Salvadoran rebel attacks leave 39 dead

Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR, El Salva­dor — leftist rebels attacked government forces in scattered raids in nine provinces Tuesday and military officials said 39 soldiers and guerrillas were killed.

The rebels have agreed to peace talks and a communique said Tuesday’s actions were in response to government repress­ion.

The communiqué, broadcast on the rebels’ clandestine radio station, called the attacks a “half the rebellion” offensive and said it was ordered because of the arrests of dozens of unionists.

Military officials said guerrilla attacks targets in nine of El Salvador’s 14 provinces. They listed the casualties as 26 guerrillas and 13 soldiers killed and 18 soldiers, 15 guerrillas and 6 civilians wounded.

It was the broadest rebel offensive since May 10 when the guerrillas attacked positions in 10 provinces. And it was the first series of coordinated at­tacks by the guerrillas since government and rebel represent­atives held preliminary peace talks in Mexico City Sept. 13-15.

An 11-day cease-fire declared unilaterally by the rebels ended Sunday.

The rebel communiqué spoke of the “social brutality” of the rightist government of Presi­dent Alfredo Cristiani, referring to accusations by detainees that they were tortured and raped last week at National Police headquarters.

Cristiani’s government has dismissed the allegations of brutality.

Shevardnadze calls for cutting of chemical weapons

Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS— Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shev­ardnadze on Tuesday accepted President Bush’s call for deep U.S.-Soviet cuts in nuclear weapons and challenged the United States to go further and faster.

Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union will “radically reduce or completely destroy” its chem­i­cal weapons, halt nuclear tests and stop making weapons-grade plutonium and uranium — all if Washington recipro­cates.

Shevardnadze, speaking to the U.N. General Assembly, said the two governments have nar­rowed their differences and he predicted that by the U.S.-So­ viet summit next spring or summer, “We may have passed the last turn on the road” toward a treaty reducing strate­gic arms by 50 percent.

There was a quick response from the White House. Bush said, “I am very pleased with the way things are going. The reaction from the Soviets to our proposals yesterday has been positive so now the goal is to get moving and try to work out these agreements.”

White House Press Secretary Martin Fitzwater called Shev­ardnadze’s statements “a very constructive response. Our ul­timate objective is total elimi­nation of chemical weapons. And it appears that both na­tions are now ready to act.”

Shevardnadze also said that if NATO countries agree to start talks on tactical nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union will respond by further unilateral cuts in its tactical nuclear mis­siles in Europe.

He repeated his government’s call for a nuclear test ban and said Moscow was considering extending a 1963 treaty to cover underground nuclear ex­plosions.

Secretary of State James Baker later praised Shev­ardnadze’s “nearly hour-long address” as “a good speech, an in­teresting speech.” He called it “very responsive to the Presi­dent’s statement” on chemical weapons.

But Viktor Karpov, the Soviet Union’s chief arms control ex­pert, told reporters, “Our prop­osal is a wider one and does not want to destroy all weapons or halt production un­til all nations capable of pro­ducing them have signed a ban.

“It will not be sufficient only to get rid of old weapons if the United States is going to pro­duce new chemical weapons.”

Bush told the General Assem­bly on Monday that the United States will destroy more than 80 percent of its chemical weapons, before an interna­tional treaty banning use of the weapons is signed, if the Soviet Union will reduce its arms to a similar level. That would mean about 1,000 fewer weapons by the Soviet Union, which has a larger stockpile.

Bush said in the first eight years of a chemical weapons treaty, the United States would be ready to destroy 98 percent of its arsenal if the Soviet Union joins the ban. The United States would destroy all chemi­cal weapons within 10 years once every nation capable of build­ing the weapons signs the treaty, he said.

Shevardnadze praised the U.S.-Soviet dialogue and said progress had been made in re­cent talks.

“These talks have demon­strated the increasing aware­ness by both sides of the need to cooperate for the benefit of mankind and the growing con­fidence that such cooperation is possible.”

