless a repeat test was needed on the Cannikan desing.

The bomb, prototype of the warhead for the Spartan missile of the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile System, was supposed to create a force equivalent to about 5 million tons of TNT and was to produce a heavy flux of x-rays but a minimum amount of fission materials.

weapon ready for stockpile

Commission spokesmen said it appeared from seismograph readings that the weapon delivered the required explosive force. Schlesinger said that he expected that "We will be able to certify" the bomb design for stockpiling.

It was not immediately clear whether the x-ray production was in the range that was desired. This will not be known until preliminary reports are made in several days. The reports will be made after study of films that recorded instrument panels monitoring the test.

months before precise judgement

"It will be months before we can make a precise judgment of what was produced," said Dr. James Carothers, the scientific adviser to the A.E.C. for the test.

Carothers worked in the Lawrence Laboratory at Livermore, Calif., where the bomb was designed by a group led by Dr. Charles McDonald, associate director of the Laboratory for military application.

The University of California manages the Laboratory for the A.E.C.

An aerial survey of the Ground Zero area, 5,875 feet above the cavern where the bomb was detonated, showed extensive shifting of the dirt that lies a foot or so thick over the volcanic rock at that point.

blast shatters road to site

Also, the main roadway on the island was broken in three places along shift lines that appeared to radiate out from Ground Zero. The roadway leading into the place where the burial hole was drilled was totally destroyed as the shock wave of the blast scattered the ballast on which the pavement was based.

Along the sea within a mile of the detonation, rock pinnacles were broken off, some cliffs of rock were toppled, and mud slides occurred intermittently for some two miles along the bluff above the beach.

There was no radiation leakage discovered by the extensive monitoring system.

Several thousand men have worked here in preparing the island for the Cannikan test.

The Fieldhouse: What comes now?

by M. A. Baum

At one end of the North Quad is the Fieldhouse, and within it the strongholds of the University's arts community, and therein lies a continuing story.

Sone two and a half years ago, the fieldhouse rendered obsolete by the Convocation Center—was scheduled to be razed. But the now-historic "Save the Fieldhouse" campaign moved the University to give it over to the University Arts Council, newly created for the purpose, and the Art Department. Since then, development has been slow but determined.

What is the use of the fieldhouse? Consider the Art Department. According to Department Chairman Dr. Thomas Fern, "We have several classes (in the fieldhouse) and also many studios where various kinds of independent effort, creative work, is going on." The curriculum of the Art Department is mostly independent work. Old fencing and boxing rooms are now studios for students. The old basketball court currently hosts a carving class three times a week.

The other half of the Fieldhouse group is the University Arts Council, under Director Rick Fitzgerald. In the Fieldhouse the Council operates, among other things, the Isis Gallery, an art gallery for student or student sponsored exhibits, a reading room, where they hope to continue a series of poetry readings and Sunday afternoon music sessions.

Is the space necessary? Dr. Fern thinks so: "I would like to persuade people not to tear it down. I think its educationally valuable space and a viable space. I think the cost of remodeling it in a more useful form is a very economical package which can't be matched by new building construction costs.

"If we're not there where will we be? We're literally overflowing O'Shaughnessy Hall and we have enormous numbers of students using the Fieldhouse. It has a particular kind of space which is unmatched by anything that exists on this campus or on St. Mary's campus."

The Art Department has an enrollment (head count for all courses) of some 800 this semester alone, and it has a staff of twelve. Dr. Fern does not see merger with the SMC Art Department as a complete solution to the space problem. "The kind of space that is available at St. Mary's...It's just

classroom space, it doesn't have enough cubic footage. When you're talking about studios you have to think in three dimensions. All they have available as far as I've been able to see is ordinary classroom space, low ceilings, rooms off a long narrow hall, and relatively small rooms. The thing about the Fieldhouse is it has enormous, beautiful big studios."

The building is equally important to the University Arts Council. Said Rick Fitzgerald, "The Fieldhouse is sort of the necessary center to maintain an Arts Council on the campus."

Funding is the present problem, both men agree. The Arts Council hopes to organize a film club and install a darkroom. Dr. Fern speaks of the possibility of an Arts Center, with shops and facilities for students to come and build, paint and create anything from a statue to a new bookshelf. One sine qua non for such things as a workspace for building sets for experimental theatre is a concrete slab floor for the present dirt space. This and good tools and people to help students learn to use them, all require money. The building itself requires money. Dr. Fern estimates costs as somewhere between 1.3 and 1.5 million dollars.

Such money is apparently not to be had. When the original proposals went through two years ago, some eight thousand dollars were budgeted for a custodian and maintenance. Beyond that, the



obsolete?

Council and Art Department have been left to find their own resources.

The results of their attempts are not promising, according to Fern. "We've raised some, but it's been rather piddling amounts. I know of, I think it's a \$2,500 gift that is specially earmarked for this purpose, I know of another \$1,000 gift, and there have been other smaller ones...Since we've started the campaign we've been notably unsuccessful in raising the kind of money we need."

That's the present state. What will be the future of the Fieldhouse? Well, no one knows. Administration of the building is relative. On rare occasions it falls under Fr. Blantz's Office of Student Affairs, as an Art Department building it falls under Academic Affairs and Fr. Burtchael, financially, it's Business Affairs and Fr. Wilson. At present the Art Department has been promised its use at least until the end of the Spring Semester. It exists in a state of apparently endless limbo, not razed, but not funded. Said Fr. Blantz, "You just kind of handle it on a year to year basis. As you can see parts of the building are not in good repair. You don't want to make any long term commitments with a building like that."

Due to Congressional opposition

US halts arms shipments to Pakistan

(c) 1971 New York Times

Washington, Nov. 7--The United States plans to announce tomorrow the cancellation of licenses for the export of more than \$3 million of military material to Pakistan.

This will, in effect, end the controversial arms pipeline that has supplied Pakistan with spare parts and other military goods even though the administration imposed an arms freeze in early April.

State Department officials, in disclosing the move, emphasized that the revocation of the licenses was done with the consent of the Pakistani government, which had been aware of the strong congressional opposition to the continued shipment of goods to Pakistan for possible use in crushing the rebellion in East Pakistan.

Exempt from the ban will be \$16,000 worth of spare parts

already cleared by U.S. Customs and waiting shipment in New York pending the end of the dockworkers strike, the officials said.

The officials said that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was informed of the license revocation shortly before she arrived in Washington last Wednesday for talks with President Nixon. It was stated in diplomatic circles that the revocation of the licenses removed a major irritant in Indian-American relations.

Even though the amount of military equipment being sold to Pakistan in recent months was regularly described by the administration as "insignificant" and of little military importance, it was viewed by many Indians as indicative of a "pro-Pakistani" prejudice by the Nixon administration.

Many U.S. Senators also complained that the flow of spare parts and other equipment was

helping the government of Pakistani President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan in crushing the East Pakistani independence movement and contributing to the flow of nearly 10 million Pakistanis who have fled to India.

Following the Pakistani Army's move against the East Pakistani insurgents last March 25, the United States stopped granting new licenses for military purchases in this country. Actually, the March 25 decision did not go into effect until April 6, and some licenses were approved in the interim, officials said.

Moreover, licenses valid as of March 25 that expired were not renewed, and a "hold" was put on certain heavy arms, previously approved for shipment, but still in American military depots.

Officials said that at the time the decision to close down the "pipeline" was taken, Pakistan held about \$2.3 million worth of

valid licenses issued before April 6. The revocation affects those licenses as well as some million dollars worth of equipment in the American military depots that had previously been held up.

The administration hopes that by removing this irritant in Indian-American relations, it will have more leverage in persuading Indian officials to take steps toward removing the war threat along the Indian-Pakistan border.

Mrs. Gandhi, in her talks with Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other U.S. officials, affirmed India's desire to avoid a war, but refused to agree to American suggestions for a troop pullback from the borders and talks with Pakistan.

Her position, as made clear in her public statements, was that the situation in East Pakistan--which she calls East Bengal--was due to the Pakistani government's intransigence and should

be settled primarily by the Pakistanis themselves.

Interviews on the National Broadcasting Company program, "Meet the Press," Mrs. Gandhi said that crisis was not one between India and Pakistan but "between the military regime of West Pakistan and the people and elected representatives of East Bengal (East Pakistan)."

"India comes in because of the influx of the refugees, the acts of sabotage which are taking place on our side by people who have come in either disguised as refugees or in some other way," she said.

She said that this influx was causing problems for India and is a "real danger to us."

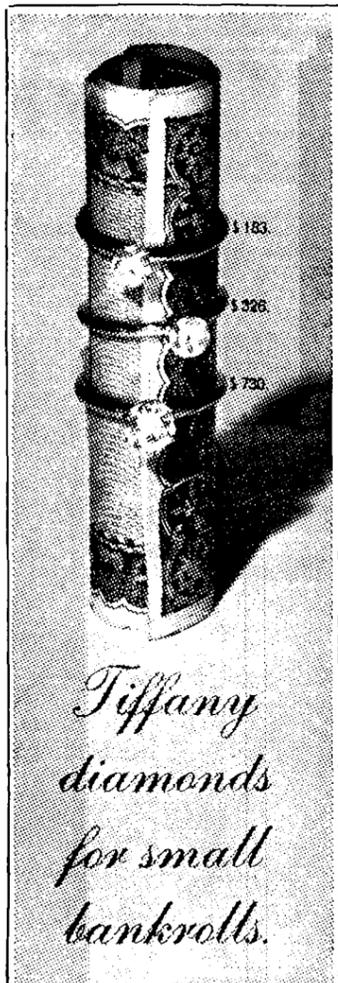
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A MECHA recruitment meeting was held this past Saturday with 50 to 60 Mexican American High School students from the Chicago area. Heading the meeting were Armando Alanzo (inset) and Gilberto Cardonas



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White House to fight pollution bill

(c) 1971 New York Times
Washington, Nov. 7 - The White House has launched an intensive campaign among state governments against the extremely tough water pollution control bill passed by the Senate last week by a vote of 86 to 0.

