by MARGARET FOSMOE

by DANKOPP

by ANNE MONASTYRSKY Staff Reporter

Alcohol abuse

letter addresses problem

Senator formalizes new party proposal

Prison fire kills 27 in Mississippi

In assault case

Officials search for car
A seven-year-old Detroit boy who became a quadriplegic and suffered brain damage when doctors misdiagnosed a diagnosis for diabetes will receive payments that will amount to $15 million, his parents' lawyer said yesterday. Thomas and Marcia Malek of Hamtramck, acting for their son, Thomas, settled out of court late last week with North Detroit General Hospital for $15 million for payments for the child's care, said the Maleks' attorney, Norman H. Rosen. If Thomas lives beyond 55, the value will be higher than $15 million. Jerry Forblich, associate administrator at North Detroit, declined to comment yesterday. Jayakar said yesterday that he saw the boy just once, that the boy was treated for fever, and that Jayakar had nothing to do with administering a glucose solution. Rosen said the suit was later settled, administered after the boy was in a coma, compounded his condition. — AP

The National Commission on Social Security Reform yesterday released a luncheon list of methods to save the system, ranging from higher gasoline and whiskey taxes to belt-tightening measures to be taken by the Social Security Administration. The 15-member panel is expected to pick and choose later this week from the options laid out in the background book prepared by its staff. It suggests ways to reverse the system's downward gradient, including estimates of savings and how much each idea could contribute to eradicating Social Security's deficits during the 1980s and over the next 75 years. The menu includes such unpopular possiblities as gradually raising the normal retirement age of 65, cutting cost-of-living increases and phasing in a tax on Social Security benefits. — AP

U.S. Marines are about to make an unscheduled practice landing on the Morocco coast, threatening delicate talks with a new Socialist government in Spain, which already is balking over American military bases and its membership in NATO. "We would not be surprised," the diplomat said, "if the Spanish should view the maneuvers as a provocation against the Spanish experiment." The official objected to the location of the impending Marine landing, near Spanish enclaves on the Moroccan coast across from Gibraltar. At least one senior Pentagon official is known to have suggested that the U.S. Moroccan exercise, described as the first ever, be postponed or cancelled. But there was every indication yesterday that the maneuvers would go ahead on schedule starting today. The exercise comes at a time when the United States faces the possibility of tough negotiations with the new Socialist government over continued American use of key bases in Spain. — AP

An unemployed nurse in Saint Charles, Mo., charged with killing her fourth husband by spiking his beer and wine with arsenic, may have killed a previous husband and may have tried to kill a third, a prosecutor said yesterday. Authorities said the woman, 32, had been a nurse and had insurance policy on her husband and told neighbors he was suffering from an inoperable brain tumor as he became steadily sicker from the arsenic over a period of months. She showed that Allen's body tissues were saturated with ethylene glycol, the main ingredient in antifreeze over a period of months. "It's a sort of a — sort of a nightmare," said a Spanish diplomat who asked to remain anonymous. "We're now. Consumers can choose from among the options laid out in the background book prepared by the Federal Administration, providing lists of ways to liberalize student life. The menu includes a throng of proposals. A typical Thursday night saw numerous students from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's flocking downtown on the frequent shuttle service. On a few hours, they could forget about lights out, heavy course loads, and early morning Masses. Today, much has been done to liberalize student living conditions. A person doesn't have to turn out the lights until study-stub perfects in Church attendance is a matter of students' conscience, and unlike the whales, females populate the campus in mass quantities. Some restrictive rules still remain, such as partisanship, but over all conditions exist for those of the real world than before. Unfortunately, the opportunities to socialize have regressed. The advent of the automobile killed most downtowns in this country. South Bend was no exception. A couple of hotels are there, but they offer little more to students than tobacco, beer, and movie showings happen. The theaters are gone, and to wander the streets after dark is to take a mini-urban plumb. Most activities away from the Notre Dame Campus are limited to the use of a car. And then, there is no area that combines numerous forms of frolic. A typical night off campus for students now can begin with an exciting movie at one of the scattered shoe-box theaters. Then it's back into the car for a drive to one of the many local bars for some socializing. The places are diverse. You can go to one of the plush student bars, where the con"
Laundry service
Computer shortens lines

By CATHERINE DUFFY
News Staff

Although problems arose at first, the laundry service's computer system is in a success and has reduced shorter lines for the students.

According to Laundry Director Norm Mueller, the system has improved the efficiency of the laundry service considerably. Some problems occurred at the beginning of the semester, but Mueller attributes this to the usual problems that any change experiences in its preliminary period.

The system was installed to help speed up the laundry pickup and keep track of each student's clothing. Previously, students were allotted $2.50 worth of laundry each week, which caused a backup in the pickup lines when students had to pay for any laundry that cost over that amount.

