Griffiths urges women to participate in politics

by Pat Cole
Staff Reporter

Rep. Martha Griffiths urged young women to get involved in politics last night in O'Laughlin Auditorium at St. Mary's College. There have been women lawyers, but more are needed. Griffiths

Affirmative Action seen as insufficient

by Christie A. Herlitzy
Staff Reporter

Last of a two-part series

Some faculty members have criticized the recently approved Notre Dame affirmative action program as insufficient. Opponents have also criticized the effectiveness of the HEW's enforcement procedures.

In her testimony at the Labor Department hearings two weeks ago, University Provost J. James T. Burchaell questioned the competency of an outside agency to evaluate whether colleges are making sincere efforts to equally hire qualified women and minorities, citing the 1974 investigation as an example.

Five complaints filed by individual faculty members against Notre Dame prompted the campus visit of an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) official. The woman who arrived to investigate was a former graduate student who had discontinued her studies.

The amount of brilliance or dedication can make such an inexperienced person competent. Griffiths also remarked about an experienced professional. Burchaell stressed, adding that other institutions have reported similar experiences.

Griffiths is the representative of the 17th congressional district of Indiana and thereby the state of the Michigan Congress. She served in the Michigan State Legislature from 1949 to 1952.

Lists Rewards

Griffiths listed the rewards for women upon entering the field of politics.

"Money," she stated, "is not nationally a reward. The real reward that a woman receives is the ability to influence society."

"She can learn about the system, and it compels her to know the provable facts in issues," she added.

Griffiths continued, "A career in politics disciplines one thinking. Newspapers say that all men are smarter than women."

"But not if a woman is in politics," she said.

Griffiths said that laws would be different if women had the opportunity to contribute.

"Take the 1935 Social Security Act. Griffiths observed, "This law was passed by men and collected a tax for all who worked."

"It paid money to women who were beneficiaries of men. But what about the widows? The legislators did not even think of them," she said.

Griffiths also remarked about the Welfare Bill. She said that men gave the provision for women to collect but not men although the men were able to contribute to her welfare. "Welfare and tax laws," commented Griffiths, "can destroy the American family. If women had a chance to influence the policy; there would be a change."

Unfavorable Laws

Griffiths elaborated on how laws are unfavorable to women.

"In Alabama, if a woman dies without having made a will, the husband gets all of the property," she explained. "On the other hand, if the husband dies without having made a will, the property goes to the husband's mother."

"In fact, the wife is sixth in succession to receive the property," she pointed out.

"This proves that homemakers have very few rights," said Griffiths.

Griffiths is currently writing a book entitled 'The Report to Subcommittee on Rights of the Homemaker, to be released next year.

According to Griffiths, full equality for women will be reached "in 2,000 years."

Involvement Needed

"Women must go to legislatures and to publishers and television stations and the press for equal time," said Griffiths.

Griffiths concluded, "If women do not believe they are competent to enter the profession, they are incompetent. Griffiths emphasized. "Furthermore, they want somebody to ask them to enter the profession." she stated. "Instead they should be asking for support."
ND ranked eighth by study: Princeton heads U.S. colleges

by Kathy Mills
Senior Staff Reporter

Notre Dame is ranked eighth among American undergraduate colleges, first among American Catholic colleges, according to "The Gourman Report: Con- fidential Ratings of American Colleges.

This study was prepared by the Continuing Education Institute, Inc., under the direction of Jack Gourman, in 1967-68. Gourman is a professor of history and political science at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.

He received a bachelor's degree in 1952 and a master's degree in 1963 from Notre Dame. Gourman is also chairman of the Alumni Scholars Committee in the Los Angeles area.

Princeton was the top-ranked Princeton first with a rating of 772, while Harvard was second with 727. Yale University of Michigan and Chicago complete the top five, with ratings of 759, 749 and 745, respectively. Columbia and Cornell ranked sixth and seventh.

The Catholic school closest to Notre Dame in Georgetown with a Gourman rating of 506.

Gourman rates each academic department available to the colleges. He also evaluates the non-departmental areas of ad-

administration, faculty, student considerations and a general area which includes facilities and related university organizations. The evaluation method is similar to that of the SAT's. A "D" is equivalent to 1 to 200, a "C" to 201 to 400, a "B" to 401 to 600 and "A" to 600.

The Gourman report is an average of all the items ranked.