Agreement to hold a summit meeting next year, he said, “shows that we have moved quite far ahead in solving a number of major bilateral and international problems.”

But he said extraordinary ef­forts at the highest level will be needed to conclude an agree­ment.

300 prison inmates riot in gang-related fighting

Associated Press

CHESTER, Ill.— Gang-related fighting broke out among more than 300 prison inmates Tues­day, and guards fired shots to break it up, officials said. One inmate was killed and four others were wounded.

Altogether, more than 20 people were injured in the dis­tur­bance at the maximum-se­curity Menard Correctional Center, including two guards, prison authorities said.

The disturbance began in the dining hall and spread into the South Cellhouse and the West Cellhouse of the century-old prison, said Illinois Department of Corrections Director D各自or Michael Lane.

“She was there, the disturbance certainly was gang-related, and consid­ering the nature of the gangs here, it had definite racial over­tones,” Lane said.

Lake said 21 inmates were injured, and eight were hospi­talized, most with stab wounds. One inmate was killed, said Lane, who arrived at the scene shortly after the fight broke out and noon.

Two staff members also suf­fered injuries, he said.

Eric Freeburg, spokesman for Chester Memorial Hospital, said later that nine inmates were brought to the hospital. Four had gunshot wounds, he said.

Lane said guards fired as many as 50 shots in breaking up the disturbance, which in­volved from 300 to 325 of the 700 Menard inmates who were out of their cells at the time.

Most of the shots were warn­ing shots fired into the air, Lane said. He would not specify whether guards fired directly at inmates. But prison spokesman Nic Howell said the same inmate
Lack of service at North Dining Hall is distasteful

Most students on campus eat at least two meals a day on campus. These meals are usually a time to socialize with friends and check up on the latest gossip, and so should be a good time. But lately, the service, or lack thereof, has been missing the meals almost a chore.

North Dining Hall was rebuilt and re-engineered, I thought, with the purpose of reducing the lines that used to extend out the door, and making the dining experience more pleasurable for the students. Since we have been in session, the lines have made a meal out of that alone.

But many times I have had to hunt through the dining room to find a tray of lettuce, or green peppers that are not soft to the point of being able to squish them through my teeth. I have waited an hour for a tray of ketchup. Isn't that a little ridiculous?

I have watched a dining hall worker take inventory of the salad bar, take away empty trays, and never come back. Do they get lost in the back somewhere? Do they make the ketchup themselves?

Those rare times when the fixes are available, they are usually on the borderline of inedible. Call me a picky eater, but I don't know of too many other people who enjoy eating the heart of a head of lettuce, and I do not think the people who color it green mean it to be brown. It is no wonder if any worker looks at what is being thrown into those trays. If they did, I highly doubt we would make it into the dining room. It also makes me wonder exactly how the food does sit on the tray. Is there a reason for this?
The salad bar is not the only aspect being neglected. Many nights there has been only chocolate milk. No skim. No 2 percent. Only chocolate. I don't think they could have run out of it. It is not as if someone just is not filling them up. Many times there has been only carbonated water in the pop machines. Many times there is no ice. Is there a reason for this?

Lines are still rampant in the dining hall as well. Granted, everyone who has a class that lets out at 12:00 immediately goes to lunch, lines are bound to be long. But when students fill out the lines form with students just staring at empty food trays behind the glass? I find it hard to believe that no food is cooked in advance.

The University has spent a lot of money on re-building NDH to better serve the students, and yet the students are suffering. It is not right for the students to dislike going to their meals. From what I have heard from friends at other schools, our food is better than most. It is the service that is causing the dispute.

Two years ago, in the old NDH, no problems like this occurred, except for the lines. The salad bar was always in fine condition — we never wanted for any condiment of any sort. In fact, one worker had the sole job of tending to the salad bar. It basically was wishing for the ugly interior and long lines for the sake of better service.

The students, or their parents, are spending over $1,500 per semester on room and board, and that figure includes meals. We should get our money's worth.