The present allotment is $39.00 a semester. This has cut down on the lines and makes recordkeeping easier. However, one problem is what will happen when the student's allotment runs out. Mueller said some students are already at or over the prepaid amount. Hopefully, the extra amount owed will be transferred to the student's account and the laundry service will not have to return to the former method of weekly payment, according to Mueller.

The new accounts system is more efficient and makes it easier to correct any mistakes made on the student's account. Each student gets a balance statement each time he picks up his laundry, telling him how much of the allotment is remaining.

The employees' response has been favorable. Whereas before, the lists were handwritten and could be misinterpreted easily, the new computer has made the data more readable. The actual washing process is still performed manually by the employees. Mueller hopes the new system will be perfected by the end of the semester so that no additional changes will have to be made in the laundry operations.

After long wait
Telephone directories arrive

By MARY EASTERDAY
News Staff

For the weary students who have made many frustrating attempts at finding a telephone number in the tattered, two-piece campus phone books, the new directories will be a welcome change.

The new campus phone books were scheduled to come out Oct. 24, but after another one-day delay, they should be delivered today. This is the third time this year the printing company, Promotional Enterprises was very behind in finding another company and no money was lost.

Magle said that the format of the books will remain the same as in past years and the same vendors have been used. The new directories will be delivered on a white horse and taken over the printing.
Students visit Chicago

By Sonya Stinson
Senior Staff Reporter

A group of Notre Dame students and faculty members explored Chicago's social and cultural potpourri on an all-day tour of the city last Sunday.

The trip was organized by the departments of Anthropology and Sociology. Three professors — Richard Lamanna and Eugene Rochberg-Halton of the Sociology department and Kenneth Moore of the Anthropology department — acted as guides for the tour. They provided narrative and background information for the students' discovery of a wide range of residential, business, and recreational areas.

When the 27-member group boarded the tour bus at 8 a.m., there were a lot of drooping eyelids and dragging feet among them. Many were still sleeping or waking up, waiting in the shadows of the morning sun.

The first stop on the tour was Maxwell Street. The tour bus turned out to be the highlight for the students, according to Lamanna. This year, again, it was the tour's climax for most students.

"One thing that was really surprising to most of us was to see people of different nationalities speaking, their own language and yelling," said Brenda Starks, who went on this year's tour.

A group continued through the retail and financial districts around Michigan Avenue, stopping at Gramercy Tavern, a place well-known for its celebrity clientele, as well as its large steel drinking fountain which is a common place for tourists.

Several students noted a contrast between the Water tower Place and the Maxwell Street Market.

"It seemed that the people on Maxwell Street were more sociable. We were able to fit in. When we went to the Ritz Carlton Hotel (in Water tower Place) we felt out of place," commented John May.

May was one of a group of students who tried to get a view of Chicago from the restaurant on the 89th floor of the John Hancock building, but were ousted because they were improperly attired.

"We don't allow jeans or tennis shoes," the maitre d' informed May, confirming the dissaproval shown in the look of one of the fur-clad restaurant patrons.

Another stop on the tour was Chinatown, with its colorfully named restaurants, food stores, and novelty shops. Buildings — trimmed in bright reds, blues, and yellows — displayed Chinese art and clothing in their windows. One corner store on a telephone booth topped with a pagoda. On another was the Chinese Christian Church.

The tour later travelled through the Pilsen district, a large Mexican-American area whose buildings displayed colorful murals. The bus also drove through the Irish community of Bridgeport and Black communities which were characterized by storefront churches and tenements.

One area the tour visited was the Cabrini-Green housing project, which was the focus of much publicity when Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne stayed there for a short time last year.

"I was struck by the number of comments suggesting that it (the housing project) wasn't as bad as they had been led to believe," Lamanna said. "There had been a lot of publicity...but we didn't see any moving into one of the Cabrini Green apartments, and there was a lot in the papers about how the place was. But when we got there, it was Maxwell Street. The tour was not the best time to see street action.

This year's group included a student from Japan, Keiko Aoyama, who commented on differences between the urban setting in Chicago and large cities in her country.

"When our tour bus traveled through the streets beneath the skyscrapers, I was surprised at the darkness," Aoyama said. "In Japan, there is such a visual sensitivity about the right to enjoy the sunshine. The tour was very educational about not letting too many tall buildings crowd out the sun.

"Another thing that impressed me was the diversity of the people. The students were from a variety of ethnic groups, which seemed to make the tour a bit more interesting.

"We have bad kids who grow up in Chicago who have been surprised and learned a lot on the trip," he said.

Old Douglas Road repair completed

By Warren Berry
News Staff

The Saint Joseph Highway Department recently completed the repaving of Old Douglas Road from Juniper Road to the railroad crossing at the request of the Notre Dame Credit Union. The cost of the project was approximately $121,000.

According to highway engineer Bob Richardson, the county-maintained road was aligned and the sharp curve near the Credit Union was straightened and elongated to reduce the driving hazards, especially during the winter months.

