

Eleven arrested in Louie's raid

by Terry Keeney and Tom Drape

Nine Notre Dame and two St. Mary's students were arrested last night by South Bend police vice-squad officers at Louie's Restaurant, 744 N. Notre Dame Avenue, on charges of minors frequenting a tavern.

Ten of the 11 students were being held on a \$50 bond at the South Bend police station, 701 W. Sample. The other student, a 17 year-old minor, was charged with a curfew violation and released without bond.

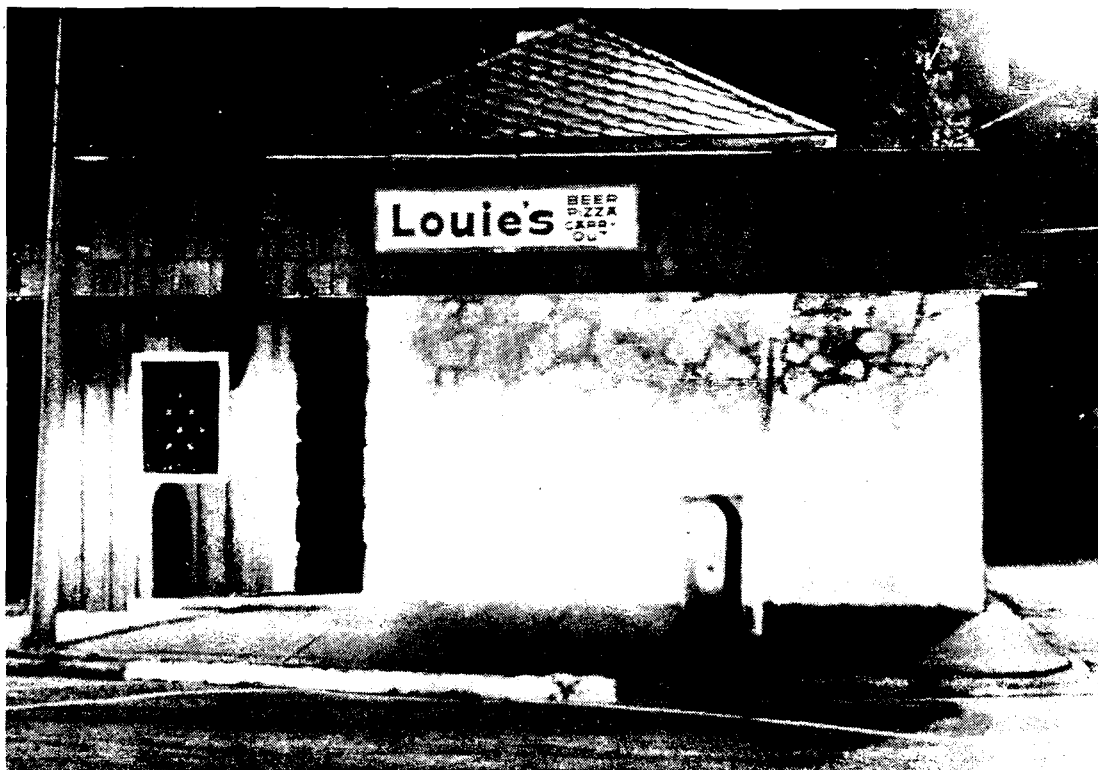
Two plain-clothed vice officers and three uniformed officers entered the restaurant about 11:15 p.m. Customers in the front bar area were told to produce identification. Underage students were then arrested and placed in custody.

Witnesses said that identifications of students in the rear, eating area of the restaurant were not checked by the officers. An estimated crowd of 40 people were in the bar at the time of the raid.

The 11 underage students in the front part of the restaurant were then taken into custody and placed into a police van.

One of the arresting vice-officers, Vinson Smith, said that the owner of Louie's, Louis Rappelli, had been warned four times during the past seven days about serving minors. Smith said that fair warning had been given.

"There were more kids in there underage but they were in the back in the eating area so we didn't get them," Smith said. "None were charged with



consuming but only with minors frequenting a tavern."

Smith said that South Bend Safety Director, Pat Gallagher, had warned Dean of Students, John Macheca, about a crackdown on underage drinking. According to Smith, special notice was made of the seven bars south of the Notre Dame campus.

"We were directed by the mayor (Jerry Miller) about ten days ago to talk to all tavern owners on the northeast side," Smith said.

A number of complaints about students at those bars had also been made by the Northeast Neighborhood Association on Notre Dame Avenue.

Smith estimated that out of the approximate crowd of 40, nearly 30 students were underage. The total seating capacity of the restaurant is between 150 and 200.

In reaction to the raid, Rappelli said, "It's just an ordinary raid."

"What are you going to do - this is a restaurant. Louie's Restaurant is no different than Eddie's

Steakhouse, no different than the Morris Inn," Rappelli said.

The owner of Louie's said that everyone served a beer there last night was 21. But added, "What they do with it isn't my business."

Among the 11 students arrested were: five Dillon hall residents, two Alumni hall residents, one Pangborn hall resident, one McCandless hall resident and one Regina hall resident. Identification of the students were not released.

The one minor arrested was released to the custody of Brother John Benesh, Alumni Hall rector. Bond for the two St. Mary's women was posted by Stevie Wernig, assistant to the Vice-President for Student Affairs, from St. Mary's funds.

The other eight students were still in custody at the police station at 3 a.m. this morning. Court dates for those charged with frequenting a tavern were tentatively set for Sept. 24.



Angela Davis stirs controversy

Responding to recent controversy surrounding the appearance of Angela Davis tomorrow night, student government and student union officers yesterday restated their observance of the university's open speaker policy and demonstration rules.

Pat M. McLaughlin, student body president, Pat Burke, student union director and Andy Bury, s.u. academic commissioner all said that their support was prompted by numerous calls to student government and security about demonstrating at Davis's appearance at 8 p.m., Friday in Stepan Center.

"We have had a number of inquiries about why Angela Davis is being brought to speak on campus and whether people can demonstrate," Burke said. "And we wanted to make the clarification."

Bury said that the academic commission has always adhered to the open speaker policy. "As we have done always before, we will abide by it completely," he said.

In addition, any person or groups wanting to demonstrate at Davis's appearance will have to go through the Dean of Students office, McLaughlin said.

Notre Dame students and student organizations are free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They should exercise this freedom by the use of orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the University.

Notre Dame students may invite and hear any person of their own choosing. The routine procedures required by the University before a guest speaker may be invited to appear on campus are designed only to insure orderly scheduling of facilities, adequate preparation for the event, and conduct of the occasion in a manner appropriate to an academic community. Sponsorship of guest speakers does not imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed, either by the sponsoring group of the University.

Under university regulations, "all demonstrations must be registered with the Dean of Students and also must observe the following rules:"

- All demonstrations must be peaceful and orderly.
- Only members of the University community may organize or lead a demonstration on campus.
- Demonstrators may not impede the freedom of the University community.

assistance would be requested for tomorrow night's speaker.

"Mr. Peers (director of security) said that security will be increased," Burke said. He said assistance from the South Bend police and Indiana State Patrol would probably be sought.

Burke and Bury both said that speakers appealing to a wide range of people is a definite factor in scheduling appearances. All three officers agreed that future speaker policy would be affected by the present controversy.

AAUP followup

... page 3

world

briefs

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Congress is close to approving legislation that would give the consumer his best legal protection yet against the frustration and expense of buying a shiny new car in the showroom that turns out to be a "lemon" that the dealer and manufacturer refuse to fix at their own expense.

The bill, known on Capitol Hill as the "Lemon Law," is an amendment to a routine extension of the 1966 National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. Its sponsors believe it would go a long way toward satisfying consumer complaints about defective automobiles.

MOSCOW (UPI) - Soviet scientist Grigory S. Khozin accused former U.S. Ambassador Foy. D. Kohler Wednesday of trying to sabotage the joint Soviet-American space program. Kohler rejected the charge.

OAKLAND (UPI) - Black activist Angela Davis filed a \$75,000 claim Wednesday against the City of Oakland and Alameda County, charging she was unlawfully detained while deputies ran a warrant check.

TEL AVIV (UPI) - Israeli gunners fired mortar shells Wednesday at suspected Arab guerrilla concentrations in Lebanon Wednesday in what a military source described as routine preventive action.

SAIGON (UPI) - Government troops reoccupied a militia outpost abandoned after a daylong fight that cost the Communist attackers 54 dead but the fate of 2,500 villagers is not known, field officers reported Wednesday.

on campus today

4 pm - seminar, "discussion on electron transport and scavenging reactions in non-polar liquids" by dr. mozunder, rad. lab. conf. rm.

7 pm - meeting, Inplrg town meeting, rm. 1-3 lafortune.

7-9 pm - movie, "bonnie & clyde", washington hall, \$1.

8 pm - recital, "composer's recital" by barton mclean, little theatre.

Boston unrest continues

By United Press International

A fist fight between black and white children triggered a walkout by 40 blacks Wednesday in the court-ordered integration of Boston schools. Flag-waving protesters against controversial textbooks besieged the school board offices at Charleston, W.Va.

New teacher strikes hit two Chicago suburban high schools, the Erie, Pa., school system, and schools in a Bucks County, Pa., district. Scores of thousands of children were affected by scattered teacher strikes across the nation.

Four white youngsters at Boston's Washington Irving Junior High School received minor injuries in a schoolyard skirmish, the first physical clash between black and white

students in the current controversy.

They were taken home by the parents and 40 black children walked out of school after the incident. Officials also reported a "hair-pulling" tussle between a white girl and two black teenagers at a high school.

Large numbers of whites continued to boycott classes in Boston, but school officials said they believed attendance city-wide was up slightly.

Some 250 protesters at Charleston listened to Gospel music over a police loud-speaker, waved American flags and carried signs with slogans such as "God is not a myth to our children."

School board members studied their demand that new textbooks be removed from all Kanawha County Schools. The protesters charged that the textbooks were obscene and anti-American and give religion a "fairytale" treatment.

About 20 per cent of the county's 45,000 pupils stayed away from classes and thousands of coal miners in four

counties stayed off their jobs in the weeklong protest.

The new teacher strikes in Pennsylvania brought to 12 the number of districts hit and to 61,520 the number of students affected. Schools remained open in Erie but attendance was down sharply. Schools were closed in the Bensalem district of Bucks County.

On the western fringe of Chicago, teachers walked out at Addison Trail and Willowbrook high schools. The strike kept some 5,900 students from attending classes.

A judge at Racine, Wis., imposed a news blackout on negotiations aimed at settling a dispute which had shut down classes for some 30,000 children for 10 days. Teachers, who say they were locked out by the school board, received letters telling them their request for unemployment compensation has been denied.

About 600 teachers in Federal Way, Wash., ended a 20-day strike. They overwhelmingly ratified the first general contract they have ever had.

Vote drive extended

by Catherine Brown
Staff Reporter


The final count of the number of students registered to vote in Indiana through the student government sponsored voter registration drive will probably be released "in about two weeks," reported the drive's chairman, Rich O'Connor.

