AEC to abandon Amchitka

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

months before precise judgment

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

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

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

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

blast shatters road to site

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

There was no radiation detected by the extensive monitoring system. Several thousand men have worked here in preparing the island for the Cannikan test.

The Fieldhouse: What comes now?

by M. A. Baum

At one end of the North Quod is the Fieldhouse, and within it the stronghold of the University's arts community, and therein lies a continuing story. Some two and a half years ago, the fieldhouse rendered obsolete by the Convocation Center—was scheduled to be razed. But the now-historic "Fieldhouse" campaign moved the University to give it over to the University Arts Council, newly created for the purpose, and the Art Department. Since then, development has been slow but determined.

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

The other half of the Fieldhouse group is the University Arts Council, under Director Rick Fitzgerald. In the Fieldhouse the Council operates, mostly independent work. Dr. Fern estimates costs as somewhere between 1.3 and 1.5 million dollars. Such money is apparently not to be had. When the second test went off on Saturday met the designed specifications so that a repeat test was needed on the Cannikan test.

The bomb, prototype of the warhead for the Spartan missile of the Safeguard Antishallistic Missile System, was planned to create a force five times the equivalent of 5 million tons of TNT and was to produce a heavy flux of x-rays but a minimum amount of fusion materials.

weapon ready for stockpile

Commission spokesmen said it appeared from seismograph readings that the weapon delivered the design for stockpiling.

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

The building itself is probably the best possible building and design for experimental theatre is a concrete structural slab floor for the present dirt space. This and good facilities for students to come and build, paint and create anything from a statue to a new bookshelf.

The campaigns is having difficulty in raising the necessary funds. Dr. Fern estimates costs as somewhere between $2,500 gift that is specially earmarked for this purpose, and there have been other smaller ones. Since we've started the campaign we've been notably unsuccessful in raising the kind of money we need."

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The other half of the Fieldhouse group is the University Arts Council, under Director Rick Fitzgerald. In the Fieldhouse the Council operates, among other things, the bias Gallery, an art gallery for student work, student-directed exhibits, a reading room, where they hope to continue a series of poetry readings and an art show every week.

Is the space necessary? Dr. Fern thinks so: "I would like to persuade people not to tear it down. I think this is really valuable space and a viable space. I think the cost of remodelling it in a more useful and economical way so that it can't be matched by new building construction costs."

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

The Art Department has an enrollment (head count) of some 200 students this semester alone, and it has a staff of twelve. Dr. Fern does not see merger with the SMC Art Department as a complete solution to the space problem. "The kind of space that is available at St. Mary's...It's just classroom space, it doesn't have enough cubic footage. When you're talking about studios you have to think in three dimensions. All they have available as far as I've been able to see is ordinary classroom space, low ceilings, rooms off of a long narrow hall, and relatively small rooms. The thing about the Fieldhouse is it has enormous, beautiful big studio."

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

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

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

Washington, Nov. 7 - The United States plans to announce tomorrow the cancellation of licenses for the export of more than $1 million of military material to Pakistan.

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

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

Exempt from the ban will be $16,000 worth of spare parts already cleared by U.S. Customs and waiting shipment in New York pending the end of the dockworkers strike, the officials said.

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

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

Many U.S. Senators also complained that the flow of spare parts and other equipment was helping the government of Pakistani President Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan in crushing the East Pakistani independence movement and contributing to the flow of nearly 16 million Pakistanis who have fled to India.

Following the Pakistani Army's move against the East Pakistani insurgents last March 26, the United States stopped granting new licenses for military purchases in this country. Actually, the March 26 decision did not go into effect until April 6, and some licenses were approved in the interim, officials said.

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

Officials said that at the time the decision to close down the "pipeline" was taken, Pakistan held about $2.3 million worth of valid licenses issued before April 6. The revocation affects those licenses as well as some million dollars worth of equipment in the American military depots that had previously been held up.

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

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

Her position, as made clear in her public statements, was that the situation in East Pakistan—which she calls East Bengal—was due to the Pakistani government's intransigence and should be settled primarily by the Pakistanis themselves.