The problem occurred when the four plots of land, each surveyed over 100 years ago, ran together at the curve. The road was restricted to the area between each designated property line. Consequently, the road, being built from Juniper to US 33, changed direction at the two con­struction sites men.

The entrance to the university was blocked by a metal fence, which is what the organizers of the tour wanted to stress, Lamanna said. In fact, when students began driving through the Irish community of Bridgeport, and Black communities which were characterized by storefront churches and tenements.

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"We sent out a presentation of Douglas Road from US 33 to Juniper. Also included in the package plan is a project to remove foliage from the road, as well as the road itself, to the east of Juniper and north of Douglas.
The discount rate on the new T-bills understates the actual return to attempting to depict it as a major development. Nelson accused the controls on pollutants believed to cause acid rain. Hansen, the national to acid rain, a conservation group said yesterday.

Chief spokesman Byron Nelson said the league was taking an interim by late today.

York Stock Exchange came to a regional issue, with support primarily from Eastern and North Central states known to be sensitive to acid rain. "However, we now have definite evidence that acid rain is an issue that is truly of national concern." AP

Wall Street Update

Blue chip issues led a sharp decline in the stock market yesterday amid uncertainties over the likelihood and timing of any further cuts in the Federal Reserve's discount rate. Trading was relatively quiet. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, which climbed 60 points last week and touched a record high, fell back 14.54 to 1,057.44. In eight of the last 11 sessions, the average has risen or been unchanged. Of 1,087 points in one of the market's most volatile periods in modern memory. Yesterday's volume on the New York Stock Exchange came to 75.2 million shares, down from 96.55 million Friday and barely half last Thursday's record total of 200.9 million. Since last week's election, there have been widespread signs that a strong labor market is driving down the discount rate. Merv has been lowered in five steps from 12 to 9 and a half percent since mid-summer. Some observers had thought the Fed would cut the rate on loans to private financial institutions after the market closed on Friday, but it took no action at that time — and still had not done so by late today. — AP

Space shuttle

Countdown behind schedule

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The countdown for space shuttle Columbia's first operational mission fell behind yesterday because of a small leak in a helium-regulating valve. Test director Gilbert Whitmire termed it "a real problem" and noted the fifth countdown day included more than 20 hours of planned hold time for troubleshooting such problems.

Gene autonomy, a project engineer, said the leak was discovered in a regulator in one of 50 small jets used to steam clean the orbiter's payload bay. He said the faulty system had been taken off line and a backup system switched on in its place.

Helmet is used to pressurize fuel lines.

Whitmire reported the weather outlook was good for a Thursday launch. The forecast calls for good visibility, light winds and a temperature of 72 degrees.

On the pad, the crew were busy today washing Columbia's windows, pressurizing fuel tanks, activating power-producing fuel cells and reviewing data stored in computer memory banks.

The countdown was held for 7:19 a.m. EST Thursday, will be Columbia's fifth trip into space, but the first for "business for which the space shuttle was intended," said veteran astronaut Vance Brand.

After four previous test flights, the shuttle will carry its first payload next week, two communications satellites to be launched into orbit.

Satellite Communications Systems Inc. and Telesat Canada, Ltd. each is paying the National Aeronautics and Space Administration $10 million to carry two communications satellites.

The 957 satellite is scheduled to be released eight hours after liftoff. The Canadian payload is to be deployed Monday.

The four astronauts who will fly the shuttle's first commercial mission were at the Johnson Space Center in Houston yesterday, wrapping up final preparations for the launch site this morning to make final preparations for the five-day flight, which is to end Tuesday.

The crew of the fifth space shuttle, from left to right, Joseph P. Allen, Commander Vance D. Brand, pilot Robert P. Overmyer, and William B. Reeser, sit in a model of the space shuttle which is due to be launched Thursday. See the Associated Press story. (AP Photo)

"For stouthearted investor"Merrill Lynch starts new fund

By MILTON MOSCOWITZ

You've heard of "Rent a Week" or "Rent a Chucker"?

These are auto rental companies that rent seats to the country to rent cars which are not in exactly the condition in prices lower than those offered by Hertz and Avis. In fact, they may be buying the Hertz and Avis discounts.

Well, Merrill Lynch, the nation's largest stockbroker, has now applied this principle to the stock market. It has come up with a new mutual fund specifically chartered to invest only in situations that in theory would make it possible to buy the way the legendary Phoenix did. Indeed, this new vehicle is called the Merrill Lynch Phoenix Fund.

Merrill Lynch is trying to raise $75 million for the start of this project. To get it on its way, you have to invest a minimum of $2,500. However, retirement accounts can buy as much as $500. Anyone who hopes to be able to start the new fund can buy one share on the Phoenix Fund shares must really have guts.

Do. 

With Phoenix, Merrill Lynch is offering a new concept for those who have always been afraid to invest in new stocks that have so little history. The Phoenix Fund has plenty to choose from.