Is it a matter of being understaffed? Is it a matter of carelessness? Whatever it is, it must be fixed.

The University has been running a dining hall for many years now. It should know how to run one correctly.
Reagan, Bush to be issued subpoenas

Associated Press

WASHINGTON— John Poindexter will subpoena Ronald Reagan and President Bush in an attempt to obtain their diaries and notes, the former national security adviser said in court papers released Tuesday.

Facing a criminal trial next year in the Iran-Contra scandal, Poindexter said he needs the records for his defense.

"Former President Reagan believes that his diaries and notes are 'personal' records," Poindexter said in the papers filed late Monday and made available Tuesday. "President Reagan's 'personal' diaries and notes remain in the former president's possession and were not transferred to the National Archives" when he left the White House, the court papers said.

Poindexter's lawyers said in court Sept. 6 that Reagan's notes will reflect that he authorized some activities for which the national security adviser was indicted in the Iran-Contra scandal.

Poindexter said vice presidential records at the national archives have yet to be processed and that to date no personal diary from Bush's tenure as vice president has been discovered.

Poindexter's lawyers also say they regularly briefed Bush on aspects of the Iran-Contra affair following meetings with the vice president himself.

Poindexter said he intends to serve "subpoenas on the former president and former vice president personally." Poindexter asked that U.S. District Court Judge Harold Green be allowed to set a pre-trial return date for subpoenas of presidential records and personal records of Reagan and Bush.

The former national security adviser is charged with one count of conspiracy, two counts of obstructing Congress and two counts of making false statements in the Iran-Contra affair.

The Presidential Records Act says diaries, journals or other personal notes of the president which aren't prepared in the course of transacting government business don't have to be turned over to the National Archives.

The records act was enacted in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal and lawsuits over ownership of the White House tape-recordings during the presidency of Richard Nixon.

BY CHRISSINE GILL
Saint Mary's Editor

Cultural environments found on college campuses were the topic of a lecture given by Helen Horowitz, professor of history at Smith College, at Saint Mary's last Tuesday.

Horowitz focused on the two different cultures that exist on campuses today: the academic and social, and the lack of interaction between the two. "The two worlds are like two magnets turned to repel, not attract each other," Horowitz said. "Education has been reduced to a quest for grades," with parents and parents "turning to a quest for grades," with parents and societal pressure students to "be good men." Horowitz said. She believes that teaching should not be limited to the classroom and that dormitory lectures and independent study programs are only two ways in which students can develop a sense of community. "If there is going to be peace, the two worlds have to develop a sense of community. The lecture was the keynote address of the Facultly Development Project that Saint Mary's has instituted this year as an ongoing examination of the overall intellectual environment of the campus.

Horowitz believes that teaching should not be limited to the classroom and that dormitory lectures and independent study programs are only two ways in which students can develop a sense of community. "Education has been reduced to a quest for grades," she added, "be good men." Horowitz said. She believes that teaching should not be limited to the classroom and that dormitory lectures and independent study programs are only two ways in which students can develop a sense of community. "If there is going to be peace, the two worlds have to develop a sense of community. The lecture was the keynote address of the Facultly Development Project that Saint Mary's has instituted this year as an ongoing examination of the overall intellectual environment of the campus.

Assistant to the president, Cooper said the Soviets would be able to observe at Los Alamos the first particle beam device that was flown in space earlier this year and observe at the TRW facility the space-based laser project.

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Hurricane Hugo damage by state

**Associated Press**

Here is a state-by-state look at the damage and deaths caused by Hurricane Hugo.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**— At least 17 deaths reported, with damage in Charleston estimated at $1 billion or more. About 75,000 people in the area were still out of their homes. A dust-to-dawn curfew remained in effect. Charleston Harbor reopened to limited ship traffic Tuesday. Power was restored to about 20 percent of customers.

Columbia. Trees and power lines down. 25,000 people remained without electricity Tuesday. Isle of Palms and Sullivan's Islands. Residents continued to return home Tuesday by boat, but under police escort and only to look at their homes and collect a few belongings before returning to mainland. Downed power lines and gas from leaked propane gas create a danger situation. The only bridge to the mainland was washed out.