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

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

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

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50% reduction for students on all domestic air and rail fares and reduced group fares for bus travel.

Your dollar is still worth a dollar in India. And India has always been a bargain.

Our Youth Hostels and Holiday Camps also save you money!

Naturally, you're not thinking about visiting India simply to save money. It is another world half a world away, and that intrigues you. Here's a world of contrasts. A fascinating variety of races and cultures. Where the old and the new abide in surprising harmony. The rising cities throbbing with life. Old towns reflecting the pomp and majesty of Empires long past. The whispering peacefulness of the flatslands. The lush, green jungles. The remote, snow-capped peaks. All this is India. More than 4000 years of it.

Our "Meet the People" program lets you visit with an Indian family. And we've another program that introduces groups of visiting students to Indian students on their campuses. For complete details and more information, see your Travel Agent. Or contact the Government of India Tourist Office. Meanwhile, send in the coupon for our free 52-page brochure. It brings India somewhat closer.

Advertising Manager
Cultural Commission's Literary Program presents
YEATS COUNTY
November 8 7:00 pm
205 O'Shaughnessy
An 18-minute color film commemorating the centenary of William Butler Yeats, 1865-1965
Adm. free

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Advertising Manager
**White House to fight pollution bill**

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

The delegation, President Muskie said, head of the Senate Subcommittee on Natural Resources, an amalgam of many conservation groups, said today: "They're making this a real cause celebre. Shultz is the ringleader. His lieutenants are Train and Whitaker." George P. Schultz is the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Russell E. Train is Chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality and John C. Whitaker is a deputy assistant to the President, handling environmental matters.

Some of those interviewed cited as evidence of the Administration's campaign a redraft of the Senate bill, which, they said, was being circulated to state governments. A copy of this redraft, made available to the New York Times today, bears the White House stamp on the basis for the interviews. Asked for comment today, Muskie said: "I am dismayed by the Administration's attempt to undercut Senate-passed water pollution legislation. The Senate's unanimous vote to chart a new course of action in our fight to clean the nation's waters should have encouraged the White House to join our side. Unfortunately, it appears that the Administration has undergone an environment metamorphosis, emerging from the cocoon not as a butterfly but as a moth."

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

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

**memories**

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

**Calls for talks with Pakistan**

**China charges India with interference**

by Jean Lebeau Du Sablon

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

A statement, Nov. 7. The former foreign minister Chi Peng Fei said, "The Chinese Government and people are greatly concerned over the present tension in the subcontinent."

A visiting Pakistani political-military delegation, led by former foreign minister Ali Bhutto were lunch guests today of the Chinese Government.

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

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

The former foreign minister accused that his country sought "de-escalation" but said that Pakistan government and people in their just struggle to defend their state sovereignty and national independence," Chi Peng Fei declared.

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

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

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

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

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

For several years China has been supplying large scale economic aid and arms to Pakistan in the event of hostilities breaking out. China would send "volunteers."

After expressing his support for the "reasonable proposal" by President Yahya Khan for Indian and Pakistani troops to withdraw to a "respectable distance" from the frontier, Chi-Peng Fei commended the Indian government for allegedly having "carried out subversion activities and military threats against Pakistan by continuing to exploit the East Pakistan question."

In what some observers interpreted as a reference to the Soviet Union, which signed a treaty with New Delhi last August, the minister said: "Certain persons are temporarily entering pressure on Pakistan by exploiting the tension in the subcontinent in a wild attempt to achieve their ulterior motives."
Indian-Pakistani flareup a possibility

by John Wick

Three members of the Notre Dame Government and History department are among the 10 winners of the 1971 Harbison Award for teaching. The program, named in honor of E. Harris Harbison, professor of history at the University of Notre Dame since 1954, has been named one of the four most hard-working teachers and has served as full-time faculty for at least five years. The award is conferred annually, not only to recognize outstanding gifted teachers, but also to encourage greater public understanding of the art and importance of teaching.

Dr. Joseph Duffy to receive Harbison Award for teaching

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

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

The kind of teacher he can perhaps be best illustrated by quoting from recent course evaluations published by the student-edited Scholastic magazine: "Duffy is a brilliant lecturer who demands only the interest of his students. This is the study of literature at its finest, critical hardnosed best.

