Thieu wins confidence vote in landslide

Ahmad and Kennedy lead Cook County prison protest

by Jim Greener

Three hundred and fifty people, representing various interests, converged on Cook County Jail (Oct. 2) to show their concern over the affairs of the prison system in the United States. Along with the others, four Notre Dame students and two faculty members heard seven different speakers express their common disgust with the present prison system and the racial discrimination that occurs there.

The rally was a result of the recent tragedy in New York State’s Attica prison. A coalition of organizations from the Chicago area sponsored the rally as one of 13 held in other major cities across the country. The two main speakers for the rally were Eqbal Ahmad and Miss Jane Kennedy. Ahmad, one of the “Harrington 8” defendants, called for a restoration of “law and order.” He felt that those who break the law must be willing to suffer the consequences. However, he also claimed that those who are in prison are not the real lawbreakers, but rather those who are responsible for mass murders such as the Attica tragedy and for the “indian, illegal use of power in continuing the Vietnam War.”

Ahmad added, “We want those responsible for the massacres to face humanity” for their crimes. He said that authorities who claim to believe in the system must also be bound by it. In an interview after the rally, Ahmad spoke of the need for complete openness in all court proceedings and also stated the possibility of coming to Notre Dame in mid-October.

Observer Special

Miss Kennedy, in what was probably the day’s most moving speech, related her experiences in prison as a result of her anti-war actions as a member of the “Beaver 55.” She, having been released from prison in August, indicted the prison system as being able to do one thing: “It forces a prisoner to hate!” Miss Kennedy called prison “the most oppressive experience of my life.” Although prisoners claim to correct the habits of the prisoners such as drug addiction, she stated that they actually offer no real assistance. Calling the jailers “keepers of cages,” Miss Kennedy explained their inability to treat the prisoners as human beings and acknowledge their basic human dignity.

Miss Kennedy spoke of many incidents in which medical experts and psychologists were not only refused to inspect the condition of the prisoners or work with the prisoners, but were even denied permission to set foot inside the prison walls. A prime example was Cook County Jail itself. She told how for weeks she and members of a medical commission have been trying to inspect the medical facilities. (Continued on page 2)

(C) 1971 New York Times

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Viets turn out for Thieu

(Continued from page 1)

In Saigon, the small bands of street demonstrators who had been protesting Thieu’s determination to go ahead with the uncontested election remained quiet. But terrorists set off explosive devices this morning near seven Saigon polling stations, wounding two persons at one.

There were more police and armed soldiers on duty as a precaution against protestors. Government banners fluttered over the streets saying “There is Only Peace in Victory” and precessions of decorated vehicles formed the warden.

Protestors hear speakers

Hit U.S. prison system

(Continued from page 1)

conditions of the jail only to be constantly refused admittance by the warden. She called on all those “outside the walls” to do something in support of those inside, Miss Kennedy asked the people to do it in love and through love.

MARCH AFTER RALLY


In the march that followed the rally, no prisoners were allowed near the windows, but one man waved a stick through a small window to greet the prisoners. One hundred riot-armed policemen were also present.

In an interview with the N.D. students in attendance, there was an attitude of mixed feelings. One saw a need for “more organization.” Another questioned the rally’s relevance because, “it and others like it, haven’t accomplished much, if anything.”

Sr. Patricia McNeal, a member of the Notre Dame non-violence program, noted the necessity of this and other rallies because, “we must let those in power know that we are outraged by their actions.”

Carmichael quits trustees, Remains SUMMA head

Dr. O.C. Carmichael has resigned from the University Board of Trustees because of legal provisions connected with his new post as chairman of the Commission for Higher Education for the State of Indiana.

Dr. Carmichael, who was a member of the board’s executive committee, will remain as national chairman of SUMMA, the University’s $32 million fund raising project.

SUMMA has surpassed its goal, but does not end officially until June, 1972. It has helped Notre Dame raise more than $100 million in the past decade.

Carmichael has several individual objectives connected with SUMMA. They include endowed chairs for faculty development and student aid in the form of scholarships and loans.

The former trustee is chairman of the Board of Associates Corporation of North America, former president of Converse College, a trustee and former student dean at Vanderbilt University.

Carmichael said, addressing a crowd inside the pagoda.

