

On The Inside

Jr. Food Drive ... page 5
Streakers at SMC ... page 15

THE OBSERVER

serving the notre dame - st. mary's community

Vol. IX, No. 55

Monday, November 25, 1974

In letter to President Ford

Hesburgh urges more food aid

by Tom Drape
Editor-in Chief

University President Fr. Theodore Hesburgh released last night a personal letter to President Gerald Ford urging the immediate authorization of an additional 4 million tons in U.S. food aid "to alleviate present conditions of critical starvation." Hesburgh's letter, dated Nov. 22, recommended that the President make the emergency shipments under his existing authorities and without further legislative action by Congress.

The letter details the plan Hesburgh proposed last Friday in Washington D.C. that would provide an additional four million tons of American food aid between now and next summer. Hesburgh, chairman of the board of the Overseas Development Council, requested Ford's authorization before a planned Nov. 29 meeting of the major grain exporting nations like the U.S. and Canada and poorer, grain importing countries such as India and Bangladesh.

Two million tons by January

Under the Hesburgh plan, this early authorization would enable the immediate shipment of 2 million tons of food aid before next January and another 2 million ton increase after the June, 1975 harvest. Hesburgh specified that the second shipment would be "contingent on matching commitments by other donor countries."

The 4 million tons of primarily grain would augment the 3.3 million tons in food aid presently announced by the Ford Administration.

In his letter, Hesburgh estimated the cost of his plan would be \$800-million. Presently, Ford's food aid budget is about 1 billion. He admitted that such a budgetary adjustment would be difficult yet noted "the threat to human security and well-being posed by the food crisis" when compared to other "traditionally recognized security threats."

"Moreover, the failure to muster up the political will to prevent a massive human catastrophe will further undermine the faith of citizens everywhere in the capacity of the world to cope with the problems it now faces," wrote Hesburgh.

U.S. leadership

Hesburgh applauded the leadership the U.S. showed last week at the World Food Conference in Rome. He asked Ford that it continue so the "world could create a successful new approach to hunger -- mankind's historic scourge -- that would stand as a great monument to the creative leadership of your Administration."

The stress for Ford's leadership was made repeatedly through the text by the Notre Dame president. Stating that the number of concerned Americans wanting to respond to the rising malnutrition and starvation in the world, Hesburgh writes that "America can only participate effectively following your leadership."

A telegram from former governor Averell Harriman and a list of supporting telegrams and letters were enclosed with Hesburgh's letter to Ford. The Harriman telegram, which Hesburgh terms "a useful reminder," noted that in 1947, under similar conditions, Truman successfully sought voluntary controls

to save food from all Americans to send to famine struck Europe. Specific actions then had included meatless days, and closing distilleries for 60 days.

"The emergency relief now required could be made available without an inflationary impact through far less drastic measures today -- if we have the necessary national political will and government leadership," his letter states.

Delay other exports

In comments made Friday, Hesburgh said that his plan setting the American goal at 7.7 million tons could be achieved through delaying other commercial export deliveries. He also expressed the possibility of selective programs to help reduce American food consumption.

Before gathering in Rome last week, pledges from grain exporting countries totaled between six and seven million tons of grain. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimated at the conference that a minimum of eight million tons was necessary to supplement the pledged total. Other sources have listed the shortfall between five to six million tons.



Father Hesburgh wrote a letter to President Ford urging the United States to increase its' world grain distribution to help alleviate the present food crisis.

Text of Letter ... see page 3

Ford returns home from historic world trip

by Helen Thomas

UPI White House Reporter
ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

UPI — President Ford flew homeward Sunday, capping an eight-day, three nation tour by achieving a historic breakthrough with the Soviet Union on negotiations to limit the nuclear arms race for the next 10 years.

Ford left Vladivostok in icy Siberia near the Chinese border shortly after 6 a.m. EST with only a brief refueling stop in Anchorage, Alaska, about noon. Air Force One was scheduled to arrive in Washington at 7:30 p.m. EST.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who remained in the Soviet Union for a short time before flying to Tokyo and Peking, told newsmen the agreement "marks the breakthrough in SALT negotiations that we have sought in recent years. We have achieved a cap on the arms race if we can solve the technical problems."

He said he believed that "with goodwill that should be possible."

Details of the broad agreement will be given to congressional leaders starting Tuesday. Essentially, it is believed to involve a stabilization based on

continued Russian numerical advantage and continued U.S. technological superiority.

On a train ride from Vladivostok, where the agreement was signed in a second floor solarium of a health spa, Ford told newsmen the 24-hour marathon summit was "just good negotiating—good give and take."

Ford said in a speech just before the agreement was signed that both nations should "get on with the business of controlling arms — the business in which, I think, we have made rather good progress in the last 24 hours."

Soviet Communist Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told Ford that if a final nuclear arms pact is signed "you and I will be thanked

by all the peoples of the world. I think we have done a good job in this respect, here in Vladivostok."

(continued on page 15)

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**This will be the
last Observer until
Tuesday, December 3rd.**

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world briefs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A \$50,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered United Mine Workers (UMW) union official Samuel Littlefield has been offered by the union's international executive board. Littlefield was shot and killed Nov. 15 when he apparently surprised a robber at a Washington hotel.

BREMERHAVEN, Germany (UPI) — An Icelandic patrol boat Sunday fired four shots at the West German trawler Arcturus and too it into Reykjavik port, the Nordstern shipping line said.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (UPI) — The FBI joined the search this weekend for a member of the British Parliament who has been missing since Wednesday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., charged Sunday that the Pentagon is giving \$1.8 million in combat pay to Air Force pilots flying supplies to the Cambodian army, although the administration has contended that no U.S. troops are engaged in combat there.

BELFAST (UPI) — Gunmen killed seven persons in 48 hours in Belfast in what police said may have been revenge for the bombing of two taverns in Birmingham, England, Thursday.

AUSTIN (UPI) — Flash floods roared through central Texas late Saturday and early Sunday, killing 11 persons and forcing dozens of others to flee their homes.

on campus today

Monday, Nov. 25

3 p.m. — meeting, a & i college council, room 202, cce.
4:30 p.m. — lecture, "perception and the use of polarized light in honeybees," by dr. wolfgang edrich, rm. 278, galvin center aud.
4:30 p.m. — lecture, "a model for the mechanism of insect pheromone perception, by dr. orville chapman, rm. 123 nieuwland hall.
5 p.m. — vespers, evensong, log chapel.
5:30 p.m. — dinner meeting, circle k club, faculty dining room, south dining hall.
8 p.m. — film, "dead birds," spns. by soc.-anthro. dept, eng aud.

Tuesday, November 26

3 p.m. — meeting, academic council meeting, seminar rooms 102-104, cce.
4 p.m. — colloquium, "self-disclosure and interpersonal attraction," by douglas doher of nd counselling center, rm. 117, haggard hall.
4:30 p.m. — seminar, "some recent developments and specualtions about the host-parasite interaction between root-knot nematodes and plants, dr. victor dropkin, galvin center aud.
5 p.m. — vespers, evensong, log chapel
7:30 p.m. — entertainment, royal lipizzan stallion show, \$5.50 and \$3.50, acc.
11 p.m. — thanksgiving mass, concelebrated with fr. hesburgh as principal celebrant and homilist, sacred heart church.

New approach to be attempted to increase Mardi Gras ticket sales

by Martha Fanning
Staff Reporter

"The current debate over the busing of girls in for Mardi Gras may very well turn out to be purely academic. If the Mardi Gras Raffle loses money this year the carnival will not be held," stated Dan Sullivan, Chairman of the Mardi Gras Committee.

Last year the raffle suffered a loss of two thousand dollars due to lack of ticket sales by the students. "We feel that this was because the two dollar per book refund was not sufficient incentive," added Sullivan.

This year the committee is trying a completely new approach. Every hall will receive five dollars for every book of tickets sold providing they achieve their quota. Each hall is allotted initially one book for each resident, their quota is 90 percent of this number.

"There are approximately five thousand students on this campus," commented Sullivan. "The Mardi Gras Committee is willing to give \$25,000 back to the halls on campus."

This money can be used for any purpose by the halls such as a money refund to students for selling books, or funding parties for a section that sells the most tickets.

As soon as thirty percent of the halls reach their quota the halls will receive six dollars for every book sold over that number. The first hall to reach their quota and the hall which sells the largest percentage over their quota will receive six dollars for every book of raffle tickets they sell.

Every student that sells a book will receive a Mardi Gras button which allows free admission to the carnival. Any student selling ten or more books receives a ticket for a drawing for a twenty-three inch color television set.

"We feel that this is more than sufficient incentive for the

students to go out and sell the raffle tickets," concluded Sullivan.

The raffle tickets are being given to the hall presidents. They are responsible for the distribution and sales of the books.

In order for the Mardi Gras to run smoothly, three positions must be filled by each hall: Raffle Chairman, Games Chairman, and Construction Chairman. The names of these individuals should be submitted by the hall presidents to the Mardi Gras Committee by Friday December 13. This can be done by writing to the Mardi Gras Committee in care of the Student Union.

"When these goals are achieved the Mardi Gras Committee will be able to guarantee the best Mardi Gras in the history of Notre Dame," added Sullivan.

The cut that the halls receive from the carnival could be raised if a particularly large number of raffle tickets are sold.

Any questions concerning the raffle should be directed to Peggy Foran, 1669, the Mardi Gras Raffle Chairman.

There will be a meeting tonight at 10:00 p.m. in the LaFortune lounge for anyone interested in helping out with Mardi Gras.

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Text of Hesburgh letter to Ford ...

November 22, 1974

The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Record food prices, depleted reserve stocks, and a disappointing harvest have raised the immediate spectre of famine for millions. I am writing to urge that the United States initiate immediately the shipment of 2 million tons of U.S. food aid additional to the amount now programmed to alleviate present conditions of critical starvation, and also plan another 2 million ton increase for next spring and summer, contingent on matching commitments by other donor countries. I and the many individuals and institutions joining me in this appeal to you pledge our support for whatever measures you think necessary to reduce food consumption in the United States to prevent these shipments from having an inflationary impact.

The World Food Conference in Rome has ended with really quite excellent plans for addressing the world food problem in the middle and longer term. If the United States continues to provide leadership and if other countries take seriously the U.S. intentions stated so eloquently in Rome on your behalf by Secretary Kissinger, the world could create a successful new approach to hunger--mankind's historic scourge--that would stand as a great monument to the creative leadership of your Administration.

This achievement will not be possible, however, if the United States and other relatively favored nations do not respond more effectively to the present food crisis. Despite the universal agreement in Rome that at least 5 to 6 million tons of grain in addition to the amounts now programmed and committed need to be shipped to the most severely affected poor countries, the World Food Conference ended without a decision to meet these already recognized minimum survival needs.

The world's food supply for the coming year is inadequate to meet the global demand, and consumption will therefore be reduced in any case. The stark choice the

international community must now address is: Will we act to ensure that the minimum survival needs of the impoverished are met? Or will price serve as the global rationer, dooming millions to further misery and death?

We believe that the 5 to 6 million ton shortfall in grain availability before the next harvest in May and June cannot be met without a substantially larger and more immediate action than the U.S. government has yet indicated to the American public, and are greatly concerned that the U.S. Government may not respond in time to avert hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of needless deaths over the next year.

The immediate food problem appears to be seriously aggravated during each week that passes without a major response by the United States. Exporting country stocks are daily being depleted--in many cases for relatively non-essential uses--and will not be replenished until the June wheat harvest in the case of the United States and the fall harvest in the case of Canada. Furthermore, if additional food is to be provided without having an inflationary impact there will need to be some changes in present planned use and reduction of consumption. The longer we postpone savings through consumption reduction, the greater the reduction that will be needed--and, therefore, the more difficult. Finally, the most acute need in South Asia will be in late winter and spring of 1975--before the June harvest--when existing stocks will have been depleted. It is imperative, therefore, that shipments begin as soon as possible, starting no later than next January.

We believe the crucial decisions on the scale of American response should be made within the next few weeks, and preferably before November 29, when the major grain exporting nations are scheduled to meet in Rome with the poor countries most seriously affected by import shortfalls. The United States--which, after all, earned \$6 billion more from grain price increases last year--should not further postpone action in the hope of persuading other industrial and OPEC countries to move simultaneously; Canada and the European Community have already acted and we should

likewise move now.

We understand, Mr. President, that you can make these shipments under your existing authorities without need of further prior legislative action by Congress, and we further understand that the Senate--in Resolution 329, sponsored by a bipartisan group of 38 Senators and passed in August--has also urged that you increase food aid this year by the amount we, too, are recommending.

We recognize that it will not be easy to provide an additional 4 million tons of food relief in the current crop year, which represents a doubling of the present announced level of the Food for Peace Program. But the alternative is not morally acceptable. The starvation of millions, while an even greater number are eating more than is healthy, will be worse than a moral travesty; the spread of famine and misery guarantee a degree of economic and political instability potentially disastrous for all in an interdependent world.

Moreover, the failure to muster up the political will to prevent a massive human catastrophe will further undermine the faith of citizens everywhere in the capacity of the world to cope with the problems it now faces. Such an indication that the world's problems had indeed become unmanageable would have dangerous psychological consequences everywhere.

Adding \$800 million to the federal budget also will obviously be difficult at a time when large budget cuts have already been initiated. There is no escaping the question of priorities. We must ask whether the threat to human security and well-being posed by the food crisis does not outweigh some of the more traditionally recognized security threats--and whether a budgetary adjustment is not appropriate. Humans who die prematurely cannot be resurrected; military hardware which has been delayed in procurement can be acquired in a later year.

The anticipated buildup of 600,000-800,000 tons in U.S. rice reserve stocks can be tapped. Negotiated

delays in commercial export deliveries to Europe, Japan, Iran and the U.S.S.R. are another possible source of additional grain.

They are not facing starvation; indeed, Russia wants grain to substantially increase its feeding of livestock. Finally, a selective program to reduce food waste and reduce American consumer demands for grain could be another element in the needed strategy. In a telegram of support which I enclose, Governor Averell Harriman provides a useful reminder that in 1947, under even more difficult conditions, President Truman called on Americans to conserve 2½ million tons of grain to stave off famine in Europe during the winter of 1947. President Truman then called on Americans to take many specific actions to save food, including meatless days, saving a slice of bread a day, and closing distilleries for 60 days. Today our total food supply is far greater and Americans consume far more than they did in 1947. The emergency relief now required could be made available without an inflationary impact through far less drastic measures today--if we have the necessary national political will and government leadership. Many Americans want to participate in a major global response to halt the epidemic of rising malnutrition and starvation in the world. This was illustrated graphically on the Thursday before Thanksgiving, while you were in South Korea, when hundreds of thousands of university students fasted as a food-saving and money-raising gesture. But Americans can participate effectively only following your leadership. This was the central thrust of the petitions addressed to you with 260,000 signatures, including many from Grand Rapids, which Senator Percy presented to Ambassador Scali on October 31.

Among the many leading citizens and private organizations joining me in pledging our full support to whatever steps you, Mr. President, urge upon the American public in order to make more grain available for food this year, are the following: Dr. W. Sterling Cary and Dr. Clarice Randall, President and General Secretary, respectively, of the National Council of Churches; Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York,

for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, National Director of Interreligious Affairs of the American Jewish Committee; Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, President, Bread for the World, and former General Secretary, World Council of Churches; Presiding Bishop Allin of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Charles Kraemer, Chairman, General Executive Board of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.; William P. Thompson, Stated Clerk, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.; Herbert J. Waters, Chairman of the World Hunger Action Coalition, and President of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation; Mayor Wes Uhlman of Seattle; Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark; Robert O. Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Atlantic Richfield; Chancellor John Caldwell, North Carolina State; Frank Goffio, Executive Director of CARE; Terry Herndon, National Education Association; Ruth C. Clusen, President League of Women Voters; and Jean Mayer, Professor of Nutrition, Harvard University.

Among the myriad global problems that beset you today, Mr. President, certainly there can be no greater problem or opportunity than that of sustaining human life itself. We count our blessing at Thanksgiving and we look forward to Christmas joy in abundance. What greater moral uplift to our nation, following the disillusionments of Vietnam and Watergate, than a call to the humane imperative of helping our less fortunate brethren around the world as only we can. It is given to you, Mr. President, in a most unique way, to sound the call that will spell the difference between global disaster and new hope for millions.

In helping others, we will, I believe, most powerfully help ourselves and restore our moral leadership in this very troubled world.

Very sincerely yours,
(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh,
C.S.C.

Chairman of the Board

Professor of Linguistics

Chomsky to speak at ND

by Mary Egan
Staff Reporter

Naom Chomsky, professor of linguistics at MIT, will speak on "Language and Inate Structure" Monday, Dec. 2, in the Library Auditorium.

Chomsky was the first individual to display a general dissatisfaction with descriptive linguistics as it dealt with a manifestation of human behavior.

Tom Braun of the Language Department explained that Chomsky contends that acquisition, the concept of innateness, structure, maturation, and learning are much more important factors in language than reinforcement, causal observation,

natural inquisitiveness and imitation.

"Chomsky's chief contribution is the development of linguistics towards a wider and deeper base in

the social sciences," Braun said. "He accomplished this by bringing linguistics to bear directly on matters of philosophy, logic, mathematics and psychology."