The drive has been extended from registration at La Fortune and the dining halls to include a

(continued on page 4)

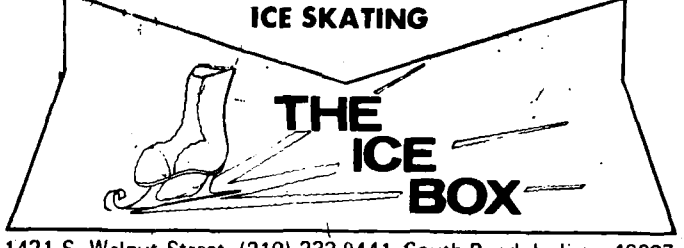
The Observer is published daily during the college semester except vacations by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for \$8 per semester (\$14 per year) from The Observer Box Q, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

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Ford foreign policy pledges food

By NICHOLAS DANILOFF

UNITED NATIONS (UPI) — President Ford pledged Wednesday that the United States will do its best to help fill the world's needs for food, and challenged the Arab countries to cooperate on answering the demands for oil.

In his first major foreign policy address, to warmly applauding delegates to the 29th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Ford said the twin crises of food and energy now "demonstrate the extent of our interdependence."

"The United States recog-

nizes the special responsibility we bear as the world's largest producer of food ... The United States will not only maintain the amount it spends for food shipments to nations in need, but it will increase this amount," he said.

"Now is the time for the oil producers to define their conception of a global policy on energy to meet the growing need —and to do this without imposing unacceptable burdens on the international monetary and trade system."

Declaring that "energy is required to produce food and food to produce energy —and

both to provide a decent life for everyone," Ford said the nations of the world should realize that: "Failure to cooperate on oil, food, and inflation could spell disaster for every nation represented in this room."

In pointed reference to the Arab oil producers, Ford said, "It has not been our policy to use food as a political weapon despite the oil embargo and recent oil price and production decisions."

Ford received a standing ovation when he was introduced. The 3,000 delegates from 138 countries were silent

during his address, most of them listening through the earphones which provided in-

stantaneous translation. But they gave him another 40-second standing ovation when he concluded.

Earlier, on the plane from Washington, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had discussed with reporters the proposed new oil price increases announced this week in the Middle East and said "it's a serious situation."

In his speech, Ford made passing reference to various foreign policy concerns —

continuing conflict in Cyprus, Indochina and the Middle East; determination to bolster U.S. partnerships with its traditional allies plus willingness to "seek out and expand" relationships with old adversaries, and the overweening requirement to prevent nuclear war.

But the thrust of his speech was to the worldwide shortage of food and fuel, and the inflationary impact of the shortage on the economy of all nations.

"A global strategy for food and energy is urgently required," Ford declared.

"It would be tempting for the United States —beset by inflation and soaring energy prices —to turn a deaf ear to external appeals for food assistance, or to respond to internal appeals for export controls," he added. "But however difficult our own economic situation, we recognize that the plight of others is worse."

Campus speakers announced

by Val Zurbilis
Staff Reporter

Student Union Academic Commissioner Andy Bury announced the on-campus speakers for this semester.

Angela Davis will speak tomorrow in Stepan center at 8:00 pm starting off a parade of on-campus speakers for this semester, Student Union Academic Commissioner Andy

Bury has announced. Julius Bond a member of the Georgia House of Representatives will talk September 25. In October, Richard Lugar and Birch Bayh, U.S. Senate candidates; Paul Soglin, mayor of Madison, Wisconsin; John Conway, president of the Common Cause and David Halbestam, author of *The Best and the Brightest* will lecture. The film "Executive Action" will also be

shown.

Rusty Rhodes presenting "Who Killed JFK?" is returning in October due to popular demand.

November brings Prof. Hans Morganthau, historian; Otis Bowen, governor of Indiana; Walter Cronkite, CBS announcer and David Thompson talking about Northern Ireland. Other possible speakers are Senator Ted Kennedy, Curt Gowdy, and George Gallop, Sr.

Bury explained the Academic Commissions's policy this year. "We won't spend more than a \$1500 flat rate for a speaker." The Commission is budgeted \$10,000 a year and Bury wants to get as many speakers as possible.

"The speaker prices are outrageous," the commissioner continues. "They run from \$750 to \$3000 a night..." Bury feels the high prices are due to schools willing to pay them.

Attendance at the lectures last year ran from 800 to hear Shirley Chisholm or Ann Landers in Washington Hall to 1600 in Stepan when Senator George McGovern

spoke.

The admission on all lectures is free. The movie is one dollar

To start Monday

SMC registers bikes

Diane Smits
Staff Reporter

Bike registration for St. Mary's students opens Monday, September 23. Students may register bicycles Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Security Office.

According to Mr. Anthony Kovatch, director of campus security at SMC, registration will continue until all the owners wishing to register their bikes have been taken care of.

A fee of seventy-five cents will be

charged to cover a process etching the owner's social security number on the bike.

Kovatch estimated that approximately two hundred bikes were registered last year. He anticipates that twenty per cent of the bikes on campus this year will be registered.

Kovatch offered some advice to bike owners stating that bikes should be kept inside if at all possible or in well-lit areas. He said bikes should be locked at all times.

AAUP clarifies report on University accounting method

By Fred Herbst
Staff Reporter

AAUP charges of "creative" accounting by the University administration were termed by Prof. Thomas Swartz, Chairman of Committee Z, as "misrepresenting what the AAUP said."

Swartz said the Observer's article of Wednesday implied something along the lines of a corrupt practice by the University administration.

While stressing that the method by which the University does their accounting is legitimate, Swartz remarked that the method "leaves a lot to be desired."

On the same point, AAUP Chapter President Doctor Edward Trubac mentioned that Notre Dame uses the same "kind of accounting procedure used by most universities." Trubac went on to note that this procedure "doesn't really give a true picture" of the University's financial situation.

According to Trubac, a much better indication of the University's actual financial situation will be available after the release of the

Faculty Senate Report.

Both Swartz and Trubac stated that the issue at hand is the priorities concerning the allocation of the University's assets.

Trubac then added that the "faculty is very interested in the establishing of priorities and would like to take an active role."

Swartz noted that he is very optimistic about the chances of the faculty being able to do so in the near future.

When asked if it were true that a cost of living pay increase was one of the faculty's main priorities, Trubac replied that such an increase is a "goal."

However, Swartz noted that in order to give the faculty a cost of living increase, there would have to be a realigning of University

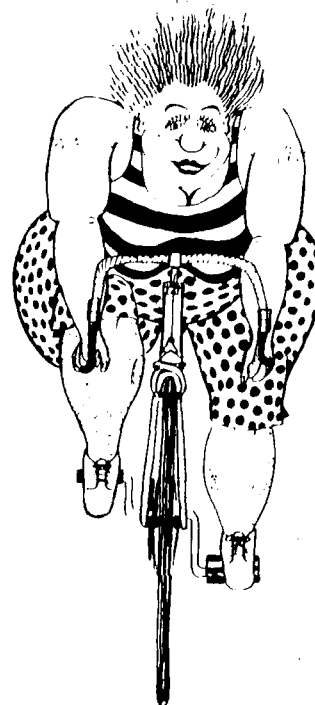
Fr. James Burtchaell, University Provost, was "away from the University," according to his secretary, and could not be contacted to make a statement concerning the AAUP charge against the administration.

Assistant Provost Dr. William Burke had not seen the Observer article and knew nothing of the matter. He therefore had no comment.

Bro. Kieran Ryan, assistant vice president of business affairs, stated that he had no comment at this time. Yet he stressed that there will be a response to the charge in the near future.

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The last five years have witnessed an incredible resurgence of interest in the fine art of bicycling. More people than ever are taking to the road on bicycles, and more students have bicycles on campus.

In response to this interest, Friday's Observer will feature a supplement highlighting bicycle trips in the South Bend Area. The supplement will feature tips on one-day trips, longer tours, sample trips in the area, and a philosophical introduction to the cosmic implications of bicycling. (A definite must-see for fans of the cosmos!)

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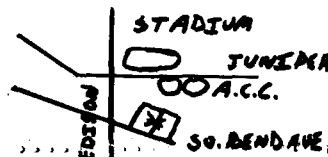


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PROPRIETORS

Homecoming plans revealed

by Lonnie Luna
Staff Reporter..

Homecoming weekend begins Thursday, Oct. 10, announced Rich Gulitinan, Student Union Social Commissioner. Friday night is the Gordon Lightfoot concert with a pep rally following it. The Homecoming dance and party will be held in St. Joe's, Michigan at Silver Beach with continuous music from live bands. Busses will be provided for those students without cars. Wine, mixed drinks, and beer will be served to make the occasion festive.

"I can't stress enough that we have to have responsibility with the use of alcohol if we are to continue having off-campus parties," commented Gulitinan.

There will be two ticket packages for sale for Homecoming: Two tickets to the Rice-ND game and one party ticket (admits two) for \$23 and

There will be two ticket packages for sale for Homecoming:

Two tickets to the Rice-ND game and one party ticket (admits two) for \$23 and

Two Gordon Lightfoot tickets plus one party ticket for \$21. Homecoming party tickets can also be bought separately at \$6 per couple.

Other activities include a bus trip to the Michigan State game for a package price of \$21. The package includes bus transportation to and from the game, game ticket, lunch, and all the beer

you can drink. After the bus returns a mini-concert or dance will be held at Stepan Center with music being provided by fine outside talent.

Other Commission projects for the year include a series of fine speakers and prom-type dances. Gulitinan stated that the trend is now towards proms. He added that the junior and senior classes were having proms.

And to get ready for the proms, the Social Commission is currently sponsoring a dance program in the LaFortune Ballroom every Monday night beginning this Monday night, Sept. 23, at 7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. for the beginners and at 8:00-9:00 for the advanced students.

The instructor, Fran DeMarco,

has taught for a number of years with Arthur Murray in Chicago. The price for these lessons is \$2 per hour and there is no obligation for students to attend all. They may attend only the lessons they wish to attend.

"We have developed these projects to get the students away from the campus boredom, especially in the halls," continued Gulitinan. He added that the Social Commission is striving for more parties off campus.



Rich Gulitinan: Projects to get students away from campus boredom.

Senior trip numbers rise

by Doug Meyers
Staff Reporter

A fourth plane has been obtained for the trip to the USC game, according to Greg Ericksen, senior

Erlichmann requests trial delay

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman Tuesday asked Judge John J. Sirica to grant a delay of up to three months in the Watergate cover-up trial because former President Nixon's "personal appearance at the trial is indispensable" to his defense.

In a one paragraph request, Ehrlichman told Sirica that "recent public accounts of Mr. Nixon's health suggest that he may be physically unable to testify when called at the trial as now set."

He said the trial, no SCHEDULED TO BEGIN Oct. 1 for himself and five other defendants in the Watergate cover-up case, should be postponed because Nixon's personal testimony is required.

"A reasonable continuance of 60 to 90 days should be granted to assure the presence of Richard M. Nixon as a witness," Ehrlichman's brief said.

There have been recent reports from Nixon's doctors, family and friends that the phlebitis in his left leg may require hospitalization.

Nixon's lawyers asked Tuesday that he be relieved for reasons of health from the need to give a deposition in California for a civil suit brought by several persons who felt they were illegally barred from a Nixon campaign rally in North Carolina in 1972.

Earlier, Sirica refused to allow Ehrlichman two subpoenas aimed at obtaining White House documents for his defense in the cover-up trial. Ehrlichman's lawyer, Andrew Hall, maintained the documents were necessary to prepare an adequate defense.