Garden City: Among the hardest hit areas. Water surged as much as three blocks inland. Electricity was restored to most of the city by Tuesday.

Hilton Head: Less damage than expected, mostly roof and water damage. Some broken windows, downed trees and power lines.

Myrtle Beach: Damage estimated at more than $600 million in Horry County. High-rise motels remain standing, but swimming pools, first-floor lobbies, restaurants and parking lots are damaged. Some hotels and motels reopened Monday, but a curfew remained in effect.

Pawleys Island: Entire island without electricity, but most of mainland had power restored Tuesday. At least 14 homes destroyed.

Rock Hill: Damage estimated at $1 million in York County. Electricity still out in several areas.

Sumter: Damage estimated at more than $100 million in Sumter County. Sixteen houses and 160 trailers destroyed and about 1000 suffer major damage. Seventy-five percent of the people still without power or water.

**NORTH CAROLINA**— At least two deaths reported, with damage estimated at more than $500 million. Nearly 100,000 electric customers still without power.

Charlotte: Damage estimated at $336 million and $75 million in Brunswick County. The state's only coastal area affected by Hugo. Over the weekend, 33 people arrested for looting in Charlotte, where 20 National Guard troops have been sent to help police.

**VIRGINIA**— At least six deaths reported. The storm blew roofs off houses and toppled trees and utility poles throughout western and southwestern Virginia, but no major damage was reported.

Keane named to APQC board of directors

**Special to The Observer**

John Keane, North professor of strategic management and Global Enterprise at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected to the board of directors of the American Productivity and Quality Center (APQC). The board, with members drawn from government, business, organized labor and higher education, undertakes long-range planning for APQC, a private, nonprofit organization engaged in research and education concerning productiveness, productivity and quality and the quality of work life. Among APQC's research efforts were a 1986 study of the use of employees' involvement and flexi-pay strategies to improve productivity and a 1988 study, funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, to assess more accurately the cost of substance abuse in the workplace.

Keane assumed the Gillen deanship at Notre Dame in January 1989 after serving as director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor in 1986. Keane was active for the second year as president of the ACC. APQC founder C. Jackson Grayson, a former dean of the business school at Southern Methodist University, was elected chairman of the APQC board.

**Prison**

continued from page 1
was shot to death. He identified the dead inmate as James Bailey, 34, of Chicago, who was serving time for two counts of attempted murder.

Howell was asked if the guards killed the inmate and injured the four others. "We don't know that for a fact," he said. "We would presume too." Howell said authorities would investigate whether the gunfire came from the inmate. A report, however, that prison officials hadn't recovered any guns "that were not to be there."

The prison in southern Illinois is locked down, and Howell said everything was under control.

Howell said the inmate population at Menard was 2,539 at the time of the shooting. "That's 74 percent more than the prison was designed to hold," he said.

Sony may buy Columbia

**NEW YORK**—Columbia Pic
tures Entertainment Inc. said Tuesday its board may decide Wednesday on a buyout offer from an unidentified suitor, widely believed to be Japan's Sony Corp.

The deal would come in an atmosphere of consolidation sweeping the entertainment business in recent years as companies seek to position themselves in increasingly accessible global markets.

Trading in Columbia stock was active for the second consecutive session on reports that Sony offered about $3 billion for the film and television producer. The rumored deal also boosted the prices of stocks of other entertainment companies. Columbia, Sony and Coca-Cola Co., which owns 49 percent of Columbia's stock, wouldn't comment on published reports that Sony is offering between $26 and $28 a share for all of Columbia's common stock. Columbia had about 111 million common shares outstanding as of May 31.

Columbia stock jumped $5.25 a share Monday when it disclosed it was "in discussions with a third party involving their acquisition for cash of all of Columbia's outstanding shares."

On Tuesday, Columbia said its board met Monday night to review those discussions, then deferred until Wednesday when "it is anticipated that further action will be taken."