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Cliff's Notes are designed to help you be calm and confident in the toughest literature course. They are written by experts to give you the knowledge you need to understand and enjoy your reading assignments. Look through one. Your dealer has nearly 200 titles available covering the most frequent assigned plays and novels.

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Look for the Cliff's Notes "First Aid" Station wherever books are sold.

Strohs...From one beer lover to another.

THE MIDWEST BLUES FESTIVAL IS COMING
Nov. 12, 13, 14
at Stepan Center
$6.00 all three days
$2.50 single performance

Sponsored by Cultural Arts Commission
Wage-price freeze: Unqualified success

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

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

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

The Office of Emergency Preparedness has reported that as of Oct. 31, a total of 279,236 complaints and inquiries have been received from the public.

The Office, which administered the freeze, further reported that of a total of 26,220 complaints of alleged violations—most of them about prices—18,296 were determined not to be violations. 7,194 informally engaged and 4,588 complied after investigation. Meanwhile, 6,182 alleged cases are unresolved.

The government so far has reported only six laborers against alleged violations of the freeze.

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

The Gross National Product—the nation's total output of goods and services—rose by only a small 1.3 per cent in the July-September quarter. New orders for durable goods, a key indicator of business activity, actually fell in September.

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

Administration officials are describing phase one as virtually an unqualified success, with the freeze quickly bringing down the rise of wages and prices but accomplishing its other goals as well.

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

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

There probably would be little quarrel from any side. However, with a comment made by Herbert Stein to the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in a recent speech:
"The decision the President made...will have a lasting mark on economic history."

Figures issued last week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated one counterclock on inflation itself produced dramatic if possibly temporary results.

SOD temporary results.
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Monday, November 8, 1971

THE OBSERVER

SU to sponsor one more concert in first semester

by Joseph Abell

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

He added that this final concert will feature Randy Newman and Bonnie Raitt in an O'Laughlin Auditorium on December 18.

Mooney expressed optimism over the first semester's concert series. According to Mooney, the Social Commission had already reached the $9,000 ceiling for the year as set by the University. According to Mooney, the sum "greatly surpassed" the amount taken in the last year.

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

Mooney also said that "hoped" for discussions with the University and the ACC management which might persuade them to donate some of these future profits to projects and concerns, such as the Bengal Relief Project.

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

Some groups are a "bashle" he continued, emphasizing the demands for a furnished sound system and special parking for the transportation of their own equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major events scheduled include a folk festival and a rock concert. The folk festival is planned for the end of January, he said and negotiations are currently being made to feature Neil Young and Tom Rush. It took us long to add, however, that these negotiations have no been finalized as of yet.

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The Senate bill must pass

As a prelude to the sort of dance macabre the President and the Senate are currently going through on the question of pollution control, it might be wise to consider what William Ruckelshaus had to say when he visited Notre Dame last February. He argued that the states, hot after enough industry to keep themselves solvent and satisfied, would never be able to make and enforce anti-pollution legislation. He said that such legislation would have given the EPA the right to withdraw licensing permits from states which refused to enforce federal antipollution legislation. And it would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

Every voting member of the Senate was in favor of the bill. William Ruckelshaus was in favor of the bill - he is still is. And William Ruckelshaus is not a lunatic or a self-seeking democrat. He is a Nixon Republican - the man who ran against Birch Bayh in the Indiana Senate. And William Ruckelshaus was in favor of the bill - he is still is. And William Ruckelshaus is not a lunatic or a self-seeking democrat. He is a Nixon Republican - the man who ran against Birch Bayh in the Indiana Senate.

But Richard Nixon is not in favor of the bill. He's in favor of a bill that would allow the states to enforce antipollution laws in the hands of a federal agency - the Environmental Protection Agency. It would have given the EPA the right to withdraw licensing permits from states which refused to enforce federal antipollution legislation. And it would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

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

The Nixon bill, however, would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

But Richard Nixon is not in favor of the bill. He's in favor of a bill that would allow the states to enforce antipollution laws in the hands of a federal agency - the Environmental Protection Agency. It would have given the EPA the right to withdraw licensing permits from states which refused to enforce federal antipollution legislation. And it would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

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

Last Friday night's A.C.T. concert featuring Cat Stevens was for once every hit the success that it was billed to be. But as everyone who goes to concerts knows, it takes more than one act to fill the bill. We showed up, eager and lucky that our act should be this good.