“With this election the Vietnamese, and people all over the world, see more clearly how dishonest is the face of the Americans.” the venerable Lam Minh said, addressing a crowd inside the pagoda.

Nearby voters who sent to the Nht Tao School to vote were dropping Thieu’s ballot into the trash cans with some regularity. At one station, an official said that about 350 voters had turned up by noon. And a quick check of the old Exxon fuel cans being used for trash showed about 100 rejected ballots.

Never before in an election have trash cans taken on as much significance. In one suburban area, at the Vinh Hai School, officials explained that the voters were confusing the small cans with the ballot box and thus throwing their voting envelopes away.

The solution occurred to the local district chief who ordered all his cans removed from the blue-curtained booths. The result was that the voters had no inconspicuous way of discarding their choices.

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Your Student Billing Card is yours at no cost at the Indiana Bell Business Office. So, if you live in a dorm you can make long distance calls from your room simply by telling the operator your card number.

Calling by Student Billing Card eliminates the 25-cent additional charge made on every station-to-station “collect” call within Indiana.

If you’re a dorm resident, get your card now!
New York, Oct. 3 - The shriek of an ambulance sirens broke the early Saturday quiet. Then the affliliation of a New York City traffic jellifier letting down through the noise. A man dressed in purple pants halfheartedly mimicked the wiggle of a passing girl, but she paid no attention. On a nearby corner, a group of youngsters in faded green football shirts dreamed of glory while they waited for their bus.

When the bus leaves the OTB office, behind the blue and orange plastic barriers, half of a dozen players scanned the entry lists as they worked on another kind of Harlem dream: writing a substantial amount of money in a hurry. Seventy-five percent of the shop's action is on daily doubles and triple.

"For up here don't want $5.80 for $2," said Bill Merchant, a cheerful, 23-year-old former poverty-program publicist who manages the branch. "They're accustomed to playing the numbers, and that means a windfall 11-1 for a single, 660-1 for a triple if they hit."

**News Analysis**

In the OTB chain, the 10-window, green shop rates near the top for attractiveness. Set back from the sidewalk on the ground floor of a new community-owned building, it's spacious, pleasant, immaculately clean. It's also the least productive of OTB's 24 sites. Pitted against the numbers in which most people regard as the biggest mismatch since Bob Fosse challenged the Prophet, OTB continues to struggle ten weeks after its debut, the Harlem branch can't meet expectations with a daily average of about $6,000.

"We should be $15,000 a day soon," Merchant said. "Maybe that's not much, but Saratoga doesn't have to make as much as Aqueduct. They cater to a certain group of people when they keep Saratoga open in August. I expect Saratoga with Harlem. The folks here deserve the same consideration."

He led the way out onto the sidewalk for a quick tour of the neighborhood between Seventh and the Eighth Avenue. Three doors down, signs in the window of the Palm Chop suey shop advertised OTB cocktail for 50 cents and an invitation to "Pick your horses in the comfort of the Palm." A cigar store displayed new "dime books" keyed to OTB better as well as numbers.

Merchant defined his potential market as the area from 116th Street to 146th Street, river to river, the core of Harlem, 760,000 people, perhaps 70 percent of which have a stake in numbers. He defines his major problem as "unjustified fear," both black and white.

"Black folks on welfare are accustomed to spending that money the way they want. Some of it goes on numbers. They're afraid if they're seen betting with OTB in the open, their welfare checks will be forfeited."

## Campus News Shorts

### 18 year vote

A new organization called Votes for a New U.S. (VNUS) is concentrating on sending 18-21 year olds to the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami.

Joan Raymond, an ND Sophomore, is the co-chairman of VNUS. He stated the purpose of the organization is to go on campus and register students who are Indiana residents to run for the state convention. He also hopes that the ND students will take VNUS ideas back to their home state.

Raymond said, "The Democratic National Committee on Reform pointed out the discrimination against women, blacks and the young at the 1968 National Convention. We are simply trying to remedy this situation.

The organization is active in Indiana and Massachusetts and is starting in several other states. In St. Joseph County, where ND is located, Raymond reported that 80 out of 130 state convention seats were presently unfilled.

"The state convention is the way Indiana picks its delegates to the national convention. We should be able to get some of these seats with the help of VNUS.

The organization hopes to back any candidates who are committed to the state and national conventions. They are however asked to support the general idea of the platform for VNUS. The platform contains objectives of foreign and economic policy including: immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam, volunteer army, full employment economy and a guaranteed income for all citizens.