Hall had issued two subpoenas for a variety of White House documents ranging from Ehrlichman's personal notes to all presidential taped conversations relating to the "Watergate matter."

After a brief afternoon hearing, Sirica quashed the subpoenas on grounds they were far too broad to qualify under federal pre-trial procedures, and because Hall did not describe with enough specificity what materials he wanted and how they could be considered relevant to the defense.

class president. This now makes room for 617 of 650 students who signed up for the trip. "We can almost assure those on the waiting list a ticket," Ericksen stated.

The balance of the payment for the trip is due Friday, Sept. 20, and the payment of the balance will insure a reservation. Those who do not pay by Friday will forfeit their reservation.

Ericksen stressed that they must have enough people to fill the fourth plane in order to put down a deposit, or they will have to cancel the extra plane.

Plans for the trip began last summer. Bob Spam, class vice president, set-up car reservations, Chris Fenn, treasurer, worked on room reservations, and Joe Henderlong organized bus transportation and flight arrangements.

Responses were so overwhelming that the total cost of the trip has increased to \$140,000 with thirty percent of the senior class going, claimed Ericksen.

The students will stay in California six days and five nights at the International Motel in Marina Del Ray. 155 motel rooms have been reserved along with 150 cars and 16 busses.

One hundred alumni from Michigan will be accommodated in the same hotel as the students thereby totaling ND fans at 700.

Tours through Disneyland and Universal Studios are highlights of the trip, and a pep rally will be organized for Friday night before the game.

Ericksen commented that "we want to organize a trip that will be more than just something to talk about in the future."

(continued from page 2)

Drive extended

telephone and a door-to-door campaign.

The drive, which proponents hope will give Notre Dame enough votes to form a "lobby" for student interests, is expected to wind down tonight.

O'Connor added that he knew of no plans to attempt to coordinate Notre Dame's drive with the registration of South Bend residents of the same age who might share student interests. He explained that this would be difficult because "two different elections are involved. Notre Dame students are only eligible to vote in the county elections, not in the city."

"The registration in South Bend isn't going too well, as far as I know," continued O'Connor, who feels that most of the registered voters are "older people who have little interest in changing the drinking age."

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Jaworski authority sought

By CLAY F. RICHARDS

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Democrats proposed Wednesday that Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski be given authority to make public the evidence he has collected on former President Nixon's role in the scandal.

Democratic Whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia said he was studying possible legislation permitting Jaworski to make a full report of Nixon's actions.

Jaworski said in a letter to eight Democratic senators earlier that he lacked the authority to divulge grand jury evidence against Nixon.

Byrd also asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold a meeting, and hearings if necessary, "to determine if the public interest would be best served by making explicit the authority of the special prosecutor to include such material in his final report."

Another Democrat, Sen. Phi-

lip A. Hart of Michigan, said he also favored a full public report, but added that he wanted to make sure Nixon had "his day in court" and would be allowed to respond to Jaworski's report.

It was learned that several other Democrats were studying legislation to turn the Watergate grand jury into a special grand jury, giving it the power to make a "presentment" or statement of the evidence involving Nixon.

In a letter to Judiciary Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., Byrd also suggested that all of Nixon's tapes and documents remain at the White House until the issue is resolved.

"If the Judiciary Committee could go forward to President Ford urging him to keep such materials under his custody in Washington until the pending proceedings are resolved," Byrd said.

Byrd and Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield have sponsored a resolution calling

on Ford to make public all facts connection with the Watergate scandal.

Hart said in an interview the Senate should "press forward to get a full report" on Nixon's involvement.

"We have a duty to do it, but we should first provide a draft to Nixon so he can spell out his response before it's made public," Hart said.

NATO claims Red spying

LONDON (UPI) — A North Atlantic Treaty Organization announcement said Wednesday that Soviet planes and ships are "snooping" persistently on NATO ship movements in their current exercise in Northern waters. It said Soviet planes have been repeatedly intercepted.

The office of the Commander-in-Chief East Atlantic headquarter said Soviet "Badger" planes were intercepted by Royal Air Force planes Tuesday east of the Shetland Isles. Later Soviet long-range

"Bear" planes were intercepted by RAF Phantoms west of the Faroe Islands.

The announcement also said Canadian and Dutch reconnaissance planes have joined RAF planes to keep track of "numerous Soviet ships and submarines in the exercise area in the North Sea and the Norwegian Sea."

The Soviets have all along been extremely sensitive to any Western defense movements in or close to the northern waters.

They have a strong fleet concentrated in the area and maintain a wide-ranging radar screen. Soviet submarines are known to be very active in the area, to watch movements of allied shipping and aircraft activities.

Defense experts said the

Russians have frequently shadowed NATO ships on their maneuvers in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean where they maintain a considerable fleet of their own since the Arab-Israeli wars.

The Soviets have in the past made little effort to camouflage their snooping activities on NATO exercises. At times their spy vessels came close to allied warships, barely avoiding collision.

Nevertheless defense experts said the current Soviet shadowing of the NATO exercise in northern waters seems particularly inensive and persistent.

The announcement Wednesday underscored the persistence of Soviet "snooping" which required concerted Allied efforts to drive them off.

Speaks to UN

Ford supports Kissinger

By NICHOLAS DANILOFF
UNITED NATIONS (UPI) — Apparently seeking to undercut Congressional criticism, President Ford Wednesday made an extraordinary statement of "full support" for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger before the United Nations.

At the start of his 20-minute address to the U.N. General Assembly, Ford departed from his prepared text and said:

"It should be emphatically understood that the secretary of state has my full support and the unquestioned backing of the American people."

Kissinger has come under fire again from critical U.S. Senators who suspect that he may have misled them as to the extent of CIA intervention in Chile during his confirmation testimony last year.

In another apparent effort to dampen Congressional fire, the secretary of state disclosed to pool reporters on the flight from Washington that the White House was convening Thursday a meeting of top Congressional leaders to examine Central Intelligence Operations in Chile.

White House sources said among those invited to attend were Senate Democratic leader

Mike Mansfield, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, House Speaker Carl Albert, House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill and House Republican leader John Rhodes.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously decided Tuesday to examine published reports of U.S. intervention in Chile and to determine whether high U.S. officials—including Kissinger—misled or lied to the committee.

Ford's impromptu statement of support came at the start of his first major foreign policy address, delivered shortly after noon to the U.N. General Assembly.

"Next week Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will present in specifics the overall

principles which I will outline in my remarks. It should be emphatically understood that the secretary of state has my full support and the unquestioned backing of the American people," Ford said.

"As a party leader in Congress and vice president and now the President of the United States of America, I have had the closest working relationship with Secretary of State Kissinger. I have supported and will continue to endorse his many efforts as secretary of state and head of our National Security Council system to build a world of peace."

Ford's last line appeared to be a further high-level denial that consideration was being given to removing Kissinger from his "second hat" as chief of the National Security Council staff.

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P. O.
Box Q



A rebuttal to Professor Rice

Professor Rice in his essay Right-to-Life (Observer, September 13, 1974) takes Father Hesburgh to task for suggesting that proponents of abortion not be called murderers, and he infers that the University of Notre Dame, as a corporate body, should speak in support of Right-to-Life and against abortion as a moral obligation. Professor Rice distinguishes between murder as a criminal offense as defined by law and abortion as murder defined as a moral offense. He states that in the latter case the offender is to be left to the mercy and justice of God. Rather immodestly, however, Professor Rice insists that his moral judgment of abortion and abortionists should be reenacted into a law, making abortion murder in the criminal sense so it can be judged by men.

In characteristic fashion, as a trained advocate, Professor Rice makes a telling case without considering evidence or point-of-view other than those which support his case. He argues, peculiarly, that the use of the word murder applied to the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King by Roy Wilkins suggests that it is appropriate to use murder for abortion as a moral offense. The killing of Dr. King was clearly a murder in the criminal sense even though the assassin was not known to Mr. Wilkins and had not yet been apprehended. There was no doubt that Dr. King had been killed with malice by a person or persons unknown which was enough to turn out the police and the F.B.I. and for Mr. Wilkins to cry murder.

Professor Rice presses his right, indeed his "duty of candor", to call those who practice and those who support abortion, murderers. Not all who support the Right-to-Choose have undergone or participated in an abortion. Professor Rice lumps abortionists and the abortion movement and quotes, with approval, a Danish cleric who asserted that, "widespread abortion was making Denmark a nation of murderers". In this broad view of the term we are all murderers in the United States, since the Supreme Court decision he cites upheld the right of women to have abortions and many have elected to do so.

Professor Rice does not suggest in his brief that the basis of the Supreme Court's decision was the right of a woman to the privacy of

her own body. In commenting that abortion of a fetus is at the convenience of others he ignores the long sad history of women who sought abortion prior to the Supreme Court decision. Illegal abortion was to be had at considerable cost in pain, humiliation and money and very substantial risk to health and life. There were over 1000 admissions for botched illegal abortions in one New York Hospital in 1965, for example. Whatever else may be said abortion was not a decision made lightly for convenience. Nowhere does Professor Rice consider the motivation which moves some women, 200,000 in New York alone, to become "murderers" in his terminology. In considering what he terms the primary civil right he ignores a right of women to choose which was finally upheld by the Supreme Court only after many years of restrictive state legislation prohibiting abortion. Such legislation existed primarily because of legislated morality - the same type of legislated morality, ironically enough, which also prevented access to, or even information about, birth control methods for many years in addition to making abortion a crime, although not murder.

Professor Rice suggests that minority groups, especially blacks, are opposed to abortion because of its genocidal overtones.

This is a gross misrepresentation since the only right at issue is that of an individual woman to terminate her own pregnancy not, as genocide suggests, a mass symposium birth control, arranged by Dr. Manier, may remember Florynce Kennedy's highly emotional but effective attack on Professor Rice's antiabortion position. Ms. Kennedy, a black attorney was an articulate defender of black or white women's right to choose, Jesse Jackson notwithstanding. Professor Rice does not produce evidence that black or other minority women are less likely to seek abortion because they fear genocide. He did not note that if Jesse Jackson is antiabortion Shirley Chisholm is not, nor is the National Council of Negro Women.

Professor Rice does not address himself to the kind of life there is a right to. Presumably that comes later. A recent study for the World Food Conference estimated that half of all child deaths are attributable to malnutrition and that 200 million living children are undernourished. A recent widely circulated Right-to-Life flyer contained a large, slightly out of focus photograph, in roseate hues,

of a beautiful blonde, Caucasian couple joyfully embracing with a foreground of flowers and a happy, plump, cherubic baby. There was no suggestion in it of minority babies, starving babies or babies destined to live a few hungry disease-ridden years before their lives were postnatally and cruelly aborted. Right-to-Life is not a simple moral absolute as suggested by Professor Rice. At least, numerous organizations with interests in ethics and morality support the Right-to-Choose, e.g. American Association of University Women, American Civil Liberties Union, National Council of Jewish Women, United Methodist Church, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Young Women's Christian Association, to cite only a few from a recent list circulated by the National Organization for Women (NOW). Father Hesburgh is quite correct in asserting that persons in these organizations should not be called names simply because they do not agree with Professor Rice or others who oppose abortion.