In interviews today, staff members of the Senate and House Public Works Committees, officials in the environmental protection Agency and representatives of national environmental organizations all

agreed that such a campaign was under way.

The object of the campaign, they said, was to get state governments to reinforce the pressure which the Administration and industry are already putting on members of the House Public Works Committee to report a bill that would leave to the states the principle authority for water pollution control, rather than to shift it to the federal government as the senate bill would.

Rep. John Blatnik, D-Minn., Chairman of the House Committee, has refused an administration request to reopen hearings on the House bill. He has indicated that he would like a bill as far-reaching as the Senate bill. But he recognizes that he faces an uphill battle against Republicans and Southern Democrats on his committee. It is agreed Blatnik does not now have the votes for a near-duplicate of the Senate bill.

The House Rules Committee

set a deadline of Oct. 1 for consideration of legislation for floor action this session. Therefore, the House bill will not be taken up until early next year. The Administration, informants said, intends to use the time to drum up opposition to the Senate bill, the chief author of which is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution and front-runner for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Spencer M. Smith, Jr., head of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, an amalgam of many conservation groups, said today:

"They're making this a real cause celebre. Shultz is the ringleader. His lieutenants are Train and Whitaker."

George P. Schultz is the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Russel E. Train is Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and John C. Whitaker is a deputy assistant to the President, handling environmental matters.

Some of those interviewed cited as evidence of the Ad-

ministration's campaign a redraft of the Senate bill, which, they said, was being circulated to state governments. A copy of this redraft had already been made available to the New York Times and was the basis for the interviews.

Asked for comment today, Muskie said:

"I am dismayed by the reported White House effort to undercut Senate-passed water pollution legislation. The Senate's unanimous vote to chart a new course of action in our fight to clean the nation's waters should have encouraged the White House environmentalists. Unfortunately, it appears that the Administration has undergone an environment metamorphosis, emerging from the cocoon not as a butterfly but as a moth."

Those interviewed also agreed that William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, had put himself in the White House "black book" by generally supporting the Senate bill. In a closed-door session of the Senate Public Works Committee in M mid-October, Ruckelshaus insisted his agency should have final enforcement authority- the very thing that the Administration wishes to take away from E.P.A., according to environmentalists.

A few days later, Train and Robert W. Fri, an E.P.A. deputy administrator, talked to some members of the Senate Committee a few days later and took a position different from Ruckelshaus's. Since then, Train, Roger Strelow, his assistant and Whitaker have been speaking for the Administration on the bill and in meetings with industrialists according to informants.

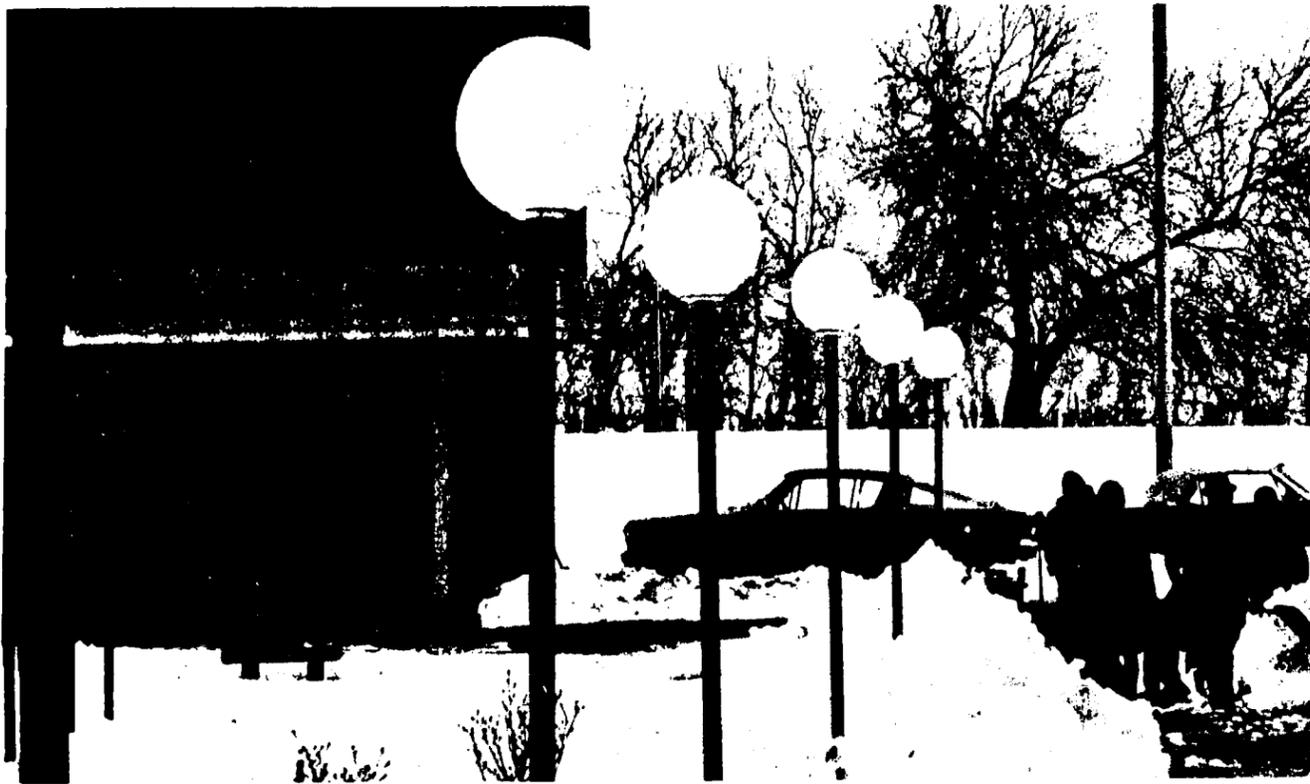
THE OBSERVER

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Vol. VI, No. 41

SECOND FRONT PAGE

Monday, November 8, 1971



Calls for talks with Pakistan

China charges India with interference

by Jean Leclerc Du Sablon
Peking, Nov. 7.--(agence France-Presse)--China appealed to India and Pakistan today to hold consultations to reduce the tension on their frontiers. At the same time, China accused the Indian Government of having "crudely interfered" in Pakistan's internal affairs.

A statement by acting Foreign Minister Chi-Peng Fei said, "The Chinese Government and people are greatly concerned over the present tension in the sub-continent."

A visiting Pakistani politico-military delegation, led by former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto were luncheon guests today of the Chinese Government.

The delegation, which includes three Pakistani generals arrived on Friday. Since then, Ali Bhutto has had long talks with Chinese Premier Chou En Lai, which, according to an informed source, ended last night.

Bhutto, at a news conference

today, said Pakistan and China had agreed on "deterrent" measures to meet external "aggression" against Pakistan. He said that if war broke out between India and Pakistan, "The colour of the Ganges and the Indus will change, it will be a house to house battle."

The former foreign minister stressed that his country sought "de-escalation" but said that India "believes in a foreign policy of terrorism, chauvinism and interference".

"We do not want an armed conflict," Bhutto declared.

Asked about the results of his visit and China's aid to Pakistan, Bhutto said: "We have taken all measures, we feel extremely reassured that we have covered a canvas completely taking all the contingencies into account."

However, he appeared to rule out the eventuality of a direct Chinese commitment in the event of conflict by stressing that any decisions would be "our own effort."

Chi-Peng Fei's statement at the lunch, which was attended by Premier Chou, was the first official comment on the situation on the subcontinent since Chinese references to "Indian Expansionists" last summer.

"Should Pakistan be subjected to foreign aggression the Chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the Pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and national independence," Chi-Peng Fei said.

For several years China has been supplying large scale economic aid and arms to Pakistan but observers believed that it was highly unlikely that, in the event of hostilities breaking out, China would send "volunteers."

After expressing his support for the "reasonable proposal" by President Yahya Khan for Indian and Pakistani troops to withdraw to a "respectable distance" from the frontier, Chi-Peng Fei con-

demned the Indian government for allegedly having "carried out subversive activities and military threats against Pakistan by continuing to exploit the East Pakistan question."

In what some observers interpreted as a reference to the

Soviet Union, which signed a treaty with New Delhi last August, the minister said: "Certain persons are truculently entering pressure on Pakistan by exploiting tension in the sub-continent in a wild attempt to achieve their ulterior motives."

memories

Today's weather report (see front page) brings back fond memories of past seasons to upperclassmen and anxious anticipation to freshmen. While this scene won't be seen for awhile, the cold and the white stuff will keep everyone's hopes up (or down, as the case may be).

Faculty discusses India and Pakistan

See page 4

Cornell analyses Cambodia, Laos

Details on page 9

3 ND profs interviewed

Indian-Pakistani flareup a possibility

by John Wick

Three members of the Notre Dame Government and History departments agreed last night that India and Pakistan were on the verge of a major war with each other and that the United States would maintain a no-interference policy in any case; two members of the Government Department - Dr. Steven Kertesz and Dr. Michael Francis - disagreed about Pakistan's future relations with the communist world.