Notre Dame received a rating of 794, an average of 741, a three-year rating of 740 and its non-departmental rating of 743.

Many Items Evaluated

The information for the evaluation of academic and the data available from the data given by the American College Department of Chemistry, Azevedo received a rating of 790. During the physics department exists.

In a 1972 update to his original study, Gourman ranked Notre Dame's Department of English tenth among the nation's colleges. The Department of Chemistry, Engineering received a ranking of 790. While, the Physics department emerged seventh.

The pre-ned program was ranked ninth in "the most prestigious pre-ned undergraduate study. Among the areas evaluated in the non-departmental con- siderations were the boards of trustees. Only three boards of trustees received an "A" rating. These were the trustees of Provin-

Ce's and the trustees of Princeton University and Notre Dame.

Critics Estimates Reports

Richard Conklin, director of information services said the rating systems of undergraduate education in this nation "seem to suffer from quantifying things which can't be quantified."

He noted Notre Dame's faculty hiring policy as one area which does not allow for quantification. That is, "A person is hired because he's expected to teach undergraduates at Notre Dame," he explained.

"There are many institutions where a man can be hired and look forward to teaching a graduate seminar or doing research and writing.

He continued, "Notre Dame's policy has strengthened undergraduate education, yet this doesn't appear in the Gourman report.

"There is no way to translate this into a point system that can be added. Conklin stated that he has never seen any comparative survey of undergraduate education which has de-

"There are more refined att-

evaluations in rating graduate education."

Report Used Infrequently

Director of Admissions John T. Goldrick said he uses Gourman's "ratings very infrequently if at all with a great deal of discretion."

"I am concerned about biases that must be taken into account which are expected to be overt in Congress within the next two or three weeks.

The Americans on the Gourman stations are not expected to be flown to the Moon by the next two or three weeks. The Americans on the Gourman stations are not expected to be flown to the Moon by the next two or three weeks.

The Senate approved the use of the U.S. civilians by a vote of 70 to 10 on Thursday. The House ap-

proved the amended version 341 to 66 on Wednesday.

"We can't take the risk of letting anyone just walk into the dormitory, " he argues. "We have to be careful that this policy is not put into any type of policy that would give the impression that the students would give full cooperation, " he said.

Concerning limitations on the students, Cannon said, "We have not specified limit but we have asked students not to have guests in one room and everyone knows that."

"We don't just sit with guests in the rem rooms or big lounges of the dormitories. We give the students a chance to en-
tertain guests in a more private atmosphere," said Cannon.

Cannon explained that the recent extension of parlors from 8 p.m. to midnight on Mondays and Saturdays was not granted by the Board of Regents, as reported yesterday.

The extension was granted by the college administration with my assurance that the students would give full cooperation," he said.

The "no guests" policy is one of the recent changes in which students whom he has spoken to are generally satisfied with the present arrangement.

"Concerning limitations on the students, Cannon said we may have some at one time, Cannon said, "We have not specified limit but we have asked students not to have guests in one room and everyone knows that."

"Basically, what's comfortable is the limit. There are rooms of all sizes on this campus," she added. Cannon explained, "When five or six guest in a room in the Lemann there might not be too many, it could not be considered comfortable in Lemann."

The requirement that guests who are not interns at the desk is "strictly a security measure," said Cannon.

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Ford signs Yanks to Sinai

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Ford has signed legislation authorizing the building of early warning stations in the Sinai Peninsula.

The President signed the legislation on Monday, authorizing the building of early warning stations in the Sinai Peninsula.

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Hesburgh examines U.S. Navy tradition

by Joe Gill
Staff Reporter

"President Theodore M. Hesburgh examined the pros and cons of tradition before 160 members of the naval ROTC yesterday afternoon in commemoration of the Navy's 200th anniversary.

Speaking in Washington Hall, Hesburgh commented, "It's easy to throw tradition overboard, and it's also easy to act as if tradition is everything." (continued from page 1)

Affirmative Action

He added, "The government may give out its funds as it pleases." Consequently a new weapon for enforcing social policy is available to government.

Howard Glickstein, former head of the Notre Dame Civil Rights Center, sharply disagreed with Burtchaell. "Burtchaell simply does not understand the laws' requirements in these matters," he said.

"The University is not required to do anything to get a federal contract that they are not required to do under the Civil Rights Law of 1964," he explained.

"If the University thinks that it has a contract unenforceably, it can in fact sue in Federal court," he stated.