In pressing for a formal University position on abortion Professor Rice suggests that the University act as it does in supporting civil rights for minorities. It is not clear that the University has taken a formal position on civil rights nor on other ethical and moral issues too numerous to mention. It, like other universities, is complying with legal and administrative directives which have appeared in the last few years with regard to civil rights. The University was no better nor no worse than other academic institutions in its practices regarding civil rights for itself in these regards. In any event, the prospect of the University as a corporate body undertaking to support the moral position urged by Professor Rice puts an unwarranted burden on the function of the University. If, its corporate silence on an issue confers on it an implicit legitimacy, as claimed by Professor Rice, then Notre Dame lent its support to the Viet Nam War, My Lai and Watergate among other recent immoral actions. Surely that is not the case.

Sincerely yours,
Robert P. McIntosh
Professor of Biology

A veteran's view of off-campus life

Dear Editor,
After four years at duLac I am finally motivated to voice the

opinion of the "quiet" off-campus minority. This is my second year off-campus, and there has never been one moment in those two years that I have regretted. Although that is not to say that there haven't been some disturbing moments; like returning after Christmas holiday to discover that your housemate has left the thermostat at 75 degrees with the kitchen window open, or finding your car under four feet of snow-courtesy of the St. Joseph County Snow Crew, or discovering another ticket on your car for the violation of some unheard of law in C3. But all in all it has been one heck of a time.

Now may I suggest to the rank-and-file of John Macheca's command that if you don't like the climate; move, MOVE OFF! Then just possibly the administration won't spend all its time creating a structure of self-serving discipline; but may, just may do something worthwhile, like helping the people they forced off-by creating a working food co-op.

Dave B. Ercegovic, '75

Where is home?

To the drive to register students to vote.

I very much admire the drive to register students to exercise their legal voting right in Indiana. It is highly commendable for people to strive for social and political changes by using the proper channels and methods. Yet even as much as I admire the movements and goals which you are working for, I regret that I can not support or join your ranks.

I realize that for nine months of the year I reside in the state of Indiana. But the residence is only temporary. For 19 years I have been, and still consider myself to be, a resident of the state of North Carolina, paying North Carolina taxes and being influenced by things done in my home state. I feel that since I am not a permanent nor legal resident of Indiana I have no right to vote for the people who will run this state and make decisions for its welfare.

I'm in favor of lowering the drinking age to 18, but I feel a deeper sense of obligation for the needs and concerns of the community, friends and family that I will be living in after I leave Notre Dame. My concerns are with who will be governing me in four years instead of will I be able to get drunk in 4 months.

I wish your drive success, but

express sorrow that I can not, in my own mind, join your throng.

Dan Henderson
300 Howard

Suffering at the words of others

Dear Editor,
Re: Mr. Graver's "The Frantic One"

I was very upset to read your derogatory inference to mongoloid paraplegics in The Frantic One today. I feel it my duty to voice an objection in the name of all of us who have by some quirk of fate been stricken by mongolic paraplegia. It is enough to face life with such tragic disabilities, why must we be made to suffer further at the hands-the words of others? Has a mongolic paraplegic ever harassed you? I think not.

I do not understand how the author of a story such as the Frantic One's could be so heartless. Perhaps one day you or one of your loved ones will be struck and you too shall experience the heartbreak of mongolic paraplegia.

In addition to the inhumanity of your character's remark, it seem to me that any writer would take greater care when treading on the toes of his public. You must be aware, Mr. Graver, that there are over four thousand members of Mongolic Paraplegics Anonymous here at Notre Dame. I suggest that you publicly apologize to all members of MPA immediately. Do not take this lightly, Mr. Graver, for you risk alienating a great percentage of your Observer readers.

In closing, may I ask-have you ever considered joining MPA?

Sincerely,
MPA President and Founder

The opinion of a fellow journalist

To the Editor:

You have failed to the nth degree in your role as journalists, and I strongly urge you to seek another profession. Your coverage of the recent sex scandal on the Notre Dame campus as reported in the September 20 issue of the New Times turns my stomach as a fellow journalist...although I dread the distinction of being related to you in any way, shape or form.

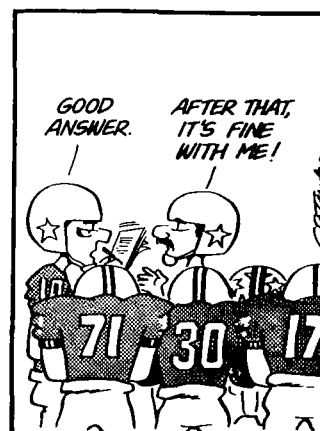
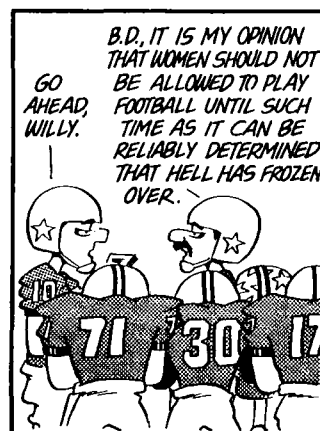
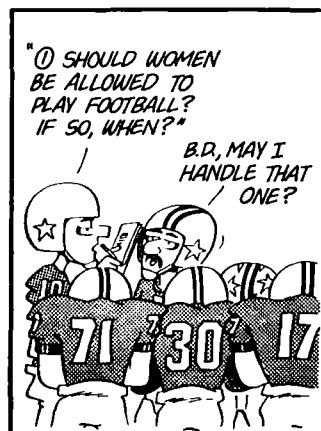
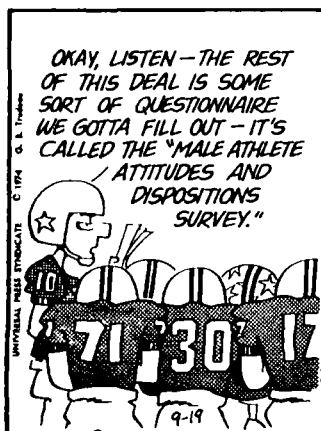
Did you talk to the girl? Did you speak with her family? Did you at any time get off your golden domes and seek out the WHOLE story? Your lazy acceptance of "official" statements as to what REALLY happened make your actions no more humane or professional than the hacks who write for the South Bend Tribune or run your university.

Hesburgh's "compassionate" action in letting those young men go without the standard punishment which Macheca's office assigned, demonstrates the type of mentality which would allow a rabid dog to run unchecked among a group of small children.

A newspaper is a powerful instrument, one which should not be abused. However, your total lack of pursuit in this matter is the most blatant abuse of the power you have.

Steve Grimmer
Bloomington, Indiana

DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau

the observer

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meanwhile, back in the old west...

a review by fred graver

The Hawkline Monster

Richard Brautigan

Simon and Schuster

\$5.95

The first thing you notice about this book is that there is no girl on the cover. In fact, the cover is an illustration, not a photograph. That, in itself, is a major departure from the form of most Brautigan books. Only one other of his books features an illustration: A Confederate General From Big Sur.

After you begin reading this book, there are other noticeable features. There is a strong narrative present, with very believable characters, and a sense of thematic unity from the start.

The Hawkline Monster is Brautigan's most conventional novel to date. But don't think that has calmed his imagination any. The metaphors, analogies, and images flow just as clearly, with the same off-hand precision and humor that has always characterized his writing. A good example is the first description of the two main characters in the novel, a couple of misplaced cowboys. "Greer and Cameron," writes Brautigan, "had an aura about them that they could handle any situation that came up with a minimum amount of effort resulting in a maximum amount of effect."

Then there is a chapter having to do with the funeral of a dwarf butler:

"It did make burying the butler simpler. While Greer dug a small grave outside the house, just beyond the influence of the frost, Miss Hawkline went upstairs and got a suitcase."

The novel opens with Greer and Cameron sitting in the middle of a pineapple field in Hawaii. Their living is killing people, and that's what they're in Hawaii for. But this time, they can't bring themselves to do it. For one thing, they look out of place in Hawaii; both dressed in clothes that belong in Eastern Oregon. For another, the man they are to kill is giving his son a riding lesson and as Cameron says, "I can't shoot a man when he's teaching his kid how to ride a horse. I'm not made that way."

And so it begins. A novel filled with the presence of strange, inordinate, out-of-place elements in the midst of the American West, barely in the 20th century (1902).

There is in this novel, as in Brautigan's others, a sense of the supremacy of the subjective, a sense of the final triumph of the illusory.

The main characters in The Hawkline Monster have unusual names. But the towns have names that are commonplace and everyday, something that is not fitting with our romanticized view of the west. For example, there are two towns by the name of Billy and Brooks, directly across the mountain range from each other. As Brautigan relates:

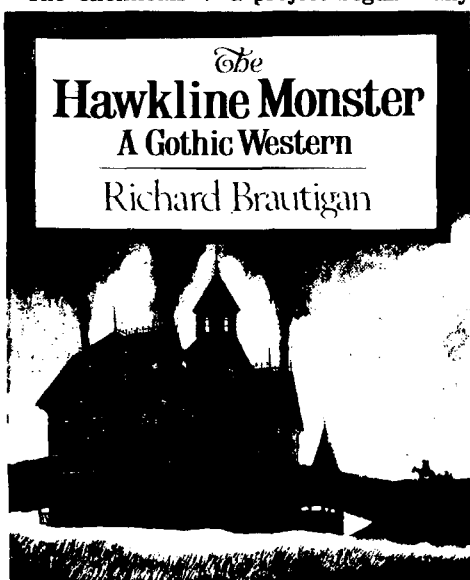
"The towns were named for Billy and Brooks Paterson: two brothers who had pioneered the county forty years before and had killed each other in a gunfight one September afternoon over the ownership of five chickens."

Greer and Cameron are summoned to the home of the Hawkline sisters to kill the monster living in the ice caves under the house. From then on, Brautigan weaves a tight and stunning tale of good and evil, with quite a few incidents of bizarre humor and wit.

If, in Trout Fishing in America, Brautigan

was mocking and praising Hemingway in one broad stroke, he is doing the same for Henry James in this novel.

The presence of the Hawkline Monster, very discreet and hidden at the start, is described in terms that seem to come straight from "The Turn of The Screw." As Greer and Cameron approach the house, Greer sees something in a second-story window. "It floated like a small mirror. Then it was gone. He thought that there was somebody else in the house." ever been. The reader is not allowed to deny the seriousness of intention as is sometimes the case with Brautigan. In the longest chapter of the book, six pages, there is a detailed outline of the origin of the Hawkline Monster. The Monster, as it turns out, is the result of a strange mutation in the mixing of "The Chemicals": a project begun many



years ago by the now-disappeared Professor Hawkline. The good Professor had hoped to gather in a jar hundreds of elements from all over the world, from all periods of history. The expected result was a brighter and more beautiful future for all mankind.

Something runs amiss, though, and the mutation results in the release of a strange light, accompanied by an even stranger shadow. The light is the evil force, and has the power to change men's thoughts and objects into whatever form amuses him. The shadow must follow, because every light must have a shadow. But this dark brother possesses a spirit of good, and wishes very much to be free of the whole mess.

As a result of this chapter, Brautigan confronts the reader with the responsibility of grappling with the ambiguous classifications of good and evil as they existed, ingrained in the soul and character of the old American West.