According to Kertesz, the crisis is bound to draw India closer to the People's Republic of China. When questioned, he contended that in the past the Soviets have

mediated between India and Pakistan, but he argued that due to treaties that have just been signed between India and the Soviet Union, Russia will "undoubtedly" have to devote much more attention to India. According to Kertesz, since Pakistan can "no longer count" on Russia, it has recently shifted its reliance to China. Dr. Kertesz added that though these treaties are supposedly non-military in nature, "It is certain that India can count on very close cooperation from Russia."

Dr. Francis is more confident that Pakistan would steer clear of more communism in any form. He said Indian Premier Gandhi's

recent visit to Washington was designed to get Nixon's aid in putting pressure on Pakistan. However, Francis contended, that "there is a limit to the amount of pressure which could be brought to bear on Pakistan as that country is more anti-Communist in sentiment than India and so perhaps Nixon would be unwilling to disturb them too much."

Dr. Kertesz also noted that the United States has its own treaties with Pakistan. These treaties, he said, go back to when the United States was flying U-2 spy planes into Russia using Pakistani airfields. These agreements, according to Kertesz, have a

definite influence on our relations with Pakistan. He said that the U.S. regarded India as "the key to democracy in Asia" but contended that it was difficult for the United States to take sides as a result of her commitments to Pakistan.

Acting Chairman of the History Department, Dr. Bernard Norling, said that the entire

situation may be influenced by Russia's actions, though at the moment "the Soviets certainly have enough problems of their own to keep their hands full without having to take on India's." Dr. Norling also said that the United States would most likely not interfere in India, but "would be content with preaching sermons to both sides."

Dr. Joseph Duffy to receive Harbison Award for teaching

Dr. Joseph M. Duffy, a professor of English at the University of Notre Dame since 1954, has been named one of the 1971 winners of the Danforth Foundation's E. Harris Harbison Award for Gifted Teaching. Duffy, who will receive a \$10,000 grant with the award, is the second Notre Dame faculty member in three years to be so honored. Rev. John S. Dunne, C.S.C., a theologian won the award in 1969.

Announcement of the ten 1971 recipients was made at a dinner Saturday night in St. Louis. Others are from Harvard, Boston and Temple Universities, the Universities of California and Texas, the Massachusetts and California Institutes of Technology, and Lake Forest College.

Duffy attended Columbia Harvard and the University of Chicago, where he received his doctorate in 1954. He also did post-doctoral studies at the University of Leeds

The kind of teacher he is can perhaps be best illustrated by quoting from recent course evaluations published by the student-edited Scholastic magazine: "Duffy is a brilliant lecturer who demands only the interest of his students. . . This is the study of literature at its finest, critical hardnosed best. . . Most students who have had this course (Literature and the Imagination) consider it one of the two or three best courses they had at Notre Dame. . . The paper and test topics are profound and demand serious and original work. . . Mr. Duffy's lectures are so excellent that the student feels a moral demand to reciprocate with excellence."

Winners of the Harbison awards are chosen annually by panels of educators who make their selections from nominations submitted by colleagues, students, past award winners, and college and university presidents. To be eligible for an award the candidate must be teaching in an accredited college, junior college or university in the United States and have served as full-time faculty for at least five years.

An educator nominated for the award is judged on the basis of his capability as . . . "an articulate, passionate teacher who views education as a spiritual

affair. . . a universal teacher who cares about values, society as a whole and human beings. . . with an incredible ability to impart enthusiasm and to teach the very essence of his subject. . . not merely a gifted teacher, but the most hard-working teacher imaginable who believes in the value and goodness of what he is doing and sees it as a necessary task of the spirit," according to Danforth Foundation president Merrimon Cuninggim.

The program was named in honor of the late E. Harris Harbison, professor of history at Princeton University and a former trustee of the Danforth Foundation. To date, 75 individuals have received the

award which is conferred annually, not only to recognize outstanding gifted teachers, but also to encourage greater public understanding of the art and importance of teaching.



Duffy



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SU to sponsor one more concert in first semester

by Joseph Abell

Social Commissioner Don Mooney announced yesterday that Student Union will sponsor only one more concert this semester. According to Mooney, however, there will be "several small concerts at LaFortune Student Center."

He added that this final concert will feature Randy Newman and



Mooney

Bonny Raitt in St. Mary's O'Laughlin Auditorium on December 10.

Mooney expressed optimism over the first semester's concert

series. According to Mooney, the Social Commission had already reached the \$9,600 ceiling for the year as set by the University. According to Mooney, the sum "greatly surpassed" the amount taken at this time last year.

Now that this ceiling has been reached, he said, profits from any more concerts in the ACC or Stepan Center will go entirely to the building management. These profits had been previously split between the Student Union and the building managements.

Mooney also said he "hoped" for discussions with the University and the ACC

management which might persuade them to donate some of these future profits to charitable concerns, such as the Bengali Relief Project.

Commenting on the problems of producing a concert at Notre Dame, Mooney cited money as the chief problem. "A lot of groups and acts seem to be on a money trip," he said, contending that the "big" groups were hard to get because of the limited funds available.

Some groups are a "hassle" he continued, scoring their demands for a furnished sound system or special payment for the transportation of their own system.

Problems, Mooney said, also include the group's availability and sometimes the group's feelings towards a particular concert site. "There are a lot of groups that just don't like to play college campuses or in the Midwest for some reason," Mooney suggested, adding that they would rather play bigger campuses or large city auditoriums.

Mooney also reported difficulties in using on-campus buildings as concert sites. "The ACC will only let us have three concerts next semester," Mooney said. The ACC's reason is that "they don't want too much en-

tertainment" in a given amount of time.

"The ACC is afraid that people will run out of money if too many concerts are held all at once," he said, pointing out that students also see concerts and shows in South Bend and Chicago.

For the future, Mooney sees more small concerts in LaFortune like the Over the Hill concerts of last year and the folk concerts of this year. "We plan those things only about a week ahead of time," he said.

He indicated that few plans having been made for next semester besides the annual Mardi Gras, a proposed Sock Hop, and more LaFortune concerts. He was confident, that he would be able to utilize the three concert dates set by the ACC for concerts next semester.

On the other hand, the Cultural Arts Commission is making some plans for Stepac Center. Bob Brinkmann, Cultural Arts Commissioner, described many proposed activities.

Major events scheduled include a folk festival and a rock concert.

The folk festival is planned for the end of April, he said and negotiations are currently being made to feature Neil Young and Tom Rush. He was quick to add, however, that these negotiations have not been finalized as of yet.

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Wage-price freeze: Unqualified success

(c) 1971 New York Times

Washington, Nov. 7--The country entered today the final week of the first phase of President Nixon's economic stabilization program. The results of the 90-day freeze were a subject of disagreement in the nation's capital.

There was general agreement that statistics indicated that the freeze, which ends next weekend, had brought the wage-price spiral nearly to a halt. But beyond that, opinions varied among administration officials, labor leaders, economists and consumer groups.

Administration officials are describing phase one as virtually an unqualified success, with the freeze not only slowing the rise of wages and prices but accomplishing its other goals as well.

Labor and consumer groups, meanwhile, are insisting that, while phase one may have slowed inflation, it was a failure in that it was inequitable and did not make much progress toward solving the basic problems of unemployment and generally rejuvenating the sluggish economy.

Other observers, including some economists, said that the results of the freeze were inconclusive and its impact on consumer activity and inflationary psychology had not yet been determined.

There probably would be little quarrel from any side. However, with a comment made by Herbert Stein of the President's council of Economic Advisers, in a recent speech:

"The decision the President made... will have a lasting mark on economic history."

Figures issued last week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the phase one counterattack on inflation itself produced dramatic if possibly temporary results.

The wholesale price index showed a decline in October for the second month in a row dropping by 0.1 per cent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the index rose by 0.1 per cent, but there is no mistaking the fact that the sharp climb in prices of pre-freeze months was suddenly flattened out.

Similarly, average hourly earnings of non-farm workers dropped by a penny in October, from \$3.49 in September to \$3.48 in October.

On their face, the price figures would seem to bear out the administration's claim that public compliance with the freeze has been generally excellent.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness has reported that as of Oct. 31, a total of 770,216 complaints and inquiries have been received from the public. The Office, which administered the freeze, further reported that of a total of 36,220 complaints of alleged violations--most of them about prices--18,296 were determined not to be violations; 7,134 informally complied and 4,598 complied after investigation. Meanwhile, 6,192 cases are unresolved.

The government so far has reported only six law suits against alleged violations of the freeze. Other statistics describing the economy are not as favorable.

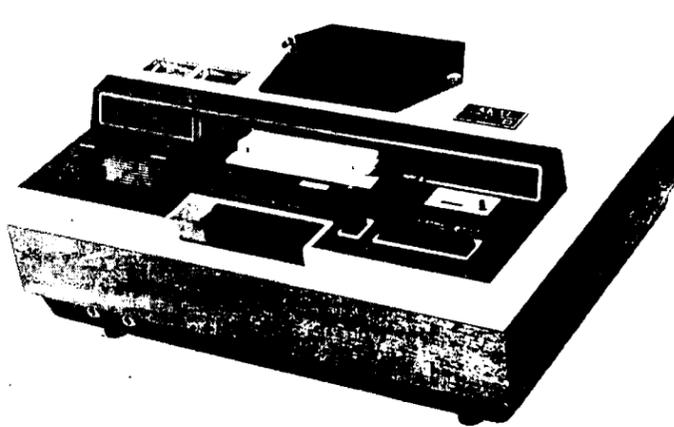
While unemployment declined in October, for example, it did not decline much and still stood at a high 5.8 per cent of the work force. The freeze itself did not, of course, directly confront the unemployment problem, but providing jobs for America is at the core of Nixon's whole economic package.