But it is very unlikely that the situation would ever come to that," Glickstein said, since "the people who are supposed to be enforcing affirmative action are doing anything against universities anyway. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has said that the program has been made a nullity by your enforcement."

Only three or four contracts have ever been cancelled since the anti-discrimination program began in 1941, according to Glickstein.

Professor James B. Stewart, director of the Black Studies Program, denied that the government will be able to enforce equitable hiring procedures at universities through the affirmative action program.

He called the affirmative action committee "toothless," and criticized it for lumping minorities together.

"I doubt whether they will make their goals from what I know of their hiring procedure," Stewart asserted. "Burtchaell's statement typifies the University attitude towards hiring. There is a tension within the committee as to how zealous they should be towards hiring women and minorities. There have been threats of resigning by members who felt that the committee wasn't doing enough," he added.

Labeling the committee "comburmistic and ineffective," Stewart argued for the University to hire a guidance officer. Requiring background in education and administration, such an officer would have the clout to apply moral pressure on the departments.

Carole Moore echoed Stewart's view that the affirmative action committee was weak.

"The committee has got to be stringent. If the program is going to be effective they are going to have to be on everybody's back," she argued.

Stewart said the University could shirk its social responsibility in equitable hiring through tenure and low salary.

"If the University wants to improve the educational environment here it will have to be somewhere," he said.

Carole Moore, however, believes that fellowships should be encouraged and increased for both minorities and women.

Despite vague employment goals based on non-uniform national figures and weak enforcement guidelines, faculty agreed that there was a need for such a program.

He continued, "Your great challenge is to see what is good and improve it. It helps if you can also see what the Navy has undergone during the years, saying in this day and age "it is very hard to go back to those years.

"The closest brush I've had with tradition and the Navy was at the Naval Camp at Naples, where I served for a number of years."

He commented, "I've always been at home with them, because I find, as the captain alluded, that tradition can be a great compelling force."

"If we belong to something elevating, we can draw ourselves up to these standards," he stated.

Hesburgh asked each of the midshipmen to read some naval history outside of class sometime before they graduate.

"It is an interesting history of people bound by traditions that were held fixed, and others who have nothing to hold on to," he said.

"If it's enough to say I'm proud of the Navy and its traditions. I wish you well, I wish the Navy well, and I hope the next 100 years are as good as the past 200 were," he concluded.

Hesburgh then cut the cake, and the students and guests left to attend a brief reception in LaPorte.

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ONE TIME OFFER
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WHILE THEY LAST

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE QUOTE MAY HAVE HAD NOTRE DAME IN MIND. IT SEEMS THE NAVY AND NOTRE DAME BOTH HAVE PROUD TRADITION," HE SAID.

Hesburgh spoke from his personal experiences.

"I have served on a number of ships under the Secretary of Commerce, and I come from a naval family," he said.

"Perhaps the closest brush I've had with tradition and the Navy was at the Naval Camp at Naples, where I served for a number of years."

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Dear Editor:

The Oct. 19th issue of the paper featured as its lead the new infamous saga of the Wasted Ham. Much furor was caused by the senseless destruction of 54 lbs. of questionable caused ham. It was implied this was some sort of midnight raid of overly incompetency of management. If the story had been researched properly I doubt the decision would have been questioned, at least not worthy of front page sensationalism. After carefully considering the choice of the time consuming task of checking each can individually against the risk of illness to possibly many, to save perhaps 300 pounds of meat, it was decided to destroy the product.

Right or wrong it was not the choice of one man in one hour, but of many over the course of a few days.

Initially the accusers of mismanagement were the kitchen workers. We can not even solve the problem of getting full productivity out of our own, we are quick to point the finger at another. If this was so important why was not Mr. Ammon confronted before the story was given in the Observer? Personalities, I am afraid, is the issue. I do not think it was ever once witnessed someone accuse his peers of waste at the dormitory construction.

Marion D. Patterson
Cook's Helper

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Irate Alum

Dear Editor:

I have seen a performance like that which took place a week ago Saturday since we played M.S.U. The football game was a composition of courageous play by our team, terrible support by the student body and one of the worlds most pathetic displays of coaching. The players on this year’s team are better than any others in the country. (No exceptions). They are talented and they want to prove themselves. Above all, they are not quitters. But without complete coaching, they can not score, and if you can not score you can not win. Where are all those clutch ballplayers that have proven they can get that critical pick that you want? Where is all that garbage and catch that needed pass?