Columbia and Sony reportedly have been talking for months. Sony is eager to expand holdings in the entertainment field as a complement to its long-standing electronic hardware business.

Columbia has a library of more than 2,700 films and 23,000 television episodes that could provide a lucrative new source of revenue for Sony, which specializes in videogame recorders and other hardware on which to display such shows.

"Over time, there is a case for continued consolidation in the industry. The list of buyers is a lot longer than the list of sellers," said Sara Balsbaugh, of Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co.

HOW TO WATCH NOTRE DAME FOOTBALL

GUEST SPEAKER:

GEORGE KELLY

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR FORMER DEFENSIVE COACH FOR THE IRISH

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Time to launch assault on massive weaponry

By Matt Janchar

"Shun the Gun!"

In 1968, this chant, and several others like it, echoed across the White House lawn and into President Lyndon Johnson's Office almost every morning. A generation of Americans voiced their objection to the violence and destruction of the Vietnam conflict with petitions, protests, and more. Twenty years later, those echoes and pleas for an end to violence seem to have been awakened in Washington and in many of the nation's major urban centers.

We are again affiliated with the disease of violence and destruction. However, this disease does not plague Americans from coast to coast, and in miles across the Pacific as it did in the 1960's. It is now a cancerous tumor within, eating away at the security and safety once inherent to our American ideology.

We live now in a society that looks at weaponry with disdain instead of disgust. Our Department of Defense proudly displayed an airplane literally worth more than its weight in gold. Pay-by-the-clip assault rifle ranges and "Laser Tag Arenas" sprang up across the country with almost equal popularity to each other. From the World Wrestling Federation to The Geraldio Show, we are a society that profits through ultra-violence. Gone are the days when olive-drab was the color of the enemy, and peace was the anthem of the age. Recall the.list of restrictions during the Woodstock Festival in August, 1969: "Ladies and gentlemen, we've got to cooperate with the National Guard medics. They're on our side. They're with us..."

Of course, we can not nostalgically long for a return to the culture and mindset of the 1960's. America must deal with the mess it's in today. We study the causes and effects of yesterday, and then move on to the causes of today and their effects on tomorrow. We only contrast the past with the present in an attempt to see the present more clearly. It could be successfully argued that the turbulence of the 60's spurred many more negative repercussions than positive. The decade of free sex, drugs and mistrust of governments gave rise to a decade of AIDS, crack, and the Iran-Contra affair.

Abhorrence of the gun, an ideology also prevalent in the 60's, cannot in any way be credited with our current state of Soviet Union and the U.S. It is the disease of assault rifles, gang warfare and drug executions. It is the disease of Stealth bombers, paint guns, and bandana-clad young men.

The list goes on, but McFarlane and others like him feel compelled to respond to some of the things he said and provide an optional solution.

First, with respect to SDI, he claimed, using Agreed Statement D to the ABM Treaty of 1972, as the treaty related to deployment of future technologies. He neglected to say, however, that the treaty allowed discussion about the development and deployment of future technologies. This is true: Stalinism was a moral because it puts leverage on the American psyche has undermined their perception. This part of U.S. history because it undermines their claims to the moral high ground. His restrictions on academic freedom would preclude discussion on these issues.

Finally, talking about morality, McFarlane claimed that SDI is moral because it puts leverage on the American psyche has undermined their perception. This part of U.S. history because it undermines their claims to the moral high ground. His restrictions on academic freedom would preclude discussion on these issues.

DOONESBURY

Drummond McFarlane's speech illustrated a need for new thinking.

Dear Editor:

After hearing Robert McFarlane speak, I feel compelled to respond to some of the things he said and provide an optional solution.

First, with respect to SDI, he claimed, using Agreed Statement D to the ABM Treaty of 1972, as the treaty related to deployment of future technologies. He neglected to say, however, that the treaty allowed discussion about the development and deployment of future technologies. This is true: Stalinism was a moral because it puts leverage on the American psyche has undermined their perception. This part of U.S. history because it undermines their claims to the moral high ground. His restrictions on academic freedom would preclude discussion on these issues.