With what result? This book is going to firmly divide the people who read and think about Brautigan. Both are going to have to come to terms with the fact that he is just a little better than a second-rate writer, but definitely not great. The division will occur between those who say "Well, he's not that good, but I really enjoy sitting down and reading his books," and those who remain loyal to the intellectual traditions.

The last chapter of the book seems to indicate that Brautigan foresees this division. He details what happens to each of the characters after the incident with the Monster, and what happens to the site of this tale. He designs for each a fate of unfulfilled potential and disappointments. But for each he also designs a peaceful death. In a way, he is saying that although he will never rank with the immortals, he is at least going to die with some blessed memories.

reminiscences of an english education

by brian burke

An American probably views English private education as some kind of cross between Charles Dickens and Goodbye Mr. Chips. Professor Ivo Thomas, of the General Program and current director of the Collegiate Seminar is a product of that English system. His reflections on this educational experience furnish us with interesting contrasts to its American counterpart.

Professor Thomas was born in London, but when he was two years old his family moved to Cirencester, in the west of England. He was sent to Oakley Hall, a private boarding school in Cirencester, at the age of seven. Oakley Hall housed, under one roof, about fifty boys between the ages of seven and fourteen. It was run by a headmaster who lived at the school with his family. The school was run on a trimestral system so that the children had a chance to visit their parents during three vacations each year.

British children are not divided into classes according to their age, but rather into "forms" according to their ability. This allows the child to move through the system at his own pace. Although there were occasional problems involving staff members at Oakley Hall Professor Thomas' memories of the "little boys' school" are mostly fond ones. Children had a chance to make friends their own age and receive a sound education as well.

At the age of fourteen, Dr. Thomas took an exam for placement in a "public school". These schools were only "public" in the sense that they had been established by an act of Parliament. They were actually private, all-male boarding schools run by a board of governors. Professor Thomas was accepted at Shrewsbury, a public school that dated from Tudor times. One of its more distinguished alumni was Charles Darwin. Shrewsbury had an enrollment of about five hundred students, who were divided into ten houses of fifty students each. During the first two years of study a standard curriculum was followed by all pupils, but in the senior years, the student began to specialize in a given area. Discipline at the public school was handled by senior boys who had been appointed prefects by the headmaster. Professor Thomas became head prefect at Shrewsbury, a position which carried with it



(Sketch by John Brockhoff.)

a great deal of responsibility. In 1930 he converted to Roman Catholicism and was encouraged to leave the school. He attended Downside, a Benedictine secondary school, for six months before being accepted at The Queen's College in Oxford.

The structure of Oxford University is so radically different from its American counterpart as to be almost inexplicable. Professor Thomas summarized the situation this way. Oxford is a federation of independent colleges which grew up around various scholars during the Middle Ages. Unlike Notre Dame's College of Science, or College of Arts and Letters, Oxford colleges are not divided according to fields of study.

A member of any college can pursue any field of inquiry. An applicant enters the University through acceptance by a particular college. One usually applies to several different colleges, selecting them according to a mixture of tradition and

accident. Oxford's colleges are royally chartered by the Crown's Privy Council. They are residential colleges, where the student not only attends lectures, but also eats and sleeps. Although the University conducts examinations and grants degrees, all other aspects of the student's education are run by his particular college.

On acceptance by a college, the student is usually assigned one or two tutors. These tutors supervise the student's readings, suggest lectures for him to attend, and meet with him on a weekly basis to review essays he has written. The first degree one reads for at Oxford is the Bachelor's. It normally takes four years, or twelve eight week sessions, to matriculate. There are two periods of examinations, one after two years, the other before graduation. If he passes these written tests, the student is called back to school during summer break for a "Viva", or public oral examination, which consists of a grilling before a board of University scholars to determine what grade of honors he will receive.

Professor Thomas, along with about two hundred and fifty other students, lived in Queen's College. He majored in "The Great School" at Oxford, which was centered around classical history and philosophy. His tutor was a Mr. Franks, who subsequently became Lord Franks, served as the British ambassador to the United States, the head of one of Britain's largest banks, and who is currently President of an Oxford college.

Living conditions, Professor Thomas remembers, were much different from those in an average Notre Dame residence hall. Queen's College was divided into staircases, with six rooms to a staircase. The student would have an eighteenth century sitting room, a fireplace and his own bedroom. Professor Thomas had an attic bedroom which he remembers as being rather cold, since ice would sometimes form on the water pitcher over night. Each staircase was assigned a manservant to fetch ale or coal or whatever the young scholars wanted.

The college dining halls served very good meals at modest prices. One could make arrangements with the dining hall for private dinners with a group of friends, or one could join the 'Eaglets', a gourmet dining society founded by B.W. Allen, a

professor at Queen's College who edited the Oxford edition of Homer, and appreciated a good meal.

The University brewed its own beer in a thirteenth century brewhouse. A student could purchase it at twelve pennies a pint and either drink it from a silver mug at "The Buttery", a University establishment, or send the manservant to fetch it up to his room. The taverns of Oxford city were off limits to students, however. University proctors patrolled the town with "bulldogs" looking for students. These "bulldogs" were surly looking men in derby hats. If an Oxfordian was detected by a proctor frequenting a forbidden pub, he might flee, but then the bulldogs would give him chase. Once caught, the errant student was brought before a University Court where his tutor would plead his case. Those found guilty were usually fined.

In comparing the situation at Oxford to the one here at Notre Dame, Professor Thomas believes that in Queen's College there were more opportunities for students to get to know faculty members well. Since the professors would often keep sets of rooms within the college, the students had many chances to meet with them outside of the formal classroom situation. The student rubbed shoulders with great men. Thomas remembers Professor Sayce, who lived down the hall and who rediscovered the ancient Hittite Empire. He also had an opportunity to meet J.R.R. Tolkien, creator of the Lord of the Rings trilogy.

Today, enamored with life in the American Midwest, Professor Thomas often thinks back upon the silver mugs, wondering if he would want a child of his own to go through the same system. It is a question he does not answer.

uncommon
glimpses

Four Japanese gunmen end siege

By SELWA USTAWANI
DAMASCUS (UPI) — Four Japanese gunmen who wandered the skies of the Middle East for 18 hours after ending their five-day siege of the French embassy in Holland landed Wednesday in this Syrian capital and emerged from their borrowed Air France jet to be greeted by Palestinian guerrillas.

Shortly after the gunmen disembarked, the Japanese Red Army issued a statement calling their five-day seizure of the French embassy in the Hague that ended Tuesday a blow to imperialism.

Pim Sierks, the Dutch captain of the airliner's volunteer three-man crew, said the four Japanese turned over their two remaining pistols and their \$300,000 in ransom money to him before they disembarked.

"The Japanese were polite to us," Sierks said.

The gunmen had given up their submachine guns and grenades in the Hague but had

kept two pistols. Dutch officials said this was so they could "commit suicide if necessary."

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van Der Stoel told a news conference, "The terrorists were so mellowed by today that Captain Sierks talked them into surrendering their pistols and the ransom money to facilitate permission to land in Damascus.

Sierks turned the Boeing 707 jet over to Air France officials. "I'm a bit tired and need to get to a hotel to have a drink, a shave and a rest before flying back to Amsterdam," he said.

Diplomatic sources in Damascus predicted that the gunmen would give themselves up to the Palestine Liberation Organization who, with the approval of Syria, would fly them to a country of their choice.

The Japanese Red Army statement said the gunmen's seizure of the French embassy and taking of 11 hostages including the French ambassador was a successful operation

"in spite of continuous attempts and maneuvers by the French, Dutch, and Japanese imperialists, allies and conspirators with the Zionist enemy, to abort the operation and capture our comrades."

Thus apparently ended a saga that began Friday when three of the gunmen seized the French embassy in The Hague and took the ambassador and 10 other people as hostages.

They released their hostages Tuesday in exchange for the fourth man, who had been freed from a Paris prison on their demand and was turned over to them when the hostages were freed, plus \$300,000 and an Air France airliner with a volunteer three-man crew.

In the Hague, French Ambassador Jacques Senard recounted five days during which he and his fellow hostages were held at gunpoint 24 hours a day, systematically starved and prevented from leaving the ambassador's office even to use the toilet.

The airliner, crewed by two Dutch pilots and a British flight engineer, had made a refueling stop earlier in the day at Aden, capital of Southern Yemen. A Tokyo radio station reported they were not allowed to disembark there.

When the airliner took off from Holland's Schiphol airport Tuesday night it headed for Syria but skirted Damascus and flew on toward Cairo. Avoiding the Egyptian capital, it flew across the Sudan before

landing at Aden. It then flew back to Damascus.

While it was in the Cairo-Damascus area, security forces in nearby Israel went on full alert. Japanese Red Army guerrillas killed 25 people at Israel's Lod airport two years ago and three of their own number were killed. The sole survivor is serving a life prison term in Israel.

Lebanese officials blocked airport runways to prevent the plane from landing in Beirut.

Bars across border maintain status quo

by Bill Brink
Senior Night Editor
and
Greg Bangs
Staff Reporter

Recent Indiana legislation concerning alcohol may have caused a change in Notre Dame students' social activity, but not a mass exodus across the state line to Michigan. Managers of several Michigan bars stated that there had been no noticeable increase in Notre Dame clientele.

Managers of four popular bars in Niles, Michigan commented that the new alcohol rule, do not appear to have benefited their business.

Leo "Butch" Kubiak, owner and manager of Kubiak's Stateline Bar, noted that student attendance has not varied appreciably from

previous years during the first several weeks of school. Managers of Shulas, Jay's Lounge and the Heidelberg Inn reported a decrease in overall business the last several weeks, which they attributed to a customary September dropoff.

"I've noticed some new students, but not as many as last year," said Paul Schmidt, manager of The Heidelberg Inn. "In fact," he continued, "total business has gone down quite a bit. I think it's going to go up, at least I hope it's going to go up."

Dave Griffie Jr., a manager at Jay's Lounge, said that business has been pretty slow the last couple of weeks. He admitted that most of his weekend clientele consists of Notre Dame students, but added, "It would be hard to tell whether there have been any more Notre Dame students here recently because there are so many here anyway."

Al Singleton, manager of Shula's Bar in Niles also reported slower business in early September. "But that is the usual trend," he added. He said his weekend business has been average the last several weeks.

Singleton can't tell yet if there are more Notre Dame students at his bar, hoped that the number would increase in the coming weeks.

Kubiak reported a flourishing weekend business, as per usual, except for a slight dropoff on the last two Sunday nights. He also cannot detect any notable increase in Notre Dame students.

"Ninety-nine per cent of my weekend clientele are Notre Dame students anyway. I don't go out and count the number of people in the waiting line," Kubiak said.

"If there's been a crackdown on the Notre Dame campus I really haven't noticed the effects of it," Kubiak added, "but I'd gladly welcome an increase of students if it would help my business."

Anti-abortion legislation promoted by Rice, Black

by Bob Mader
Staff Reporter

Dr. Charles Rice of the Notre Dame Law School and Mrs. Virginia Black, Republican candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives, spoke in favor of anti-abortion legislation before the meeting of the ND-SMC Committee in Defense of Life at the Library Auditorium last night.