The Gross National Product--the nation's total output of goods and services--rose by only a sluggish 2.9 per cent in the July-September quarter. New orders for durable goods, a key indicator of business activity, actually fell in September.

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THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

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All successful newspapers are ceaselessly querulous and bellicose. They never defend anyone or anything if they can help it; if the job is forced upon them, they tackle it by denouncing someone or something else.

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The Senate bill must pass

As a prelude to the sort of dance macabre the President and the Senate are currently going through on the question of pollution control, it might be wise to consider what William Ruckelshaus had to say when he visited Notre Dame last February.

He argued that the states, hot after enough industry to keep themselves solvent and satisfied, would never be able to make and enforce anti-pollution legislation. He said that such legislation would have to come from the Federal Government.

Last week the Senate passed, 86-0, the first truly Federal Antipollution measure ever. It would have placed responsibility for the enforcement of Federal antipollution laws in the hands of a federal agency - the Environmental Protection Agency. It would have given the EPA the right to withdraw licensing permits from states which refused to enforce federal antipollution legislation. And it would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

Every voting member of the Senate was in favor of the bill.

William Ruckelshaus was in favor of the bill - he still is. And William Ruckelshaus is not a lunatic radical or a self-seeking democrat. He is a Nixon Republican - the man who ran against Birch Bayh in 1968. He is simply a man who cares about clean air and water.

But Richard Nixon is not in favor of the Bill. He's in favor of a bill that would allow the states to enforce antipollution measures - the same states who are competing for heavy industry. The Nixon bill would have a state legislature attempt to enforce legislation that they know might drive industry out of their state.

The Nixon Administration is now applying pressure on state governments, urging them to apply pressure on their members of the House of Representatives. "The object of all this pressure: to defeat the Senate bill.

When he was here last February, William Ruckelshaus said that in the final analysis, society was the pollutor of this planet. And in society lay the solution to the problem.

Consonant with this philosophy, we urge every student at this University to write his Congressman and discourage him from voting for anything but a bill that will affirm this nation's directive: to clean the air and the water. Society can put a certain brand of pressure on the Congress too. It's about time they began.

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Controller of the Night (and Dawn, for that matter): rick smith

Ass't Controller: John Brady

1. sorry about this morning patty (it was 7:10)

2. thanx for bringing my staff, tom

A Column of Priestly Advice

I'm Not the Kind You Wind Up on Sundays

Father Ed Ellis, C.S.C.

One Saturday afternoon about a month ago, as I strolled across the beautiful St. Mary's campus, I was suddenly hailed from all directions with shouts of "Father, Father," and "Father, do you have a minute?"

I certainly wasn't a father at that time (and I have reason to suspect that I still am not a father), but the sight of so many pretty chicks running toward, as opposed to away from, me gave cause for reflection, and as I paused I was trapped and besieged with requests for priestly advice from at least ten girls, all of whom mistook me for the distinguished Director of Sanctity at SMC. Not being a priest, I objected strenuously, of course, but finally consented to a private discussion of the problems of each student, assuming that after I counselled no one would ever again suspect me of being a cleric. But to my surprise, no one would believe my protestations of laity even after I had advised, and in the past month I have been deluged with requests for aid "bearing the same tone of spiritual integrity" that had served the ten or so girls I had aided.

As I learned from my friends later at the Observer, I look

like the distinguished C.S.C. who has charge of the collegiate soul of Saint Mary's College, a situation that has caused both of us considerable ill-fortune. (My own case you are now reading; my spies inform me that my colleague across the road has survived six attempts on his life: three poisonings by Sr. Alma, two attempted ax-murders by her secretary, and one attempted suicide.)

No doubt my visual double at SMC has received as many letters as have I requesting aid in spiritual matters, so in the spirit of true Christian clarity, I volunteer to take some of the cross from his shoulders by sharing my own advice in the form of a column of priestly advice to young Catholics. Write on and be saved.

Dearest Reverend Ellis,

I am a pagan student at Saint Mary's College. I love my gods and pray to them every night. They are not in my room with me, as your Christ is in church, but the idols and barbarous images I use are a quaint reminder of our cultural heritage. Do you think that the good sisters should be able to make me move my idols?

Waiting for your advice,
Anonymous
Sixth Floor, the Convent

Dear Ano,

Now we all know that an idol's mind is the devil's workshop, so why don't we be real Christina about this whole thing and just throw those naty old statues into the fire the next time we have a witch hunt at Saint Mary's. Or else throw them out the window at the next panty raid.

In the shuffling madness,
Fr. Eddie

Dear Fawtha,

Is it proper to have sexual intercourse before Holy Communion? I must know, as our assistant rector has refused me communion twice because I was holding ahnds with Esmeraldo.

Sincerely,
Badin Hall Frosh

Dear BHF,

It is truly rigpt and just, proper and helpful to salvation, that we may always have sexual intercourse before communion so long as you pgress through the aisles is not impeded. (Personal to BHF: Tell your assistant rector noo to be such an old fuddy duddy.)

With a little help from my friends,
Rev. Edward T. Ellis, C.S.C.

Dear . . . Fr. Ellis,

How far should I go in financial merger? Everything has gone all the way but that.

Please help,
Sister Alma Peter, C.S.C.

Dear SAP, C.S.C.

I said "Young Catholics," so beat it.
Best,
E.T.E., C.S.C.



How about it? Can you tell the difference between the distinguished C.S.C. and the Observer and Student Government part-time functionary and full-time derelict? If not, write on and be saved.

jim e. brogan

t.h.e. cat and judee sill - superb

What can you say about a concert that was good? That it was like Beethoven? Like Bach? Like the Beatles?

Last Friday night's ACC concert featuring Cat Stevens was for once every bit the success that it was billed to be. But as everyone who goes to concerts knows, it takes more than one act to fill the bill. We should only be so lucky that every filler should be this good.

As the figurative curtain rose, a slender, doe-eyed girl strode on stage and performed the best low-or-no billing show since Sha Na Na.

Judee Sill, who has recently pressed her first long play waffle on Asylum Records, sang eight of her own songs and interspersed them with explanations and patter than endeared her to the purposefully small crowd.

Even though her upbringing has been anything but easy - no living relatives, sentenced to a reformatory, sleeping in shifts in a Cadillac (4 on the floor?) - her songs were as delicate as her life wasn't.

Take none of the slickness of Judy Collins, a dash of the fluttering Joni Mitchell, a heaping tablespoon of the honest clarity of Joan Baez, add them all to floating lyrical poetry and the result is Judee Sill.

After the intermission, T.H.E. Cat and his three back-up musicians rolled out on stage and steamrolled through fifteen of the headliner's songs.

All of his offerings were culled from his most recent albums (especially Tea for the Tillerman) and he did a splendid job tossing his way through each. The pop-star's head and body shook and swayed through each song as if he were feeling each for the first time. And although he wasn't nearly as mellow as on his albums, what he lacked in smoothness he well made up for in rhythmic power and rampant emotion.

Stevens has progressed a long way from his early albums of four years ago. No longer do we find simple Stevens' songs like "I Love My Dog," or "Here Comes My Baby" (popularized by the Tremeloes).

Instead, we find in Stevens not only a reporter of the current scene, but also a participator and a commentator on that scene.

As last Friday night showed, he is not your common rock skeptic who claims to love everything but hollow hate, while actually hating everything but hollow love. Rather Stevens sees the world singularly through his own eyes.

In his "Moon Shadow" he certainly sees things in a different light. He claims that even if he should lose his eyes, his legs, or his mouth he still can find ways to be happy.



photos by michael murphy

In dealing with "Sad Lisa" although he feels her pain, he offers her his shoulder knowing that things will get better. And again in "Wild World" even though his girl is leaving him, he wishes her well and warns her about the future. She has hurt him, but he still cares about her.

In his own unique way, Stevens can see things through others' eyes too, as in "Father and Son" in which he understands and speaks for both sides of the generation gap - contrasting the calm experienced words of the father with the pent-up emotions of the son.

And even his universal outlook became

quite apparent in "Freedom Train" as he told us that he had been "crying a lot about the world as it is," but he still holds out hope that things will get better. As to a world solution, the Cat purrs, "the answer lies within."

Friday night, Cat Stevens showed himself to be more than a competent writer and performer, he presented himself as a modern Candide in the youthful world of rock cynicism. But whereas Candide was rather mindless about his optimism, Stevens reveals a clear understanding of and an intense concern for his situation.

john barkett

being sbp

In his previous article John was explaining how being SBP was a frustrating job. He concludes herein - ed.

Take other examples. When the Course Evaluation booklet comes out, what a great number of students choose a course by what is the number of tests and papers. The fewer of both, the more appealing is the course. Yet we are a community of scholars. Or are we? A local history professor wrote recently that, "great learning...presupposes...great students" and "we learn by suffering and through discipline..." But who likes to suffer?

Or take the recent case of four students in a room originally meant to accommodate three. Three of them decided the fourth had to leave and in no uncertain terms, they told him so. Is that the community so many of us cherish and too many of us hide behind?

Or perhaps the worst paradox: The loneliness that exists at a Christian university. Day after day, too many students--your friends and mine--get drunk or doped up or God knows what else because they are lonely. Yet many of us are too insensitive and selfish to help--at a Christian university!