Merrill, still the third largest auto company in the U.S. in making a yacht try at a comeback — and its stock was recently selling at 86.50. International Harvester, a company in the Financial Times Syndicate, it has a better chance of being made public soon than the us in three years. Merrill Lynch is also going to be able to sock 20 percent of its funds into foreign securities. What a vista that opens up! If they act quickly, they may be able to get their hands on some Polish bonds or Mexican notes. You can see what a wonderful portfolio this could be.

Merrill Lynch's Phoenix Fund is also the first mutual fund I have seen that might be a real "meat eaters" to people who want to invest. Yes sir, the company is planning to be a fund open to just anybody. The prospectus clearly states that no shares will be sold to anyone who has a net worth of less than $15,000 or who is making less than $15,000 per year.

After all, the Phoenix fund has the potential of fantastic appreciation. If just one or two of these newer funds can be turned around, or investment could multiply incredibly. And it wouldn't be good to have low-income people share in this kind of business.
In defense of John De Lorean

The news media has lavished much attention on the De Lorean case recently, and with good reason. The FBI has accused the man of involvement in the sale of drugs, an auto executive, a daring entrepreneur, "the man who fired GM," a flashy jet-setter, and he was surely going to get nailed for breaking the law.

John De Lorean apparently is, as they say, "guilty as hell."

Or is he?

I am not a personal admirer of John De Lorean. But neither am I an admirer of FBI tactics which have given us such questionable operations as ABCSAC and which have largely enjoyed the approval of the U.S. court system. I write this article to raise the possibility that John De Lorean may be innocent, on the grounds that he was entrapped — induced to commit a crime which for otherwise would have committed, had it not been for federal agents.

Naturally, De Lorean’s defense will hinge on the reality of entrapment. Fairly simply, the fact is that De Lorean did agree to help finance a cocaine deal which would have netted him $500,000 for his involvement. After the presentation of an automobile manufacturing outfit, De Lorean Motor Company, from bankruptcy. Not so clear, however, is whether De Lorean would have agreed to the deal had he not been attracted to it by, his FBI friend, in San Diego. This issue is important not only for De Lorean’s fate, but also for the reflection of an extremely controversial practice of law enforcement which has become predominate in the investigation of federal offenses.

Consider this. The U.S. Supreme Court has stated its rulings on entrapment to the effect that “a suspect should not be held criminally liable for acts that he has committed if they are induced by federal agents.” Although Court rulings on entrapment have become increasingly more narrow since the landmark Sorrells v. U.S. case (1932), the Court has upheld the principle that the government may not accuse a person of a crime when the government itself is the instigator of that crime.

It is not a close look at the case to which I have referred — Sorrells v. U.S., which underlines the rationale for the entrapment defense. The Court has repeatedly asked the defendant to sell him a package of cocaine, and when he gave in and sold the whiskey, in violation of the Prohibition Act. On that basis, he was arrested, indicted, and convicted. The Supreme Court overturned his conviction, declaring the inadmissibility of “the instigation by government officials of an act on the part of persons otherwise innocent in order to lure them to its commission and to punish them.”

What is "innocent" are the key words here. If a defendant would have committed a crime anyway, and if government agents did not contribute, the accused’s conviction is not a valid defense. "Predisposition" is not enough. For a convicted defendant to claim that he has been conned by the government is not enough. Yet, this is the manner in which the De Lorean case developed.

To me, the truth is: Would De Lorean have committed a cocaine deal involving De Lorean’s conviction would be obvious. (1) Would De Lorean have committed a federal crime if he was not asked by the government to commit it? (2) Would De Lorean have committed a crime if he was not asked by the government to commit it? (3) Does the De Lorean government have the right to "run around and test innocent people to see if it can corrupt them" (in the words of Washington Post’s David Povich)?

To hear the feds tell it, of course, De Lorean’s entrapment defense doesn’t look too promising. TIME magazine’s recent cover story on the case argues, on the basis of FBI statements and documents, that the original target of the drug sting wasn’t even De Lorean. However, the Court has thus denied that any entrapment of De Lorean was planned, according to NBC. (The De Lorean, Hetrick knew De Lorean.) Further, the government’s prosecutor in the case, was it De Lorean who approached the government individual - creating a drug deal — not vice versa. Thus, FBI’s charges on the basis of FBI data, all but disprove the prospect of a viable entrapment defense for De Lorean.

Yet, according to NBC News, De Lorean was “drawn into the deal by his neighbor, the FBI informant (the "CL") referred to by the FBI in the TIME article”) The informant, of course, later led De Lorean to the hidden microphones and cameras of the FBI and DEA. NBC seems inclined to reserve judgment on the entrapment question, on the basis of its findings.

By now the key issue in the case is apparent. Just who did the initiating? If the FBI informant approached De Lorean with an “offer he couldn’t refuse” to save his company car, and if it can be proved that De Lorean would have not entered the drug trade if he had not been invited to do so, the defense is entrapment. And if it is entrapment, and De Lorean is innocent. However, if De Lorean actually approached the “CL” — as the FBI maintains he did — first, and originated the deal, then, under the law, he’s guilty.