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-Fr. Ted Hesburgh

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THINK ...

COLLEGE LIFE

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

And closing of Senior Club

Explanations given for demise of March

by Maureen Flynn
Staff Reporter

The Death March died and the Funeral was cancelled and a lot of people were left with unanswered questions. Subsequent investigation has provided some explanations but no clear-cut picture of the chain of events has yet emerged.

The Senior Death March—the traditional senior trek from bar to bar on the Friday before the last home football game of the season—received its final death blow last Monday when local bar owners announced that they would not open their establishments for the marchers Friday afternoon.

Joe Mell of Corby's and Rick Kanser of the Library cited damage and student rowdiness from last year's march as primary reasons for their refusal to accommodate the marchers again.

They also noted that the size of their establishments is too small

for the crowd of seniors, most of whom are not regular customers.

Both Mell and Kanser flatly denied that the closing of their bars was any kind of protest against the lower prices of drinks at the Senior Club.

The possibility of opening the Senior Club as an alternative for the Death Marchers was explored by Senior Class President Greg Ericksen and other class officers.

Dr. Robert Ackerman of Student Affairs explained the administrative decision not to open the club early for the marchers. He said it was felt that, "the efforts of the volunteer renovators might be lost through carelessness and vandalism."

According to Ericksen, the seniors were also told that the march "was not in conformity with the University's philosophy or the philosophy with which the Senior Club was opened."

"We're trying to get something organized," said Ericksen on

Tuesday. On Wednesday senior class officers reached an agreement with Rick Kanser to open Kanser's other establishment Uncle Willie's Fatal Glass of Beer, for a Senior Funeral. According to the ad run in the Observer last Thursday, Uncle Willie's was scheduled to open for seniors from 12-5 Friday afternoon, with beer selling for \$.25 a glass.

At 10:00 Thursday night, Ericksen was notified that the Funeral was cancelled and Uncle Willie's would remain closed until its regular 5 p.m. opening time.

When contacted, Kanser cited as the number one reason for his decision, "unofficial pressure from the Northeast Neighborhood Council."

Dr. Arthur J. Quigley, head of the NNC and associate professor of electrical engineering at Notre Dame, denied that any pressure was brought to bear on Kanser by his organization.

"That's absolutely not true,"

said Quigley. "The Death March never came up before the Council." Speaking for himself Quigley said, "I have nothing against students having a good time, although a thing like that can get out of hand."

When asked to specify the form pressure from the NNC took, Kanser stated, "For a lot of reasons I'm not at liberty to say. Just let me say that my license is up on the line—a few formal complaints and I might not get my license renewed."

Quigley acknowledged that Kanser "might have been afraid of complaints," but said that to his knowledge no member of the NNC had approached the bar owner.

At the November 6th meeting of the St. Joseph County Alcoholic Beverage Board, attended by

members of the Northeast Neighborhood Council, a warning was issued to tavern owners in the Corby-Eddy neighborhood regarding litter as well as noise from crowds and music. The bar owners at that time that failure to rectify the situation could result in revocation of their licenses.

Chairman of the Board Bert Wishkoti stated at that meeting, "We are going to look at the renewal applications very carefully."

It was rumored that the cancellation of the Death March and Funeral would result in an unofficial boycott of the local taverns by students this weekend. Proprietors of the bars could not be reached to determine if any drop in their student business was noted

Tighter OC-security suggested

by Mark Jahne
Staff Reporter

Off-Campus Commissioner Stan Cardenas has warned all off-campus students to consider crime prevention before going home for the Thanksgiving holiday. He recommended leaving any valuables with neighbors or taking them home to prevent their theft.

Cardenas stated that the Crime Prevention Unit of the South Bend Police Department suggests that installation of a "dead-bolt" lock for added home security. Available in most hardware stores, this lock requires a key to open from either the inside or outside. A burglar entering via a

window would then be forced to leave the same way.

Police note that "dead-bolt" locks often discourage burglars, since it is usually more noisy to enter through a window. Also, many large items, such as stereos and televisions are difficult to carry out through a window.

Cardenas said that police strongly advise students not to approach a burglar entering a house or apartment. "Many burglars including teenagers, are armed, and there are cases reported in South Bend where people have been killed or injured trying to prevent a robbery," he stated.

Cardenas also warned off-

campus students against taking the law into their own hands.

"There's a fine line as to how much you can do to a burglar. In some cases assault and battery charges against the homeowner have been upheld in court," he said.

On other developments for O-C students, Cardenas commented that work is progressing toward a future off-campus food co-op. "There is an outside chance one can be started on an experimental basis next semester," he said. Zoning laws have been checked, and some preferred sites have been noted but much work remains to be done, according to Cardenas who requested that volunteers for the project call him at 1149.

Academic Council to discuss question of part-time faculty

by Kathy Mills
Staff Reporter

The Academic Council will meet Tuesday to debate a proposed expansion of the part-time faculty.

According to Jim Ambrose, head of the council, the representatives will discuss whether to impose limits on the benefits extended to part-time faculty, if the time spent in part-time teaching will be applicable to tenure, the percentage of faculty permitted to be part-time, and whether part-time faculty should be hired on a permanent or a temporary basis.

Ambrose said that he thought expansion of the part-time faculty in some cases would be beneficial to the students. "However," he added, "too much emphasis on part-time faculty would not be good."

"I have not yet decided one way or the other on the issue. I'll wait and listen to the arguments before I decide," he said.

Added Ambrose, "I do not envision the students taking an active part in this meeting; this is primarily a faculty matter."

Barbara Ann Cullom, Graduate School representative for the Academic Council, stated that she favors expanding the part-time faculty and that this would improve the quality of education.

"Graduate schools encourage specializing. Frequently, the departments cannot afford to hire full-time workers who specialize in one area. Hiring specialized part-time faculty would improve education," she explained. Cullom also stressed that "with the condition of the job market, many qualified people, especially women, are unable to find work." She feels that hiring more part-time faculty would alleviate this

situation.

Business Administration representative Tom Wilhelmy expressed some difficulty with how the distinction between full-time and part-time workers in the University applies to teachers. "According to the regulation, full-time teachers work 12 hours per week, and I believe part-time tea-

chers with a full load of classes who are considered part-time," he observed. "I hope this is cleared up in the meeting on Tuesday."

Wilhelmy also remarked that the student-teacher ratio should be cut down in the Business College. "If they cannot afford full-time teachers, more part-time teachers should be hired," he stated.

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ACROSS FROM THE
CAMPUS VIEW APARTMENTS

Registration at SMC to be revised

by Mary Janca
St. Mary's Editor

Citing violations of the existing registration system, St. Mary's Student Assembly yesterday recommended that the Academic Affairs Council evaluate and

revise that system.

The proposal, drawn up by Legislative Commissioner Joanne Garrett, advised:

- 1) Strict adherence to assigned registration dates for all classes
- 2) A possible solution to the problem that Notre Dame students create by closing out St. Mary's courses to St. Mary's students.

3) A solution to the problem created by Notre Dame departments refusing to release class cards until the last day of registration, thus nullifying the chances of St. Mary's students of enrolling in some Notre Dame courses.

Although regulations schedule senior class registration prior to

the other classes, Assembly members noted that many courses were filled by freshmen the Monday before senior pre-registration was scheduled to begin on the following Thursday.

In addition, they cited instances of SMC students attempting to register for a Notre Dame course, but being refused permission until all Notre Dame students who wished to register were allowed to do so, regardless of the year of the SMC student.

Furthermore, they noted that ND students filled up SMC courses before St. Mary's students were allowed to register or them.

Concerning the academic calendar for the 1975-76 school year, the Assembly recommended that it be evaluated by the Academic Affairs Council, in conjunction with student government at Notre Dame. Thus, St. Mary's will be included in the student survey in the calendar which will be taken at Notre Dame in February, said Garrett.

A proposal for alternating one-

way lanes in the student parking lot outside LeMans Hall was passed unanimously. Such action, said the proposal's originator Joan Durlacher, would only require installing of four one-way signs and the painting of new yellow parking lines, and could be completed very soon. An exact date, however, could not be determined.

The Assembly also tabled a measure to meet the \$3119 deficit accumulated by the Freshmen Orientation Committee. Committee members cited increasing prices, particularly for food, and an additional unexpected 100 freshmen as the primary reasons for the deficit.

However, Assembly members noted that the Committee has already received an additional \$200, over the usual \$500 which student government donates. This made expenses of the Committee twice as much as in previous years, observed the Assembly, and as a result, the proposal was tabled, pending a more detailed report from the Committee.

Food needed Student help solicited

by Andy Prashak
Staff Reporter

The Clay Neighborhood Center is making a last minute appeal to the students of Notre Dame to help them fill Thanksgiving baskets for needy citizens of the South Bend area, announced Ray Carey, Assistant Director of the Student Union Office.

In the past, this organization has been the recipient of some of the funds collected from the annual Notre Dame Charity basketball game. "Unfortunately, the funds were reallocated this year and the Clay Neighborhood Center is

receiving no funds from us," said Carey.

Betty Picking, director of the food drive for the Neighborhood Center, informed Carey that they have been trying to get assistance from many sources in the city but no one has been able to offer any help to the program. "They need enough money to put food and meat into 100 Thanksgiving baskets," Carey said.

Carey explained that he is making an appeal to the students of Notre Dame to help out in this donation drive. Donations of any type should be taken to the Ombudsman Office and left in the name of the Clay Neighborhood

Center food drive.

Auggie Grace, junior class president has announced his concern and support for the drive. "I feel it is time for class officers to become involved in more than just dances and happy hours," said Grace. He also explained that this is a chance for the students to make some people's lives much happier.

Recalling this year's social activities, Grace noted that the students have had moments they will never forget. "I feel it is time for us to do something someone else will never forget," he said.

Grace and Carey explained that if every student who has benefited from either the happy hours or the Junior Formal would donate just \$.25, they would have more than enough money to fill the baskets with turkeys.

Instructions announced for Senior Class trip

by Ken Girouard
Staff Reporter

Final details and instructions for the Senior Trip to Southern California were announced last night by the Senior Class Officers.

The Most important of the announcements concerned the use of baggage tickets. According to Chris Fenn, Senior Treasurer, people travelling on the United and TWA flights were given two baggage tickets. Only one of these is to be used for the flight to Southern California. The other ticket is to be used only for the return flight. This means that travelers will be allowed only one piece of large baggage.

They may, however, carry one small hand bag on the plane with them. There will be no exceptions, as the remaining baggage ticket is to be used for the return trip. Fenn added that baggage tickets for the American flight will be distributed on the bus.

Fenn stressed that if any baggage was damaged, destroyed or lost, the owner should immediately contact airline officials at the airport in order to facilitate the claim.

Also on the subject of tickets, he stated that the flight tickets for the TWA plane would be distributed on the bus.

Erickson, Senior Class President, mentioned that many people had asked him about the possibility of meeting the planes in Chicago rather than taking the bus to O'Hare. With this in mind, he outlined the policy concerning buses:

1) Planes cannot be met in Chicago. Everyone must be on their designated bus in order to make the flight.

2) Role will be taken prior to boarding busses. Anyone who is absent will forfeit his or her position on flight.

3) Busses will not wait.

4) Busses will have a number

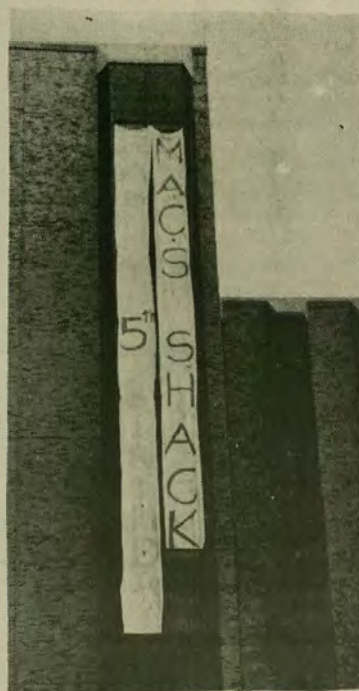
on the curb side of bus.

5) Everyone must be on same numbered bus on return trip from Chicago as when they left South Bend.

Once in Los Angeles, all drivers reporting to pick up rental cars must have the ten dollar insurance fee or a major credit card. Also, any person signing for the rental car must do all the driving. This point is in compliance with rental regulations concerning liability.

Erickson also announced the leaders on each flight. They are: Chris Fenn (6487) on United A; Joe Henderlong (234-5441) on TWA B; Greg Erickson (3687) on American C; and Bob Spann (233-5441) on American D. Any questions regarding the trip should be directed to the flight leaders.

One point which Fenn wished to be made known was that the return flight aboard American flight D from Los Angeles was subject to change due to the early departing time which is presently scheduled. He noted that any information concerning that flight as well as any additional information would be distributed by printed flyers once everyone has reached Los Angeles.



Grace Hall celebrated its fifth anniversary last Friday. Called "Mac's Shack" in honor of rector Fr. Tom McNally, Grace hosted a birthday party Friday night featuring a cake in the shape of the hall. To accompany the celebration the hall donated \$200 to the campus-wide World Hunger Coalition drive.

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Concert postponed

Illness hits Doobie Brothers

by Ken Girouard
Staff Reporter

There were many disappointed music fans at Notre Dame this past weekend when it was learned that the Doobie Brothers, a popular rock group, would not be performing as scheduled. The concert, which was due to begin at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday in the ACC, was postponed after illness struck one of the band members.

On Friday night the group was booked to perform its first concert on its tour in Des Moines, Iowa.

However, ten minutes before the doors were to be open, Tom Johnston, lead guitarist and a vocalist for the band, suddenly became ill and was rushed to the hospital by an ambulance where it was discovered that he was suffering from an infection of the pancreas.

In addition to cancelling the show in Des Moines, the band also decided to postpone all concerts for the next week in order to give the ailing guitarist a rest. These cancellations included the group's show at Notre Dame on Saturday night.

Tom Bennet of Celebration Concerts, who is the promoter for the Doobie Brothers concert at Notre Dame, stressed that Saturday's concert was postponed and not cancelled. He will meet with officials from the ACC today in order to investigate the possibility of re-scheduling the concert.

"I think," said Bennett, "that there is a good possibility that the concert can be re-scheduled before the Christmas vacation. It all depends on the availability of open dates for both the Doobie Brothers and the ACC." Bennet added that there will be an announcement concerning the concert by Tuesday night on WRBR-FM (104).

In other concert news, Black Oak Arkansas will provide musical diversion from exams in the ACC on Tuesday, December 17th. Pete Kernan, South Bend and Notre Dame representative for Sunshine Promotions, has announced that rock group Jo Jo Gunne will also appear on the same bill with Black Oak Arkansas.

Tickets for the concert are available at the ACC and the regular downtown outlets. They will also be available at the Student Union ticket office during the week of December 2nd through December 6th. Ticket prices are \$6, \$5, and \$4.

Schickel solicits ideas for activities

by John DeCoursey
Staff Reporter

The new Student Union Social Commissioner, Norbert Schickel, said yesterday in an interview that he is looking for ideas from everyone for good social activities.

"I'd like to get ideas from members of the social commission, hall social commissioners, students from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's and administrators," Schickel said.

Schickel listed two ways to gather these ideas. "I want to meet and work with the social commissioners of each hall. If any hall has an idea that will appeal to the campus, I want them to tell me, and we'll help them in any way we can.

"The other method," Schickel continued, "is to meet with as many members of the social commission as possible and use a brainstorming session for ideas. If I come up with ideas and try to impose them on the commission, they might not be carried out as

the members themselves."

Schickel, the vice-president of Sorin Hall, said that there are no concrete plans as of yet for an armory type party.

He added however, "We're hoping to get something for December 7. What kind of party we'll have depends on the size of the building. Assuming it's in Michigan, I'd like to have other things, and not just beer."

Concerning any plans proposed under Richard Guiltinan, who was fired as Social Commissioner last Tuesday, Schickel stated that the commission would carry them out if they are feasible.

Commenting on the social life on campus, Schickel concluded, "There's a good community atmosphere here on campus and we'd like to enhance it. We want to provide good social activities which will improve the community life of all members of Notre Dame and that includes students, faculty, staff and administrators. However, we're primarily interested in the students."

Movie bids requested

Student Union Movie Coordinator Mike O'Connor announced yesterday that organizations interested in sponsoring films for the spring semester should submit their requests as soon as possible. Any interested party should contact O'Connor at the Student Services Commission Office in LaFortune (or call 6244 or 7757), from 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

SMC Health Services to begin health education series Tuesday

by Kathy Skiba
Staff Reporter

St. Mary's College Health Services, in conjunction with the Student Affairs Office, is conducting a health education lecture series, beginning Tuesday, November 26.

The series of lectures, which will be presented in the Little Theater, is being held "to inform students about the various physical and medical aspects of being a woman," according to Stevie Wernig, assistant to the vice president for student affairs.

Topics for the five lectures will be adult sexual anatomy, feminine hygiene, sexual relationships, sexual inadequacy, and pregnancy and childbirth.

"All sessions will be conducted by professional members of the St. Mary's Health Services or consulting staff, within the context of St. Mary's as a Catholic college," Wernig noted.

The health lecture series will be similar to the drug education and alcohol programs which the Student Affairs Office previously held in the dorms.