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

Jude Sill, who has recently pressed his first long-playing waffle on Asylum Records, sang night of her own songs and interpretations with explanations and patter that reminded her to be properly small crowd. For through her upbringing has been anything but easy — no living relatives, sentences to a reformatory, sleeping in shifts in a Cadillac. (On the floor?) — her songs were as delicate as her life wasn't.

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

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

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

Stevens has progressed a long way from his early albums of four years ago. No longer do we find simple Stevens' songs like "Give Me the Dog," or "Here Comes My Baby" (popularized by the Trenemels). Instead, we find in Stevens not only a representative of the current scene, but also a participant and a commentator on that scene.

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

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

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

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

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

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photos by michael murphy

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

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**john barkett**

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

Take other examples. When the Course Evaluation booklet comes out, what a great number of students immediately rush off to cast a number of tests and papers.

The fewer of both, the more appealing is the course. Yet we are in a majority of scholars. Or we are a local history professor wrote recently that, "great learning…no pressures…great students" and "we learn by suffering and through discipline that we like to suffer."

Or take the case recent of four students in a room originally meant to accommodate three. Three of them decided the fourth had to leave and in uncertain terms, they told him so. Is that the community's and too many of us cherish and too many of us hide behind?

We receive a great temptation that exists at a Christian university. Day after day, too many students — your friends and mine — get drunk or doped up and do what they do, but because they are lonely. Yet many of us are too insensitive and selfish to help — at a Christian university.

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

**Being SBP**

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I love your school and someday I hope to come there."

"I'm going to be a doctor. I'm going to find the cure to cancer because that's what killed my Daddy. But first I want to play football for Notre Dame."

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

I happened to have an appointment with Jim Price, Vice President for Public Relations and Development, the hour John arrived with his 11-year old brother Steve and 6-year old sister Mary Beth. John and Steve were dressed in coats and ties and Mary Beth was an angel in disguise. I haven't even describe the fan I had giving them a tour, taking them in football practice, or teaching John how to pronounce "Parisiennes!" I introduced them. And I'll let you imagine how a shy young boy reacts to an autographed ND football or meeting John Howard and hearing him tell little John to "work hard in school."

Such a beautiful family they were. One I'll never forget.

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

School is not a gay place to be

Injun high, "normal" was defined by the teachers of our sex education class - the physical education teacher. During this department, sex was discussed when we were on the topic of "sexual deviates." If talking about anything else, the teacher would try to keep my homosexual feelings well hidden. Whenever any of my friends told homosexual jokes, I was always the one who would laugh the loudest, so no one would discover where I was really at.

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

No question

Unfortunately, this was only a fleeting, a brief vision instead of an actual occurrence. Subsequently, I did not attend any of the dances because they were extremely threatening to me. If I did discover anything, I was not only too afraid to face my friends and relatives, but I thought that I would have to be transferred to another school, so I would not "disturb the educational environment" of my school. Recently this was what happened when a 15-year-old told one of his junior high school teachers he was homosexual. The principal immediately went to talk with his parents and stated that his son would not be allowed to return to school unless he was admitted to a qualified psychologist for the purpose of altering his sexual preference. In this instance the parents accepted their son's feelings and were not intimidated by the school. They threatened that if their son was not admitted back to school the immediately they would file suit through the American Civil Liberties Union.

Junior high school surely sufficiently prepared me for my eventual high school experiences, teaching me never to question the oppressive conditioning I was subjected to. I did not question the screams of a fellow tomat to a continuation school for alleged homosexual tendencies; and I did not question the statement of my twelfth grade English teacher that "even though Andy Clark was a homosexual he was a good author in spite of it." I was too threatened to speak out. I tried, instead, to play the games and act as others acted. I tried to be steady with a girl in my history class when I was a senior. I was in a genuine mess because we were going steady and felt so isolated for not having a girlfriend myself.