Mrs. Black, chairman of the theology department at Marion High School, said that she decided to run against incumbent John Brademas just two days before the registration deadline last spring. She commented her decision to run was influenced by pro-life literature.

Although she was told at the Republican Candidates Conference in Washington that the abortion controversy was a "no-win issue", she feels that members of Congress would "go down like dominoes" in Washington in favor of anti-abortion legislation if she could beat the heavily favored incumbent.

Mrs. Black concluded her talk by saying that every unborn child could have great potential. "We may have already thrown the person who could have come up with a cure for cancer in a garbage pail," she said.

Dr. Rice began his talk by criticizing Congressman John Brademas' record of voting against anti-abortion legislation.

Rice stated that the chances of passing a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme

Court decision of 1973 legalizing abortion are improving. He commented that a pro-life amendment sponsored by Senator Bartlett was passed in the Senate Tuesday after a move by pro-abortion forces to table the amendment had been defeated. The amendment, which would deny HEW funds for abortions, will now be sent to the House.

There are two major types of anti-abortion legislation, according to Rice. The first type of amendment, which is favored by President Ford, is the States' Rights amendment, which would leave the matter up to the individual states. Rice claimed this idea ineffective since it would leave the Supreme Court's 1973 decision standing as a precedent. It may also violate some state constitutions to enact anti-abortion legislation. He also termed it the "legitimization of elective murder."

The second type of legislation Rice cited is prohibitory. He said there are currently three major bills of this type in Congress, two of which extend protection to the unborn at the moment of conception.

Rice stressed enactment of the second type of legislation. He is concerned about a new pill currently under development at

Upjohn Laboratories, known as Prostin F2 Alpha, which can induce an abortion at any time from the moment of conception up until the sixth month of pregnancy.

Rice stated that abortion is



Keefe Montgomery and Theresa Bush gave a presentation last night to the Nd-SMC Committee in Defense of Life.

never necessary to save the life of the mother, since the removal of the fetus from a cancerous uterus or from a pregnancy occurring in the fallopian tubes has never legally been considered an abortion.

Rice blasted doctors who perform abortions and Nelson Rockefeller, stating that the Vice-President designate vetoed the New York Abortion Law the day after he had proclaimed Healthy

Baby Week.

"The only way we can lose this thing is to compromise it and water it down," he concluded.

The talks by Dr. Rice and Mrs. Black were preceded by a slide presentation concerning stages of fetal development and abortion techniques, presented by Keefe Montgomery of Notre Dame and Theresa Bush of St. Mary's.

Erratum

The planned blood drive is not being run by the Volunteer Services Organization as was erroneously reported in yesterday's Observer. Volunteer Services is assisting the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Blood Council directed by Robin Heisler and John Famula.

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Former ambassador discloses

US offered to underwrite Chilean bonds

By ADOLFO G. MERINO

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Nixon administration offered Chile "an incredibly generous economic package" in 1970 to enable the former government of Marxist President Salvador Allende to compensate three nationalized U.S.-based firms, it was learned Wednesday.

The U.S. offer was disclosed by Edward Korry, former U.S. ambassador to Chile, who said Allende rejected it. Korry also

said the United States refused a request from Allende for a \$1 million contribution to his 1970 presidential campaign.

Korry made the statement at an Aug. 15 seminar at Georgetown University. UPI obtained a copy of the statement in the wake of a disclosure that the CIA had been secretly funded to "destabilize" the Allende government.

President Ford, who Monday

acknowledged CIA activity in Chile, has called top congressional leaders to the White House Thursday to discuss whether such covert operations should be abolished.

Korry indicated that Allende, who was killed in a military coup last year, received the offer from the United States in early 1971 after his government had nationalized the Chilean operations of three U.S.-based firms, ITT and two copper companies — Anaconda and

Kennecott.

"To reach an accommodation," he said, "the U.S. offered Allende a deal which could only be described as the most incredibly generous package we have ever offered any government in an economic relationship."

He said Washington proposed to underwrite Chilean bonds with "the full faith and credit of the American Treasury, if the Allende regime would negotiate a settlement with ITT and the two copper companies."

Korry said Allende rejected the offer "for ideological reasons," fearing that he would have lost support for his Marxist-Socialist government by accepting help from the United States.

Allende felt, Korry said, "that if he accepted the deal — and he told me this himself — there would be no 'Chilean revolution'."

Korry said that during the 1970 Chilean presidential elections, the U.S. embassy was approached for contributions to

"high-level fund raisers" of all three candidates. He said Allende's fund-raiser asked for \$1 million.

"The U.S. government made no contributions to any of the candidates," he said. "This was a departure from the policy of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations which, during the campaign for the 1964 Chilean election, provided considerable support for the election of President (Eduardo) Frei."

Korry said the United States had infiltrated the leadership of Chile's Communist and Socialist parties. "We knew exactly what their intentions were toward U.S. investments when they came to power ... but we were prepared to bend backwards to try to reach some kind of agreement with Allende," he said.

"We first made every effort to work out an accommodation with the Allende government. But we also were prepared to take defensive measures to isolate the regime if Chile assumed a hostile policy towards the United States."

Siamese twins separated

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)—A relatively rare operation to separate Siamese twins was completed in about eight hours by a team of 23 doctors and nurses at Children's Hospital Wednesday.

Dr. C. Everett Koop, the hospital's surgeon-in-chief and head of the operating team, said the prognosis for 13-month-old Clara and Alta Rodriguez of the Dominican Republic was "excellent."

The twins, who were joined at the middle and lower trunk in a sitting position facing one another, entered surgery about 8 a.m. and were separated about four and a half later. Additional surgery carried into the late afternoon.

They have two hearts and four kidneys linked to each other's bladders and shared an intestinal tract and rectum. The blood supply of one child also crisscrossed into the other.

The surgeons gave the existing intestinal tract and rectum to Alta and were devising artificial intestines and a rectum for Clara.

Dr. Koop, who successfully performed a similar separation 18 years ago, said one of the major problems was that, because the children were connected in the pelvic region, their pelvises were shaped like a "C" instead of the normal "O" configuration.

"They will have problems learning to walk," Koop said. "If they had been only three months old, we could have brought the pelvic girdles together easier."

Other possible problems he foresees are disruption of large,

surgical wounds at the points of separation and elevation of the diaphragms, "which could result in respiratory complications."

The infants will be kept in respirators for at least a day and are expected to heal in two to three weeks. Clara will have to undergo another operation to correct her misshapen pelvis.

Of six previous known attempts to separate similarly conjoined twins, three have been successful.

The latest was performed in Helsinki, Finland, three months ago.

One of the twins separated by Dr. Koop in his first such operation in 1956 remains alive today. The other died nine years after the operation during open-heart surgery.

Children's Hospital said neither it nor the doctors were charging for their services in the Rodriguez operation.

Iowa University profits on cadavers

DES MOINES, Iowa (UPI)—Iowa funeral directors Wednesday reacted strongly to the University of Iowa's practice of "trafficking" in cadavers donated for medical research.

An audit released by state Auditor Lloyd Smith revealed that the university's Department of Anatomy has used tax money to obtain and process cadavers, but has then turned around and sold them to other institutions and sidetracked the payments into another fund.

Smith said the department has "bypassed the usual purchasing and accounting procedures and the practice may have been going on for years."

Also, in a special statement by the Iowa Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, the group's president, Robert Morton of Rockwell City, said the family

should be informed if the bodies they donate are going to be transferred to another institution.

He said, "No one should profit financially by the sale of donated bodies, which could lead to a trafficking of dead bodies and parts."

The audit covering fiscal years 1972 and 1973 indicated that the department had received about \$24,000 for the sale of cadavers and cadaver parts, with the money deposited in a separate deeded Bodies Programs Account held by the university.

Smith point out that Iowa law prohibits sale or transfer of bodies used for medical purposes to any institutions out of the state. Violation of the law carries a one-year jail sentence, but Smith said there has been "no discussion" of whether there will be prosecution of the case.

British slate new elections

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG

LONDON (UPI) — Prime Minister Harold Wilson Wednesday ordered a new parliamentary general election Oct. 10 to seek a new five-year mandate to deal with what he called Britain's gravest crisis since World War II.

"The economic crisis is the gravest since the war," Wilson said in a television and radio broadcast address to the nation.

"We have to meet this in a mood of determination, not of pessimism or writing Britain down."

It will be the second time Britain has voted this year — "something few people would want to see," Wilson said.

But he said it was made "inevitable" by the political deadlock resulting from the last

general election Feb. 28.

The deadlock has tied Wilson's hands for the past six months. He said a new five-year mandate is essential to give his government powers to fight the crisis.

"The fight must be led by a government determined to conquer inflation and utterly firm in its resolve not to resort to unemployment to solve these problems," he said.

Conservative party leader Edward Heath said "I welcome this announcement unreservedly. It will enable the British people to elect a government with the authority and a majority that will enable it to govern with the support of the people."

Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe said he hoped the campaign would be fought "on issues rather than personalities."

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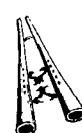
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Charleston books cause unrest

By MANNIX PORTERFIELD
CHARLESTON, W. Va. (UPI) — "Edith is the 'saved' broad who can't marry out of her religion...or do anything else out of her religion for that matter, especially what I wanted her to do."

"A bogue religion, man!"
"So dig, for the last couple weeks, I been quoting the Good Book and all that stuff to her, telling her I am now saved myself, you dig."

When Charleston school bells rang this month, such passages from a new series of textbooks set off a controversy that spread from this capitol city to the nearby coal camps and farmlands of Appalachia.

The furor generated closed schools and mines and inspired shootings, beatings and other violence.

Hundreds of outraged parents poured into the streets, chanting "burn the books." Book advocates within the education system saw shades of fascism, not unlike the fever that swept through Nazi Germany.

The school superintendent moved his family into hiding, fearful of the anonymous death threats he received. Police forces were strained beyond their capacity, dashing from one hot spot to another to quell disturbances.

"It's mob rule," one official said at the height of the protest.

Kanawha County School Board member Alice Moore, a minister's wife, was the first to say the books, for all grades from kindergarten through senior high school in Language Arts classes, were unfit for classrooms. They quickly became the reading material most in demand. Many parents became incensed by what they found.

A poem in one text reads:
"Probably you were a bastard
"Dreaming of running men down in a Cadillac,
"And tearing blouses off women..."

One book compares Daniel and the lion's den from the Bible with a fable. Another likens the Genesis account of creation to a myth. Another tale is concerned with a young

boy's thoughts on suicide.

Parents feel other passages instill contempt for American leaders and encourage the use of marijuana.

Parental unrest, however, runs deeper than the pages of the texts.

Beneath the protest beats another and louder drum — one that fundamentalist Christians have been sounding in the hills and hollows since their ancestors arrived on the Atlantic Coast to escape religious persecution.

Fearing a new surge of religious intolerance, the fundamentalists thus have engaged in another confrontation — another clash between Christians who believe the Bible in its entirety as the literal truth of God, and those inclined to a liberal interpretation of the scriptures.

Such forces have collided before in West Virginia. They fought in the 1950s when fundamentalist preachers successfully waged war on liquor-by-the-drink and again during the next decade over Sunday closing laws.

The textbook row began weeks before schools opened Sept. 3.