I understand much has been said recently about the lack of class in the Notre Dame student body. Notre Dame’s trademark through the years has been unifying spirit. It is very much that Notre Dame put down anyone’s spirit unless they break the law or are obscene. Class is a fine quality for business or socially directed activities. But it is not the same or even close when replacing Catholic chapels with “prayer rooms” in order to comply with requirements set for subsidized dormitory construction. Small businessmen are crying out loud about reports of federal agencies on their hiring, firing and selling policies so as not to lose the big accounts with subsidized institutions. Why? Because the man with the money calls the shots, and Uncle Sam is growing every day as the biggest employer in the United States and, thereby, the rapidly becoming large (and indirectly) for more and more Americans.

We have asked ourselves whether we or not we want to live our lives as spineless yes-men or as responsible individuals determined to accept the burdens of citizenship with all the rights and duties therein. We want our children to learn that if we want to work out our own retirement plans, then we better convince our legislators that we do not need their programs. In general, if we want to lead our own responsible lives, then we had better assure ourselves that we need not change our democracy just for the sake of change.

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Thank You

Dear Editor:

I want to congratulate you for the editorial “Notre Dame Needs Affirmative Action.”

Clear and well-written, it points out very well the incongruity of N.D. ideals with what it does in reality. It is perfect!

---

าง Wasted Ham Saga

Dear Editor:

To say the least I was dismayed by your editorial of October 8. The intent, that is to say the spirit, of affirmative action is a fine one.
Blues politicians (G.O.R.B. or R.B. Grand out a good original album since money off their name and old that shows that this band "Workingman's Dead"
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Before... It is sponsored by groups like the Department of Defense alone of light,
Hunger group outlines goals: education, legislation, funds

by Lonnie Luna
Staff Reporter

Educat~ng the community, proposing a Congressional bill and raising funds constitute the major projects for this year.

The first project is to educate the South Bend community on the world situation, said Al Sondel, Hunger Coalition chairman.

"This project is to make South Bend people aware of the problem of inequality in a world of limited resources," he explained.

Sondel continued, "The Coalition plans to reach the local residents through the mass media, religious services, school systems and businesses. Definite projects have been proposed for each of these sections of society." The second major project entails proposing a Congressional bill dealing with federal assistance to foreign countries in the area of development. The Coalition advocates that one percent of the current GNP is to be allocated for non-military foreign assistance during its initial year instead of its present three months percent.

It has also proposed that the bill focus on integrated rural development programs with intermediate technology through multipurpose cooperation. The program should also deal more through multilateral and bilateral agencies, rather than bilaterally, Sondel said. Aid should be concentrated in most severely affected nations rather than political allies and loan toward more than grants.

The bill would enable shared cost partnership agreements to be established with the recipient government through the private and bilateral agencies.

The proposal calls for low administrative costs with US AID through the assistance of the Overseas Development Council, determining which projects are to be financed.

Lastly, positive steps towards encouraging other developed countries to enact similar bills are to be taken.

If the Congressional hearings on the world hunger situation are held here during early February of next year as planned, the Coalition would like to introduce this bill to the participants, explained Sondel.

Later next semester, the Coalition plans on enlisting local support for this bill through petitions and letters to show Congressmen the feelings of their constituents, added Sondel.

The third major project involves food raising in the South Bend area. The Coalition plans to raise money through religious services. It is also considering a payroll deduction plan, similar to that of United Way, and a telethon.

In humans the disease is more commonly known as African sleeping sickness. Contraction means eventual death if untreated.

A very high percentage of wild animals are infected with trypanosomiasis. For example, in one survey taken, 70 percent of all giraffes, 15 percent of all gazelles, and 50 percent of all waterbucks sampled proved to be infected.

In certain cases the disease can be transmitted from wild animals to humans causing extreme difficulties in control of the disease. Trager will be speaking on other aspects of parasitology this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon. Both presentations are scheduled for 4:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Galvin Life Science Center.
WASHINGTON (AP) - Crew members of the Apollo-Soyuz joint space mission began a tour of the United States on Thursday with Soviet Commissar Alexei Leonov telling a Columbus, Ohio, audience that the benefits gained from space flight far outweigh the costs.

A similar crew from the first American space flight visited the country 21 years ago.