"The idea for this type of lecture series has been around for years. This year the doctors of our medical staff requested that it be done," Wernig explained.

The first of the lectures, slated for November 25 at 7 p.m., will be "Adult Sexual Anatomy, Response and Function." This lecture, which will be presented by Dr. Gerald Myers and Dr. J. Serwatka, will deal with the

anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system.

"Feminine Hygiene," will be the second in the series, scheduled for Tuesday, December 3 at 7 p.m. In addition to hygiene, the importance of complete and regular physical examinations, the causes and treatment of venereal disease, and the types and dangers of contraceptives will be presented by Dr. Serwatka.

On Thursday, December 5 at 7 p.m., Dr. and Mrs. Armand Rigaux will discuss the "Emotional and Interpersonal Aspects of Sexual Relationships." This talk will include a discussion of love, family and marriage.

"Sexual inadequacy" will be the fourth lecture, during which sexual

deviancy, homosexuality, frigidity and impotence will be dealt with.

The physical and psychological aspects of pregnancy will be the topic of the final lecture, "Pregnancy and Childbirth."

The fourth and fifth lectures will take place during the second semester. The dates are yet to be announced.

"We do not mean this to be a series of education in human sexuality, as that would include much more than the five lectures that are going to be presented. We feel this is basic physical and medical information that would be given to any individual by a doctor," stated Wernig.

Notre Dame women are invited to attend this lecture series as well.

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a star spangled farce

a review by terry keeney

The Star Spangled Crunch
by Richard Condon
Bantam Books
130 pp. \$1.50

Richard Condon should have dedicated his newest book *The Star Spangled Crunch* to the millions of Americans who endured hours and hours of lines at gas stations last winter. In *Star Spangled Crunch* the world Condon creates is the same world that must have occurred to every consumer-victim of the gas crisis: that somehow somewhere there is a diabolical man who is causing oil

prices to sky-rocket and supply to seemingly disappear.

Condon, who is best-known for his best-selling serious works *Winter Kills* and *The Manchurian Candidate*, in *The Star Spangled Crunch* tries his hand at political satire. In this year of Watergate and Arab oil crises Condon has tried to explain these political phenomena with a far-fetched story line and an unforgettable array of characters.

J.D. Turn, a 142-year old oil executive and founder of Turn Oil Company, is the most powerful man in the world. Now living as a recluse in Cleveland, Turn runs the affairs of his company and the entire oil industry through his right-hand man F.M. Heller. This time he has come up with his most diabolical plan for milking the world for every penny it must pay for its precious oil. The Arabs have conveniently scheduled a war with the Israelis to provide an opportunity for the oil companies to raise the oil price by 500 per cent. This action, Turn believes, will put the nations of the world and the oil-producing nations "over the barrel" (so to speak) and make him the ruler of the world.

To carry out the plans for the war Turn chooses Professor George Taliaferro as his personal representative. In globetrotting exploits rivalling those of Henry Kissinger, this swinging diplomat flies from rendezvous in Tokyo to a secret meeting with a beautiful government spy in an Irish nudist camp to strategy meetings with the President of the United States. Taliaferro must persuade the president to go to war with the Arabs by bribing him with a substantial increase in "salt water taffy" Condon's term for illegal campaign contributions. The president balks at the plan, holding out for \$50 million in contributions.

After much of the action in the novel has passed - the president is forced out of office for political crimes, a 32-year old virgin spy falls madly in love with four men simultaneously, and Taliaferro eliminates his political rivals - the war is held as planned. Taliaferro is installed as Chair-

man of the Executive Committee of the Free World. But even Taliaferro cannot last in power as Turn abandons his puppet at the end of the novel.

Condon draws obvious inspiration for his novel from Watergate and the oil crisis that at times seems overdone and heavy-handed. The parallels with President Nixon are painfully drawn. The organization entitled the Committee to Re-Install a Great Executive (CRINGE) bears an all-too-obvious resemblance to the former president's re-election committee CREEP. The foul mouth of the president in Condon's story is highlighted, as all obscenities are placed in parentheses and are made to rival the deleted expletives of recent presidential literature.

Condon carries other political analogies too far. The grandsons who will inherit the fortunes of oil magnate Turn are endowed with the names of the Kennedy brothers - Joseph, John, Bobby and Teddy. The political advisor to the President is a Jesuit priest (like Nixon's advisor Fr. John McLaughlin). When the time comes for the president to leave office, the press is leaked crucial evidence implicating the president. Condon cutely concludes, "After that the watergates were opened and the flood roared in."

Condon gets much mileage from satirizing the cloak-and-dagger typical of all paperback books. He creates the gadgets: the glass eye installed in the beautiful woman spy to keep her superiors informed; a tiny, steel message-conveying capsule passed from spy to spy in a kiss; a fantastic Wonderphone that allows Taliaferro to talk to the president without being taped.

And just for the sake of effect, Condon seems to add a touch of sex. For after all, what is a good paperback without a little sex? Taliaferro assigns a beautiful operative for the oil companies to have an affair with a government official. The beautiful 32-year old virgin spy is quickly transformed from a naive, dedicated spy to a sex-starved animal dedicated only to herself and her four lovers. Condon takes some pleasure in endowing his main character Taliaferro with a birthmark located in a strategically personal part of the anatomy.

The net result of Condon's work is a cheap, insignificant novel, debased further by his poor inappropriate use of satire. It seems as though Condon is trying to make a fast buck on a public that wants to laugh after problems like Watergate and the oil crisis. Instead of laughing with Condon, one should laugh at him and his unsuccessful satire.

OBSERVER FEATURES

reports to the geophysical society

gumms-buhndoggel nuptials celebrated here friday

clytemestra von der vogelweide

The gracious custom of open hall was observed Friday evening for the nuptials of Miss Eusebia May Gumms, eldest daughter of Mr. Abner Gumms and the former Miss Eula May Finch of Poseyville, Iowa and Professor Wilbuhnforce Buhndoggel, only child of Dr. August Buhndoggel, Chancellor of the Uneversity of Henzogovinia, and the former Fraulein Yolande Matilde Mertz. Professor Buhndoggel and Miss Gumms were united in a simple non-dominational ceremony in candle-lit O'Shaughnessy Great Hall, Bjanni Thorsgodi Gonnsson officiating. The vows, written by the couple, were exchanged in Old Norse and Middle High German, the latter as translation for the benefit of her most awful and gracious serenity Manfredi von Essling - Quitzow Eletress of Howzetagain, who witnessed the ceremony as the ambassador personal and plenipotentiary of the Holy Roman Emperor. Miss Gumms was tastefully attired in floor length gown and shawl, her Mechlin lace veil surmounted by an antique Norse Helmet (aetelier Weyland, reputed) presently on loan from the Poseyville Museum of Tonsonal Antiquities and Universite de Coiffure. Her wedding ensemble was completed by the traditional wreath of missletoe and bouquet of long stemmed lesser American Swamp Roses surrounded by Baby's breath.

The ceremony was performed without music, Professor Buhndoggel objecting on the grounds of historical authenticity. After the ceremony a wedding supper of mead, mutton stew and springerle was served to

those attending the wedding. The bride having joined her husband in academic attire, the happy couple departed for a brief honeymoon in the closed stacks of the Memorial Library, before taking up residence in Professor Buhndoggel's temporary camp at the site of his excavations in the Library sub-basement. The bouquet was caught by Miss Clytemestra von DER Vogelweide.



Photos by Paul Joyce



thanksgiving realism

by basil o'leary

If there's one certainty about the world food crisis, it is that it's going to be around for a long time, at least for our generation. No one disagrees about the relative scarcity of land, water, fertilizer, energy relative to growth in world population and its distribution. Nor does anyone disagree about the disinclination of the affluent nations "to do something," whether from apathetic individualism or the belief among many scientists that what we might consider humanitarian compassion may well be the greatest inhumanitarianism.

The Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition, nonetheless, is mobilizing its resources to confront this situation: simply because the university is a Christian community, or, from a philosophical point of view as Peter Singer puts it, "If it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral significance, we ought morally to do it." To carry out this purpose, we have to engage both in dialogue and action in a way characteristic of an university: faculty panels under the title of "Epidemic Starvation" have taken place and will continue throughout the year, articles will be appearing in the Observer and Scholastic, new courses are being introduced. Plans are underway to make Tuesday's rice and tea meal a weekly choice for faculty and students. Political action is another mandatory dimension.

All of this is not going to be easy: there will be a continual dialectic about doing the short run ("to a starving child food is no band-aid") and the long run changes that must come in agricultural practices, food reserves, international cooperation. There will be tensions between those who think political revolution is a first requirement in developing countries and those who wish to alleviate their suffering rather than increasing it; between the demands of a disinterested search for truth and immediate relevance of research and discussion; between the doomsday sayers and the optimists; between those who believe in coerced population control and those who favor freedom of response in developing countries; between the quality of our own daily lives, their culture and diets, and the demands of children starving in other parts of the world. For example, if it's true that in the U.S. 15 percent of our fertilizer is used on lawns, cemeteries, gold courses — enough to take care of all of India's needs — what decisions do we make about our local greenery and the death statistics coming from India?

There is plenty of evidence that these dialectical tensions can be fruitful: the starving actually helped and a positive answer to Heilbroner's question, "Is there hope for man?" And it probably won't be boring.

malthus rides again

by donald n. barrett

In 1974 we find countless scientists riding the population scare bandwagon, just as the Rev. Thomas Malthus did in the early 19th century. The credibility problem is simply that the thesis was not true in Malthus' day nor is it true today. Malthus argued that it was God's natural law that population grows geometrically faster than the earth's mathematical ability to supply its necessary food and other necessities. This comforting thesis, asserted in the guise of science, appealed to the conservative leadership in England, 1800 to 1830, because it gave them justification for not giving food and other aid to the poor through the Corn Laws. Who is going to complain against a national or international policy which allows the poor to starve to death, where the underlying premise is that their starvation is God's will? So also today our neo-Malthusians want you to believe that the central reason for the starvation of the poor is the "nature of things", the alleged population explosion. The stupidity of the poor, who simply do not know how to control the number of their births, must not be encouraged by giving them help and food now. For the neo-Malthusians, who today are not specialists in the field of population study (ecologists, physicists, nutritionists), the poor in the Third World must first learn to use birth control effectively, and only then are they worth saving by the "enlightened" nations.

The naive character of the neo-Malthusian argument is evident in that it is based on the study of non-human species, ants, rats, and the like. Calhoun's study of rats and Ehrlich's study of ants simply have no counterparts nor validity in the study of human populations. Further, the neo-Malthusians make the assumptions regarding human fertility which are just as wrong today as they were in Malthus' day. The poor and illiterate are not stupid. Like many in the middle classes of the United States, wealthy nations clearly manifest their stereotypes and prejudices against the poor and the poor nations by blaming them exclusively for their poverty and illiteracy. This position is both untrue, in socio-economic and demographic terms, and also un-Christian, in any simple reading of the gospels.

If population growth is the central explanation for world poverty and a deteriorating quality of life in many countries, then how does the neo-Malthusian explain the relative success of many fast-growing populations in producing excess food? The production of the populations' dietary energy supply (as percentage of requirements) is extraordinary in some countries: (all figures refer to 1974) 109 per cent for Brazil, 110 per cent for Costa Rica, 110 per cent for Mexico, 121 per cent for Paraguay, 109 per cent for Panama. On the

other hand, in the same Latin American region, which is the fastest growing region in the world (Tropical and Middle America), there are nations with significant food deficits: 77 per cent for Bolivia, 76 per cent for Haiti, 82 per cent for El Salvador. The two lists could be extended greatly, but the point is clear, namely that the population explosion is naively assigned as the major cause of poverty, as is done by neo-Malthusians.

Neo-Malthusians enjoy referring to India and Bangladesh, which in 1974 produced 93 per cent and 80 per cent of food requirements respectively. They are careful to avoid reference to Mainland China and Indonesia, their neighbors, because these countries produced significant excesses of requirements.

Another way information is "selected" to prove a pre-conceived conclusion is to argue that the world simply cannot, does not have the capacity to feed its growing millions. Let me just cite a 1974 United Nations document, supported by FAO and other research.

"By having recourse to the techniques used in Iowa for the production of corn, and taking into account the losses brought about by using a part of the harvests for purposes other than food, etc., one arrives at the following result: The potentially arable lands are capable of feeding 76,000 billion individuals on a diet of 2,500 calories per day.

Since the world now possesses about 3,900 billion there clearly is a wide margin for action in real development. They urgency for development is not incapacity, but organizing the capacities of the world to help the poor in their full human dignity.

Let us look at the urgent situation in the way that the data suggest, not as we might comfortably prefer it to be. At the World Population Conference in Bucharest this past summer, 1974, several hundred of us, professionals, administrators, from many countries of the world, formed what we call the International Working Group on Population Growth and Social Development. Our statement made clear our conviction that poverty in the Third World is not primarily caused by population growth but rather by national and international power structures that prevent a dynamic development. "... the real issue is not that population growth exerts pressure on the means of subsistence, as the neo-Malthusians assert, but rather that population growth tends to threaten the institutional framework safeguarding the unequal distribution of economic and political power." The statement continued:

Insisting on population increase as a major
(continued on page 9)



population limits only

by robert p. mcintosh

This article is reprinted
from the South Bend Tribune.

Now that the long-predicted world food crisis is here, it seems peculiar, and a little frightening, to see in the columns of the world's press and in the rhetoric of its leaders and statesmen the same hackneyed proposals for the solution of hunger that failed to forestall the developing crisis.

The world has progressed, since 1950, from a population of 2.5 billions, nearly one-half of them undernourished, to a population in 1974 approximating 4 billion, nearly one-half of them undernourished. Large numbers of people are now on the verge of starvation, or literally starving, although the actual cause of death is often disease due to extreme malnutrition. World food reserves have dropped to a precarious level — less than one month's supply.

This unpleasant prospect was clearly described in numerous books and articles from the 1940s on (to say nothing of Thomas Malthus in the 18th century), and the Paddock brothers unhappily predicted the occurrence of famine to the year. Such writers were commonly called doomsdayers by their optimistic critics who argued that the capacity of the earth and man to produce more food were simply not being realized.

They noted, hopefully, the infinite possibilities of the earth's oceans, the untapped new lands of the world's tropics, the great potential of the arid lands if watered, the possibility of increasing yields by new genetic strains, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural techniques, the capacity of science to develop new food sources by growing algae, or fungi or by other dramatic new technological developments only dimly seen but sure to be called forth by the simple fact of need. They also urged the sharing of the surplus food of the developed countries with the underdeveloped countries.

The performance to date does not justify unduly high hopes that any of these solutions will be effective in raising the world's food production rapidly enough to keep pace with the growth of the human population (which is expected to double again in 35 years) and the rising expectations of millions of human beings.

The oceans are fully, and many say, over-exploited, the tropical areas are not the cornucopia which has been suggested due to limits of soil conditions, desert areas are hazardous and expensive to develop due to salinization problems and high costs of water, and arable land is disappearing from production, for a variety of reasons including extensive urbanization, nearly as rapidly as new lands can be opened up. The introduction of new agricultural techniques into the underdeveloped world has been only marginally successful; and the panacea of uniquely new food production techniques has not been forthcoming, although the need has long been evident.

In spite of the clearly demonstrated inadequacy of any of these oft proposed solutions to the world food supply problems in the past 30 years, they are substantially what are being offered as the solutions during the immediate future.

It is quite possible that world food production will continue to rise as it has the last 25 years — nearly doubling since 1950. If the human population continues to increase at its present rate, in the next few decades we will be in the same situation as at present, but the problem will be twice as large and much more difficult of solution.

This brings us to the brink of the ethical dilemma we now face. Establishing food banks, giving up hamburgers or cocktails or even worse, as Agriculture Secretary Butz unwisely suggested, the family pet, to free grain for emergency food for starving people are not solutions. They are, in the familiar analogy, Band-Aids applied to a cancer — uncontrolled human population growth. Extra food in undeveloped countries is most likely to be absorbed into population increases. This is precisely what has happened to our large shipments of surplus foods in the recent past.

Only lowering the population growth rate below the long-term growth rate of food

(continued on page 9)

Letters To A Lonely God

a feast full of laughter

reverend robert griffin



Thanksgiving Day at my house, when I was a child, was always a time for being grateful for having our health and for being together as a family. Nobody had died during the year, and nobody was in jail; and with God's help, we would all be eating turkey at the same family table next November. Eventually, of course, somebody did die: my grandparents on my father's side passed away on the very same day during Thanksgiving Week in 1942. Three days later, the death of my father occurred; after that, the holidays were never the same at our house because of the memories.

Many of the early years of my growing up were Depression times, of course. The crash of the market and the closing of the banks had left my father owing a great deal of money. He had financial obligations which he spent ten years trying to cover; and he did cover them, by God; he paid every dime he owed. One of my earliest memories as a child was of grownups calling me aside and saying what an honest man my father was. I wasn't even sure what being honest meant, but I knew my father was honest, because some grownups had taken the pains to tell me so. It never occurred to me to wonder if there were no other honest men around, since my father was so singularly praised. I only knew that my father was honest; and grownups expected me to be grateful and respectful to him because of his honesty, though the burden of being worthy of such a father often depressed me. I realize now that it was not the honesty, but the adults who spoke of it, that got on my nerves. I would have loved my dad anyway, even if he hadn't been so remarkable as an honest man.