Or is he?

To me, it is unclear whether John De Lorean would have agreed to a $50 million coca deal had he not had an FBI informant for a next-door neighbor. If De Lorean agreed to this point — and I suspect that they will — then this case will surely call into question the very practice of catching criminals by creating tempting circumstances that would not ordinarily exist. If the FBI had never planted the informer, who had connections to the California cocaine business right next door to De Lorean, De Lorean may never even have committed the crime for which he has been indicted.

The FBI, of course, aware of the furtur to righted over its dubious ABCSAC met entrapment scheme, that the only real target of the drug sting wasn’t even De Lorean. However, the Court has thus denied that any entrapment of De Lorean was planned, according to NBC. (The De Lorean, Hetrick knew De Lorean.) Further, the government’s prosecutor in the case, was it De Lorean who approached the government individual - creating a drug deal — not vice versa. Thus, FBI’s charges on the basis of FBI data, all but disprove the prospect of a viable entrapment defense for De Lorean.

Perhaps the most telling point is that De Lorean’s neighbor brought up the idea (which the FBI denies), and that De Lorean would not have chosen to go outside the law had he not been tantalized by a can’t-miss, get-rich-quick cocaine deal. All this will emerge in the trial, however, so it is little good to speculate now.

But even if he has a really strong case for entrapment, the odds are against John Z. De Lorean. U.S. courts have made it easier in recent years for the government to provide the idea, the opportunity, even the means for a crime — and still win a conviction. Is this justice? I think not. Provoking crimes by fabricating phony Arab sheiks with grandiose investment plans, medical lab entrepreneurs with complex Medicare payment schemes, and big money drug financiers with flying cars, the government car, does not address the problem of graft, white-collar crime, or drug trafficking.

Devising enormous human and financial resources to the manufacturing of crimes while neglecting other federal crimes which are happening right and left indicates, to me. confounded priorities. Perhaps the federal law enforcement agencies’ job is better defined as targeting the criminal, rather than the idea that create them. And if creating them is what they have done in the case of John De Lorean, then John De Lorean is not guilty.

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Dan Lawton

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Guest Column

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编辑部

"自由讨论"的合法教育

当学生们决定教育自己时，不是为的他的教授，而不是为的他自己的利益，而是为的学界，教育的真正目的，以更好的方式去理解自己，以更好的方式去理解他人。

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The Observer — Editorials
Tuesday, November 9, 1982 — page 7

On nuclear nightmares

I have in my mind a leaflet advertising an anti-nuclear rally and on the leaflet is a drawing of what looks like a hideous monster composed of various nuclear weapons that is threatening a young family. This image

Brendan Brown

Inside the Issue

depicting the nuclear arms race as a monster is not facile. Rather, it is a warning. The funny, Fridjof Pinker has simultaneously possessed the United States and the Soviet Union in the form of their respective military industrial complexes.

All this is to suggest the inherent irrationality of the arms race, its incomprehensible boundary. But descriptions of monsters and ghouls are unlikely to convince the average American, who, more often than not, has shown himself to be better than average, at least better than the average Jesuit. The reason images of irrational monsters cannot scare us into our wits, to speak, or our heads into our pockets, is that they are really so obvious that it seems silly even to state the fact; it is such monsters that we love. Now, ghosts exist, fairies exist, even witches exist. But these, like all creatures, act according to reason and according to some sort of natural law. Some may appear only at night, others only during the full moon, some are restricted to graveyards, and all of them are strictlv forbidden on university campuses. All of their actions, however monstrous, must be reasonably explainable. The point is, there are no irrational monsters. All existions are beyond the scope of human reason and is in absurd to talk of them, even figurative.

The nuclear arms race is the rational result of our goals and perceptions of the world of mostly rational. It is not some inexplicable and mysterious monster and those who portray it as such sound quite foolish.

Our perceptions may be distorted; our fears may be unfounded; and our national goals may be impurious. But the presence of nuclear arms is not the cause of irrational behaviors. The cause of irrational behaviors is the result. Any discussion of disarmament, then, must take place in a political context. The first job of the peacemaker is to reduce the hostilities that result in nuclear arsenals.

There are many reasons why the United States and the Soviet Union should disarm, unfortunately there are also many reasons why they had better not. It is simply a matter of putting the horse before the cart and examining the sources of hostility. To begin with, we could ask the Soviet Union to formally recognize its goal of world domination. This demand is not as unreasonable as it sounds. After all, the Soviet Union ever did take over Western Europe and the United States, there would be no one to supply it with the money and technology necessary to keep the socialist world solid. We may have a tougher time convincing the Chinese, we do not share our Western heritage, to disarm. Mao was ready to accept the death of half of humanity in a nuclear war for the triumph of world socialism. Clearly, the peacemaker must work to change basic values if he is to make any progress toward disarmament.