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

I graduated from high school with the hope that college would be better. I knew I would meet many people who would be more open-minded and readily open to change. To a great extent, this was true. In college, for the first time, I joined with other people to demonstrate our open opposition to the war in Vietnam. We were taught that the Chicano sisters in our common struggle against housing discrimination around our campus by the campus [blurred].

courage and involvement

After my initial disgust and outrage for such absurd reasoning, I finally tried to "come out of my closet." I soon chb joined an encompassing Gay Liberation Front counseling center which allowed me to gain the support of others and to escape the threats of the school. I hoped to find in the group a more supportive and constructive way. Soon I gained the courage I needed to get in touch with the local Gay Liberation Front chapter as described in the beginning of this article. Since that time I have been involved heavily in gay politics and gay sensitivity groups.

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

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

Using this precedent, other homosexual groups which have been denied recognition are now waging court battles throughout the nation. Also many groups have been established which have had for have for the nation are over 150 campus homosexual groups throughout the United States. The phrase, as stated in one high school testimony was, 

"... further to understand and respect among the members, to promote an understanding of homosexuality, and to facilitate a strengthening of social ties between homosexuals and heterosexuals... to provide a network of legal, medical, psychological counseling and services as a whole.

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

I realize that I can talk only of oppression from the viewpoint of one person. I have been wronged... oppressed me also oppress many others, both gay and straight, Black people, Chicanos, Native Americans and heterosexuals. They made known to me that we are tired of waiting for change: we are tired of hiding our feelings and we are rising up with pride, love and solidarity.
Air war escalated in Cambodia

By Neil Sheehan
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Washington, Nov. 7-A comprehensive study of the air war in Indochina by a Cornell University group concludes that while drastically curtailing combat by American forces, the Nixon administration is maintaining a high level of bombing and has, in fact, escalated the air war in Cambodia and Laos.

The study acknowledges that the administration has cut by roughly half the tonnage of bombs dropped by American forces in Indochina during the peak years of 1968 and 1970, when the United States was waging the most intensive bombing campaign in history.

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

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

Area-oblivion raids by B-52 strategic bombers have also been reduced for less than strikes by smaller fighter-bombers and are still running at an estimated 30,000 tons a month, as compared to 46,000 tons monthly during the 1968-69 peak, the study says.

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

The study asserts that the administration plans to continue the air war through 1972 and beyond at a cost that could range from $1.5 billion to $4 billion a year. Citing "sources close to the Pentagon," the study says plans appear to call for the continued bombing of about 50 B-52s in Thailand and about 300 fighter-bombers there and offshore on aircraft carriers.

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

The team of 16 professors and students, headed by Prof. Raphael Littauer, a 41-year-old Nuclear Physicist, drew its conclusions from a mass of source material that included official Pentagon statistics and reports, newspaper articles, interviews with approximately 80 defense and foreign policy specialists and former military and civilian officials, as well as the once top secret history of the air war contained in the Pentagon Papers.

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

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

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

The report states that bombing of the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply routes through southern Laos, a relatively unpopulated area, has escalated steadily in a running at about 400,000 tons of explosives a year.

The report asserted, on the basis of congressional testimony, that bombing attacks in Cam­bodia, with attendant serious civilian casualties, have climbed steadily since the American incursion in the spring of 1970 and now are at a rate of 30,000 tons a year. This figure that approaches 18,000 tons dropped on North Vietnam in 1966 when an intensive air war was under way there.

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

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

Directory corrections anticipated here soon

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

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

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

Szwarc also noted that graduate students will be able to pick up their copies of the student directories at the Graduate Student Union office. Though unaware of an exact date for picking them up, he said that it will be about the middle of the week.

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"Rough and Ready" is the new album from one of the leaders of the English blues movement. And some of the best rock 'n' roll ever recorded.
Irish Frosh bow to Michigan

by Vic Durr, '71

Notre Dame's freshman football team suffered its first loss of the season Saturday afternoon as the Irish-yarder on the short end of a 20-6 tally, but the score was a poor indication of the kind of game it was.