Having an honest father who was trying to pay off his debts during the Depression years meant that at times there was not a lot of money available at our house, though the only way our genteel poverty affected our eating habits was that we didn't have much steak on the table. As I remember it, in fact, after a couple of years I forgot what steak tasted like. One day, I asked my mother what it was like to eat steak, because some Catholic neighbor kid mentioned he had eaten steak on Friday, and it was a mortal sin. The next evening, we had sirloin for supper; it didn't taste like a mortal sin to

me; but being a Protestant, I was even more unfamiliar with mortal sins than I was with the taste of steak. My mother wasn't about to arrange for me to have a mortal sin. I'm not sure she knew what mortal sins were, either, but I'm certain she didn't like the sound of them.

I remember the Depression years chiefly because it was such a grievous offense to leave a light burning in a room that wasn't being used. I had a habit of reading in bed and falling asleep with the bed lamp burning. As a consequence, Dad finally laid down the command: "No reading in bed." I then had to get special permission to read in bed, after pledging not to drive the family to the poorhouse with senseless bills from the power and light company. Sooner or later, I would again fall asleep without turning off

the lamp, and the whole drama of a father contending with his prodigal imp had to be gone through again. So sensitive a father was he that the Depression which impoverished a nation's spending should be remembered by his children as a campaign against over-supporting the light company. There were always guests at the table for Thanksgiving Dinner, especially a couple of old men, Mr. Percy and Mr. Alexander, who each lived alone in furnished rooms. This always amazed me, because I couldn't imagine what a furnished room looked like. The two did not particularly like each other, being jealous of the other's right to sit at my family's table. I was considered bright in history, so each year, Mr. Alexander, famed in our family for his mumbling, would question me about the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. He was a dull man for a child to deal with, though he

had a wit that was considered droll by my parents. He would pretend to be amazed by my precocity and I would pretend not to notice that his lips could speak without moving. Like most of parents' friends, he regarded me as a wonder child, precocious beyond his years, which is really a little tough to take when you secretly suspect that you're a blockhead. I think he was genuinely fond of me, though there were moments when I considered him only as a necessary guest with whom blessings must be shared if you were to show God you were truly grateful. For all the years of my growing up, Mr. Alexander came on the same day as the Thanksgiving turkey, and on other feast days as well. When he died in 1948, he guested with the family a final time, for my mother gave him a grave in the family lot.

It is ungenerous to speak of the faults of the dead, especially if your parents have cared enough about the departed ones to worry about their loneliness in life. Therefore, I shall not mention that my father considered Mr. Percy a bore, a windbag, a miser, and a silly braggard full of lies. My father never said these things; but I, who was bright enough to know the facts of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, was shrewd enough to read my father's mind.

Yet my family enjoyed Mr. Percy, chiefly, I think, because they could, on occasion, have a good laugh with him. In a properly regulated, New England Yankee home, the Devil himself could sup with you, if you could have a good laugh with him, provided only that he didn't drink. In the grim winters of New England, having a good laugh with someone was the ultimate kindness and

social grace. On the day my father was buried, our last tribute as a family was to remember with laughter one of Dad's favorite jokes. After that, we all took sedatives, and went to his funeral. With so kind a host as my father, I don't think his dinner guests, Mr. Percy or anyone else, were merely there to entertain him, even with so precious a gift as laughter. He would only invite people to the house whom he cared about, especially on so holy a day as Thanksgiving.

There was always love and good fellowship around the Thanksgiving table in our home up there on the coast of Maine. The linen was richly laid with china and silver, and our family had more food, we would tell ourselves, than any family but the President's. We truly loved each other as a family, and we loved our guests as an extension of the family with whom we wanted to share our blessings; we had so much that needed to be shared. Even the difficulties with Mr. Alexander were only temporary, disappearing with the serving of turkey.

In the years since my father died, our family has known more grief than most, and now we are widely separated. That is why I am grateful for the memories of Thanksgiving as a holiday of togetherness; a perfect day, full of laughter and feasting of a kind I will never again know on this earth.

Now, in these years, it is Darby O'Gill and I who are invited to be the Mr. Percy and Mr. Alexander on a friendly family's guest list. I always manage to find some bright child whom I can question closely on points of theology and history, and Darby has his own ways of establishing himself as a figure at the feast. We really appreciate being the guests with whom family blessings are shared in the homes to which we are asked.

But I do miss that New England home where good laughs were shared by a family at dinner with an honest father who fought an endless battle to keep us from being needlessly enslaved to the billing department of the power and light company.

My suggestion to you is this: spend the holiday with your families this year and all the years that you are able. Have a happy Thanksgiving filled with celebrations of having your health, and being together.

And remember: Darby and I never said we didn't love you.

filled with celebrations of having your health, and being together

the lamp, and the whole drama of a father contending with his prodigal imp had to be gone through again. So sensitive a father was he that the Depression which impoverished a nation's spending should be remembered by his children as a campaign against over-supporting the light company.

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the intricate weavings of trumpet magic

a review by laureen goers

A fairly full house in O'Laughlin Auditorium at St. Mary's was treated to a unique musical experience when trumpeter Maurice Andre joined the Wuertemberg Chamber Orchestra in a stunning performance last Thursday night, November 21.

Currently the object of extensive praise from the classical music circles of Europe, Andre possesses a technical expertise that sets the standards for all other trumpeters. Playing a B-flat piccolo trumpet, Andre

executes transcriptions of violin music with greater smoothness than the violin itself usually achieves. In his first piece with the chamber orchestra, Tommaso Albinoni's Concerto for Trumpet and Orchestra in B flat Major, Andre displayed an unbelievable tonguing technique by first soft tonguing and then hard double-tonguing the same musical figure, which therefore seemed to be two entirely distinct tones.

The power and extent of Andre's breath control was amazing, especially in the Andante movement of Giuseppe Tartini's Concerto for Trumpet and Orchestra in D Major. Here, the tone in soft passages was as full and true as in louder ones, an almost impossible technical accomplishment. The spirited, triumphant encore, Georg Philipp Telemann's German Baroque Sonata in C Major, was a vehicle for showing Andre's clean, well-defined tone in vivace passages - a tone never marred by the least percussion or tonguing noise.

If fault is to be found with Andre's performance, only an occasional roughness when playing in the trumpet's low range could be cited. The Wuertemberg Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Jorg Faerber, on the other hand, frequently failed to give Andre the support he deserved. While the ensemble is known for its balance and uniformity of tone, this same uniformity sometimes gave a sense of their holding back too much when the music was straining to a crescendo.

The chamber orchestra opened the program with a modern set, Paul Hindemith's Five Pieces for String Orchestra, Opus 44, No. 4. Although the contemporary tonality and loose form of the compositions

were interesting, Faerber failed to guide his musicians in maintaining the tension and tightness needed to hold this type of music together.

By the second piece, J.S. Bach's Concerto for Two Violins and Orchestra in D Minor, both Faerber and the orchestra were warmed up enough to display the tone, articulateness and cohesiveness which they upheld throughout the remainder of the program. Their phrasing was always sensitively handled and their vibrant tempos captured especially the spirit of the

Italian Baroque. In the Bach Concerto, two violin soloists, Wolfgang Rosch and Windfried Russmann, displayed superb tone and skill in keeping the intricate weavings in and out of melody always distinguishable. In the third movement, the soloists dominated the orchestra with their treatment of the masterpiece of counterpoint which closes the Concerto.

When portions of the audience actually jumped to their feet, applauding, at the close of the concert, it was only appropriate appreciation for an evening of unusual and radiant music.

limits

(continued from page 8)

production will forstall immediate and future disasters. Human populations must be stabilized at some level below the earth's maximum production capacity to allow for the predictable and periodic "bad" years such as have precipitated the present food crisis.

Failing to recognize the impact of exponential population growth on the problems of the world will simply escalate the impact of future bad crop years and destroy the hopes for improved quality of life for the peoples of the world.

The major moral failing, as Malthus pointed out nearly two centuries ago, is producing more children than there are assured resources to maintain in good health and happiness. The alternatives are the four horsemen, the heroes of Notre Dame, but famine, war, pestilence and disease.

malthus

(continued from page 8)

cause of underdevelopment can therefore serve, on the level of theory, to furnish an ideological legitimization of the existing order of things; on the level of politics it serves to distract attention from the real political-economic issues facing the Third World. . . that population policy and family planning framework of an all-around economic and social development plan. . . As long as the material conditions under which the majority of the people in the Third World have to live are not drastically improved, reproductive behavior is likely to remain unchanged and birth control

programmes are bound to remain inefficient.

This is powerful medicine. Further, it is concordant with moral and religious principles of divergent peoples throughout the world, including those of Christians. This is why the document could be signed by so many people from so many different countries, such as: Dr. Samir Amin of Senegal, Professor Desai of India, Professor Galtung of Norway, Professor Godefory of the Netherlands, Dr. G. Gonzales of Chile (CELADE), Dr. Myrdal of Sweden, and Professor Guzevatyi of the USSR. Fortunately Notre Dame was also actively present.

FOOD AND

POINT-OF-VIEW

Curious George eats tea and rice

by j. amantea

I had nearly forgotten my knee-jerk reaction when I passed the office of Campus Ministry Friday afternoon. In the usual fashion, I caught myself at perhaps a second past the normal reaction time and assumed my "habitual" look of utter revulsion. I had heard talk of a Hunger Coalition days earlier and had dismissed it as another cause being fed to me by some minion, some ministry. I resent being propositioned, especially if approached with simpering importunity from the white collars. Hunger! Naturally, it was fodder for my barely adequate jokes during the next few days: "With my major I'll have to learn to starve anyway. May as well start now." (For the interested reader, I am a Non-Utilitarianism major in the College of Nada). My bitterness accompanied me to my favorite niche on the seventh floor of the Memorial Library.

I need not exhaust the reader with my own complaints and financial embarrassment. Thousands on this campus share a similar plight. What about me: suffering indignities from upstart Huddle workers; S.R.O. signs of the doors of Sacred Heart Church; Notre Dame ducks demanding an increase of two per capita bread crumbs. Everything is unjust. Everything is an insult. I have to brook such effrontery and still pay \$4000 per year. In a more perverse moment, I recalled the sight of my sweating diligently over a milling machine and reasoning that my money would probably go to some miscellaneous university expense: a snow tire for a lawn mower; a window pane; a new razor for the Provost.

Silently infuriated, I began to stride about the seventh floor. I was being watched by the cold precise eyes of Hegellians and Aristotellians. I thought, "I am mad to attend such a university."

Stuffed with rage, dangerous, I went to seek pity from my mentor

In the most obscure corner of the seventh floor, I found him. A pipe in his mouth, sequestered behind several volumes of philosophical tracts, his burnished red hair neatly combed, it seemed criminal of me to upset his finely tuned mind and scholastic solace.

You may have seen him about. The sight of him provokes queer feelings in you, I am sure. But that is because you do not want to believe that he exists outside of some picture in a book or an image in your mind. I daresay you take helinous pleasure in, being once introduced, forgetting his name. Indeed, he is Curious George: a graduate student in philosophy working ceaselessly on his thesis on Albert Camus.

He motioned me to take a seat and beseeched my patience while he reloaded his pipe with tobacco. He nodded knowingly with short sage movements. There was a silence. I feared he was going to berate me for switching his train of thought. He languidly exhaled the smoke and spoke:

"After leaving the Grateful Dead tour," he began lightly, "I toured Africa with the Man in the Yellow Hat. (He still plays the dobro, you know. Has a new album coming out on Polydor.) We had a damnable time. No large auditoriums. No posh, grouple-infested hotels. Instead, we rocked bamboo shacks and stood on daisies in the spotlight of the local tribunals. I quickly got bummed out. My cynicism grew, my mescaline dose increased. One day in Zaire, I thumbed a copy of *Newschimp*. I came to a full-page ad with a picture of a skeletal child. It told me that I could either send so much money to support the kid or I could turn the page. I don't have to tell you with how much glee I turned that page. My amusement was interrupted by the Yellow Fedora. He screamed at my insensitivity and brutal callousness. I made a snide remark about Feds in general and told him in particular to peel it. He left me. That night I hallucinated. I dreamed I played the Garden. When my name was announced I pounced on the stage and threw out my arms. The silence of 20,000,000 bloated bellies and those starving eyes greeted me."

"What are you trying to tell me," I broke in. "Is that this fad, this starvation rag; these millions are living in dreams, are living in magazine pages, are living in imaginary worlds and glass windows so far from me that I am to be congratulated for my perspicacity in discerning the hollowness of this cause. I am therefore forced to conclude that I shall celebrate with a Big Mac."

He whipped off his aviator sunglasses and shot daggers into my eyes.

"Those millions," he glared, "are dying."

To which I had nothing to say. So I said nothing. Feeling petty I left.

It comes as no surprise that I have decided to reconsider. Curious George, a good head, my main man, my prime mate has changed my heart. He knows a good thing when he sees one and I can swear to the fact that he never steers me wrong. I will be sitting next to him on Tuesday evening in the South Dining Hall, dining on tea and rice. So, I must ask you -- even if you disdain causes, even if you need to break a dinner date, even if you are in a house in a boat, with a mouse or in a moat, or even if you are waiting for the Cat in the Hat to come back, remember:

Curious George says - "Tea and rice."
Do it Tuesday.



An Interdependent Planet by rev. theodore m. hesburgh

Excerpts from: *The Problems and Opportunities on a very Interdependent Planet*

The food situation on this planet has never been more precarious than at present. Food was, of course, the almost total concern for primitive man, so much so that early man is characterized as a hunter or a gatherer, but never before has the whole matter of sufficient food for survival been cast in such monumental proportions as at present. Food demand is up 50 per cent since twenty years ago, while world food stocks as of last summer stood at 27 days of world need, compared to a 95-day world supply available fifteen years ago...

Climatic change has had a disastrous effect on food production. Last year, I visited some of the Sahelian countries in Africa where the Sahara Desert is moving South at about 30 miles a year. In the refugee camps around Nouakshott, Timbuktu, and Gao, one saw hundreds of thousands of Tuaregs who had lost all of their herds and were despondently dependent on a minimal amount of rice, wheat, and corn flown in daily on military air lifts. It was like attempting to feed an elephant with a teaspoon. In those incredibly torrid and sandy spots, one looked into the face of hungry desperation and realized that human suffering transcends the grim statistics. People starve and die, not numbers.

As this is happening in the underdeveloped world, we in the developed world are consuming almost a ton of food grains annually per person while the poorest barely subsist on 400 pounds a year. We only consume 150 pounds of our grain directly as bread and pastry products, the rest going into the production of meat, milk, and eggs. The poor consume all of the grain directly in bread, chapattis and tortillas. Affluence has doubled meat consumption during the past twenty years in America and Canada. Since it takes seven pounds of grain to produce one pound of beef, more grains are fed to animals in America than is consumed directly in the poor nations, thus further complicating the food crisis. Now the face of interdependence begins to appear. For example, a quarter of a pound less of beef a week per person in the United States would free over ten million tons of wheat a year for a hungry world, and contribute to American health, too, with the lowering of cholesterol intake.

In the past, interdependence was seen in political terms as the Third World wooed by the Western and Socialist countries with various assistance schemes. Now that detente has arrived among the great powers, that motivation must be replaced by a new sense of interdependence. Some call for self-interest since we are moving into an age of shortage of industrial materials that mostly come from the Third World, oil being only the tip of the shortage iceberg. Now the banana countries, the copper producers, the bauxite group are beginning to follow the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' example in forming cartels to raise prices, so they can pay for their spiraling costs of fuel and food.

These interdependent developments have given rise to a new category among the 115 countries of the Third World, namely the 35 to 40 countries who have nothing with which to

bargain, neither raw materials nor industrial potential, countries such as India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan, the Sahelian countries of Africa and some Caribbean nations. This is the new, so-called Fourth World, comprising almost a billion people who will go under without an additional three billion in aid this year.

Norman Borlaug, winner of the Nobel Prize, recently returned from India where he saw farmers with containers waiting not hours, but days, for non-existing fuel with which to operate their well pumps. Without this pumped water, their crops died. For us in the developed world, the fuel shortage meant inconvenience. For those in the Fourth World, it means death.

We must urgently develop a new *Weltanschauung*, a world perspective based upon the interdependence of all mankind on this relatively small spacecraft with very finite life resources. I am not a prophet of gloom and doom. Neither am I a Micawber who believes that somehow everything will get better and turn out all right. It will get better, I believe, but only if we change profoundly, only if interdependence passes from an idea to a fruitful and operative reality in the political, economic, and social life of the whole planet.

Sometimes a picture is worth a million words. Take the view of the earth from the moon, which reduces the size of our spacecraft. Instead of 3.6 billion people, difficult to imagine, think of a crew of five persons, each representing a segment of humanity. The person representing us and our world, mostly Judeo-Christian, white, Western, affluent, has the use of 80 per cent of the available life resources and amenities aboard our spacecraft. The other four crew members must share the 20 per cent that is left. The situation, though inequitable and unjust, is still deteriorating. Our crew man is increasing his share to 90 per cent at the moment, leaving 2 1/2 per cent for each of the other crew members.