There are some rather ardent peace activists who explicitly or implicitly urge us to adopt a “better Red than dead” philosophy and surrender without a fight. They have yet to point out any appreciable difference between being Red and being Dead. At least this sort of discussion would concentrate on concrete values.

At bottom, the source of hostilities is a distortion of certain values. The question is, as humans can we reach a working agreement on some basic values before we blow ourselves up? (It seems even the value of self-preservation is often in dispute.) Enough talk of nuclear monsters then. The task before us is too difficult and too important to permit indulging in nuclear nightmares.

P.O. Box Q

Entering the real world

Dear Editor:

After reading the article “Genuine Learning Requires Experience” in the November 3 Observer issue, I couldn’t help but feel sorry for editorialist Robert Wack. He seems to have grossly missed the point of Virgil’s famous line “Dame hast to offer.”

Wack criticizes ND as an “isolated, self-contained environment” that teaches little of the “true rigors of survival” (i.e., figuring out how to survive in the real world), with its focus on learning “genuine lessons” such as attending scats; Eisenhower lost the election.

I do not refute Wack’s assertion that there is a substantial difference. The point is, there is a difference that I think is obvious to people that didn’t happen to receive the important lesson. My hope is that Wack’s view of what’s lacking at Notre Dame is not some misperception of what we are teaching. It is not the case that there is a substantial difference. The reason images of irrational monsters cannot scare us into our wits, to speak, or our heads into our pockets, is that they are really so obvious that it seems silly even to state the fact; it is such monsters that we love. Now, ghosts exist, fairies exist, even witches exist. But these, like all creatures, act according to reason and according to some sort of natural law. Some may appear only at night, others only during the full moon, some are restricted to graveyards, and all of them are strictly forbidden on university campuses. All of their actions, however monstrous, must be reasonably explainable. The point is, there are no irrational monsters. All existions are beyond the scope of human reason and is in absurd to talk of them, even figurative.

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Oppressors Beware

Dear Editor:

There are times when people get out of touch with what the universe really is. The universe is the way of the total good, and these people must be made to change their ways before they cause trouble. Although prison and torture are undesirable, they seem to be the best way of making these people realize that what they are doing is wrong.

But, because the main business of a university is academics, this is not mean that we must be made to change their ways before they can graduate from college. They have missed this important lesson. My hope is that they see that it is not too late to have a real piece of the Notre Dame pie. Then, rather than feeling smugness as they step out receiving their diplomas they will experience satisfaction, and more importantly, a desire to use the skills they acquired here.

If they can learn nothing else at Notre Dame then they will be very well prepared for whatever they will encounter in the real world.

Sincerely,

Joe Freeman

Did the Democrats lose?

Dear Editor:

I must take exception to Mike Monk’s polemical observation (Nov. 4). While I respectfully disagree with his political views, I think that there is a real valid criticism that he makes.

One would think that Mike Monk’s criticism of the Democrats is not found in the political party of the Democrats but in the political party of the Republicans. He states that the Republicans have done far better than the Democrats in the release of prisoners of conscience. Who are “the Republicans”? The Republicans are the people who stayed home and voted for someone who is a “trouble maker” men. There is no reason to think that there is a substantial difference. The reason images of irrational monsters cannot scare us into our wits, to speak, or our heads into our pockets, is that they are really so obvious that it seems silly even to state the fact; it is such monsters that we love. Now, ghosts exist, fairies exist, even witches exist. But these, like all creatures, act according to reason and according to some sort of natural law. Some may appear only at night, others only during the full moon, some are restricted to graveyards, and all of them are strictly forbidden on university campuses. All of their actions, however monstrous, must be reasonably explainable. The point is, there are no irrational monsters. All existions are beyond the scope of human reason and is in absurd to talk of them, even figurative.

The nuclear arms race is the rational result of our goals and perceptions of the world of mostly rational. It is not some inexplicable and mysterious monster and those who portray it as such sound quite foolish.

The darkness of the latter comments, I must take exception to Mike Monk’s view of what’s lacking at Notre Dame is no more than a diploma that teaches little. But, because the main business of a university is academics, this is not mean that we must be made to change their ways before they can graduate from college. They have missed this important lesson. My hope is that Wack’s view of what’s lacking at Notre Dame as a diploma that teaches little. But, because the main business of a university is academics, this is not mean that we must be made to change their ways before they can graduate from college. They have missed this important lesson. My hope is that Wack’s view of what’s lacking at Notre Dame is not some misperception of what we are teaching. It is not the case that there is a substantial difference. The reason images of irrational monsters cannot scare us into our wits, to speak, or our heads into our pockets, is that they are really so obvious that it seems silly even to state the fact; it is such monsters that we love. Now, ghosts exist, fairies exist, even witches exist. But these, like all creatures, act according to reason and according to some sort of natural law. Some may appear only at night, others only during the full moon, some are restricted to graveyards, and all of them are strictly forbidden on university campuses. All of their actions, however monstrous, must be reasonably explainable. The point is, there are no irrational monsters. All existions are beyond the scope of human reason and is in absurd to talk of them, even figurative.