Parents organized a boycott against a store where one of the school board members who supported the texts had connections. When that failed to bring a reversal of the board's 3-2 decision to adopt the books, parents elected to keep their children home, fearing they would be exposed to antibiblical and un-American teachings.

Fundamentalist preachers led the protest. On the first day of school, nearly one-fourth of the students stayed home.

Armed with picket signs, parents roamed the county in search of support. They found it at coal mines and some industrial plants. Public buses became targets of pickets and 11,000 daily commuters were deprived of transportation.

Thousands of miners, traditionally reluctant to step across picket lines, refused to work.

When the protest crusade showed signs of sagging, the miners shored it up.

In the center of the turmoil was Indiana-born Kenneth Underwood, the county schools superintendent.

"It's like a nightmare," he told UPI. "I wonder, when people tell me to burn books, whether we live in Nazi Germany. But I have faith in the democratic process. It will work out."

Despite the cross-fire of criticism from parents as well as teachers, Underwood said he at no time thought of abandoning the post he has held here three years.

But at one point, fearing a new outbreak of violence, Underwood closed all county schools for two days. He reopened them after Gov. Arch Moore agreed to use 200 more state troopers in roving patrols to guard bus garages and school property.

Supporters of the books view them as harmless, they defend the off-color language and passages from revolutionaries as chronicles of contemporary America.

Disgruntled parents view things differently.

"Anti-Christian, un-American, filthy and rotten," declared protest leaders, such as Rev. Marvin Horan.

Horan like his followers, has voiced strong opposition to texts such as "Man," "Informative Articles," "The Dynamics of Language," and a children's series entitled "Communicating."

"Our children will not study textbooks that undermine the respect of duly authorized authority, call our policemen pigs, or urge the violent overthrow of our government." An angry parent shouted at a rally.

"Our children will not read textbooks that in any manner profane the name of God and

ridicule out religious beliefs."

By the end of the first week of the boycott, the protest had escalated from minor pranks to shootings incidents and beatings. Philip Cochran, 30, a United Parcel Service truck driver who was not involved in the protest, was wounded seriously at Rand, near Charleston, by a protester shooting at random. A picket received superficial wounds when shot by a janitor whose path to work was blocked by demonstrators.

Underwood and Horan then announced that they had reached a compromise in which the board agreed to a 30-day moratorium on the books.

Horan's followers, however, refused to bend, and the minister backed out of the agreement. He said the board would not put its promise in writing.

Two days later, the board consented to a signed offer, and Horan relented.

Miners who struck in at least four counties, came under fire from the United Mine Workers (UMW), and Bituminous Coal Operators Association alike.

UMW leaders tried to steer embittered miners out of the protest, but the cry heard from the coalfields was: "We're parents first, and miners second."

Industry leaders said the book dispute was being used a ploy by miners to stage strikes at a time when the UMW was bargaining with coal producers

for a new wage contract.

Not all clergymen and not all parents sided with dissidents.

Rev. James Lewis, one of 10 Episcopal clergymen who publicly deplored the violence, chided Gov. Moore for his initial reluctance to beef up sheriff patrols with state troopers.

Lewis said he read some of the books and saw nothing objectionable, but rather found the material "conducive to the kind of freedom our country was based on."

"The material opens up all kinds of human concern and godly concern," he said. "There is a lot of potential in it."

During the third week of the controversy, nearly 1,000 parents, waving American flags, demonstrated on the Capitol lawn and shouted down the 30-day moratorium. They demanded books be stricken on a permanent basis, without benefit of a review.

Two parents decided to set wheels in motion for a legal settlement and filed suit in U. S. District Court.

Gary D. Williams Sr. and his wife, who have two children in school, said they filed the suit because the books abused the "constitutional rights of freedom of religion."

"We feel that the textbooks will teach our children anti-Christian doctrine contrary to our belief and our rights as parents," he said.

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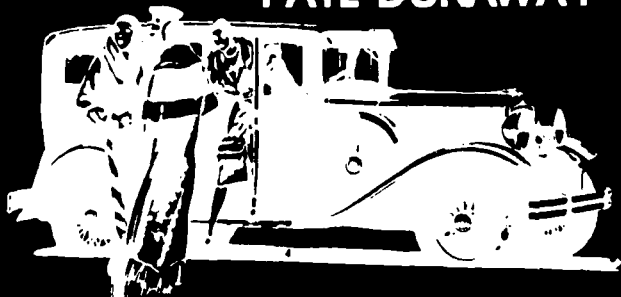
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In Vietnam

Peacekeeping operations in jeopardy

by Nguyen Anh Tuyent
SAIGON (UPI) - American creditors are threatening to force

the debt-ridden international truce team to halt peacekeeping operations in South Vietnam. Two U.S. contractors vowed

Wednesday to cut off vital supplies to the International Commission of Control and Supervision unless the four-nation peace group pays its bills.

The firms—Air America and Pacific Architects and Engineers—have provided food, transportation, security and maintenance for the ICCS mission over the past 20 months.

"We have informed the ICCS in early August, and very recently, that we need payment if we are to continue to support their activities," a PA&E spokesman said.

He said PA&E and Air America "are in the process of withdrawing that support because it has become apparent that the ICCS is without operating funds."

PA&E threatened to phase out

all services by the end of this month. "What the effects will be, we are unable to judge, but we understand the ICCS has other alternatives," the firm said.

The truce team, made up of delegates from Iran, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland, piled up debts of about \$6 million in the fiscal year ending last April 1.

The 1973 truce accord calls for the signatories—the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and Viet Cong—to pay 23.5 per cent of each of the peacekeeping budget. The truce nations pay the rest.

The United States, however, is the only signer to pay its share of the new \$24.5 million budget. South Vietnam has agreed but has yet to pay. North Vietnam and the Viet

Cong have refused.

In moves to cut back expenses, the truce team has grounded two thirds of its 20 helicopters and has made plans to move some regional units to Saigon, ICCS sources said.

Air America and PA&E are supposed to receive at least \$16.5 million out of the truce team's \$24.5 million budget.

Air America, a commercial airline frequently used by the CIA in the Indochina conflict, has been providing air transportation for ICCS delegates.

PA&E, which did construction work for the U.S. armed forces during the Indochina war, has been in charge of housing, security and food for the 26 regional truce teams.

Dean Rusk advocates nuclear disarmament

by John F. Barton

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk says the United States and Soviet Union should get rid of virtually all their nuclear weapons.

Past U.S.-Soviet agreements to stem the nuclear arms race have been "somewhat like building a dam one eighth of the way across a river," Rusk, who served under presidents Kennedy and Johnson, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday.

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was to testify today in the committee's hearings on detente policy.

"I would support going back to zero nuclear weapons," Rusk said. For a start, he urged that all missiles with a range of less than 1,800 miles be eliminated and those with ranges of more than 1,800 miles be limited to 500 in each side.

"I have just about reached the conclusion that, if real progress is to be made, the approach must be wholesale rather than retail and

must involve dramatic simplicity," he said.

Rusk, who currently teaches political science at the University of Georgia, said he was interested in limiting arms races in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and between India and Pakistan.

"I have been disappointed that more has not been achieved, but I suppose we will have to admit that lesser arms races also have their complications," he said.

Rusk opposed granting the Soviet Union special trade terms.

"I see no particular reason why we should subsidize the Soviet economy with long range credits at concessional interest rates which would not represent a flow of goods and services to us in exchange for what we send to them," he said.

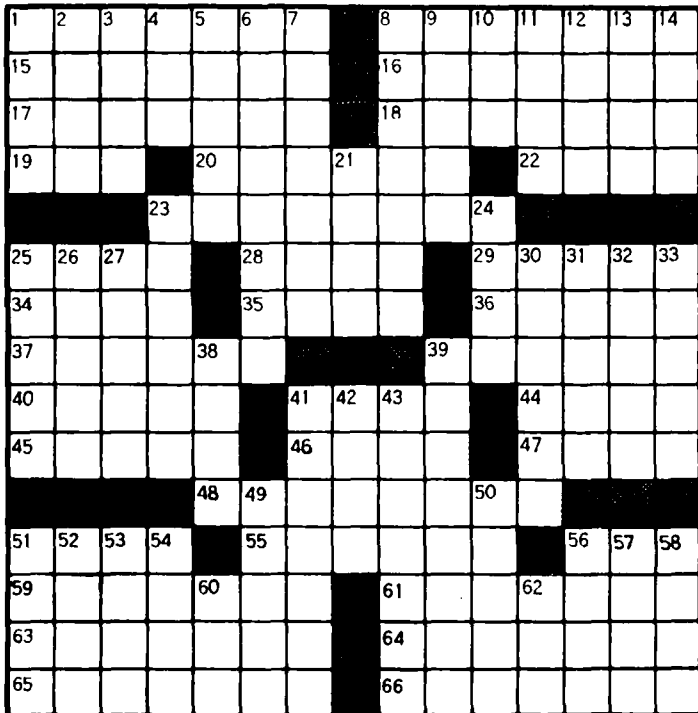
Rusk said he was sympathetic to the plight of Soviet Jews desiring to emigrate to Israel, but added:

"I doubt that we could have embarked upon the road of detente if we had qualified that effort by linking it with changes in the political economic and social structures of other nations."

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LOST & FOUND

Lost : Schwinn 10 speed reward if found. Call 1694.

Lost : Letronix calculator in O.Shag. Room 116. Reward offered. Call 3698 after 10 p.m. Kevin.

Lost: Ladies Gold Bracelet Watch. Somewhere between Farley and Sorin Sunday night. Call Betsy 6847.

Lost: Pair of brown glasses somewhere between Turtle Creek and Marquette. phone 277-0838.

Lost: Virginity at Campus view. If found call aah-choo. sorry its my allergy

Lost Silver woman's wristwatch saturday night in the vicinity of flanner hall reward call 4238.

Lost: ND Class ring Gold with insignia D.J.B. Call Dennis 282-1791.

Marx forfeits Falcons for future

by Pete McHugh

"My ambition right now is to get by my first year of law school. It's very taxing on one's nerves and patience. Everyone's very talented and if you don't give one hundred per cent, you won't make it."

Sound familiar? Your typical case-ridden law student? Right? Well, not exactly, Gregory Alan Marx is by no means typical.

To begin with he stands 6'5" and weighs about 265 pounds. Two years ago, he was a unanimous all-American selection as co-captain of the Notre Dame football team. In both 1971 and 1972 he was elected to the prestigious Academic all-American teams. Any only one year ago, he was facing the likes of O.J. Simpson, Larry Csonka, and Larry Brown as a tackle for the Atlanta Falcons.

So what's Greg Marx, all-American football player doing giving up a promising pro career for the pains of law school? "Actually, I didn't really quit pro football. I just temporarily postponed it for a year," said Marx. "I definitely plan on playing for someone next season."

He explained, "It was a culmination of reasons: foremost, the surgery (shoulder) and of course the chance to go to law school. With the phasing out of many off-season law programs, I felt I couldn't delay law school, but I could delay football."

The former Irish tackle underwent successful shoulder surgery last February spending three weeks in post-operative treatment. The operation avoided numerous feared complications and he has completely recovered from the surgery.

Marx's supposedly suspect knees did not affect his performance last year. "I guess because my knees were hurting me

during my last two college games, people started saying I had bad ones."