Now I ask you--given the fundamental interdependence of a spacecraft's crew-- can you imagine much lasting peace or order or good life aboard this spacecraft? The other crew members are not just uneasy and frustrated, they are outraged, as well as hungry and hopeless, since our person also seems to have the only lethal weapon aboard. If our person, we ourselves, do not begin to perceive the utter injustice of the situation, and begin to organize the use of these finite resources in a more just fashion, he will ultimately, inevitably be overwhelmed by some manner of violence. It is no chance affair that one of the most troubled nations of all has just developed an atomic bomb.

My thesis is that we have very theological, philosophical, and humane imperative to change, to respond, and we can find creative ways of doing so. And we must, if we wish peace, as well as survival. I have always been heartened by the words of Faulkner in receiving the Nobel Prize for literature: "Man will not simply endure; he will prevail." But now we must face the fact that mankind will not automatically prevail.

INTERPOINT

HUNGER

Why are they starving?

by mike keeley

If it were up to public opinion the food crisis we are presently experiencing would be blamed on two factors: changes in climate and population growth. The first of these -- such opinion would tell us -- is a temporary problem that will disappear on its own; the latter is a more complex issue that must be handled immediately through increasing the availability of birth control methods in the underdeveloped world. This analysis is, however, overly simplistic. The problem of hunger is an extremely difficult one that we can expect to face for many years -- long after the climate returns to "normal" and the countryside has been sprinkled with a few more family planning centers. In fact, if present trends continue the situation will worsen; population projections, high energy prices, and increasing competition for limited resources all warn of more difficult times ahead. To understand why this is a long range problem we need to briefly examine some of the issues.

The crisis stems from several events of recent years. In 1972 the world production of cereals (wheat, coarse grain, and rice) fell by 33 million tons, or about 4 percent of the total harvest. This decline -- which caused, among other things, the notorious Soviet purchases of that year -- resulted in a 40 percent decrease in the world grain reserves. In 1973 the harvests were reasonably good, but unprecedented prosperity in the developed world meant that people were eating more; consequently reserves were not replenished and prices rose dramatically. Food aid programs were cut due to diminished reserves, and poor countries were faced with sharply higher costs for food imports. More recently a worldwide shortage of fertilizer and the increased price of oil have adversely affected the ability of poor countries to grow their own food, and they are therefore more dependent than ever on the North American breadbasket. Furthermore the mounting fuel and oil bills have left less money to purchase grain with; growing needs and declining funds surely make a two-way squeeze. This year, climatic conditions have produced poor harvests, and everything produced can be sold at fairly high prices on the world market.

The extent of the US food aid program is closely geared to the existence of surplus grain; in past years huge quantities were given away simply "to get rid of the stuff," in the words of Agriculture Secretary Butz.

The whole situation reduces, predictably enough, to a question of priorities: high prices at home or starvation abroad; food as a "weapon" or food as a right. To many this is not an easy question.

One might guess that if 1972 and 1974 had not been such poor harvests, if the oil and fertilizer problems had not come so unexpectedly, we would not face the drastic problem we do today. It is almost certain, however, that the population explosion alone would have caused a similar problem sooner or later; production increases have been running a close race with population growth for many years. The obvious solution to the problem is to decrease the population growth rate. Western countries could, for example, advocate voluntary family planning and apply extensive political and economic pressure -- or they could just let people starve. These methods, however, would have almost no effect on the underlying causes of the problem.

Large families in the Third World serve several functions: in lieu of Social Security and pension plans children are crucial means of support for old age; they provide the cheapest form of labor one can find for the family land; they are, in some areas, culturally valued -- i.e., as indicative of parental fertility. But health conditions and the food problem imply that one must have -- and feed -- more children than are really needed simply because the probability of death is so high. This is clearly a vicious circle. Extensive and well-run family planning programs can have some effect, but nowhere near enough to stop the problem altogether; a program "succeeds," say, when it has lowered the growth rate by 1/4 to 1/2 of 1 percent -- significant but still insufficient amounts. Planned starvation is foolish and obviously distasteful; having a few more children die only means that more are originally needed to maintain a constant chance of survival. The only way to sufficiently affect population growth rates is to follow the example of the US and the rest of the developed world: with increased social and economic security fewer children are needed. If we increase the income of the peasant farmer enough (or provide some alternative form of security) he will be able to save for old age, and hire the needed labor. This goal, however, will take many years -- assuming it comes at all. Hence even the most optimistic observer can see no way to avoid an 80 to 100 percent increase by the year 2000.

If we are assured, then, that the population growth rates in the underdeveloped world are fairly inflexible -- regardless of what the West may "demand" of an individual government -- what can be said about other solutions? The most apparent of these is to improve Third World agricultural production. Most experts agree that given sufficient time it is possible to transform these countries into self-sustaining food producers, assuming that some efforts are made to control population growth. To achieve the transformation, however, many substantial changes are required.

The most effective short term aid would be to increase the supply of reasonably priced fertilizer and fuel. Currently the underdeveloped world can only afford a fraction of what it needs, and this shortage will severely affect production. Inevitably such an effect would only further pressures on already strained international supplies, and every country's prices would go up. To reduce international strain we must increase international production, and to do that we must be ready to share -- as well as sell -- some of our resources.

The list of needed long range innovations is almost endless: experts to derive and teach new methods; expanded use of irrigation; new seeds that offer higher yields and disease resistance; increased availability of farming supplies; improved

credit provisions; revised systems of distribution -- to name only a few of the more technical problems. None of the needed technical changes are theoretically impossible, but all will require intense research and massive funding. As in the past some of these funds can come from within the Third World; some can come from private foundations interested in the problem. But the additional amounts needed to make significant progress in the foreseeable future virtually require increased help from the West. Again: success, if it is to come at all, must be a joint effort by all concerned -- developed and underdeveloped alike.

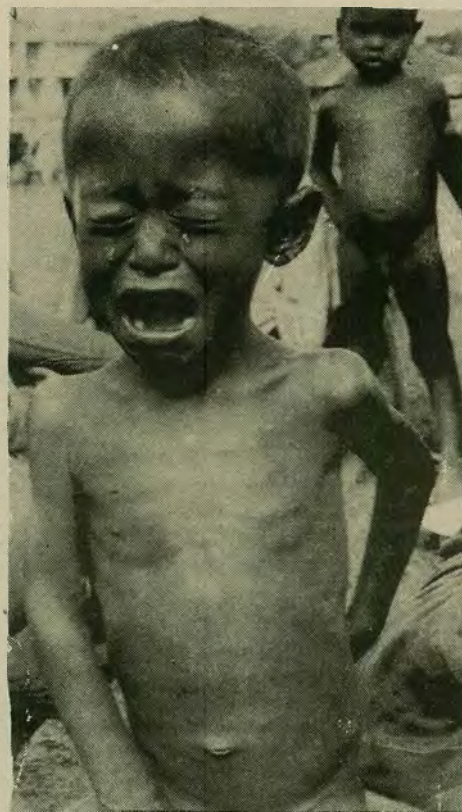
There is no easy solution. What is most profound about the whole issue, though, is the larger question it entails: competition or cooperation; nationalism or internationalism.

To illustrate the problem let's suppose everyone in this country suddenly decided to send half of every dollar earned to the Third World as an unrestricted donation. The poor countries should then be able to purchase both sufficient quantities of grain to solve their immediate problem and the supplies and technology needed to improve local production.

Unfortunately there is little reason to believe these donations would be able to instantly speed up the development process. For example, power and money would continue to flow into the hands of an entrenched, dominant elite, who would still collect large shares of production as rent for land usage, as interest for credit provisions, and as payment for other services. An equally difficult problem is that of government priorities: the money could be spent on agricultural development and development, or it could go to build industrial facilities, or perhaps a hotel for the tourist trade. Landlords, local bureaucrats and heads of state alike have much to lose by changing the distribution of wealth. It is probable, then, that the peasant farmer and the urban poor would receive only a fraction of our generosity -- and we would be hard pressed to find ways to avoid the power and influence of the elite. This is a political problem, obviously, which money and technology are not capable of dealing with.

I make this point not to discourage contritions; indeed they are very important both as a humanitarian act of love (without which many more people would starve), and as the only way to achieve significant technological and economic progress. What should be clear, though, is that money and technology on our part are really not enough; these are mind-boggling problems that promise to quickly destroy all forms of shallow idealism.

If we stand back to look at the problems of the Third World as a whole, we can generalize by saying that what is really needed is an "imaginative leap," a completely new set of ways to analyze and solve existing problems. Calcutta will never be like Chicago; an industrialized Third World would surely destroy our global environment overnight. ("The world can only afford one United States," in the words of one observer) But neither will it be able to continue on its present course: millions of people, with thousands more each week, cannot continue to live in ever-growing slums indefinitely -- something has to give. But how do we picture the future Calcutta? I suggest that none of our models offer sufficient direction; the choice between industrial urbanization or burgeoning slums is simply not enough. In a similar way "imaginative leaps" are required in fields like agriculture, politics, and economics -- if we are ever to succeed at improving the



quality of human life abroad.

But I think we in the developed world must also face the need for several imaginative leaps. How can we reconcile the goal of unlimited growth with the existence of a finite supply of resources? How do we expect to maintain any sort of international community in face of intense selfishness over commodities like food and oil? How can a country which succeeds so well at avoiding the problems of the poor at home ever be asked to seriously identify with the poor of other countries -- or with the plight of future generations that can't even be imagined? There are many questions of this sort. The answer to each almost has to be an innovative argument for change, for if the answer existed within current structures it would cease to be such a perplexing difficulty.

Today there is a moral imperative. "People starve, not numbers" -- and people will continue to starve for several years. To me selling our grain only to the highest bidder is a despicable practice; we can afford to give it away, even if it does lead to a 75 cent loaf of bread. "America is the richest country in the world -- American can do anything," a peasant farmer once remarked. American can use food as a "weapon" -- to bring even greater riches home -- or as a "right" -- to forestall the onslaught of hunger. This ought not to be a difficult choice for anyone, including housewives, farmers, and secretaries of agriculture.

Beyond the moral imperative our active response must recognize that the quality of life can be considerably improved. In the Third World much is said about avoiding the materialistic shallowness of the West. In some countries "wealth" can be measured in social or cultural ways, and "a better life" need not require big cars, skyscrapers, and mountain resorts. Is it proper to raise these issues in this country? Do our values correctly identify "the good life"? In this issue -- as well as in that of the moral imperative -- the direction for change is fairly well marked; the main themes of Christianity, for example, offer a very positive alternative to the current state.

The subject of religion brings up a third type of active response. On Tuesday, at 11 pm, Father Hesburgh will celebrate Mass for the cause of world hunger in Sacred Heart Church. I am not a theologian; I can make no neat generalizations as to what the Mass will or will not do. The type of response it will be -- whether sincere or shallow, inspiring or boring -- is ultimately a question to be answered by each participant individually. But, for one and all, the very act of giving up an hour or so to attend is an indication of concern -- and concern is part of the battle. The first part.



THE OBSERVER

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November 25, 1974



"From time to time it is necessary that pestilence, famine, and war prune the luxuriant growth of the human race."

- Aristotle

Unless mankind produces a civilized set of prevailing ethics so that their ever-increasing numbers can be fed, the cycle which Aristotle spoke of will have its day.

The response we make to the hungry must transcend the usual pettiness of world politics, emerging from the wills of men.

The situation as it stands can be characterized by pointing out two incidents:

The United Nations World Food Conference ended on Nov. 16. Not one step was made towards supplying short-term food aid to seriously affected countries. All the committees, councils, and funds that were established will come out of nothing if the present realities are not met.

In 1972, the world's high agricultural producers reached a point of discontinuity in the history of equation of food to population. There were very poor harvests in several major areas of the world simultaneously - in the Soviet Union, in China, in the Indian subcontinent, in the Sahelian area of Africa, and in our own country, where cattle owners are slaughtering their own produce to the sup-

porting wail of Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz; who says that the American farmer can and will produce enough to refill the world's bread basket only if he is given the proper incentive - more money.

In Father Hesburgh's letter to President Ford, the point is made that many Americans are willing to respond to the global food crisis. It seems that the ministerial representatives attending the World Food Conference are out of touch with their countrymen.

The meal of tea and rice served Tuesday night is an expression of a solidarity that is not being reflected in the actions of world leaders. These leaders are not caught up with the sight in ethics which has brought people to the aid of others in distant lands.

Further long-term action must come from the national political will. Massive show of support, through petitions, rallies and demonstrations can display the willing spirit of farmers and producers of all goods that are abundant in our country. A leadership that reflects that willingness must then emerge to put it into action.

From a world of war and hatred to one of international interdependence and co-operation: is that too much to believe in and hope for?

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Removing the Pain

mike davis and ceyl prinster

There is one thing that the World Hunger Crisis has done for me. It has made me realize how very little we in the United States, and for that matter in the Western world, experience pain. We are a society that is dedicated to pleasure and the removal of pain. This is nothing new for anyone to hear. What is new is to what depths and to what extent we go about this removal process.

Many of us come from very nice middle class suburbs where the threat of evil and violence is far removed with the exception of an occasional robbery or some other not so frequent crime. We are all properly aghast at crime and take precautions when going into the city. This age, however, is coming to an end. One of the latest trends in our society is that of the terrorist, and also the spread of crime to the suburbs. This is happening for two reasons. One is that people are more mobile and there is greater chance for escape. The second is that the outrages in our society which have brought about crime and slavery not only to the dollar, but also to other people who are receiving much attention and becoming more pronounced in our consciousness. I doubt that these outrages of society are really on the upswing; it is just that people are more conscious and aware of them.

The world is getting smaller and we can no longer ignore what we can not see. The world community is coming together through transportation and communication.

This is not necessarily bad and it could result in very needed and just action. I sincerely believe that people are basically compassionate and that they care about others, but it seems that this is true only if it does not inconvenience or hurt them in any way.

On the other hand, this trend in increased awareness is equally met by just as strong

an urge to forget every bit of such knowledge that is revealed to us. Look in our society and see how alienated we are from the pain and suffering that other people in other countries experience on a massive scale where there is never any relief from suffering or the sight of suffering. . . for anybody.

We have hospitals, the best in the world, warm rooms, soft beds, good doctors, nurses whose job it is to take care of us. Hospitals close by to the scene of almost any accident and whose emergency rooms can help to make the pain go away very fast. We are very lucky. But then there are the asylums and prisons which provide very little remedial treatment and are instead caretaker homes for the misfits of the status quo. There are also the old folks' homes where we sent the aged who can no longer produce anything of value for society. We do not want to watch the demise of their bodies and minds as they come closer and closer to death. It causes us pain to see that and to be reminded that we, too, might someday deteriorate to such a state.

Hospitals, prisons, asylums and homes for the aged are not bad in themselves. In fact they can all be quite good and provide a real service, but they are dedicated to the same end which is to remove the sight and the reality of pain and suffering and death from our everyday lives. We as a society do not know what it means to really suffer physically. We have never really felt the pangs of hunger or the extremities of weather by living with them day after day. We have never been in a place that there is no escaping from the misery and the hurt and the pressure of being subject to the true infirmities of being human. In other words, we as a society have failed to know what it means to be human because we do not admit

that human reality MUST include suffering, trial, sorrows, and death, and that every person must experience these intimately.

The fact that we don't know these things as intimately as we should can say a few things. It can say that we have succeeded in escaping the awful cruelty of being human: we are able to relive suffering and prolong life. But this is true only in a limited sense. After all, we cannot really escape the cruelty of being human all the way. We are human and it is now beginning to catch up with us. All the blind folding of the last ten years is staring us squarely in the face. Adn what it is saying is "FEED ME! CLOTHE ME! SHELTER ME! GIVE ME JUSTICE!" The fifties and sixties are gone and music can't bring them back. The new voice is not that of Chubby Checker singing "Let's Twist Again Like We Did Last Summer", but rather that of hungry and oppressed people singing songs of liberation. Yes, there are even some of these on our own American doorsteps.

Because we have not suffered enough to realize what this oppression means, we do not sympathize nor recognize the meaning of the cries of these beleaguered millions. But we do hear their cry and we must begin to come to terms with what they are going through. We cannot experience what they are experiencing nor can we even imagine it. That is beyond our power.

What we must do is admit that we hear the cry and begin to seek ways to feel the source from which it arises. A man will never be able to experience the pains of childbirth but he can come to a fuller understanding of it by identifying with it through the love of his wife and those getting as close to it as possible. This is what we must do with hungry people. They are dying of the great pains of hunger and in order to know what

that means we must go hungry ourselves. We must fast and be one with the hungry people of impoverished countries like Bangladesh and the Sahara regions, places like the migrant camps and the ghettos, people like Dick Gregory and Caesar Chavez. We must admit that pain—extreme pain—is not only possible but existing at this very moment. Unless we have the compassion to help these peoples—and this compassion must begin with a genuine spiritual sympathy—they will lose hope. And this is what makes death the enemy. We cannot have such compassion unless we also have a feeling for what they are going through.