Statistically, Notre Dame was the dominant team. The Irish frosh notched 20 first downs to 11 for Michigan, passed for 197 yards to 146 for Michigan, and gained 42 yards in total offense to 59 for Michigan. But the Irish also led in the turnovers category—they lost four fumbles and three interceptions—and this, in the end, made the difference.

The Wolverines gained the scoreboard on the game's first play, when versatile David Brown grabbed the opening kickoff on his 21, hesitated a moment, and then raced through the ND coverage team for 70 yards and a score. Michigan's Mike Rupnow was over the middle with but 12 seconds gone in the first period, the Wolverines were out to a 7-0 lead.

The Wolverines were unable to move the ball on their next series of downs, so they punted to the ND 14. With Clements directing the Irish offense on its first serious threat of the day, back-to-back passes from Clements to wide receiver Pete Demereci moved the ball to the Michigan 38, and from there halfback Eric Penick squirmed to wide receiver Pete Demereci moved the ball to the Michigan 38, and from there halfback Eric Penick squirmed through left end for a first down and made the first down yardage by the length of the football. Tailback Dick Chapman then slipped through left end for a first down place 14 yards from the goal. When the Michigan punt was downed four times in the end zone, Clements called for a Michigan quarterback sneak on fourth down, but Chapman failed, and Michigan's Baby Wolverines regained possession of the ball.

Despite its attack of "tumble-fins, the Irish offense did move the ball fairly consistently throughout the game. But it was not until the fourth period that Clements was able to generate a scoring drive. Starting from the ND 38, Clements hit Penick for a gain of nine, but again the ND pass rush deflected one of Franklin's aerials, and the ball turned over.

But just as the Irish "D" was good enough to stop Michigan again from within the 10, the Irish offense was again plagued by bad breaks. A second backfield mixup brought on another ND tumble, and the Wolverines also led in the turnover department. Once again halted on third down, and Michigan's fourth down attempt was stilled when the defense blocked a field goal, and recovered the ball at the ND 18.

The Irish defense, which was forced to play with its back against the wall for most of the game, was given little help to rest after its sparkling goal-line effort. A snap over the head of ND punter Dave Schwarber gave Michigan a first down at the Irish 21, and then a personal foul infraction moved the ball to the eight. But the Irish defense, not resting on its earlier achievements, once again halted the Wolverine threat. The Irish offense took over on downs when Franklin's fourth down pass to runningback Rich Tominski fell incomplete at the six.

The Wolverines threatened once again before the half, when defensive end Richard Vecchio dropped a potentially big Penn defense fumble at the Notre Dame 24. But the defense stopped this attempt, too, when end Bob Sweeney dumped the MU quarterback for a seven-yard loss. The second half brought more of the same for the weary Irish defenders. A mix-up in the Irish

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

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

The loss brings the Irish record on to 3-1, while but one game left to be played. That contest will take place next Saturday in Knoxvile, Tennessee, where the Irish swept left meet Tennessee's Baby Volunteers.
Junior halfback Larry Parker scampered for coach Ara too much from Cliff. He has four and longest ND rush from scrimmage heading this fall. Brown also completed press performance. A pair of six-pointers and Tom ground, and completely l'ittshurgh, 56-7. Willie gaml'. Eddie three scores, Larry l:atl•wood. Willie Darryl was shining in I in 1964.

The Irish quarterback minus the Irish defensive group, and completely remarked, it, going to put it together. Pittsburgh, 56-7.

Notre Dame showed the Panthers' prowess of the Irish in rushing, as Mike Crotty was called on a third down play and Walt Patulski fumbled the ball again, the relentless Irish covered the ball zone the contest, driving to the touch¬downs. Gulyas culminated the march the ball from 12 yards and gives us a little more and gives us a little more consistency each week. This was his best day and I hope he keeps improving.

It didn't take Brown and the Irish long to "get it together" against Pitt. Notre Dame allowed the Pirates just how things were going to be by taking the opening kickoff and marching 72 yards in 13 plays for a touch¬down.