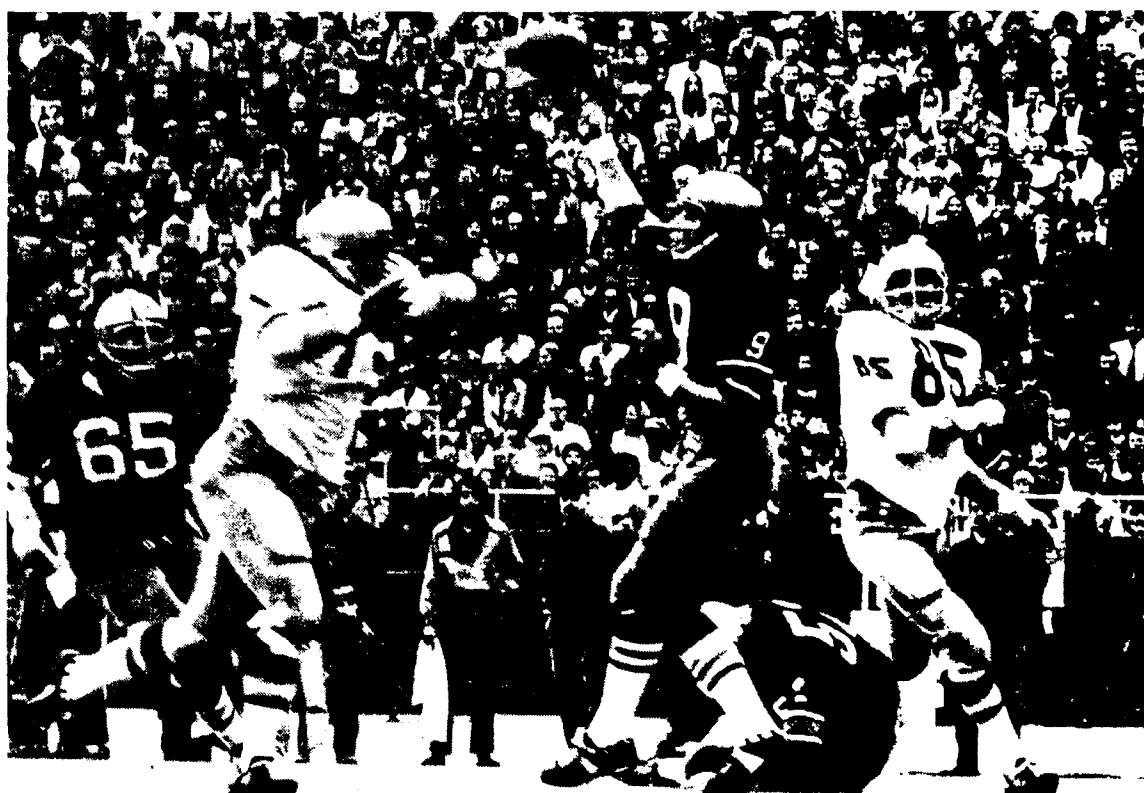
Atlanta currently holds the rights to the 24-year old native of Redford, Michigan, but numerous teams have contacted him on his availability. "When someone leaves camp, he's usually put on waivers. I wasn't. Atlanta has a few players on their defensive line over 30, and maybe they're thinking about the future. I don't know if I'll be in Atlanta next year," he said.

While his future home in professional football is uncertain, Marx is well aware of the competition in store for him next season. He stated, "No doubt about it, the pro game is tough physically on the athlete. With 260 lb. guards and tackles from 280 to 300 lbs., something's got to give."

He emphasized how the basics of football are assumed in the pro game. "A lot of the teaching employed by colleges is out. You're treated like a professional. You're told what to do, and if you don't do it, they get someone else who will." His overview of the pro game is also quite simple: "The quick become quicker and the big become bigger and all of them are lucky."

Over the summer, Marx participated in the NFL Players strike supporting the union along with most of the Falcon veterans. "I thought the demands were just, but we knew what we were asking for wasn't what we expected to get. As it turned out, both sides were after a victory and not a compromise."

Marx believes most of the players respect the game with the major emphasis being on winning not money. He cited Atlanta's all-pro linebacker Tommy Nobis, "Tommy Nobis is still trying to make the football team. He's done everything, won every kind of award in the game. But year-in



Greg Marx displayed his defensive prowess two years ago, pursuing quarterback Bill Daniels of Pittsburgh. Marx has retired "temporarily" from the Atlanta Falcons to pursue the study of law at Notre Dame.

year-out, he's still trying to make the team. And I think most of the Players follow after a Nobis."

Marx started three years for the Irish under the tutelage of line coach Joe Yonto. He played alongside all-Americans Mike Kadish and Walt Patulski, both with Buffalo in the NFL.

Bob Kissel

His sentiments toward Notre Dame are to say the least, subjective, "As long as Notre Dame continues the traditional spirit and enthusiasm they've always had, they'll always be number one with me."

As to this year's football team, he stated, "I've never seen a team

so torn down by accidents, suspensions, and injuries as this Notre Dame team. However, even with all the injuries, their tremendous depth has made up for the losses. I still think they can be the national champs" So who's going to argue with a 265 pound law student.

That mysterious sport

Rugby. That mysterious club sport played somewhere behind Stepan Center. What is rugby and who plays and most importantly, why rugby?

At first glance rugby and football may seem to have some similarities, but the similarity is merely superficial, contact and a similar shaped ball. Rugby has no downs, no regrouping after offensive rushes, and no timeouts. Offensive rushes continue until the ball goes out of bounds or a penalty is called. Should the ball become trapped under a pile of bodies, a scrum is formed - that centipede huddle of human limbs. After the ball is thrown into the scrum, 32 wildly flailing legs (hands are illegal in the scrum) attempt to get the ball out to a waiting back, and the game goes on, tide-like in its fluid motion up and down the field.

Rugby has been around for over 70 years, mostly in California, where in the 1920's many schools dropped football as being too brutal and unsportsmanlike. Berkeley and Stanford were two schools that heeded Teddy Roosevelt's criticisms of brutality and unsportsmanship in football. These two schools contributed most of the players on the rugby team that won two Olympic gold medals in the 20's.

Today American rugby, collegiate or city, is essentially the same as it was 50 years ago, a game of camaraderie, beery smells, and backslapping. Typical of rugby is the annual Monterey National Rugby tournament in San Francisco, where 32 teams clash and decide a winner in two very short days.

One of the participants in the recent Monterey championships explained his interest in rugby. Jeff Sevy, a 255 pound, 6'5" defensive tackle from Berkeley plays both WFL football for Hawaii and rugby. He signed with Hawaii to make a living, but prefers rugby, "a great social sport, not a hate sport like football."

The sacred traditions of rugby are the same whether the game is played in California, Ireland, or Notre Dame. At the end of each game both teams clap each other off the field and shake everyone's hands much akin to the reception line at a wedding. But the most important institution is the post-game party. The home team is expected to host a beer blast for the visiting team. This is a friendly party, full of song, where guys who have bashed heads for 90 minutes sit down for a friendly beer - or more.

What of your fellow students who call themselves the Notre Dame rugby club? The ruggers' squad has done more than its share of traveling in past seasons. This year's seniors have been to Ireland twice, Jamaica once, and all over the US. Tentative plans this fall include a trip to the east coast and hopefully a

west coast trip in the spring.

The Irish rugby club is run by a seven man council elected at the start of spring and fall season by their teammates. The various officers of the council organize fund-raising, scheduling and the postgame parties. The captain, elected for both seasons, runs practice and is more a coordinator than a captain-leader type.

The general philosophy behind the success of the ND rugby squad is the cooperation and working together. Larry Casey, this year's captain, makes decisions only after consulting other team members for their opinions. The council weekly reviews each rugger's performance in practice and jointly decides whether he is to play on the "A", "B", or "C" sides.

The typical Irish rugger played high school football, but still desires participation in a contact sport, but without the structure of football.

"I play rugby because it provides a rugged, demanding involvement in an intercollegiate sport," commented veteran Mitch Wilkes. "Rugby definitely offers many social benefits, travel, the game parties, and great friendship among the guys on and off the field."

To rugger Fred Conle, the rugby club means a group of close friends in a close-knit sport. "We take pride in our team," added Fred, "on the road many times our opponents equate ND rugby as being of the same quality as the football or basketball programs. We are aware of this expectation and the team wants to keep our status as one of the best squads in the Midwest."

"The game itself is fun to play," remarked team captain Larry Casey, "The hard hitting is there not to hurt anyone, but because it is part of the game. Our program is geared to the individual putting out what he wants within a loose group sport."

Despite the repeated turnover every spring after graduation, the Irish adjust to the losses and come up with a winner. The Irish game is a somewhat disciplined, yet spontaneous exercise of strength, speed, agility, and endurance, played under a tight and complex set of laws and an even tighter unwritten code of ethics.

During the summer many ND ruggers flew to Chicago at their own expense to play in a benefit game against the Chicago Lions. The proceeds from the game, 4500 dollars, went to the American Cancer Society.

Finally - why rugby? Maybe the shirt one spectator wore at the Cancer Society benefit game said it best, "rugby because..." And for the Notre Dame ruggers, one shout of "let's go Irish" is enough to change the tide from defeat to a surge to victory.

Cheerleaders raise funds

The Notre Dame cheerleaders are organizing a number of fund raising projects to finance their travel expenses involved in supporting the Fighting Irish teams. A movie showing, senior bar night and the selling of slogan buttons are some of the fund raisers being sponsored by the cheerleaders.

Cheerleader captains, Sue Picton and Pat Heffernan, indicated the strong support they have received from the administration and alumni this year. The group received a \$2000 loan for air fare to the Georgia Tech game and paid for their own lodgings.

Fund raising activities planned for the future include showing "Slaughterhouse Five" on Oct. 17 and 18, and setting up a hot dog stand on football Saturdays in front of the bookstore.

Ice cheerleaders slate tryouts for early next week

Any Notre Dame or St. Mary's student interested in cheering on the 1974-75 Irish hockey team on skates and in a skirt can realize that dream. Hockey cheerleader tryouts will be held Sunday, September 22 at 5:00 p.m. Figure skating experience is required. For more information call Bethann (6783) or Donna (1047).

A senior bar night is planned for sometime this fall. Beer will be donated by local distributors. Festivities will include raffling off t-shirts, beer steins and buttons.

Most of the money being raised by the cheerleaders is going towards the senior trip to the Southern Cal game.

"We have a lot of new stunts and cheers involving the student body," Heffernan stated. "We can really use the support of the students in backing the Irish."

SMC tennis team drops first match of season

by Kathi Paterno

Blue skies and crisp weather made a perfect tennis setting for St. Mary's match against Valparaiso last Saturday. Despite the good weather, however, the SMC team lost their first game of the season.

Sue Stark and Lynn Griffin for St. Mary's took two of the six singles matches, posting scores of 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, and 7-5, 6-1 respectively.

Ann Houser and Louise Purcell teamed up to claim the only SMC win of the doubles events, downing the Valpo team with a decisive 6-2, 6-1 victory.

St. Mary's will meet the Notre Dame women's tennis squad this Friday with hopes of avenging last year's loss to the Irish.