VNUS has information about convention procedures for every state. Since the organization has no office on campus Raymond suggested that interested people phone William at 234-9966 for more information.

### ND Republicans

The Notre Dame College Republican Club held its first meeting of the academic year 1971-72 Thursday evening for organizational purposes.

John Gaither, former chairman of the State Council, looked forward to this year because it is the first year in which student officers will be eligible to vote. "This will provide greater interest in all political speakers," Fitzmyer said.

John Gaither, former chairman of the State Council, is extremely interested in the history of the club and made projections for the coming year. Gaither said the trend of college students away from party affiliations is good. "Now people will listen to all points of view and evaluate them," Gaither said.

Gaither recommended that the club develop a speaker program to acquaint people on campus with the viewpoints of prominent Republicans.

The club adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a student chapter at the University of Notre Dame. The resolution read in part, "We feel that his action was needed to halt the rise in unemployment with the ending of the war and to reverse our balance of trade."

A & L Reps

Interviews for more than 50 students who applied for positions in the College of Arts and Letters Student Advisory Committee will be held late this week or early next week, according to Kweek or Thomas Blanz, and Fr. Thomas Waddick, Jr., who is the chairman of the Arts and Letters Student Advisory Committee.

The chosen students will be the first to serve in the newly created Arts and Letters Student Advisory Committee.

A & L Moore, working in conjunction with Dean Fredrick Crosson, Fr. Thomas Waddick, Jr., and Fr. Thomas Blanz, and Fr. Thomas Waddick, Jr., who is the chairman of the Arts and Letters Student Advisory Committee.

Sanction meeting

An open hearing is scheduled tentatively for Tuesday night at 8 p.m. at the Center for Continuing Education concerning SLC Ad Hoc Committee on Disciplinary Matters' proposed sanctions on university parade, alcohol, and drug violations.

Meeting last Friday, the SLC steering committee set up the open format hearing, which will give all university students, faculty, and administrators the opportunity to express their opinion. Because the newly reorganized SLC opened all committee meetings, Steering Committee Chairman, Floyd Kemple said the Tuesday night meeting would give everyone a chance to express their opinions on the proposed sanctions.

Following the open meeting Thursday, the Steering Committee will report back to the SLC.

Three new standing committees were created by the Steering Committee last Friday, Planning, Hall Life, and Rules and regulations committees were organized under temporary chairmen, Dean Waddick, Fr. Thomas Blanz, and Fr. Thomas Chambers, respectively.

The next hearing on the present sanction guidelines will be included in a report to be made to the Trustees by October 22.
The Invisible Exception

Further, the use or presence of alcoholic beverages is forbidden in all public places in campus. Public is defined as all areas on the campus except rooms in dormitories.

-University of Notre Dame 1971-72 student manual, page 24. (under "University Rules").

As a prologue to this editorial, we will assume that the football parking lot is a public place. A whole lot of people go there, and it isn't a room in a dormitory. (We know that because there are no cockroaches in it.)

Now, let's consider what happened last Saturday:
The day was a hot one and there were no signs of relief. A considerable number of Alumni found themselves thirsty. So, they sauntered to the parking lot, opened up their cars and tanked it up.

They did this in full daylight, in full view of the University's deputies, as though Mr. Stephan didn't exist. They were not at all camera-shy, and you can see the results on the first page. The one lady standing next to her car looked to be in possession of enough boozie to keep the entire Notre Dame community in euphoria for a week.

Let's take another look at the rules. The rule doesn't forbid public boozing to students; it forbids public boozing to everybody. It does not rely on Indiana state law; it makes appeal to some vaguely pronounced higher law - the law of taste, perhaps, or the aforementioned Mr. Stephan. And it was that law that was violated, both at halftime and after the game.

Could it be as Mr. Candon and others suggested in their letter of September 30th, that the University condones a double standard? Could it be true that there is one set of rules for drinking in public for alumni rich enough to haul themselves down to the game and another for students? If so, the University ought to bie its corporate self down to the type-setting room and correct the manual's discrepancies.

While it's doing that, it might corporately consider another drinking problem rampant on campus. It appears as though many of the hall chapels are serving Communion under both species at Sunday Mass. Since orthodox Catholic theology contends that the consecrated wine retains the "appearances" (i.e. taste, color, form, and smell) of wine, it would appear that this is an obvious case of drinking in a public place. Does that mean these halls are soon to lose their mass privileges?