The Irish covered the entire distance on the ground. Parker skirting left end from nine yd. outs for the score only 4:21 into the first quarter. Gulyas and Bob Mionxx contributed big plays in the drive. Gulyas running for 61 yards on a third down play and Mionxx picking up 16 on an end sweep. Bob Thomas, kicking into a 23-mile an hour wind, missed the extra point attempt, but had first boot of the year after 12 straight, and the Irish settled for an early 6-0 lead.

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

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

Notre Dame went for a two-point conversion and was succe¬sful, Mionxx going around the right side, behind the blocking of Frank Pomerance, to make it 8-0.

A Pittsburgh miscue on the ensuing kickoff gave the Irish a third down and seven yards to go at the ND 39. The Panthers' John Chatman returned Brown's kickoff to the Pitt 25 but fumbled it away there to Tom Devine.

Seven plays later, the Irish made it a 12-0 ballgame. Brown was the big gainer in the short march, picking up 19 yards in three carries, and Gulyas carried the ball in from the one for the score. Thomas booted the extra point just 2:22 into the second quarter.

Pitt was unable to move the ball following the kickoff and, after three plays netted the Panthers seven yards, they punted back to Notre Dame. Mike Crotty making a fair catch at his own 25.

Once again, the relentless Irish drove for a touchdown. Ed Gulyas carried for five yards to the 44 and then Brown ripped off 41 yard run to the Pitt one on a quarterback sneak. Four plays later, Gulyas bulled his way into paydirt from the one and again Thomas converted, giving the Irish a 21-0 lead with 8:36 left until halftime.

The Panthers mounted their only scoring drive of the af¬ternoon after Gulyas' second score. Pitt was able to move from its own 16 to the ND 12 in just five plays, thanks largely to a 16 yard gain by Paul Polneczak and a 35 yard pass from John Hagan to Stan Ostrowski.

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

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

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

The Irish wasted little time in putting more points on the scoreboard once the second half began, however. After Panthers went nowhere in the opening series of the second half, Notre Dame drove 54 yards in 11 plays for their fifth touchdown. Gulyas culminated the march the march by driving over left guard from a yard out for his third score of the afternoon. Thomas' conversion was good, to make it 35-7, 6:06 into the quarter.

Notre Dame quickly took ad¬vantage of another Pitt fumble on a kickoff to build up a 42-7 lead. Chatman hit hard by Pat McGraw, again fumbled the ball this time to Jimmy Munaron at the Pitt 28, and, eight plays later, the Irish had another touchdown. Brown threw his second touch¬down pass of the season, on a fourth and goal situation at the eight, for the tally. All-American split end Tom Gately was on the receiving end of Brown's aerial and Thomas added the extra point. The scoring grab was Gately's third of the year.

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

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

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

Statistically, as well as on the scoreboard, Notre Dame completely overpowered the Panthers. Pitt was limited to 113 total yards and pitifully converted one of five fourth down plays, compared with Notre Dame's 28. Notre Dame accounted for the first team Pitt had fared, in¬cluding Oklahoma, to record more first downs than the Panthers.

The Irish had possession of the ball most of the game, running 99 plays to Pitt's 46. "I certainly didn't expect to lose that badly," Panther coach Carl DePasqua said afterwards. "They simply outplayed and out darned us to death."
The victory almost proved a costly one for the Irish as their defensive leader, Walt Patulski, was carried from the game with a knee injury. The preliminary diagnosis was merely "a bruised kneecap," according to Dr. George Green, the team physician.

"We'll have to wait for X-rays to determine if we'll be able to travel to Tulane next week," Parsheghan commented.

The Irish will host the Green Wave in the season's home finale Nov. 8th, 3:30 p.m. All interested persons are invited to the practice, which will be held in the ACC.

Open B-ball practice slated

The Irish basketball team will hold an open practice Tuesday, Nov. 4th, 4:30 p.m. All interested persons are invited to the practice, which will be held in the ACC.

The Irish offense was overpowered by the Panthers. Pitt was never really threatened on offense and put 42 points on the board in the first half.