Lastly, it's frustrating because I question the "responsibility" of the students we do so much fighting for. After the Student Life Council meeting of early October when the parietal hours proposal was passed, a friend of mine present at the meeting, was passing by Father Sorin's statue only to find three Notre Dame men drinking quart bottles of beer and welcoming each passerby in their most obscene manners. He asked them if they didn't realize how they were making fools of themselves and asked them to settle down and find a private place to drink. They responded in as vulgar a way as possible and laughed heartily. Were our words at the SLC meeting wasted?

At the Board of Trustees meeting over USC weekend, we addressed ourselves to this same parietal hours proposal. We placed our confidence in the students here and expressed the belief that students lead a civilized and reasonable life and that they are mature enough to determine how they want to live within the bounds of community life. A night later, at 2:30 am, I was returning to my hall only to hear a guy yelling obscenities at the halls next to his. By the time I reached him to find out what he was trying to prove, a crowd of seven or eight had gathered--to cheer him on, I suppose, because they sure weren't stopping him. Were our words at the Board meeting wasted?

Need I give further examples? I could talk about the pumpkin throwing episode Halloween night in the South Dining Hall, if you'd like. Or about the student caused destruction which goes unpaid for. Or even the deaths of two students in the last two years in drinking-driving accidents.

These haunt us as we try to defend students. And if it isn't frustrating to give your heart and soul to a cause and then be burnt by the very constituency you're fighting for, then I don't know what is.

Is it worth it? I've presented a bleak picture of a thankless job. It is impossible to please everybody. And when you are right no one remembers. Unfortunately, when you are wrong no one forgets.

But to answer the question, being SBP is worth it. You may find that hard to believe after all I've said, but you must realize too, that I chose to run for office for better or for worse and I accept the job for what it is. I emphasized the "hurts" of the position only because there have been so many recently that I wonder at times why I and many others are giving up tens of hours of time each week to do

our work.

I want to end the answer to this question of what's it like to be Student Body President on a cheery note. Being SBP is the reason I met John Wackowski, an 8-year old boy from Springville, New York. John wrote this letter to Notre Dame this summer:

"I love your school and someday I hope to come there. I'm going to be a doctor. I'm going to find the cure to cancer because that's what killed my Daddy. But first I want to play football for Notre Dame.

"My Mom said she would take me to a game if I would write and find out when they play at home and how to get a ticket. Please write and let me know. Thank You."

I happened to have an appointment with Jim Frick, Vice President for Public Relations and Development, the hour John arrived with his 11-year old brother Steve and 6-year old sister Mary Beth. John and Steve were dressed in coats and ties and Mary Beth was an angel in disguise. I can't even describe the fun I had giving them a tour, taking them to football practice, or teaching John how to pronounce "Parseghian" after I introduced them. And I'll let you imagine how a shy young boy reacts to an autographed ND football or meeting John Kondrk and hearing him tell little John to "work hard in school." Such a beautiful family they were; one I'll never forget.

Something like that experience makes it all worth it. Little John Wackowski has no father at 8 years old and wants to find a cure for cancer and play football for Notre Dame. We tamed each other, and one is always responsible for what one tames, to use the vernacular of The Little Prince. Maybe I've done something or will do something to make his dreams come true and to make Notre Dame more of the place of peace and joy and care he and his family felt it is. With that in mind, it has to be worth it.

warren blumenfeld

school is not a gay place to be

Homosexuality at Notre Dame has long been a rather taboo subject. The following is presented in the hope of fostering further discussion on the subject. It is for further understanding among the members of the community. The author grew up in Los Angeles where he attended school. He is presently working on the staff of the Center for Educational Reform and is working with the National Student Association. The following is reprinted from the July issue of 'Ed-centric'. - ed.

"you must be warren"

As the clock drew nearer to ten o'clock, my fear became almost unbearable. I had long since stopped listening to my professor's lecture even though the material he was covering would undoubtedly be included on the final. The anxiety I was feeling made attention impossible. I remember sitting in the classroom shaking and dripping wet. I stared almost hypnotically at the second hand of the wall clock - suddenly the bell rang and class was over.

Now I had to make the most important decision of my life. Was I going to keep my appointment with the unknown woman in the college union or was I going to stand her up and retreat to the security of my apartment? As I made up my mind to carry through with the appointment, I found myself walking out of the room ignoring my classmates, trying to be as inconspicuous as possible. I was worried that someone would ask where I was going.

I approached the union, trying to regain my composure. I knew that I couldn't face anyone in the condition I was in, and if I continued to look so agitated, everyone would stare at me once I entered the building. I took a deep breath and went inside. Then I looked all over the cafeteria for the woman with the green blouse and blue pants. This was the outfit she had told me she would wear when I talked to her over the phone four hours earlier.

Suddenly I saw her - she saw me at the same time and got out of her seat to greet me. She took my hand and brought me over to her table.

"You must be Warren," she said. "My name is Lee."

She was not at all as I had envisioned her. She had a kind, friendly face and long sensitive fingers. She spoke with an air of understanding which allowed me to relax in her presence. I wished, however, that we were alone somewhere instead of there in the cafeteria where at any time an acquaintance might come in and find out the nature of our meeting.

"Lee," I said, "I called you because . . ." At this point I became extremely tense and could no longer continue.

"I know of your reasons for wanting to talk to me," she replied after almost an entire minute of silence.

"I've found that many people are in your situation, and are in such desperation that they don't know where to turn. Please try to continue where you left off a minute ago. It would really be helpful to you if you could get out the words that are so disturbing to you."

"Lee, I called you because . . . because I think I . . . I . . . I am a ho . . . a homosexual." At that moment I placed my head in my hands and wanted to flee as fast as I could. After a minute or so she took my hand, and as she did, I could see her own eyes swelling with tears.

It seemed that she knew the torment and self hatred which I was feeling because of the simple fact that she had gone through the same feelings herself.

channelling

I suppose that I have had "homosexual" feelings since I was seven or eight years old, but since that time until just a very few months ago, I was afraid to admit it to anyone, including myself. This meeting with the GLF coordinator on my college campus was such a threatening thing to me because like most of society, school is not a very "gay" place to be. For the homosexual in today's educational institutions, life is extremely oppressive, lonely and alienating.

The chain of sexual oppression imposed by my schooling started the very first day I entered kindergarten. As my mother dropped me off and kissed me good-bye, I felt very alone and began to cry. The teacher walked up and said in a rough voice: "Don't cry. Only sissies and little girls cry." In retrospect I realize that she was telling me to deny my feelings in order to fit a preconceived notion of masculinity, a norm I didn't fit and couldn't have fit if I had wanted to.

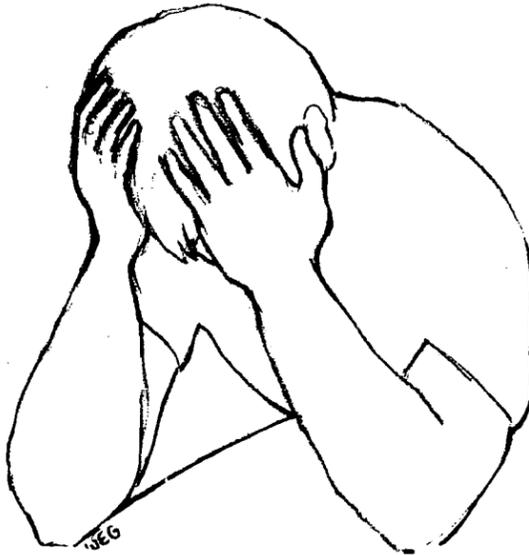
Even back in kindergarten, boys were channelled in certain activities such as athletics while girls were channelled along the lines of housekeeping "skills," such as cooking and cleaning up the classroom. This channelling seemed to grow more intense in each consecutive level of grade school.

the most oppressive years

The attitudes which my classmates developed were formulated within the family unit, but they were

reinforced in the school setting. It was usually the girls who were encouraged by their teachers to take advantage of the field trips to the opera each semester, while the boys were pushed to attend a local big league baseball game. It was the girls who were allowed to help the teacher mix the paints for art period, while the boys were permitted to sometimes leave for recess early to get the balls out of the equipment rooms. These instances may appear to be quite minor means of tracking a student according to sex, but they set the stage for the most oppressive three years of my life - the years of junior high school.

During this period I began to develop physically and became more aware of my own body. I began to have definite sexual feelings for other members of my own sex. These were feelings which I didn't exactly understand, although they seemed very real. Once I had a strong sexual attraction for a boy friend of mine. When I told him that I wanted to embrace him, he looked at me in the strangest way and called me a "faggot." By that time in my life I knew what the term meant. I was told that "faggots" are homosexuals who are sick and who must go to a psychiatrist in order to be "normal."



In junior high, "normal" was defined by the teachers of our sex education class - the physical education staff. During the course, homosexuality was discussed when we were on the topic of "sexual deviates." If nothing else, this course taught me to keep my homosexual feelings well hidden. Whenever any of my friends told homosexual jokes, I was always the one who laughed the loudest, so no one would discover where I was really at.

During these years, I hated to go to any school dances. It was not that I didn't like to dance, but rather than I wanted to dance with the other boys. Once I had a fantasy of dancing with a boy friend of mine in the privacy of my own room - how beautiful and free it was to finally carry out my desires.

to never question

Unfortunately, this was only a fantasy, a brief vision instead of an actual occurrence. Subsequently, I rarely attended any of the dances because they were extremely threatening to me. If I were discovered, I not only wouldn't have been able to face my friends and relatives, but I thought that I would have to be transferred to another school so I wouldn't "disturb the educational environment" of my school. Recently this was what happened when a 13-year-old told one of his junior high school teachers he was a homosexual. The principal immediately went to talk with his parents and stated that their son would not be allowed back to school unless he was admitted to a qualified psychologist for the purpose of altering his sexual preference. In this instance the parents accepted their son's feelings and were not intimidated by the school. They threatened that if their son was not admitted back to the school immediately they would file suit through the American Civil Liberties Union.