Isn't this what Christ's message is all about? How can we even begin to know what Christ's birth and death means unless we begin to admit the great burden of being human? We, as Christ, must accept pain and defeat it by passing through it. We who have known goodness and comfort cannot yell "My God, My God why hast thou forsaken me without going and finishing the rest of Psalm 22: "And my sould will live for Him, my children will serve Him, men will procalim the Lorr to generations still to come, his righteousness to a people yet unborn." Christ's death was this Psalm because it is both the cry of despair and the turning of that despair into glory. It is because Christ endured and passed through, it is because he died and suffered, it is because he knew what it was to human in the most terrible of ways: suffering and death. But it also because Christ loved, loved the millions of people removed from him in time and place, loved people his human eyes would never see. He suffered fro them that they might suffer less by knwoing that someone loved them. He defeated suffering and death so that those who suffer and die might have hope.

POINT-COUNTERPOINT

Urchin's Wisdom

ann mccarry

As you read this Thanksgiving issue of the Observer you're probably going to wonder what's up. There's no standard cartoon of a turkey on the chopping block or felicitous greetings and salutations printed in rainbow inks. Instead we've centered on a theme which will dominate campus discussions and activities this week: the world hunger crisis. It's a problem championed internationally by our president and supported locally by a core of energetic, dedicated people who unselfishly respond to similar campaigns regularly. You'll see them sharing a tea and rice meal in the dining hall and celebrating a mass in Sacred Heart with Father Hesburgh Tuesday night.

They're the exceptions. Most of us are unaware of what's going on, don't care or are tired of hearing about it. World hunger—seems a bit far removed doesn't it, not the subject you anticipate reading about at lunch after you finish Doonesbury and the sports page. It almost seems absurd to think that the actions of a few thousand middleclass students in South Bend, Indiana can have any effect on the lives of millions everywhere who go to bed hungry; many of us can't even get up for breakfast the next morning.

What does it feel like to be really hungry? Our experience is vicarious—we see newsclips of Biafra, Bangladesh and read Newsweek and Time. May be you even talk about it in the Huddle. Its easy to generalize and hide behind the rationalization that what little we can do is insignificant in the face of such a great shortage.

On Sunday mornings, Father Griffin regularly calls on urchins to supply petitions at the beginning of the prayer of the Faithful. Yesterday, we heard the usual for-my-mom-and-dad's, for-grandma-and-grandpa's and sisters and brothers. One

little boy stepped forward and asked that we pray for the hungry people of the world.

I spoke with the boy's parents after mass, wondering if he had been prompted. They too had shared my surprise at their child's petition. His mother went on to explain that they had been talking about it at home quite a bit and evidently it had made an impression on him.

I felt a little guilty. We've been reading and talking about it on campus quite a bit, too. But somewhere between a paper, a project and looking forward to Thanksgiving break I had lost my awareness and active concern. I hadn't even thought to pray about it let alone contribute to any of the other efforts.

This boy, a third my age, had realized much more than I. All he could do was drop a dollar his father gave him into the collection basket Griff passed around and ask us to pray for hungry people. Meanwhile, I was sitting around bullshitting with a bunch of my friends wondering how anything we could do here in the next few days could have any effect on a world crisis. My urchin friend, however, recongized his limitations, and went ahead, doing what he could in spite of them.

There seems to be a problem in responding to the problem. Maybe we're too much alike, maybe we're tired of being a Christian community, of patronizing lost causes and being philanthropists and awareness groups. On the other hand, our homogenous nature could work for us in this case or in any campaigns like it which need popular support. From our common base can stem our power.

Perhaps all we can do is follow the urchin's example, donate a little cash and say a few prayers. Maybe somewhere between Doonesbury, the sports page and bites of our peanut butter sandwiches we can think about it. It's not much, but it's something.

Reactions

fred graver

I sat in the photo library of the South Bend Tribune on Friday morning, searching for pictures to use in this issue. They gave me every picture that had been run for the last three months. Everything. Gerald Ford, Betty Ford, Marlon Brando, Elvis Presley, Richard Nixon, Burt Reynolds. Everything.

I was looking for a certain sort of picture. Coming across a photo of a starving child, belly bloated beyond all reasonable proportions, eyes tearful, holding an empty bowl, I had two simultaneous reactions.

"Oh, God, that's horrible."

"That'll look great on the page."

The journalist puts himself in an existential situation. Detached, cool. Pretending to be an authority on what people should know.

Hemingway wrote about this best. In the middle of "Big, Two-Hearted River", there is a recounting of a hanging which he covered as a young reporter. The entire scene is horribly played out, and then he moves on, to go back and write the story and put it down as best he can.

I sat and wrote tonight about hunger, with a full stomach. Even felt likedozing off while doing it. Quite a situation for a black humorist to write about.

"Life is a tragedy to those who feel, a comedy to those who think."

The thing is, as Camus writes, to do your job as it should be done. Perhaps at the base of our problems lies the fact that people have not been doing their jobs as they should. At the root of that fact lies an even more essential problem: what should we do?

I find it hard to beleive that, if I do my job as best I can and as well as I believe it can be done, something will be accomplished. I find it hard to believe that anyone can have any effect whatsoever on the world.

But I refuse to believe that we are ineffectual.

So I go out and do it.

There are two choices, once you come face to face with the fact of your own mortality: to live life as you see it can best be lived, and nada.

Whether it's hunger, racism, sexism, this-ism or that-ism, the time comes when you either say that it is worth the effort to make a stand or it's not worth it at all.

I don't talk very much about football, but there's an analogy to be made here. Take our team this year. I think that they're going to win the next two. Either they win the next two, or they'll lose the next two; they'll go in pairs. But I think they'll win, not because I know anything about football but because I've noticed one trait in them. When it comes down to the line, and they can't sit back and watch the Saturday afternoon fade away anymore, they play. When it comes down to it, in the next two games, they'll probably rise up to it.

The time comes when you can't let things just fade away. So you go out and do something. Maybe you'll be wrong, it might not be very easy, you'll most likely screw it up, but you did something. And something needs to be done.

Arab gunmen threaten explosion

TUNIS (UPI) - Four Arab gunmen in a hijacked British airliner Sunday swapped all but three hostages for seven freed guerrilla prisoners and then threatened to blow up the plane with all persons aboard unless they got guarantees of a safe getaway.

Faced with a refusal by Arab nations to grant them asylum and threatened with reprisals by irate fellow Palestinian organizations, the four gunmen said they will call off their threat to blow up the plane with themselves, their colleagues and three British pilots only if they get firm guarantees of freedom.

They first set a deadline for compliance at 8 p.m., 2 p.m. EST, then extended it twice until 8 a.m., 2 a.m. EST Monday, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said the gunmen demanded that they be permitted to leave the airliner as free men and not be handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the main guerrilla organization which has denounced them as renegades and hirelings.

The gunmen, who Sunday released the remaining hostages except the three flight crew members, have told Tunisian authorities they will blow up the

plane at 8 p.m., 2 p.m. EST, unless their demands are met.

The gunmen later put off the deadline for the threatened explosion until 10 p.m., 4 p.m. EST, at the insistence of Tunisian Interior Minister Tahar Belkhodja, PLO representative Abou Iyad, and British Foreign Ministry Middle East Department head James Craig, Tunisian officials said.

The three fliers are urging the Tunisian government to comply with the hijackers request, the spokesman said. The gunmen have killed one passenger in cold blood and dumped his body on the tarmac here Saturday to back their previous ultimatums.

The new ultimatum came when no Arab country agreed to give the terrorists sanctuary.

The remaining passengers were let go when the Dutch government met the last demand and released two Palestinians serving jail terms for airplane hijacking and flew them to Tunis. Government officials said the gunmen, armed with machineguns, hand grenades and pistols, retained two pilots and a navigator of the captive British Airlines VC10 in the hope of flying to some Arab sanctuary.

The terrorists let the remaining passengers and part of the crew leave the plane in several groups after the two Palestinians from Holland landed in a chartered DC9.

The hostages, including children and women, told newsmen they have not been ill-treated by the hijackers, who captured the London-to-Singapore jetliner in a shoot-out during a refueling stop Thursday in Dubai in which a stewardess was lightly wounded.

The two guerrillas flown in from Holland raised their manacled hands over their head and flashed "V" for victory signs as they rejoined their companions in the hijacked plane.

The hijackers originally demanded the release of 13 guerrillas from Egypt but settled for the release of five from Cairo—all of them members of a commando which staged a bomb massacre at Rome airfield last December in which 32 persons were killed.

On Friday the gunmen freed four persons, and an additional 13 were let go on Saturday, when the gunmen shot dead West German banker Werner G. Kehl, 43, a father of three.

On Sunday they first released a plane hostess, then four men, and then two groups of eight persons, retaining only the three flight crew members on board. Diplomatic sources said the hijackers had trouble finding a friendly Arab country that would be prepared to give them landing permission and let them step down on its soil.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and most Arab capitals have denounced the hijack as harmful to the Palestinian cause.

The last release of the hostages and the transfer of the two guerrillas aboard the VC10 took place in confusion, making it uncertain how many hostages ultimately had been on board.

The bulk of the freed passengers and crew were immediately flown home out of Tunis by commercial airliners.

Gas prices compared

by Mike Edwards
Staff Reporter

An Observer survey of several local stations reveals considerable variation in prices. The following is a brief list of gasoline prices as of Nov. 24, 1974 for various gasoline stations in the vicinity of campus.

Establishment	Price of Premium	Regular	Non-leaded
Garry's Shell 415 Dixie Way South	58.7	54.7	--
Veldman's Standard 405 Dixie Way South	58.9	54.9	56.9
Roseland Standard 320 Dixie Way South	57.9	53.9	55.9
Dan's Sunoco 146 Dixie Way South	58.9	54.9	53.9
Red Bird Self Service 110 Dixie Way North	50.9	48.9	--
Self Service (Union 76) 508 Dixie Way North	49.9	47.9	50.9
Russ Huss Sunoco	60.9	56.9	--
Jim Machawah's Clark 207 Dixie Way North	--	51.9	53.9
Dick's Amoco 1102 South Bend Ave.	57.9	51.9	55.9
Texaco 18519 St. Road 23	53.9	49.9	--



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Streakers escape SMC security

by Thomas O'Neil
Staff Reporter

Only the dorm director saw the streakers in Regina Hall last Wednesday at 1:43 a.m. Many girls, however, claimed later to have seen them, and a number of conflicting rumors spread quickly. Some of them claimed that during the escape of the streakers the getaway car was impounded by SMC security and South Bend police. This rumor was partially true. Shortly after the streakers went in

the main door of Regina Hall, ran down the main hallway, and retreated immediately, a car was discovered by St. Mary's security parked in a fire lane by the Douglas Rd. gate.

"We're not saying it was the streaker's car," explained Security Director Anthony Kovatch. "But it was parked in a fire lane, so we had it towed to a local gas station."

The next day two young men came into the SMC Security office claiming they had run out of gas the night before and abandoned

their car the Douglas Rd. gate. After saying they knew nothing of the streaking incident, they were directed to the gas station where their car had been towed.

"The officers on duty that night didn't get a close enough look at the streakers to positively identify them," Kovatch explained. "The streaker ran though the old soybean field and out toward the toll road. One of them did fall on some concrete—I imagine he hurt himself—but they got away."

Kovatch said that the descriptions he has of them are vague.

"One of them was wearing a stocking cap," he said. "All three of them were carrying their clothes under their arms, and one of them had long hair and a beard."

He did not exclude the possibility that the towed car was that of the streakers. "But it's hard for me to visualize a college student dumb enough to put his car where everyone could see it," he remarked.

Kovatch restated his contention

that the car was towed only because it was in a fire lane and not because it could have been the streakers' car.

"We have no way of connecting the description of the streakers with the boys who claimed the car the next day," he explained.

Officer Harsanyi, who was also present during the interview, commented, "They all look the same to me, anyway."

"And especially at two in the morning," Kovatch added.

Ford returns to US; Three nation tour termed success by many

(continued from page 1)

After the signing was sealed with champagne toasts, Ford and Brezhnev took a 75-minute tour of the once "forbidden" city close to the Chinese border. The Tass News Agency said thousands of Soviets waved flags and cheered as the limousine passed.

Upon his departure aboard Air Force One, Ford told Brezhnev, "Good-bye and God bless you."

Kissinger told newsmen the formal pact probably will be signed when Brezhnev visits Washington next June if strategic arms limitation negotiations have completed the detail work. They are scheduled to begin in Geneva in January.

The two world leaders apparently struck a close personal rapport during the summit, the President's first venture into super-power diplomacy.

Presidential aides made it clear that they viewed the agreement as a major victory, surely the greatest feat of the four-month old Ford administration.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said "the President will be returning home in triumph."

Kissinger, who was at Nessen's side on the train trip, paused and said, "I think the President should be modest. The thing speaks for itself. The back of this thing the arms race is broken."

Sources with the Ford party said the heart of the agreement would allow Russia to keep its lead in the number of individual missiles, but permit the United States to hold its edge in multiple warheads capable of being launched from one rocket.

Kissinger said, however, that an

additional aim would be to reduce the nuclear arms stockpile, not merely to limit its growth.

Depending on the details of the proposal, Ford may run into some trouble with Congress, particularly from Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., a probably 1976 presidential candidate, who strongly opposed the original SALT agreement in 1972 and who has insisted the United States must maintain numerical parity on total missiles.

Kissinger cautioned that although he is optimistic of turning the preliminary agreement into a working program, many obstacles remain.

"The negotiations on the final agreement could be difficult and will have many technical complexities," Kissinger told a news conference. "We believe that the target is achievable. If it is achieved, it will mean that the cap has been put on the arms race for a period of 10 years. This cap is substantially below the capabilities of either side."

"The element of insecurity inherent in an arms race in which both sides are attempting to anticipate not only the actual programs but the capabilities of the other side, will be substantially reduced with levels achieved by a 10-year period of agreement."

A joint communique issued after the summit stressed "the importance and necessity of serious efforts to avert dangers linked with the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world."

It said both sides "stressed the importance of raising the effectiveness of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty." The communique said the talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, and underlined the "exceedingly great" value of summit meetings.

Overshadowed by the arms agreement was a statement indicating both nations will make every effort to obtain lasting peace in the Middle East "with due account taken of the legitimate interests of all people in the area, including the Palestinian people."

The statement said the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East should resume as soon as possible and play an important role in reaching a solution to the on-going crisis.

A joint Ford-Brezhnev statement issued apart from the communique said further strategic arms negotiations will be based on the following provisions:

—An interim agreement signed May 26, 1972, will remain in force until October, 1977.

—A new agreement will cover the period from October, 1977 to Dec. 31, 1985.

—The new agreement will establish limits for missiles and the number of missiles which may be equipped with multiple warheads.

—Further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-81 will decide whether there should be further arms limits or cutbacks.

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PLO departs from United States in secrecy

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's United Nations delegation left New York Sunday night after saying they might be back again "soon and often."

The PLO delegation left as it arrived, in secrecy.

The delegation arrived 14 days ago and Sunday concluded what they they called "successful and constructive" talks at the U.N. on the future of Palestine.

"You might see us soon and often. Our stay has been

successful and constructive," said delegation spokesman Shafiq al-Hout earlier Sunday.

A police department spokesman said the delegation's plane took off from Kennedy Airport at 8:18 p.m. EDT. The spokesman said he did not

know what airline the delegation left on or to what country it was going.

Another spokesman for the delegation, Randi Khaldi, said some members of the group went sightseeing for several hours before they left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the airport.

About their 14-day stay here, Hout said, "We consider ourselves being at the United Nations more than being in the United States."

He added that "what Ameri-

cans —American people I mean —I have met, I have found generous, hospitable and eager to learn."

The PLO delegation arrived on Nov. 11 amid the tightest security screen accorded foreign visitors since former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit in 1965. PLO leader Yasir Arafat arrived early on the morning of Nov. 13 and addressed a packed U.N. General Assembly later the same day. He left the United States early the next morning.

My Lai blamed on CIA

OKLAHOMA CITY (UPI) — An Army officer reprimanded in 1971 for participating in a coverup of the My Lai massacre was quoted in an Oklahoma City newspaper Sunday as saying the massacre was directed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The officer's report was immediately denied by the general who headed the Army's investigation of the 1968 incident.

Capt. Dennis H. Johnson of Ft. Lewis, Wash., an intelli-

gence officer with the task force that raided My Lai, was quoted in a copyrighted Sunday Oklahoman story by Jack Taylor as saying, "My Lai itself was an operation that was directed from higher sources — from the CIA —in Quang Ngai and Saigon."

Charges against Johnson for participating in a coverup of the massacre were dismissed for lack of evidence, but he was reprimanded by the secretary of the Army.

The article stated Johnson accompanied My Lai task force

commander Lt. Col. Frank A. Barker to a secret meeting with two men he believed to be CIA agents just before the My Lai operation.

Johnson said he was excluded from the meeting at the CIA's local headquarters in Quang Ngai, capital of the province where My Lai is located.

Barker was killed in action a few weeks after the March 16, 1968, massacre.

A report on the Army investigation of My Lai was released last week and made no mention of the CIA.

Darby's to open on Thanksgiving

Darby O'Gill, proprietor of the exclusive "Chez Darbee" in the Rathskellar of Lafortune, is pleased to announce the opening of his club for the general public on Thanksgiving Day.