We will be awaiting the Board of Trustees ruling with bated ears.

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Can you teach an old dog new tricks? Can you teach any dog new tricks?

Steve Lazar

The Human Toy

My friend Rex is a toy. Really, he is. Ever since junior year in high school we've gone over to his house on Saturday afternoons to play with him. His mother always lets us play with him because she knows that Rex likes to go out with us and do fun things. But wise and loving as she is, she has no idea that Rex is a toy.

Sometimes when we go over to get him we find him moaning and groaning and rolling in his bed. His family thinks that he's sick but we know that the matter is really something else. After we show them out of the room we pull out his great chrome turn key and wind him up. Then he gives us a big grin and wants to play.

Back in high school Rex was the smartest kid in the class. He never studied or did his homework or anything like that because it wasn't very much fun. He always got 100's on the tests, though, because he discovered that high school tests make him like puzzles, and if you can crack the method you've got the whole thing solved. If you were a toy, of course, like Rex, it was easy.

When those of us who are Rex's close friends went away to college he stayed behind and went to the local university. When we came home to visit him at Christmas, however, his parents were afraid to let us play with him. They thought we had become bomb-throwing fanatics because our hair was a little freaky, and they feared we would subvert their boy. Well, little did they know that the most threatening subversive in the group was dear Rexy.

It would be hard to catalog all the things that Rex has done since he started college two years ago, but one that stands out among them is the way he infiltrated ROTC. He had been toying around that year, trying to find a sport that he could never get himself to sit down and fill out an application. While he was frittering away his time (which to a toy, of course, is irrelevant) all the deadlines had expired except those for ROTC scholarships. So before the CIA could prevent it, the Army had placed under contract its first human toy and had given him a scholarship and honors to boot.

It would be hard to call Rex's activities in ROTC anything else but subversive. Not only did he see his official patches on the rear end of his blue jeans, but when awards day came around he didn't take his plaque with the traditional handshake but instead gave the officer a big kiss. The army hierarchy, to say the least, were chagrined.

Rex had another encounter with governmental agencies that is worth mentioning. Roaming around the Post Game day one trying to crack the zip code, he stumbled upon an auction of used postal vans. He picked up a bid sheet and put down a good number of low bids knowing that with luck he might actually get the right one or two of the vehicles. (It should be noted here that to a toy, money, like time, is meaningless. To Rex the stuff has no value other than that of lettuce or cabbage or some other leafy vegetable substance that is fun to crunch around in his pocket). Needless to say, within a week Rex had thirteend postal vans hounded his way. Needless to say, this time it was his father who was chagrined. At any rate, the toy did get out of this one. He took a large bit of what is known as humble pie and wrote the government asking them to set him free.

Rex was luckily freed from a great bother. (Mostly, his father). Besides subverting the educational, military, and governmental institutions of the land, as well as rendering meaningless the realities of temporal space and capital, our toy Rexy has destroyed the penultimate value of this society--the American notion of three men a team. Who, we may rightly ask, but a wild-eyed fanatic could do such a thing? Let us imagine a society that knew and practiced the anar- chistic designs. One day, instead of eating breakfast, lunch or dinner with his family, he went off by himself and played and played until three o'clock in the morning. When then he came home he didn't say his prayers and go to bed but proceeded to devour everything in sight. A few hours later when the sun was dawning Rex had run out of things to eat. To this day he remembers nothing of that night except a half gallon of vanilla ice cream that went sliding down his throat like an iceberg.

Steve Lazar

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THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Monday, October 4, 1971

THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Business Manager
James Jendryk

Executive Editor
T.C. Teamee

Founded November 3, 1966
Business 283-1471

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The Beach Boys came to the A.C.C. Saturday night with something to prove. The sell-out crowd just came to have a good time. And it seems, everybody went home happy.

The theme of the concert was anticipated in the advertising build-up. The Beach Boys, radio commercials enthused, had grown up since the early sixties when they had been everybody's favorite surfer group. Now they were prepared to entertain us with some heavy stuff. To back up this claim there were published reviews of the Boys' new album, Surf's Up, in both Rolling Stone and Time. They had played the old stuff, the radio said, but they were also going to play the heavies. Besides that, the Social Commission had managed to keep ticket prices low. So for these reasons and for a lot of others, 8,000 people decided to come and listen.