The nuclear arms race is the rational result of our goals and perceptions of the world of mostly rational. It is not some inexplicable and mysterious monster and those who portray it as such sound quite foolish.

Sincerely,

Bob Gorman

Did the Democrats lose?

Dear Editor:

I must take exception to Mike Monk’s polemical observation (Nov. 4). While I respect Monk’s right to say what he feels, I do not understand how he can be ready to bury the Democratic Party in the aftermath of a 26-seat gain in the House and a seven-seat swing in statehouses.

In modern history, Monk’s claim that the party in power at the White House loses an average of 10 seats, Eisenhower lost the average loss is 26-seat gain is significant.

To a degree, Monk is correct when he says that the party in power at the White House loses an average of 10 seats, Eisenhower lost the average loss is 26-seat gain is significant.

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To a degree, Monk is correct when he says that 10-seat average loss is 26-seat gain is significant.
Saturday's swimming and diving team will have an meeting for all interested students tonight at 10 in the AAF lounge.
— The Observer.

Men's crew club members must attend a meeting tonight at 11 in the AAF lounge. The topic will be an winter workout schedule.
— The Observer.

SVC motorcycle lost its last match with Valparaiso last night at the Angelos Athletic Facility 5-15, 8-15, 14-15, and 11-15. The Big East decided 7-1, 8-15, Wayne tomorrow to close out their regular season.
— The Observer.

Fellowship of Christian Athletes will hold a weekly meeting open for club members in the AAF lounge. NFCA promotes fellowship among athletes and coaches that this club will be the largest with the community. All are invited to attend.
— The Observer.

The Observer will accept classifications Monday through Friday. Try it to 3 p.m. in the business day. Mail classifications to The Observer, 1077 Penn State and Duvall in the mail bag. Manager will be printed in any person or through the mail.

The Observer.
By JUDY McNAMARA
Sports Writer

The Saint Mary's tennis team swept the Indiana National Association of Inter-Collegiate Athletics (NAIA) state tournament last month and earned a berth in the National tournament in Kansas City next June.

The Belles were victorious in all six singles matches and all three doubles matches to win the (NAIA) finals which were held on October 8, No. 1 and 9 in Franklin, Ind. Singles players winning their matches were No. 1 seed Debbie Lavier, No. 2 Maureen Fitzgerald, No. 3 Austin Huber, No. 4 Heather Tunnell, No. 5 Kristin Beck and No. 6 Kim Kargi. Doubles winners were, No. 1 Debbie Lavier and Maureen Fitzgerald, No. 2 Austin Huber and Heather Tunnell, No. 3 Kristin Beck and Allison Peller.

"I really didn't know what to expect from the girls this season, but I'm very pleased after ending up state champions," commented Head Coach John Killen.

Killen attributes his team's success to the caliber of each player. "Most of the girls have played in major tournaments in high school and were ranked in their states."

"My goal for the national championships in June is to place in the top-10, but a top-five finish would be very nice," admitted Killen.

The team plans to improve during the winter lay-off by working out and playing tennis once or twice a week.

"I have really enjoyed coaching these hard-working and competitive girls," Killen added. "Angela is a lovely facility to work and coach the girls in also.

The Saint Mary's team finished the season with a dual meet record of 5-3. Killen is optimistic in his outlook for next year. We've got only one senior and one junior on the squad this year. If I can keep all the other players interested and healthy, we will have quite a good team next season and in the seasons to come.

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But he wasn't. After halftime, Faust sent Karcher in to the game. While Karcher completed a 55-yard pass to Joe Howard, the sophomore also tripped over his own feet, dropped the snap, and failed to move the offense anywhere.

"It was a bad coaching decision," said Hudson. "I supported the idea, but we weren't sure about the timing of it.

Again, rather than let the obvious slip in the face get to him, Kiel became more determined. When the team needed a spark, when the game was on the line, Faust sent Karcher back in. Just as he had done so many times before.

"There was a time when Coach Faust didn't have confidence in Blair. Hudson says. 'But he does now.'

And well he should. After being benched against Oregon, he came back to throw for 220 yards — five short of his career best — as the Irish beat Navy, 27-10.

"Yeah," they said, 'but he can't throw the ball long. He just isn't a major college quarterback.'

In Pittsburgh, Kiel finally had a chance to get in a step in the face of his own. He threw a 55-yard pass as well as a 60-yard to Tunnell, No. 3 on the now-famous flea-flicker play. He hit Larry Moriarty in full stride on one play, and then threw a 55-yard field goal for the win. The last two weeks, he has rolled out, he has dropped back. He has thrown long, he has thrown short. He has run well, and punted with amazing consistency.