Though the club will not be serving dinner for its guests, it will be open from 1 p.m. to 1 a.m. with copious snacks and refreshments from 7 p.m. on.

Fr. Robert Griffin, faithful master of the dog O'Gill, wishes it to be made known that, "great preparations have been made to insure a joyous occasion for all, and all are invited."

Barring earthquakes and postal strikes the film "My Fair Lady", Darby's all-time favorite movie, will be shown at 4 and 10 p.m. In regards to other entertainments, the incorrigible pup stated that musicians, mimes, clowns, actors, and all other assorted bards and jesters shall consider themselves honored guests of the "Chez Darbee" that evening, provided they offer to share their talents.

O'Gill stated that his Place would have to be closed on Wednesday Nov. 27 to prepare for the Thanksgiving Festivities. Normal hours will resume on the Monday following break.

Just under \$500 has been raised so far to pay for the event. Anyone wishing to contribute can do so at the Ombudsman's office in LaFortune on Monday and Tuesday or at Chez Darbee on Thursday.

Anyone wishing to help out on Thursday may get in touch with Ombudsman Bill McLean at 7638 or 8776 by Wednesday noon.

O'Gill and Griffin are also inviting guests to their coffee house following Fr. Hesburgh's 11:00 p.m. mass for world hunger on Tuesday.



The Old Fieldhouse has been the scene for campus artists since it was turned over to the Art Department several years ago. Here a student in Advanced Pottery is wetting down her latest creation.

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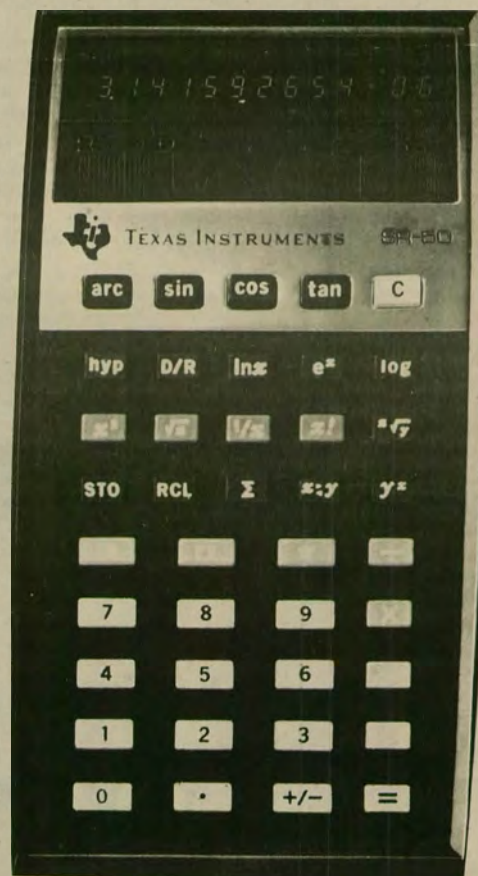
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Happy Rockefeller has second mastectomy

By JULIANNE HASTINGS

NEW YORK (UPI) — Margaretta "Happy" Rockefeller has a "pinpoint" of cancer in her right breast and will undergo her second mastectomy operation on Monday, he husband, Vice-president designate Nelson A. Rockefeller announced Sunday.

The wife of the former New York Governor, who learned she needed the operation one week ago, was accompanied by her husband as she checked into Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute in New York moments after 6 p.m. EDT.

The pale, obviously concerned Rockefeller made the disclosure after Happy, who had her left breast removed because of cancer on Oct. 17, slipped quietly into the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital to prepare for surgery.

At the news conference in the hospital, Rockefeller told reporters, "Happy sends you her love and hopes you understand her coming into the hospital quietly. But she didn't feel like talking to anyone."

"Tomorrow she will undergo a right-breast mastectomy," he said.

Rockefeller said doctors at the cancer institute discovered a "pinhead of diseased cells" when they did a biopsy of his wife's right breast after removal of her cancerous left breast on Oct. 17.

He said the hospital's chief executive, Dr. Edward J. Beattie, wanted to make an announcement of the finding at that time but he, Rockefeller, said he did not want to tell Mrs. Rockefeller "or anyone" that further treatment or another operation might be required.

"I said, 'Look, you are not only responsible for her physical care, but for her psychological care as well,'" Rockefeller said he told Dr. Beattie. "So nothing was said."

"I talked to Happy's physician (Dr. Jerome Urban) and he said it could be taken care of by X-ray, or it could be taken care of by chemotherapy," he said.

Rockefeller said his wife spoke with Dr. Urban one week ago. "We decided the best and the safest thing would be to go through with an operation," he said.

The governor said that he did not know exactly what type of operation his wife would undergo in the morning. But he said it would be "less severe than the last one." A hospital spokesman said that the type of operation will be decided upon Monday morning.

The first cancer operation performed on Mrs. Rockefeller was described as a "modified radical mastectomy," when about half of the major pectoral muscle tissue was removed.

Rockefeller described his wife's mood as "relaxed" and "confident."

"In the room upstairs there was one arrangement of flowers, and that was from Betty Ford," Rockefeller said, referring to the wife of the President.

"I think she and Happy have developed a tremendous bond of friendship and affection sharing their common problem," he said. Mrs. Ford also has a mastectomy for a her cancerous right breast Sept. 28.

Mrs. Rockefeller discovered she might have had cancer when she performed a self-examination after Mrs. Ford's operation.

Hospital officials said Mrs. Rockefeller would be operated on "first thing" Monday. Although they did not give a time, a hospital spokesman said the operating schedule usually starts about 8:30 a.m.

Rockefeller said he would be at the hospital when Mrs. Rockefeller begins surgery.

Rockefeller said he told Peter Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, about his wife's operation Thursday. He said Rodino "couldn't have been more understanding."

The committee is holding hearing of Rockefeller's nomination as vice president. Rockefeller said he was told, "They'll call me if they need me."

According to Rockefeller, Rodino scheduled two long days of hearings instead of the three shorter days originally planned.

Sec. Simon meets to help end coal strike

By CHARLES E. FLINNER

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Treasury Secretary William E. Simon met Sunday with seven top coal industry officials in an attempt to help miners and operators end a 13-day nationwide strike that has severely damaged the nation's economy.

The government's top labor troubleshooter, William J. Usery Jr., also summoned representatives of both sides to an urgent afternoon meeting aimed at settling the dispute.

Nicholas T. Camicia, chairman of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said in a statement handed to reporters at a downtown hotel that Simon requested the meeting with industry spokesmen because of increasing "gravity of the present situation."

"Mr. Simon impressed upon the committee the seriousness with which President Ford and other administration officials view the coal strike," said Camicia's statement. "He

urged us to seek an early resolution of the problem."

Usery, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, also attended the meeting in advance of a 3 p.m. EST session with industry and UMW negotiators.

Camicia said, "We told Secretary Simon that representatives of the BCOA would meet with Mr. (Arnold) Miller and other UMW officers today for further discussions."

The industry advisory committee and union officials got

together at noon for an informal closed session, following two such meetings Saturday lasting three hours.

Union and coal industry negotiators announced a contract settlement Nov. 13, one day after the walkout by 120,000 soft coal miners. But the UMW bargaining council, which must approve the pact before it can be submitted to the membership for ratification, balked at some of the language and called for renegotiation on several points.

The delays will push the strike into December, since it will take 10 days or more for a ratification vote even after the bargain council demands have been satisfied and the contract

submitted to members.

Usery, the administration's chief labor troubleshooter, asked for the Sunday meeting in telegrams Saturday to Camicia and Miller, the UMW president, saying:

"This work stoppage has brought an adverse impact upon the entire nation, and the condition grows more serious with each passing day. The mounting toll this dispute is inflicting on the nation now makes it imperative that a resolution be reached promptly."

Guy Farmer, chief negotiator for the coal operators, had indicated Saturday that the informal talks had produced some progress.

Tentative settlement reached to end six-day-old Greyhound Bus strike

PHOENIX, Ariz. (UPI) — Tentative settlement of the six-day-old Greyhound Bus Lines strike which had idled 16,000 employees was announced Sunday and drivers and other employees started to return to work.

A company spokesman in San Francisco said the first buses were to be under way within six hours of the midday announcement of the agreement.

It was the first contract agreement covering all the bus company's employees in the continental United States. Details of the three-year pact were not disclosed pending ratification, which was to be done through mailed ballots, expected to take three weeks.

James L. Kerrigan, president of Greyhound Lines, announced the settlement and said the drivers, baggage handlers and terminal employees were being asked to return to work pending a vote on the proposed pact by rank-and-file members of the Amalgamated Council of Greyhound Divisions.

It was the first nationwide strike against Greyhound, which carries about 70 million passengers annually. Employees walked out Nov. 18 at noon. Buses pulled to the nearest terminals, stranding passengers across the country.

The company had been divided into zones for bargaining purposes prior to June 1, 1974, when the zones were consolidated into a national bargaining unit under the amalgamated council.

Talks started Sept. 16, broke down on Oct. 24 and resumed Nov. 16, under the direction of federal mediators for nine straight days until the union council agreed to accept the tentative contract offer of the company and recommend acceptance.

"We're pleased that we were able to settle the matter in time to

get many passengers home for inflation," he said. "They know, Thanksgiving," Kerrigan said, too, that rising costs have created "The issue was mainly inflation. additional pressures on us. We want our employees to have the believe this settlement takes both money necessary to meet rising into account."

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Irish Cagers prepare for Valpo

by Bill Delaney

Right after Coach Ara Par-seghian and his Irish Football Team take on the explosive Trojans of USC late Saturday afternoon in the Irish's regular-season finale, Basketball Coach Digger Phelps and his crew will kick off their season on the road against Valparaiso at 8 pm.

"We just want to continue where we left off from last year," commented Head Coach Digger Phelps before the team's last workout Friday afternoon. "Valpo will be going into the game thinking that we're down because we've lost Broke and Shu (former Irish stars Gary Brokaw and John Shumate), but we feel just the opposite - we feel ready to play."

Phelps will be starting the same team he has been going with since preseason started in October.

"Clay and Martin will go at guards, Crotty will be in middle, and Dantley and Paterno will be in the forward spots," said Phelps. "We'll try to get Toby (Knight), Carpenter and Batton in as early as we can to give them the playing time they need to help us."

One of the critical areas of importance to Phelps is the rebounding strength he can count on during the season.

"We must be able to send four men to the boards every time we shoot, or we're going to be in for a lot of trouble," noted Phelps. "We must be aggressive in trying to keep our opponents off the boards, while keeping out of foul trouble at the same time. Dantley and Paterno must be able to follow their shots, and Clay will be counted on to help out on both boards."

Although the Irish easily defeated the Crusaders by 50 points (112-62) a year ago, Phelps and his coaches are not taking any chances in preparation against Valpo. "They're an experienced team that runs a solid offense," noted Assistant Coach Frank McLaughlin. They have experience on their side with three returned and five seniors in the starting five. Their big man (Joel Oberman) is 6'7, and he's started for the past two years. We definitely can't make any mistakes if we want to win."

Phelps will be counting on his two seniors to provide the leadership and the playing ability need to a winning season.

"Dwight and Peter definitely have to put out to make this season a successful one," said Phelps. "If Clay can lead with his consistency, he'll really help the young kids."

He has to go to the boards with guys 6'8, 6'9, and I hope he can do it. He's got all the tools to do a great job, and the job he's done for us the past two years can only make him a better ballplayer."

"As for Peter, he'll probably go unnoticed all season as Novak did last year," noted Digger. "His function will be to keep the ball alive, and play defense against our opponent's big man. He's a pretty gutsy kid, and his defense will certainly help us, because it's always the defense that creates the offense. I'd rather win 92-83 (as the Irish did against the Athletics in Action) than lose 71-70 (as UCLA did to Notre Dame last year)."

Following the Valpo contest, the Irish face four crucial tests before Christmas break in the ACC.

"We're heading into a critical part of our schedule with only one game under our belt after Valpo," said Phelps. "Kansas and Indiana are ranked in the top five, and Northwestern and Princeton have the potential to go to post-season tournaments. We've got to win these four games when we come home, and I just hope that people aren't spoiled with winning, because one game isn't the whole season."

Digger is also counting on the student participation to help the team. "We've got to make things happen this year," said Phelps.



The Notre Dame basketball team opens its 1974-75 season Saturday night against Valparaiso. The Irish had their last public warm up last night in the annual intrasquad benefit game.

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Love,
Tom

Irish icers sweep North Dakota

by Bob Kissel

Irish hockey coach Lefty Smith, reputed for his jocose one-liners, might have a new quip ready—take that ice and sweep it. The Notre Dame icers took a pair of games from the Fighting Sioux of North Dakota, winning 5-3 Friday night and 3-2 in overtime Saturday evening.

Friday night the sophomore line of Clark Hamilton, 'Dukie' Walsh, and Alex Pirus forgot about the mythical sophomore jinx, scoring four goals. Center Walsh assisted on all four goals with linemates Pirus and Hamilton scoring two each. Again Len Moher had another outstanding game in the nets, making the kind of saves which cause opposing forwards to slam their sticks to the ice in utter disbelief and frustration.

Once again the Irish opened the scoring in the game, this time at 1:22 into the opening period. Brian Walsh hit the Alex Pirus flying up his right wing side with a perfect pass. Pirus skated around the helpless Sioux defenseman and lifted a backhand over the left shoulder of North Dakota goalie Pete Waselovich.

North Dakota tied the game at 1-1 just two minutes later when the Sioux scored on a power play situation. Daryl Drader put a

slapshot past Moher from close in. Moher had 9 saves in the period, while Waselovich turned aside 6 Irish shots.

Notre Dame took the lead again at 8:02 of the second period on a good heads-up play by the Walsh-Pirus-Hamilton line. Again Pirus accepted the good pass from his center Walsh. The big right wing from Toronto, Ontario pulled the string from the special spot right of the Sioux netminder.

Waselovich made the initial save on the vicious slapper and made a second save when Pirus got his own rebound and tested Waselovich again. The second rebound came to Clark Hamilton, who lifted a wrist shot into the net from eight feet out.

After a disallowed North Dakota goal (the whistle had blown after the save by Moher), the Sioux tied the game at 9:42 of the second period. North Dakota left wing beat Moher on a slapshot, after taking the feed pass from linemate Don Swartz. Waselovich blocked 10 shots in the period, with his counterpart Moher also saving 10 shots.

The Irish wasted little time in taking the lead for the third and final time. After ace penalty killers Pat Novitski and Allen Karsnia once again wasted two minutes of Sioux' power play



The Sophomore line of Brian Walsh, Alex Pirus, and Clark Hamilton accounted for 7 goals over the weekend, as ND swept North Dakota at Grand Forks.

advantage, Pat Conroy put the Irish ahead at 2:32 of the closing period. Conroy, on a 1-1 break, lost the puck trying to deke around Sioux defenseman Dave Geving. Freshman Geoff Collier trailed the play, picked off the puck, and hit Conroy with the pass. Conroy beat

Waselovich between his legs for the 3-2 lead.

The Irish began to put the game out of reach when Alex Pirus tallied his second goal of the night. Again Pirus took the perfect pass from Walsh and blasted the puck past Waselovich at 5:21.

The fifth Notre Dame score again was a byproduct of another Alex Pirus blast, a hard shot which Sioux goalie Waselovich should remember for a while. Pirus let go from the top of the left faceoff circle. The North Dakota goalie had to dive to make the save, but the left winger controlled the rebound and put in a backhand for the 5-2 ND lead.

North Dakota made the game 5-3 on a power play goal by Tom Evans, when Len Moher was screened by his own defense. Moher made 19 saves in the period (38 for the game), while Waselovich turned aside 9 in the period (25 in the game).

Brian Walsh continued a scoring pace in Saturday's game that started Friday night and will put him up with the WCHA leaders. Walsh turned in his second hat trick of the season (third career), accounting for all the Irish tallies.

Thirty-seven seconds into overtime, alternate captain Les Larson was assessed two minutes for interference on a questionable call. Meanwhile, Pat Conroy was given a ten minute misconduct for expressing disagreement on the decision. The penalty killing squad, led by Novitski and Karsnia, again hustled the Sioux out of their chance to win the game.

Barely a minute after the Irish returned to full strength, Dave Howe scraped the puck off the boards in the ND zone and picked out Brian Walsh in a crowd with a perfect pass. Walsh skated to the blue-line, whirled into position, and rocketed a slapshot past Sioux goalie Waselovich. Walsh's goal gave Notre Dame their sweep on the road and the soph from the Boston area his hat.

Walsh opened the first period's scoring at the 6:15 point. Paul Clarke hit him with a pinpoint pass, after Walsh had snuck behind the Sioux defenseman. Brian lifted a quick wrist shot over Waselovich's left shoulder.

North Dakota tied the game at 17:32 of the opening stanza on a late shift breakaway goal by Tom Goddard. Walsh scored his second goal to give the Irish a 2-1 lead going into the locker room between periods. The power play goal, coming after Pat Conroy and Clark Hamilton were stopped on a 2-1 break, was put in by Walsh after Conroy entered the puck to Walsh. The sophomore center netted the wrist shot at 18:14 of the period. Peterson made 7 saves in the

session, while Waselovich was able to turn aside 10.