"If some time ago Queen of Spain had sponsored the journey of Columbus, we would have never met here today," Leonov told a news conference.

"Whatever expense has been made to accomplish these flights has been brought back many, many times by the profit (in knowledge) the industries and the countries have received," he said.

Leonov, Valter Kubasov and American astronaut William P. Pogue, both from Stafford, Va., and Donald Slayton began their four-day tour of the United States by holding a news conference, meeting with President Ford and touring the Washington area sightseeing.

They were to be feted at a reception at the Soviet embassy Monday morning, before flying to Chicago Tuesday. They also will visit Omaha, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Reno, Nev., Long Beach and Los Angeles, Calif., Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn. and other cities before concluding their visit in New York City Oct. 16.

The two flight crews already have completed a similar tour of the Soviet Union. Both the Russian and American astronauts said the joint space mission was a success. However, with crews from two nations — was a success and urged that the United States and the Soviet Union continue cooperation in space.

Slyouton suggested that the upcoming U.S. space shuttle flights will give further opportunity for further joint flights. He also suggested that many manned flights to Mars be international ventures.

Leonov said the two countries could continue to cooperate in both manned and unmanned flights and perhaps could work together on a manned space station some day.

He also said the two countries should work closer together to avoid the duplication that has characterized the space research of the two nations in the past.

At the White House, Ford told the two space crews their joint mission symbolized that "there can be and there is cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in space," adding, "I hope we will be able to continue to know of what we do in space on earth.

He noted the American astronauts received a warm welcome on their tour of the Soviet Union and said he was "certain the two Russian cosmonauts will be equally welcomed in the United States."

The President presented the two cosmonauts with commemorative cables from the historic meeting. They presented Ford with a letter from Soviet Premier Brezhnev and a symbol of the joint mission. Stafford also presented Ford with a plaque commemorating the mission.

Israel to use Suez Canal

JERUSALEM (AP) — A foreign minister's ship will steam from an Israeli port next week in the first attempt to ferry goods through the Suez Canal since 1967, government officials said.

The officials, who are close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said the date for passage had been set for Oct. 22 through international harbor officials mediated by the United States. They said blocking the vessel would be flying a flag but said it would not delay the ship and the cargo would be non-military.

The ship is to disembark from one of Israel's Mediterranean ports, Haifa, Ashdod and sail through the Suez waterway bound for an Egyptian port before returning to Israel, officials said.

The navigational routes and how many vessels, if any, will travel through the canal, were disclosed in internal, they said, in order to assure the Egyptians that the operation will not include carrying any non-military cargo.

In both the first Israeli-Egyptian interim agreement, signed in January last year, and the second stage worked out last month, provisions were included to facilitate the rights of passage for non-military Israeli cargo through the Suez Canal on a Nordiutn basis. The provisions in the first agreement, however, were never implemented.

Next week's attempt to ferry Israeli goods down the canal will be the first since Israel unilaterally closed the Suez Canal in 1967 and immediately began its implementation by fortifying the Suez waterway in the western Sinai.

Jerusalem, however, has said it will not begin troops with new defense positions in the Sinai until Israeli cargo is safely navigates through the Suez. Military officials say the Israeli buildup of forces in the Sinai does not inhibit the passage of Israeli cargo through the canal.


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ND acquires rare sports literature

by Tom Kruecz

Tucked behind the rare book collection and next to campus ministry in the library is a small office occupied by just one man. In addition to the storage space below it is what has been conservatively called the most extensive Modern Land Art collection in the world. It is also probably the least known department in the university, not even mentioned in the most prominent official titles of the office the International Sports and Games Research Collection, headed by Prof. T. Julian, since taking over from Donald Grant in July, Julian has been averaging a 14 hour work day, 7 days a week. Why is he putting in these hours?

The official title of the office the International Sports and Games Research Collection, headed by Prof. T. Julian, since taking over from Donald Grant in July, Julian has been averaging a 14 hour work day, 7 days a week. Why is he putting in these hours?

"First of all we are not a museum," Julian stated, "but a research department getting the other half, which has been conservatively called the most extensive Modern Land Art collection in the world. It is also probably the least known department in the university, not even mentioned in the most prominent official titles of the office the International Sports and Games Research Collection, headed by Prof. T. Julian, since taking over from Donald Grant in July, Julian has been averaging a 14 hour work day, 7 days a week. Why is he putting in these hours?

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