Junior high school sufficiently prepared me for my eventual high school experiences, teaching me never to question the oppressive conditioning I was subjected to. I did not question the military drills in tenth grade physical education class; in eleventh grade I did not question the transfer of a fellow classmate to a continuation school for alleged homosexual tendencies; and I did not question the statement of my twelfth grade English teacher that "even though Andre Gide was a homosexual he was a good author in spite of it." I felt too threatened to speak out. I tried, instead, to play the games social pressure dictated to me. I went steady with a girl in my history class when I was a senior mainly because all of my friends were going steady and I felt isolated for not having a girlfriend myself.

My own self-hatred was especially great in high school because I knew I was a homosexual but did not know how to handle it. There was no one to whom I could turn to for help.

I graduated from high school with the hope that college life would somehow be different. I hoped that people would be more open-minded and readily open to change. To a great extent, this was true. In college, for the first time, I joined with other people to demonstrate our open opposition to the war in Vietnam; now I felt the joy of joining with my Black and Chicano sisters in our common struggle against housing discrimination around our campus by the campus slumlords.

time drawing near

All of these activities gave me a greater sense of worth, in that now I felt freer to act out many of my previously held ideals, but still something was missing.

There remained within me a great void from which I could not escape. I knew the time was drawing near for me to make a decision of either coming out with my homosexuality to myself and to others, or else remaining in my suppressed state as I had done ever since I could remember. I continually asked myself why there were no openly Gay individuals or gay organizations on my campus.

Then one day in my campus newspaper I saw the headline, in big bold letters, "Gay Liberation Front Denied Campus Recognition." The article went on to say that the chancellor of the California State College system had denied recognition of the Campus Chapter of Gay Liberation Front on the premises that:

1. "... the effect of recognition by the college of Gay Liberation Front could conceivably be to endorse, or to promote homosexual behavior, to attract homosexuals to the campus, and to expose minors to homosexual advocacy and practices, and

2. "... belief that the proposed Front created too great a risk for students - a risk which might lead students to engage in illegal homosexual behavior."

courage and involvement

After my initial disgust and outrage for such absurd reasoning, I finally chose to "come out of my closet." I soon joined an encounter group in the college counseling center which allowed me to gain the support I needed to start to handle my homosexuality in a constructive way. Soon I gained the courage I needed to get in touch with the coordinator of the local Gay Liberation Front chapter as described in the beginning of this article. Since that time I have been involved heavily in gay politics and gay sensitivity groups.

The void is finally being filled because now I have found people who are proud of their homosexuality - people who are no longer going to put up with the oppressive conditions which our society imposes on us every day of our lives. People are now fighting in the courts to get chapters of Gay Liberation Front reinstated on campuses. A precedent was recently decided in our favor by the Superior Court of Sacramento County, California. In this case, the GLF, represented by the Associated Students of Sacramento State College won a suit against the President of Sacramento State College and the trustees of the California State College System which forced the state college to recognize GLF as a student organization. A court upheld the Associated Students contention that:

"To justify suppression of free speech there must be reasonable grounds to fear that serious evil will result if free speech is practiced. There must be reasonable ground to believe that the danger apprehended is imminent."

Using this precedent, other homosexual groups which have been denied recognition are now waging court battles throughout the nation. Also many groups have not had as much trouble as we have had for there are now over 150 campus homosexual groups throughout the United States. The purpose, as stated in one group's constitution, is:

"... to further self-understanding among the members, to promote in the community better understanding of homosexuality, and to facilitate a strengthening of social ties between homosexuals and heterosexuals . . . to provide . . . members with legal, medical and psychological counseling and services as is necessary and proper."

To be a homosexual in the educational institutions of this country is still extremely difficult even though conditions may appear to be changing for the better. I was able to begin the long process of personal liberation in spite of my teachers and the educational institutions.

I realize that I can talk only of oppression from the viewpoint of a homosexual male, but the system which oppresses me also oppresses women, both gay and straight, Black people, Chicanos, Native Americans and others. The fact which must be made known is that we are tired of waiting for change; we are tired of hiding our feelings and we are rising up with pride, love and solidarity.

Air war escalated in Cambodia

By Neil Sheehan
(c) 1971 New York Times Service

Washington, Nov. 7—A comprehensive study of the air war in Indochina by a Cornell University group concludes that while drastically curtailing combat by Americans on the ground, the Nixon administration is maintaining a high level of bombing and has, in fact, escalated the air war in Cambodia and Laos.

The study acknowledges that the administration has cut by roughly half the over-all intensity of the air war in Indo China during the peak years of 1968 and 1969, when the United States was waging the most intensive bombing campaign in history.

But the study says the average tonnage of bombs and other explosives being dropped is still running at approximately the same level as in 1967, about 70,000 tons a month.

By the end of 1971, the United States will have unloaded on an area about the size of Texas six million tons of bombs and other aerial munitions, three times the total tonnage unleashed during all of world war II. The study finds that the Nixon administration, in its three years in office, will equal if not surpass the explosive power unleashed by the Johnson administration, about three million tons.

Area-obliteration raids by B-52 stratofortresses have also been

reduced far less than strikes by smaller fighter-bombers and are still running at an estimated 30,000 tons a month, as compared to 40,000 tons monthly during the 1968-69 peak, the study says.

In addition, the B-52's are being used freely in Laos and Cambodia. Each B-52 can carry one hundred and five 750-pound bombs.

The study asserts that the administration plans to continue the air war through 1972 and beyond at a cost that could range from \$1.2 billion to \$4 billion a year. Citing "sources close to the Pentagon," the study says plans appear to call for the continued basing of about 50 B-52's in Thailand and about 300 fighter-bombers there and off-shore on aircraft carriers.

The five-month study, begun in May, was sponsored by the Cornell University Center for International Studies.

The team of 19 professors and students; headed by Prof. Raphael Littauer, a 45-year-old Nuclear Physicist, drew its findings from a mass of source material that included official Pentagon statistics and reports,

newspaper articles, interviews with approximately 80 defense and foreign policy specialists and former military and civilian officials, as well as the once top secret history of the air war contained in the Pentagon Papers.

In a telephone interview, Littauer said the study team had access to the Pentagon Papers Volumes on the air war between the time articles and excerpts were published in the New York Times last summer and the publication of the declassified version by the government printing office at the end of September.

He said the study was initiated from anti-war sentiments, but that the team had subsequently attempted to be as fair and scholarly as possible.

The approximately 200-page preliminary version of the report contains extensive foot-notes and is illustrated with graphs. The group hopes to publish a fuller report by the end of the year.

The report states that bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply roads through southern Laos, a relatively unpopulated area, has

escalated steadily is now running at about 400,000 tons of explosives a year.

The report asserted, on the basis of congressional testimony, that bombing attacks in Cambodia, with attendant serious civilian casualties, have climbed steadily since the American incursion in the spring of 1970 and now are at a rate of 90,000 tons a year. This figure that approaches the 124,000 tons dropped on North Vietnam in 1966 when an intensive air war was under way there.

In South Vietnam, the Cornell group found, nearly 300,000 tons of explosives are being detonated in the air war, mainly by the greatly expanded South Vietnamese Air Force. This is the level of 1966.

The report argued that the continued heavy use of air power was not stopping Communist advances in Indochina and that its inherently wide destructiveness was, in fact, making the achievement of peace more difficult by rending the societies the United States says it is attempting to stabilize.

Directory corrections anticipated here soon

Walter Szwarc, editor of the student directory, expressed disappointment with the publication of the directory and promised students that supplementary editions with corrections will be printed.

Szwarc placed the blame for the errors on the publishing company. The errors included omission of the St. Mary's Administration, 30 missing pages, and many blank or incorrect phone numbers.

A supplementary edition with the 30 missing pages and 4 or 5 pages of corrections will be printed. Szwarc maintained that this edition will appear in the next couple of weeks. He advised students not to discard defective directories.

Szwarc also noted that graduate students will be able to pick up their copies of the student

directories at the Graduate Student Union office. Though unsure of an exact date for picking them up, he said that it will be about the middle of the week.

reg. \$4⁹⁸ — SALE \$2⁹⁸ — reg. \$4⁹⁸

Jeff Beck is back.

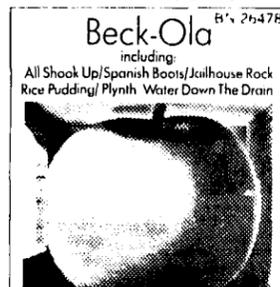


including: Got The Feeling Situation Short Business Jody I've Been Used New Ways, Train Train

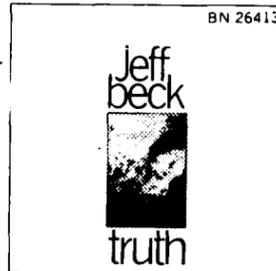
Jeff Beck was the lead guitarist for the Yardbirds. And on his first two

solo albums, Rod Stewart was his lead singer. "Rough and Ready" is the new album from one of the leaders of the English blues movement. And some of the best rock'n roll ever recorded.

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Irish Frosh bow to Michigan

by Vic Dorr, '74

Notre Dame's freshman football team suffered its first loss of the season Saturday morning, and in many ways the frosh defeat was "a typical Irish loss."