At the beginning of the concert, Brian Wilson reemphasized the basic theme: "We're going to be here for a long time," he said, "so relax. We'll get to everything." And he almost kept his promise. The concert was a blend of the material that made the group a success when most of us were still in grade school and the material on which they hope to build a come-back. Breaking out of the Social Commission of preceding the main attraction with an unknown group, the Beach Boys did the whole two hour show by themselves. The fact that even then they didn't have time to play some of their biggest hits ("Barbara Ann", "Don't Worry, Baby", "409") reminds us of what giants they once were. Throughout the first two sets it was the old songs ("Good Vibrations", "God Only Knows", and "Don't It Make My Brown Eyes Blue") that brought the greatest reaction. But when they weren't clapping, cheering, and singing along the crowd seemed to appreciate the solid material from Surf's Up. Among the best of the new songs were "Disney Girls, 1957" and "Don't Go Near the Water".

It was obvious that the Beach Boys had matured just as we'd been told. They had even grown up enough to make jokes about the weighty songs that had made them famous. As Mike Love joked about the social significance of surfing songs, his bell-bottomed farmer jeans seemed an incredibly long way from the old madras shirts and the sun-tanned Levi's. Brian, reportedly the man who determined the group's direction, was more serious about their come-back. At one point, when the crowd began shouting requests, he replied almost with reproach, "Look, we haven't seen you in four and a half years. We're trying to show you what we've been doing."

It was not as though the audience had to suffer through the Surf's Up songs, just that what they really came to hear were the things that made the Beach Boys a part of their growing up. None of the usual town kids showed up to storm the stage screaming, perhaps because they were too young to remember when rock groups had short hair and dressed alike. Maybe Saturday night was all part of the current nostalgia kick, but most of the people at the concert had been touched by Beach Boys music and they wanted to be reminded of what it was like. They wanted to think about grade school and high school days when things seemed less complex. And they wanted to think about the awkward feelings at those first mixed parties and about the first summer sweetheart. This was the music that helped them to do that.

So after the first two sets of serious music and solid, professional performances from the Boys and from the band that they had brought with them, everybody was ready to let loose with the "Golden Oldies." Mike Love set the mood for the celebration during the first encore saying, "You know the words; sing along. You're part of this." And so we sang along. To "California Girls", to "Get Around", to "Fun, Fun, Fun", and especially to "Surfer Girl." We embraced the self consciousnes we have felt at the other concerts. We enjoyed being kids again. We enjoyed it so much that we brought the Beach Boys back from the dressing room three times to help us.

And when it was over (when those nasty ogres from the A.C.C. turned on the lights to make us see that we really had grown up) we went away happy. We were happy for what they had given us. We were happy also for what we had given them. Because we had, after perhaps thousands of other concerts, made them enjoy this one with us—obviously. And we were happy to give the dome-back dreams of our old friends a boost.
Chance misunderstanding led to Attica riot

The following article was prepared by Joseph Lelyveld, Francis X. Clines, Michael T. Klonsky, James W. Markham, members of the New York Times Reporting Staff. This is the first of a four-part series. (c) 1971 New York Times News Service.

New York, Oct. 3. - "The situation at present is rather fluid and uncertain. All we received were promises of change."

So wrote a letter dated 25480 at the Attica Correctional Facility on Wednesday, Sept. 28, to John Dunne, the Chairman of the Committee on Crime and Correction of the New York State Senate. Inmate 25480 was Herbert X. Blyden, a black Muslim who 13 months earlier had been a leader of the prisoners' revolt at the Manhattan Men's House of Detention, known as the Tombs. Now he signed himself "Minister of Information for the Attica Liberation Fraction."

The situation, apparently, was more fluid than even Blyden suspected, for a few hours after his diplomatically worded plea for a visit to Attica by Dunne had been dispatched, a chance misunderstanding occurred in A Yard that was to lead directly to mass insurrection by inmates at the maximum security prison.

By the time the letter arrived at its destination, the four day revolt had reached its bloody climax with, the loss, finally, of 42 lives.