Don't you wonder what 'they' are saying now?

I know at least one man — a little overweight, with a few too many beers in him, and wearing an old week's green 'Irish' jacket — he expressed my own feelings quite succinctly.

"The kid's one hell of a quarterback."

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and a kick in the pants for the home town fans.

No good. It just won't work. Trying to meddle with that kind of thinking is like putting a Band Aid on a broken leg.

The football strike reaches a conclusion darming this week when it hits 50 days — the length of last sum mer's baseball walkout. The difference then was that baseball could wipe out a third of its season and still have 100 or so games left for each team. That's enough to produce a reasonable season. Football doesn't enjoy that schedule edge.

Blair Kiel silenced most of his critics with his excellent performance against both Navy and Pitt. See Skip Desjardin's column starting on p.12. (Observer File Photo).

The Thomas More Society of Notre Dame Presents: Contemporary Issues Lecture Series
Wednesday Nights 8:15-9:15 Rm. 115 O'Shaughnessy A and B Period following presentations
Nov. 10, "Law and Evolution," Dr. Edward Murphy, N. D. Law School

CORBY'S
"Tuesday Night Special" $1.00, "Dollar Week"
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The Observer
Tuesday, November 9, 1982 — page 9

Berth in
Belles sweep NAIA tourney

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The Wright landed on his neck on the tackle. (see Wisconsin Badgers, was upended last Saturday.

Randy Wright, the starting quarterback for Notre Dame, was removed from the field with a neck brace on the ambulance, (see AP Photo as right) ending his season against the Indiana Hoosiers who went on to win, 20-17.

Hoosiers who went on to win, 20-17. Wright, who was a transfer student from Notre Dame, was removed from the field with a neck brace on the ambulance, (see AP Photo as right) ending his season against the Indiana Hoosiers who went on to win, 20-17.

A.P. Photo on left) Wright, who was a transfer student from Notre Dame, was removed from the field with a neck brace on the ambulance, (see AP Photo as right) ending his season against the Indiana Hoosiers who went on to win, 20-17.

AP Photo on left) Wright, who was a transfer student from Notre Dame, was removed from the field with a neck brace on the ambulance, (see AP Photo as right) ending his season against the Indiana Hoosiers who went on to win, 20-17.

How to follow Fellini.

continued from page 12

who watched his high school career. He was listed in the Top 50 by the Sports Illustrated News and the Top 100 by The Sporting News in all of America as a blue-chip recruit prospect.

Joe Terranova, the Detroit native regarded as the top assessor in America in high school talent by many, called Pinkett "the finest tailback to enter Notre Dame since Vagas Ferguson (Notre Dame's all-time leading rusher with 3,672 yards)."

On Saturday, Pinkett moved into second place on the Notre Dame list for most yards gained by a freshman. His 554 yards so far this year surpassed the 550 gained in 1976 by... you guessed it, Ferguson. The 756 yards gained by Jerome Heavens in 1975 might be out of reach, though.

When you think of the 5-9, 175-pound Pinkett, you undoubtedly have some of his 4.5 speed in the 40. To many, he may just seem like a pure speed runner good only for outside sweeps.

Yet, the most outstanding asset for him is his amazing strength. He can currently bench press 370 pounds and squat over 500 pounds.

"For a young man of his size and age, it is just a great credit," praises Notre Dame's head coordinating coach Gary Weil. "I was extremely impressed when I saw him lift for the first time. He's the strongest all around all four running backs in how much he can lift. (Larry) Moyer, of course is first (with a bench press of 485 pounds), and he's the strongest person ever at Notre Dame.

"The training is a big asset to his overall performance on the field. First it makes him more effective in that weight training tends to make a ballcarrier more explosive, and second, all that upper and lower body strength leads to a decrease in the possibility of an injury. Obviously, he must have got started on them early. He's just going to be a great one."

"I started lifting in the eighth grade since a couple of high school coaches recommended it," explains Pinkett. "I was very skinny and I felt that I needed some meat on my bones. Once I started, it just became a normal regular thing for me.

"It has molded my future. I owe a lot of my success to it."

He may also have owed his second touchdowns in the Pitt game to it. While his speed and elusiveness was evident in the 76-yard run, his power was also evident on his six-yard score as he broke a couple of tackles before diving into the end zone with a defender on his back.

"What I expected this year was to get in perhaps during a blowout game and participate on special teams," admits Pinkett. "My intention was just to be patient. But I sort of surprised myself when I was able to move to the the No. 3 tailback spot. I didn't expect anything like this though.

He wasn't been in the only one that's been surprised.

"That little number 20 was something" said an amazed Pitt Head Coach Joe Pizzotti. After the game.

As Pinkett's own head coach Gerry Faust might put it, he wasrick on wheels.

Sterling, however, may be the best word.
Notre Dame 13th

Georgia takes top spot in poll

The Ninety Lions will try to stop freshman Al-

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