When the final gun had sounded, Michigan's Baby Wolverines had placed the Irish yearlings on the short end of a 20-6 tally, but the score was a poor indication of the kind of game it was.

Statistically, Notre Dame was the dominant team. The Irish frosh notched 20 first downs to 11 for Michigan, they passed for 197 yards to 104 for Michigan, and they gained 342 yards in total offense to 224 for Michigan. But the Irish also led in the turnover category—they lost four fumbles and three interceptions—and this, in the end, made the difference.

The Wolverines gained the scoreboard on the game's first play, when versatile David Brown grabbed the opening kickoff on his 21, hesitated a moment, and then raced through the ND coverage team for 79 yards and a score. Michigan's Mike Lantrey converted, and with but 12 seconds gone in the first period, the Wolverines were out in front to stay.

The Wolverines were unable to move the ball on their next series of downs, so they punted to the ND 36, where QB Tom Clements directed the Irish offense on its first serious threat of the day. Back-to-back passes from Clements to wide receiver Pete Demerle moved the ball to the Michigan 38, and from there halfback Eric Penick squirmed for a first down at the 32.

But Clements was dumped for a 16-yard loss on the next play, and when his fourth down toss to halfback Chuck Kelly fell incomplete in the end zone, Michigan took over on downs. The Wolverines were again unable to make any headway against the impressive Irish defense, and once more they were forced to punt. The kick rolled dead on the Notre Dame seven, and Clements tried again to get his team back into the game.

The frosh offense picked up three first downs while moving the ball to their own 35, but Wolverine linebacker Carl Russ stopped the drive with the first of his two interceptions, and he returned to the ND 34.

From there, Wolverine QB Dennis Franklin sent halfback Dave Brown on a quick-out pattern to the right sideline. Irish defender Al Samuel had the ball played perfectly, but the pass glanced off his hands and was picked off by Brown, who carried it 35 yards for Michigan's second score of the game. The PAT failed, but Michigan still held a 13-0 lead with 4:41 left in the first period.

The Irish defense rose to its stiffest challenge of the day on Michigan's next possession. Facing a fourth-and-three from the ND 33, Wolverine QB Franklin decided to scramble, and made the first down yardage by the length of the football. Tailback Gil Chapman then slipped through left end for a first down at the Irish 11. Three plays

later, Chapman again carried, and he picked up a first down at the ND one by inches.

An offside penalty moved the ball back to the six, and from there Franklin's second-down pass was deflected by ND's charging defensive line. Tackle Kevin Nobusch broke through to sack Franklin for a four-yard loss on third down, and Michigan's fourth down attempt was stifled when the defense blocked a field goal, and recovered the ball at the ND 18.

The Irish defense, which was forced to play with its back against the wall for most of the game, was given little time to rest after its sparkling goal-line effort. A snap over the head of ND punter Dave Schwarber gave Michigan a first down at the Irish 21, and then a personal foul infraction moved the ball to the eight.

But the frosh defense, not resting on its earlier achievements, once again halted the Wolverine threat. The Irish offense took over on downs when Franklin's fourth down pass to runningback Rich Kaminski fell incomplete at the six.

The Wolverines threatened once again before the half, when defensive end Richard VanTonger scooped up an Eric Penick fumble at the Notre Dame 24. But the defense stopped this attempt, too, when end Bob Sweeney dumped the MU quarterback for a seven-yard loss.

The second half brought more of the same for the weary Irish defenders. A mix-up in the Irish



Frosh wide receiver Pete Demerle caught six passes against Michigan.

backfield resulted in a fumble which Michigan recovered on the Notre Dame 11. The Wolverines advanced to fourth-and-goal from the six, but again the ND pass rush deflected one of Franklin's aeriels, and the ball turned over.

But just as the Irish "D" was good enough to stop Michigan again from within the 10, the Irish offense was again plagued by bad hands. A second backfield mixup brought on another ND fumble, and the Wolverines recovered this one at the ND 18.

And this time there were no defensive heroics. On first down, the Michigan QB rolled to his right and lobbed a pass to Glenn Franklin in the right flat. Franklin, who had come out of the backfield, was all alone, and he carried 18 yards for Michigan's final score of the game.

Then, on fourth-and-six from the nine, Clements hit halfback Chuck Kelly on a crossing pattern at the one to give the Irish a first down. Ronny Goodman swept left end for the score at 9:22 of the fourth period, but the point after was blocked, and the 20-6 score stood up for the rest of the game.

Kelly and Penick were the game's leading rushers, picking up 55 yards (on eight tries) and 49 yards (on 13 carries). Gil Chapman was the leading ground gainer for Michigan, picking up 42 yards in 15 carries. Clements was the game's top passer, hitting on 17 of 40 for 197 yards, but with three interceptions. Demerle, though he was shaken up late in the first half and did not see further action, was the leading receiver with six catches for 90 yards.

For Michigan, Franklin was 4 of 13 through the air, and his backup, John Spahn, was 2 of 4. Glenn Franklin was the leading Wolverine pass-catcher, as his four catches for 64 yards and one TD netted him top honors.

The loss brings the Irish record to 2-1, with but one game left to be played. That contest will take place next Saturday in Knoxville, Tenn., when the Irish yearlings meet Tennessee's Baby Volunteers.



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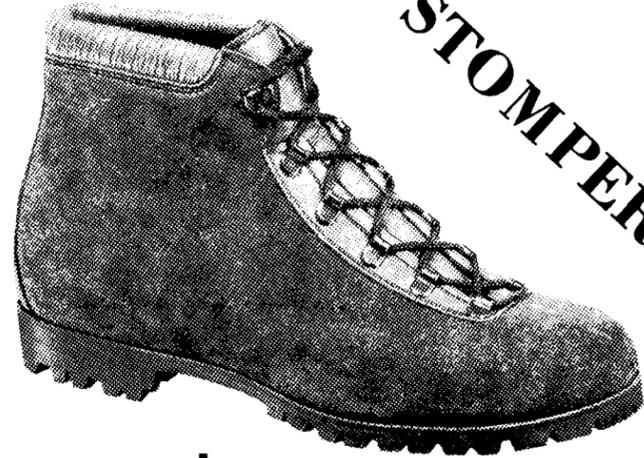
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ND smashes Pittsburgh, 56-7

Eight TD outburst is season's best performance

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Pittsburgh - Throughout the season, while the Notre Dame offense has sputtered along, averaging about two touchdowns a game, the coaches and players frequently remarked, "One of these days, we're going to put it all together and when we do - watch out." The Irish "Put it all together" Saturday afternoon in Pitt Stadium.

Scoring two touchdowns in every quarter, Notre Dame recorded its seventh win in eight games this fall by demolishing Pittsburgh, 56-7.

The Irish offense, which has been largely overshadowed by the prowess of the Irish defensive unit during the year, had its day in the sun, what little of it there was shining in the Steel City, Saturday and turned in its finest performance of the season. The Irish compiled 534 yards in total offense, 464 yards coming on the ground, and completely dominated an outclassed Pitt defense.

Five players scored touchdowns for the Irish as Notre Dame posted its highest point total since last year's Navy game. Eddie Gulyas led the scoring parade by running for three scores, Larry Parker added a pair of six-pointers and Tom Gatewood, Willie Townsend and Darryl Dewan had one touchdown apiece.

Irish quarterback Cliff Brown, making his collegiate debut in his home state, did a fine job of leading the Notre Dame attack. He topped the Irish in rushing, gaining 92 yards in nine carries, including a 47 yard run, the longest ND rush from scrimmage this fall. Brown also completed three of seven passes for 51 yards and a touchdown and directed six of Notre Dame's scoring drives. Brown was voted "Player of the Game" by the writers in the press box for his fine performance.

Commenting on Brown's play, coach Ara Parseghian said, "Everyone has been expecting too much from Cliff. He has four games under his belt and still needs plenty of work. But he runs

well and gives us a little more consistency each week. This was his best day and I hope he keeps improving."

It didn't take Brown and the Irish long to "get it together" against Pitt. Notre Dame showed the Panthers just how things were going to be by taking the opening kickoff and marching 77 yards in 13 plays for a touchdown.

The Irish covered the entire distance on the ground. Parker skirting left end from nine yards out for the score only 4:21 into the first quarter. Gulyas and Bob Minnix contributed big plays in the drive, Gulyas running for 20 yards on a third down play and Minnix picking up 16 on an end sweep. Bob Thomas, kicking into a 22-mile an hour wind, missed the extra point attempt, his first bad boot of the year after 12 straight, and the Irish settled for an early 6-0 lead.

The Panthers managed to stop the Irish on their next two sorties down the field, but Notre Dame was able to break through for their second touchdown in the final minute of the first quarter.

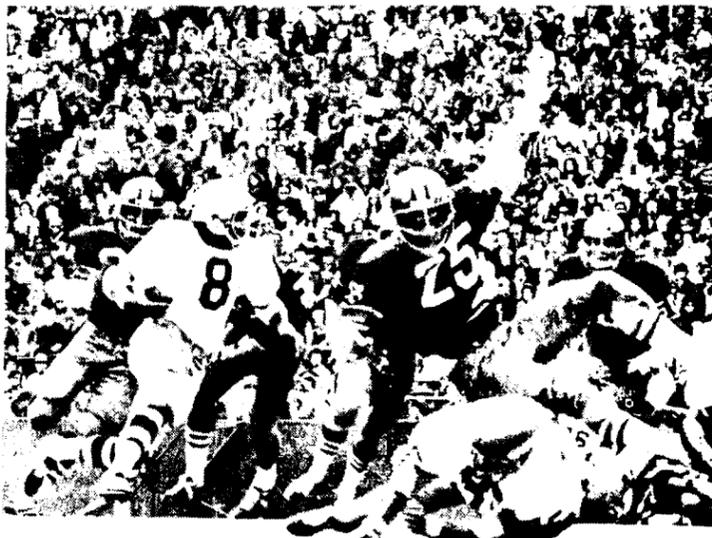
Parker scored his second touchdown of the day on a six yard run over left tackle with 35 seconds remaining in the opening period to cap a 49 yard, ten play Irish drive.