To investigate persistent rumors and fill in large gaps in what has been known about the Attica events, the New York Times has attempted to piece together a chronological account through interviews with legislators, inmates, lawyers, doctors, negotiators and others and by examining tapes, letters, and notebooks from inside the prison. Numerous requests for interviews with state officials-in Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's office, the Department of Correction and the State Police-were all turned down.

The misunderstanding in A Yard that Wednesday afternoon occurred at about 3:45 p.m. as the yard was filling with inmates returning from work details. The usual cliques formed in the usual places, with some men playing cards and others watching television. Off to one side, a white inmate, Ray Lamorie, said to be a defensive coach for a prison football team, was showing a young black inmate named Leroy Dewer some linesmen's moves and feints.

To one Richard Mulrooney, a seasoned correctional officer who had just stopped through a door in the yard with a coffee or urine sample, the two prisoners were fighting. An inmate who was there described what happened next:

The officer, he said, approached the black man from the rear and placed a hand on his shoulders. Acting apparently on instant instinct, Dewer spun around and struck the guard-a breach of prison order so stunning that activity in the yard froze almost instantly and all eyes turned to the three men.

The lieutenant, with three other officers now backing him up, ordered the white inmate out of the yard to "the box" or segregation, the other prisoners assumed, but Dewer wandered away into a crowd of inmates that encircled him protectively.

Lamorie angrily started protesting Dewer's innocence. "Get your hands off me!" he yelled at a guard who tried to quiet him.

Deciding not to press the issue for the moment, the guards moved away. Someone shouted after them: "If you take those guys out tonight, we'll take this prison off you."

Two hours later, after the inmates had been "locked in" in A yard, a guard summoned Dewer and Lamorie from their cells on 3 gallery and 5 gallery of A Block (one of the five cellblocks at Attica). Soon a report circulated that the two inmates had been beaten. The report carried by an inmate returning late from a clerical job, began spreading through A Block's 12 galleries.

Thursday morning at about 9 minutes before nine, when they were on their way to the mess hall for the second breakfast serving, the men of 5 gallery - neighbors of the white inmate, Lamorie - burst into rebellion. Among them was a Muslim minister who would later emerge as a leader of the rising, Richard Clarke.

Surging into a vestibule on the main floor of their cellblock and a passageway that ran through the yards, the inmates easily overpowered the guards they found in their way. An inmate who looked on saw one guard clenching to the gate of the vestibule.

The uproar in the vestibule could be seen plainly by a guard who was protecting a series of electric gates that he controlled.

By this time, rebel inmates had stormed the 100 yards down the narrow passageway to "Times Square" or the critical intersection where the four yards meet. There a single guard was on duty at a mismatched gate that always was left open during the breakfast hours.

The guard, William Quinn, was unable to secure the gate against the inmates. As he was subdued, his skull was fractured in two parts.

Having taken Times Square, the inmates had easy access to B, C and D cellblocks. Raiding parties moved off in three directions. Behind B block was the metal shop-a factory where prisoners manufacture office furniture which became a prime objective.

Sgt. Edward Cunningham, who was to die four days later in the police assault, locked the doors of the shop to keep the raiders out. It took only a few moments, however, for the doors to be forced open. At that point, Herbert V. Blyden-who already had a 72 count indictment against him for his role in the Tombs rising-was working in the rear of the shop.

Not all inmates were eager to be "liberated." In 12 gallery of A block, a group of 39 prisoners - blacks and whites - obtained a set of keys and locked themselves into their cells. Rebel inmates, armed with pipes andrazors, found another set of keys and opened the cells, announcing in times that did not invite disagreement. "Everybody's going down to D yard."
Fleet tailback Eric Allen ran for 14 yards around right end on State's play from scrimmage, giving the Spartans a first down on their own 42. Spartan quarterback Frank Cole hit tight end Billy Joe Dupree over the middle of the next play and Dupree rumbled to the Irish six before being hauled down, looking up 11 yards. The play was called back because of the offside penalty, however.

Faced with a second and 15 situation at his own 27, instead of goal, Kolch again tried to pass. This time, he was dropped for a 10-yard loss by Walt Patulski. The Spartans elected to stay on the ground on third down but fullback Henry Mattiace fumbled a pitchout from Kolch behind the line of scrimmage and Jimmy Musuraca recovered the fumble for Notre Dame at the Spartan 17.