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**World Briefs**

(c) 1971 New York Times

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

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

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

**Placement Bureau**

Sign up this week for job interviews for the week of November 15-19. Interviews are open to ND and SMAC seniors and graduate students. Sign-up schedules are in Room 387. Main Building. Select your own time and sign your name. Room 387 will be open at 8:00 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. each day, except Friday.

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

**Interviews Scheduled for Week of November 15-19**

**Nov. 15**
- Chemical Abstracts Service. BS, MS in Math. and Phys. (Computer Oriented). All degree levels in Chem.
- Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Home Office. BBA in any major with at least 9 credits in Accounting for Accounting work.
- BA and BS in Math. for Actuarial. BA, BBA for Insurance Admin. MBA for Real Estate and Business.
- Syracuse University. School of Management. All majors and degrees.

**Nov. 16**
- Price Waterhouse & Co. BBA in Accnt.
- Xerox Corporation. BS in M.E. and E.E. for Mgr. Engnr. BA and BBA for Sales. MBA.
- Corps of Engineers—Chicago District. BS in M.E. BS, MS in CE. BBA in Accnt.
- Howard, Needles. Tammen & Bergendoff. BS in E.E.
- U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory. BS in CE. M.E. and M.E. All degree levels in E.E.
- Army University—Graduate School of Bus. Admin. Bachelor's Degree.
- Long Island Lighting Co. BS in M.E., M.E. and E.E. and E.E.
- Universal Oil Products Co. BS, MS in Chem.
- Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery. BBA in M.B.A.

**Nov. 18**
- American Can Co. BBA in CE. BS in M.E. and MBA for Sales.
- Burroughs Wellcome & Co. All degrees interested in Pharmaceutical sales.
- Insurance Services Office. BA or BS, MS in Math for Actuarial trainees. Home office in New York City.
- University of Cincinnati—School of Law. Interested students should sign up now.
- Layman University—Graduate School of Business Administration. BS, BBA including Law School.
- Washington University—St. Louis—Graduate School of Business Administration. All BA and BS.

**Student Directories**

If your directory is missing pages please notify your Hall President.

**Classified Ads**

**WANTED**

One Electric Typewriter in good or near good condition. Call Tom 387/3731.

HELP! Need ride to Nashville, Tenn. for Thanksgiving. Will help with expenses. Please call Sue 359-2164.

**Taping Wanted**


Will trade cash and good beer cans of Cafes for your Tulane Tickets. BBA 3729.

**Electronics Engineer Needed**

To work with musician, writer, and photographer. Tri-modal production center via computer. Call 703-8580 after midnight or before 8 am.

Urgent — Need 5 General Admission Tix to Tulane Game; Need not be adjacent. Call Jim at 705-1867.

Need ride to Cincinnati or Dayton area, Friday November 12. Call Joe 367-2660.

Needed—Ride to Knoxville, Tenn. for Thanksgiving. Call Jim 359-6030.

Need 2 general admission tix to Tulane. Call Doug at 725-6676.

Wanted—1 general admission Tulane Ticket. Call Janet at 367-2660.

Will pay top money for a general admission Tulane ticket, need to be adjacent. Call Bill 822-3677.

In exchange for variety farm or will help to organize one for 3rd semester. Call 253-9166.

**NOTICES**

**Need Money**


SMC GIRLS—Part time job available. Call Denny 822-8486.

If in your OWN CAR tonight. We have the space—100% parts and help. You do the work and SAVE! Autocraft 39 South in Niles, Rich. Open evenings and weekends.

**FOR SALE**

Quality 8 track tapes. Big selection. All 35.50. Call 361-8157.

**SIN SALE**

Brand new, guaranteed 8 track and cassette tapes. Fantastic selection. All tapes only 89.99. Call 387-3381 (Paul) directly.


Separate student tickets for sale. Call Tom 387-3731.

**PERSONALS**

Does anyone remember a Pop Rally in the Old Fieldhouse? Sensor Class '72 daft.

Life is what you make it. Nearest: Zoed

Memmy and Daddy, My shoes are all scuffed up. Love, Edith Ann.

You could have been back sooner if you had eaten those carrots. Welcome back, Treggs.

Classified Ads paid for in cash: Ad appearing in Office Hours 11-5:30. Ads in by 3:00 on day before publication.