Notre Dame went for a two-point conversion and was successful, Minnix going around the right side, behind the blocking of Frank Pomarico, to make it 14-0.

A Pittsburgh miscue on the ensuing kickoff gave the Irish a break and set up Notre Dame's third touchdown. The Panthers' John Chatman returned Brown's kickoff to the Pitt 25 but fumbled it away there to Tom Devine.

Seven plays later, the Irish made it a 21-0 ballgame. Brown was the big gainer in the short march, picking up 19 yards in three carries, and Gulyas carried the ball in from the one for the score. Thomas booted the extra point just 2:22 into the second quarter.

Pitt was unable to move the ball following the kickoff and, after three plays netted the



Cliff Brown was named the Player of the Game for his performance against Pittsburgh. Brown was Notre Dame's leading rusher, gaining 92 yards, and connected on three of seven pass attempts for 51 yards and a touchdown. In this photo, John Cieszowski takes out Joe Herndon to pave the way for a gain by Brown.

OBSERVER

SPORTS

Pages 10 and 11

Panthers seven yards, they punted back to Notre Dame, Mike Crotty making a fair catch at his own 39.

Once again, the relentless Irish drove for a touchdown. Ed Gulyas carried for five yards to the 44 and then Brown ripped off a 47 yard run to the Pitt nine on a quarterback sneak. Four plays later, Gulyas bulled his way into paydirt from the one and again Thomas converted, giving the Irish a 28-0 lead with 8:26 left until halftime.

The Panthers mounted their only scoring drive of the afternoon after Gulyas' second score. Pitt was able to move from its own 17 to the ND 12 in just five plays, thanks largely to a 16 yard run by Paul Felinczak and a 35 yard pass from John Hogan to Stan Ostrowski.

Felinczak carried to the Irish 11 on a first down play but Walt Patulski dropped Hogan for a loss, back to the ND 25, on second down. A third down pass went incomplete but on a fourth down aerial to Ostrowski, Notre Dame's Mike Crotty was called for interference and the Panthers had a first down at the Irish one.

It took Pitt three plays to score from there, Hogan finally sneaking over right tackle for the touchdown. Eric Knisley kicked the extra point to make it 28-7 with only 1:40 remaining but that was as close as the Panthers were to come.

The Irish almost added to their lead in the waning seconds of the first half, driving to the Pitt one before Parker fumbled the ball away after being hit by the panthers outstanding linebacker, Ralph Cindrich.

The Irish wasted little time in putting more points on the scoreboard once the second half began, however. After Panthers went nowhere in the opening

the Pitt 26, and, eight plays later, the Irish had another touchdown.

Brown threw his second touchdown pass of the season, on a fourth and goal situation at the eight, for the tally. All-American split end Tom Gatewood was on the receiving end of Brown's aerial and Thomas added the extra point. The scoring grab was Gatewood's third of the year.

After that score, Parseghian substituted liberally but the Irish continued to pile up the points, adding a pair of fourth quarter touchdowns.

Early in the final stanza, Willie Townsend scored from 12 yards out on a double reverse, hurdling over the last defender and into the end zone for his first Notre Dame touchdown. Darryl Dewan accounted for the final Irish score, going in from the five yard line with 6:47 remaining. Thomas converted after both touchdowns.

Notre Dame almost scored again in the waning minutes of the contest, driving to the Pitt one before yielding the ball on downs on the next-to-last play of the game.

Statistically, as well as on the scoreboard, the Irish completely overpowered the Panthers. Pitt was limited to only 113 total yards and picked up just seven first downs, compared with Notre Dame's 28. Notre Dame was the first team Pitt had faced, including Oklahoma, to record more first downs than the Panthers.

The Irish also had possession of the ball most of the game, running 99 plays to Pitt's 46.

"I certainly didn't expect to lose that badly," Panther coach Carl DePasqua said afterwards. "They simply five and six yarded us to death."

The victory almost proved a costly one for the Irish as their defensive leader, Walt Patulski, was carried from the field on a stretcher. The preliminary diagnosis was merely "a bruised kneecap," according to Dr. George Green, the team physician.

"We'll have to wait for X-rays to determine if Walter will be with us for Tulane next week," Parseghian commented.

The Irish will host the Green Wave in the season's home finale in Notre Dame Stadium next Saturday while the Panthers will travel to West Point, N.Y. to take on Army.



Walter Patulski and his defensive mates gave the Panther offense plenty of trouble. Here Patulski drops Pitt quarterback Dave Havern for a loss while Greg Marx closes in to help.



Junior halfback Larry Parker scampered for Notre Dame's first two touchdowns Saturday as the Irish thrashed Pittsburgh, 56-7.

world briefs

(c) 1971 New York Times

Washington--State Department officials disclosed that the United States would announce Monday the cancellation of export licenses for more than \$3 million worth of military material for Pakistan. The move, which will end the pipeline that has supplied Pakistan with arms despite an announced arms freeze in April, was said to have the consent of the Pakistani government.

New Delhi--Unimpeachable Indian sources said that Indian troops had twice entered East Pakistan to silence artillery that was shelling Indian territory. India has officially denied such intrusion into Pakistani territory. It was the first confirmation of a border crossing by the Indians during the current crisis.

Moscow--The Soviet Union commemorated the Bolshevik seizure of power in 1917 with its annual "October Revolution" parade in Moscow, and Western diplomatic and military specialists said the Russian military might that passed in review before the assembled Soviet leaders in Red Square contained nothing new in the way of weaponry.

ON CAMPUS

- 4:30 -- meeting, st. mary's faculty assembly, carroll hall, madaleva
- 7:00 -- 2 movies, "nagar-junakonda" and "songs of the south", 349 madeleva
- 8:00 -- travelogue, three worlds of peru, o'laughlin auditorium
- 8:00 -- lecture, dr. charles poinsett, interpretation of urban history, flanner lounge
- 8:30 -- discussion, women and athletics, augusta hall, first floor lounge

today



diploma

.. Dr. Jurgen Kalkbrenner, left, counselor of cultural affairs for the West German embassy in Washinton, present Prof. Astrik L. Gabriel, director of the University of Notre Dame's Mediaeval Institute, with a formal diploma signifying his induction into the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

PLACEMENT BUREAU

Sign up this week for job interivews for the week of November 15 - 19.

Interviews are open to ND and SMC seniors and graduate students. Sign-up schedules are in Room 207, Main Building. Select your own time and sign your name. Room 207 will be open at 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. each day, except Friday.

Consult the Placement Manual for additional information regarding interviews and prodecure.

INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR WEEK OF NOVEMBER 15 - 19

- Nov. 15
 - Chemical Abstracts Service. BS, MS in Math. and Phys. (Computer Oriented) All degree levels in Chem.
 - College Life Insurance Co. of America. Bus. Ad. and Lib Arts.
 - Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. -Home Office. BBA in any major with at least 9 credits in Accounting for Accounting work. BA and BS in Math. for Actuarial. BA, BBA for Insurance Admin. MBA for Real Estate and Business.
 - Syracuse University. School of Management. All majors and degrees.
- Nov. 15-16
 - Price Waterhouse & Co. BBA in Acct.
- Nov. 16
 - Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. BS, BBA and MBA for Auditing, Bond, Commercial Banking, Comptroller, Comp. Sciences, International Banking, Investment, Marketing, Operating, Personal Banking.
 - Xerox Corporation. BS in M.E. and E.E. for Mfg. Engr. BA and BBA for Sales. MBA. Corps of Engineers - Chicago District. BS in M.E. BS, MS in C.E. BBA in Acct.
 - Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff. BS in C.E.
 - U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory. BS in Ch.E. and M.E. All degree levels in E.E.
- Nov. 17-18
 - Arthur Andersen & Co. BBA in Acct. MBA.
- Nov. 18
 - Duke University - Graduate School of Bus. Admin. Bachelor's Degree.
 - Long Island Lighting Co. BS in M.E., M.E.I.O. and E.E.
- Nov. 18-19
 - Universal Oil Products Co. BS, MS in Ch.E.
 - Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery. BBA in Acct. MBA.
- Nov. 19
 - American Cast Iron Pipe Co. BS in C.E. and M.E. BA and BBA for Sales.
 - Burroughs Wellcome & Co. All degrees interested in Pharmaceutical sales.
 - Insurance Services Office. BA or BS, MS in Math for Actuarial trainee. Home office in New York City.
 - University of Cincinnati - School of Law. Interested students should sign at Pre-Law Society in O'Shaughnessy Hall.
 - Marquette University - Graduate School of Business Administration. Bs, BBA, BA including Law School.
 - Washington University (St. Louis.) Graduate School of Business Administration. All BA and BS.

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Need ride to Cincinnati or Dayton area, Friday November 12. Call Joe 3676.

Needed: Ride to Knoxville, Tenn. for Thanksgiving. Call Jim 6952.

Need 2 general admission tix to Tulane Call Doug at 1723.

Wanted: 1 general admission Tulane ticket. Call Janet at 4037.

Will pay top money for 4 general admission Tulane tickets, need not be adjacent. Call Bill 8227.

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