North Dakota tallied the sole goal in the second period when Sioux defenseman Daryl Dradner centered to forward Ken Gibb. Gibb, left alone in front of ND netminder Peterson, flipped the puck in to tie the game at 2-2, 2:14 in the middle period.

The highlights of the second period were provided for ND by the penalty killing units. Alex Pirus was called for spearing at 7:58 in a tussle with Sioux winger Roger Lamoureux. Pirus was given a five minute minor, a game misconduct, and a one game suspension for spearing. Pirus must sit out the first game next weekend against the Michigan State Spartans. North Dakota did not score during their five minute power play opportunity.

The third period was scoreless as both teams played conservative hockey, hoping for the opening to win the game. John Peterson had 12 saves in the period (37 in the game), and Pete Waselovich stopped 20 shots in the period (52 in the game).

Next weekend the Notre Dame hockey team continues their season on the road, Friday and Saturday night at East Lansing, home of the Michigan State Spartans. Over the past weekend State dropped from first place to fourth place, after losing both games to Wisconsin at Madison. The Irish, now 4-4 in the league (6-4 overall), moved up from seventh to fifth place as a result of their sweep of North Dakota.

Coach Amo Bessone will have his two top forward lines intact from last year. The scoring attack is led by All-American Steve Colp whose 97 points on 43 goals and 54 assists led the nation.

The second line will feature State's Tom Ross, who finished second last year in the WCHA scoring race. Other leading Spartan scorers returning are Daryl Rice, Brendon Moroney, and John Sturges.

Michigan State's problem over the weekend which led to their two losses was their lack of experience at the blueline and the loss of standout freshman goalie Gary Carr. Carr left school for personal reasons, while senior-to-be Norm Barnes, an All-American defenseman, signed a pro contract over the summer.

Coach Lefty Smith may not relish the thought of playing the Spartans at East Lansing, but he sure is glad the Spartans have moved out of their old arena. Michigan State's new Biggie Munn Sports Complex seats a mere 7,000, and all seats should be filled next Saturday.

Bill Brink

Extra Points

The last time around

"Four years goes by so rapidly," said Notre Dame coach Ara Parseghian.

And every senior student, as he or she sat cheering in the cold, damp stands of Notre Dame stadium Saturday afternoon, realized how true this statement was.

And every senior player knew also how very true it was; the starters, who week after week gave all they had and more so that their team, students and school would emerge victorious; the substitutes, who watched and waited eagerly from the sidelines for that time when they would be representing their school on the field; and the reserves, who spent their entire college career hoping for that one moment, however brief it might be, when they could look up into the stands from the field of play, and see the fans cheering for them.

For every senior in the stands and on the field, the awareness of just how fast four years can go was intensified Saturday by the realization that an important and integral part of their four years here was coming to an end.

Never again would the members of the class of '75 sit in the stadium and cheer as a member of the Notre Dame student body. Never again would the seniors on the field play before their students, their fans, their school.

It was their last time around.

And that is why a less important game against an average team such as Air Force was filled with spirit and emotion; it was something special. The home football game on the home football weekend had, over four years, come to represent a broader, more encompassing part of their experience here at Notre Dame. With a tinge of sadness, they realized that after Saturday, they would have lost something they would never have again.

Thus the wild enthusiasm in the senior section of the stands, and the sincere desire of the senior (and all) players to do their best and play well. They wanted to show that even though they were losing an important element of their college lives, they had 'appreciated' it.

For some, there was a deep-felt emotion involved, for others there was only a peripheral awareness, but all of the members of the class of '75 knew, consciously or unconsciously, strikingly or subtly, that they would never be in that situation again.

The reaction of the senior players differed according to their personalities. All admitted that there was something at least a little bit special about the game; some sentiment was reduced by the stark reality of the two tough remaining games with USC and Alabama. And all expressed their pleasure with the fact that every senior on the squad was able to play in the game.

Here are some reflections of some of the senior players:

Mark Brenneman: "After being at a University that's been as good as this one has been to me, and

I've had some great times here, it gets to you. I was a little misty-eyed. And the students are getting better. The tunnel and more signs help. The students really help a lot in getting the team psyched up."

Steve Sylvester: "It's always special. But I guess in a year or so it will hit me a lot more. I'll come back for a game and look out there and say 'I was out there once'. It's too bad a good thing like this has to come to an end, and it is a good thing."

Greg Collins: "I guess I felt a little bit, I'm not too sentimental. It was kind of special. I was glad to see all the seniors play."

Frank Allocco: "Going into it, it just felt like another game, but after a while, it was a special feeling. It was a great crowd. They appreciate us, and we certainly appreciate them. It's strange, I can't really hear the crowd, but I can just sort of feel them."

Tom Clements: "Before the game, it's a different feeling. You realize you're never going to play here again. I don't really feel the full impact now, I'll just have to reflect on it afterwards. The crowd seemed more vocal, it was good to see all the seniors cheering."

Wayne Bullock: "I wish I could have been out there, but we won. It's kind of a funny feeling, after being here four years. We wanted a big win, especially the seniors. We wanted to go out winners."

Drew Mahalic: "It's not so much that it was the last home game as it was a matter of getting into the national championship picture. It's looking better every day. I was glad to see all the seniors cheering, but I kind of felt sorry for them because I think they're going to miss it and I guess I will too."

Pete Demmerle: "It was most important that we won. I haven't had much time to think about it. It was really nice to see guys who haven't had a chance to play get in the game."

Reggie Barnett: "There is a realization that it's the last game home. I wanted to see all the senior get a chance to play. Near the end of the game, I felt the seniors cheering. The crowd was great."

Eric Penick: "It was very special. My first game that I got to start, and my last home game. I'm happy with the coaches that I got to play. The home crowd is very important, that's definite. All the seniors wanted a good game. Plus all the seniors got to play. We wanted an extra effort against Air Force so they could all get in."

Coach Parseghian expanded on the aspect of getting all the seniors in the game. "We talked about it before the game, the fact that it was the last home game. It was good that we got so far ahead to do something about it."

"Four years goes by so rapidly," he continued, but was interrupted and never finished. But whether you were "misty-eyed" or "not too sentimental", if you were a senior, you knew what he meant.

Irish blank Air Force; now 9-1 ...

by Pete McHugh

Eric got sentimental: "For most of the seniors, this is their biggest game because it's their last. . ."

Tom got sentimental: "It's a weird feeling, knowing that you'll never play here again. . ."

Ara got, well, sort of sentimental: "The other day I was looking at the ball from the Sugar Bowl in my office. . ."

And fortunately Notre Dame got very sentimental (ala visions of 1973), as the Irish completely abused Air Force 38-0 Saturday afternoon in the final home game of the season.

In what was not exactly an epic struggle, Notre Dame disposed of the Falcons by a 9-1 record to 9-1 this year.

by characteristically on-target Tom Clements, the Irish dominated both the play and the scoreboard amassing 537 yards total offense and limiting the cadets from Colorado to all of 117 yards for the day.

On yet another rainy day in South Bend and before the patented 59,075 capacity, Notre Dame dealt Air Force its first shutout in 73 games. The Irish offense sparked by fullback Tom Parise's 62-yard first quarter run, dismantled the Falcon defense with a bevy of backs penetrating the crumbling Air Force line.

The Notre Dame defense continued to show its nationally leading style as it held Air Force to two (count 'em, two) yards net rushing while dumping the Falcons for 88 yards in losses. Greg Collins, Drew Mahalic, Steve Niehaus, and the everpresent Jim Stock became particularly well acquainted with a number of cadets.

afternoon, Air Force gave the Irish an early scare by driving to Notre Dame's four yard line with the opening kickoff. Quarterback Mike Worden burnt the Irish secondary on a 17 yard pass to end Bob Farr and raced 43 yards on a roll-out to setup an expected score. Strong safety John Dubenetzsky shattered the Falcons hopes, however, by picking off a Worden floater in the end zone and bringing it out to the one.

Notre Dame then made good of Dubenetzsky's noble intention and drove 99 yards in 9 plays for the score. Fullback Parise, playing for the ailing Wayne Bullock, supplied most of the heroics by busting, galloping, and the chugging up the middle, down the sidelines, and out of bounds at the Air Force 13 yard line for a 62 yard gain. After gains of 3 and 9 yards by halfbacks Al Samuel and Eric Penick, junior Russ Kornman put the Irish on the board by diving over from the one.

After tightening their defense against the wide-open Falcon attack, Notre Dame increased its lead to 14-0 at the start of the second quarter. With the ball on the Air Force 43 following a 28 yard punt, Clements took little time to lead his team in for a score. Parise smashed for five yards, again for two yards, and Clements hit split end Pete Demmerle for seventeen more, to move the Irish inside the Falcon 20.

Parise took up the cause again and crashed seven yards to the Air Force 11 as the quarter ended. The junior from Longmont, Colorado had no qualms about the other side of the field as he burst over center for the final eleven yards and the touchdown to open the second period. Freshman placekicker Dave Reeve, as he did all af-



Tom Clements jukes his way into the end zone on a 9-yard touchdown run in the second quarter Saturday. Clements and Co. ran through the Falcons for 537 yards total offense in the 38-0 shutout.



ternoon, added the extra point.

Freshman safety Ted Burgmeier setup the next Irish score with a 29 yard punt return to the Falcon 40. From there, Notre Dame kept the ball strictly on the ground with Parise taking the first two carries for four and five yard gains. Samule followed with runs of twelve and six yards, and Kornman drove to a first down on the 9. Clements weaved the rest of the way into the end zone on a rollout to his left.

With 2:04 left in the half, the Irish first team offense finished its afternoon activity by driving for yet another score. Clements necessarily took to the air on the 65 yard march, completing four passes consecutively. Passes of 14 yards to tight end Ken MacAfee, 17 yards to halfback Ron Goodman, and one yard and 12 yard receptions by Demmerle moved Notre

Dame to the Air Force 21.

Goodman and Samuel burst for eight yards apiece before Clements suffered a slight cut near his eye and left the game.

Senior backup Frank Allocco then passed to Kornman for four yard and swept one yard around right end for the fourth Irish touchdown with fourteen seconds to play. Parise closed the half and the game with a team leading 108 yards in 10 carries. Clements retired for the day completing 9-18 passes for 113 yards. The senior quarterback was more accurate than his statistics, however, as four of his passes were dropped and two Demmerle "catches" were ruled incomplete.

Parseghian substituted freely the second half with 70 players and all the healthy seniors seeing action in the game. The first team defense played the entire third

quarter, but joined their offensive counterparts on the sidelines for the fourth quarter.

With Allocco at the helm, Notre Dame closed its scoring in the third quarter. After stopping the Falcons on their first possession, the Irish took advantage of another weak Air Force punt, 23 yards, to set up a 33 yard field goal by Reeve and pad their margin to 31-0.

A ridiculous lateral pass play from Allocco to Art Best facilitated Notre Dame's final score of the day. Allocco, apparently trapped in his backfield, drew the ball into his chest as the Falcons swarmed upon him. With two defenders on his legs, he spotted Best in the flat and flipped the ball to the junior halfback before being brought to the ground. Best raced 29 yards with the unexpected football to the Air Force 30.

After a five yard gain by freshman Terry Eurick, Allocco hit split end Kevin Doherty on a 25 yard strike for a touchdown and the final 38-0 advantage. Best, seeing his first action in two weeks, was particularly impressive the second half with 69 yards in eight attempts.

Parseghian was pleased with all aspects of his teams ninth victory. "We didn't make the offensive mistakes which we have been making. We executed well on both offense and defense and our kicking game was very good as well." The head coach cited defensive end Stock specifically. "Jim Stock was fantastic. He has made a great many big plays for us over the past six weeks."

The final home game of the season was also the final Notre Dame appearance for 26 senior players. Halfback Eric Penick described the feeling in the jubilant locker room, "We played real hard because we wanted all the seniors in their last home game to play. I hate to be sentimental, but four years is a long time and you get nostalgic. You think about your first game and the first time you ever went into a game and you know there's no way you can get it back."

While nostalgic contemplation might have been in order after the victory, thoughts of the upcoming Southern California game were just as numerous. Allocco: "They're a super team and it'll take a super effort defensively." Clements: "We'll have no trouble getting ready for Southern Cal."

Penick sensed a new unselfishness on the team. "The unity is getting better and better each game. It's getting to be a different atmosphere. Everybody's playing for each other and we're winning. That's the feeling that propelled us to a national championship last year."

Whether this Saturday's sentiments will be the same as next Saturday's sentiments will be up to next Saturday's score.

... and next, Southern Cal

by Greg Corgan
Sports Editor

The Trojans have won their trip to the Rose Bowl, and the Irish have won theirs to the Orange Bowl. But if anybody thinks that either game is more important than this weekend's contest in Southern California's L.A. Coliseum, they're sadly mistaken.

This Saturday's Notre Dame-USC clash, the 46th between the two teams, is critical for both clubs. For the loser, any hopes of a national championship will be buried under the battered turf of L.A.'s most spectacular sports arena. For the winner, the possibilities are countless. The Irish at least want a chance to try and count them.

Tradition dictates that, for both teams, the game will be the most hard-fought of the season. The Irish hold a 26-15-4 edge in the series which dates back to 1926 including, of course, last year's 23-14 win in Notre Dame Stadium. But on the coast Notre Dame has not beaten Southern California since 1966 when a Terry Hanratty-led club annihilated the Trojans 51-0.

Since that time, neither Hanratty nor Joe Theismann could manage a victory, and even Tom Clements is 1-1. On November 30, Clements wants a chance to break the .500 mark.

The challenge is similar to last season's. "They're almost the same as last year," said head coach Ara Parseghian. "They're a big, strong, quick football team and they're playing much better now than they were earlier in the season."

The reason for the similarities is that most of the personnel have remained the same.

Returning for the Trojans this year have been 14 starters, seven on offense and seven on defense, and 35 lettermen. Added have been ten junior college transfers and 19 freshmen.

"We have as balanced an attack as there is in football," said Trojan head coach John McKay. "In our skilled positions the quarterbacking, the receiving, the running positions, nobody in college football is better than we are, in my opinion."

USC did, however, lose four All-Americans. Gone from last year's 9-2-1 squad is flanker Lynn Swann, safety Artimus Parker, and offensive tackles Booker Brown and Steve Riley.

McKay, not known for his overly pessimistic outlooks, however, didn't lose any sleep over his graduation losses. "We have Pat Haden, the best quarterback I've ever coached, and the best passer I've ever seen. We have great runners in tailbacks Anthony Davis and Allen Carter. And we have three very fine receivers in my son, Johnny, at split end, tight end Jim Obradovich and flanker Shelton Diggs."

McKay's right about Davis. The senior tailback became the all-time leading rusher in Pacific Eight history, breaking O. J. Simpson's record of 3,423 yards on his first carry Saturday in SC's 34-9 win over UCLA. He is the first runner in the league history to gain over a thousand yards three years in a row. His 195 yards helped do that Saturday.

running well, catching well and blocking well. What else is there? Some people are still waiting for him to score six touchdowns against Notre Dame again. Well, some people are silly."

"To stop them next week," said Parseghian, "we're going to have to play a game much like a year ago. We're going to have to maintain possession of the ball. If Davis is on the bench he's not going to be able to hurt us. Essentially, though, we are going to have to play error-free football, play strong defense and utilize a strong kicking game. Those are the keys."

The Trojans have just seemed to come into their own. In the last three ball games, against Stanford, Washington and UCLA, they have won by a combined margin of 110-30.

"They haven't been killing people (SC lost to Arkansas 22-7 and tied California 15-15), but they've come on of late," expalined Irish backfield coach Tom Pagna. "They're the biggest team we've faced all year. Davis is a threat to the defense and Haden is a great passer. They're extremely quick and they're awesome. I think this will be the first time in a long time that we'll go into the game as an underdog."

But not much of an underdog. The Irish continue to lead the nation in defense after allowing the Air Force a measly 117 yards, and the offense seemed to have gotten untracked. With the availability of Wayne Bullock, the offensive unit should be in good shape.

"I could have played against Air Force if they needed me," allowed Wayne, "but I wanted to get ready for Southern Cal. Somebody asked me if missing the Air Force game hurt my chances of getting 1000 yards and all I have to say is hell no, I'm going to get all 185 against Southern Cal."

"I think everybody's going to be ready for this one," said premiere split end Pete Demmerle. The coaches won't have to worry about that. We have to have it now."

With the exception of the usual bumps and bruises, the Irish should come into the SC showdown at full strength, and offensively, that'll be just what they need.

The Trojan defense is again anchored by two-time All-American linebacker Richard Wood and he is helped at the other backer spot by Danny Reece. Add linebacker Kevin Bruce and linemen Gary Jeter and Otha Bradley and the Irish will need all the strength they can muster.

"We're very strong in what I consider the skilled positions said McKay. "Out strength is our speed. We think we're extremely hard to run outside on."

For Notre Dame, offense and defense will be prime considerations, of course, but playing away from home is definitely a factor.

"Playing out there could be a problem," said Ara. "We're not used to the heat and it could make a difference."

Pagna looked at it from a more emotional standpoint. "Whatever advantage we have playing here," he said, "they have playing there."

Everyone needs and likes an advantage. The greatest advantage the Irish could have going into the Orange Bowl on New Year's night would be a 10-1 record.