It took the Irish just two plays to score their second touchdown and 13 yards and Tom Gatewood for 12 were the longest gains in the drive. Musuraca angled the march by bullying his way into the end-zone from the one. Bob Thomas kicked the extra point.

Minix also tallied the second Irish touchdown. Taking over on the State 17 after Musuraca's fumble recovery, the Irish scored in a hurry. Greg Hill broke loose around left end for 12 yards and Minix angled off left tackle for six points on the next play. Thomas again converted, although this time he had to boot the point from the Notre Dame 25 after an offside penalty had pushed the Irish back five yards.

Notre Dame's offense was accounted for the only two other points in the game, although they were registered on Michigan State's side of the scoreboard.

After Spartan punter Bill Simpson had one of his kicks downed late in the first quarter at the Irish one yard line, Notre Dame tried to run the ball out of trouble.

On the first play, Larry Parker carried into the right side of the line. He took a good jet at the three from big Spartan tackle, Hon Curl, and then dropped lone, into the Irish end zone.

Elster effortlessly fell on it there for a safety, saving a touchdown but giving the Spartans two points.

After some second-down showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 45-15 of the game were scoreless, although the Irish came close on a 1-11. Michigan State had the ball at the one in the third quarter but Ron Joseph took the Irish all the way down the line midway through the period.

Notre Dame capitalized on a big Spartan punt return and was the longest march the Irish managed to penetrate to the State six before being halted.

Notre Dame came close to scoring once again, late in the game. With Pat Steinberg faking in for Elster, who had left the contest with a bruised forearm, the Irish managed to penetrate to the State six before being halted.

Notre Dame's offense was handled getting the ball into the end zone from one in close, Ara Parseghian remarked in the locker room that "We are going to have to develop more punch near the goal line."

Parseghian had words of praise for his defensive unit and Elster.

"Our defense played very well again today," the Irish mentor said. "We basically did a good job and were quite consistent on defense. Patulski and Kadin in the line, Patton in the linebackers, and Ellis in the secondary were outstanding." Evaluating Elster's play, Parseghian remarked, "I was pleased with Bill Elster's performance."

"I started Elster today because on Thursday and Friday he looked as if he was regaining the confidence he had as a sophomore," Parseghian commented. "Based on his performance today, I plan to start him next week."

Elster was Notre Dame's busiest and best ball carrier, gaining 65 yards on 19 rushes. He was impressive passing, too, hitting 9 of 14 for 83 yards.

Elster had a suspicion that he would get the nod at quarterback against the Spartans. "I wasn't sure I'd start, but I suspected it from Thursday on," he said. "I felt I (Parseghian) wouldn't rotate us two because of the importance of the game."

The senior quarterback was pleased with his showing in his first start at Notre Dame.

"I'm satisfied with my performance and I'm happy with the
Riehle maintains student
Character evaluation is
Still useful to hall rectors
by Bill Lay

Confidential character forms have been compiled on each Notre Dame student for many years, but the practice is now being revamped by the dean of students and other administrators. The forms, described by Fr. J.J. Riehle as "a 'weathering of the old days,'" have changed a great deal since they were inaugurated.

The forms originate in Fr. Riehle's office each spring, and are then sent to the hall rectors. The rectors generally give the forms to the resident assistants to fill out. The forms then return to dean of students' office, where they have been compiled on each years, but the practice is now greatly simplified.

At one time the demands evaluated a multitude of student characteristics. Included in the evaluation were religious attendance, personal integrity, adjustment to hall life and other highly subjective areas.

Eventually administrators concluded that they could not effectively interpret the complex forms, and the forms were greatly simplified.

The primary purpose of the present forms is to give the resident assistants a checklist of student traits and outstanding features of a student.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, however. The forms, according to Fr. Riehle, are most useful in instances of hall transfers and letters of recommendation.

Asked if the forms could not unfairly stigmatize a freshman for four years, Fr. Riehle replied that very few bad reports are sent out by his office.

He added that the possibility of personality conflicts between resident assistants and students is always brought in mind. Fr. Riehle noted that the forms are generally destroyed after a student graduates.倘若孟和他的人会朝向风暴的中心，直到他们冲向风暴。"但是，通过使用特殊仪器，Prof. Morgan 表示他们可以击中龙卷风的中心部分，就像一个大风桩。"他们将试图将龙卷风的威力用在阻止一个船。"如果你自己考虑要

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