Finally, talking about morality, McFarlane claimed that SDI is moral because it puts leverage on the American psyche has undermined their perception. This part of U.S. history because it undermines their claims to the moral high ground. His restrictions on academic freedom would preclude discussion on these issues.

Since the only possible use for these weapons is the mass destruction of human life, the only moral position is that all nuclear weapons should be abolished. However, it is clear, neither McFarlane nor the current administration, nor almost anybody else in decision-making positions want this to happen.
I was the best oyster-clubber I had ever tasted, and it was all the more special due to the surroundings in which I feasted. I was in Mitchell’s Plain, a colored township on the outskirts of Cape Town, South Africa, and I was lucky enough to be invited to a river with seven families. None of my hosts had much money, yet each brought vegetables and other items to add to the omlette. In the end, we each had our fill and spent the rest of the evening sharing stories—they telling of life in a colored township and I of life in the United States.

Such was a typical day during my two week visit to South Africa. I believe that I learned more in that 14 day period than during any other time in my life. I traveled to the country to work as a voluntary staff member for Archbishop Tutu and also to get a realistic view of apartheid. I accomplished both objectives and learned a great deal about myself and this country in the process. If anything, I have come to the realization that neither I nor the United States is doing enough to help save South Africa.

When I first arrived in Cape Town, I thought I had found a paradise. Physically it is the most beautiful place I have ever seen. The mountains which ring the sparkling beaches combine with lush flowers and vegetation to produce an amazing sight. The homes are luxurious, the restaurants are chic and delicious, and the stores rival the best America has to offer. It seems to have the best of everything, and the South Africans are a privileged people. The white South Africans, that is.

During the first two days of my visit, I had only been in white areas of Cape Town, and thus I had only experienced white South Africa, which is indeed paradise. I never stopped to realize that no black South Africans had been driving any of the BMW’s or Mercedes which cruise the streets. I never stopped to realize that no black South Africans had been swimming in the pools or playing tennis at any of the beautiful homes surrounding Bishopscourt. No black South Africans were dining in the nice restaurants or shopping in the stores. I would soon find out that Chris Ahrends, the Archbishop’s Chaplain and my day to day supervisor and friend was absolutely correct when he told me: “There are two South Africa’s—one for the whites and one for the blacks.”

When I received my first glimpse of how the vast majority of South Africans live, I couldn’t believe my eyes. I thought I had an understanding of what the townships were like.

I was absolutely wrong. After a 15 minute ride from Bishopscourt, I stepped out of the car in Crossroads, a black shanty town comprised of about 55,000 people. I became physically ill at the sight. It was poverty unlike anything I have ever seen, and I couldn’t believe any government could allow people to live in such conditions. The people live in whatever they can find, and garbage litters the narrow paths between the shanties. It was simply an unexplainable sight and one I shall never forget. As we were leaving Crossroads and got on the highway into Cape Town, I looked back for a final glimpse of the shanties. Such a view was impossible because the government had erected huge mounds of earth on the side of the highway to obstruct sight of the Crossroads. "Out of sight, out of mind," explicated my guide, and we headed back to the white areas of Cape Town.

Mike Schadek is a senior government major. This is the first article in a series on South Africa.
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**ITEMS**

continued from page 12

Irish. An easy victory would be just what the Irish need, as it would allow Holtz to give some gametime to the underclassmen without any risk.

Quarterback is one position where the Irish dearly need more experience from their backups. If Notre Dame jumps to a big lead early Saturday, look for reserves Rick Mirer and Pete Graham to get chances directing the offense.

"We need a quarterback with some experience in case something happens to Tony Rice along the road," said Holtz.

Purdue has gained the nickname "Spoilermakers" over the years mainly because of their success in upsetting their more highly-regarded neighbors from South Bend. The Boilers have been particularly successful when facing a top-ranked Notre Dame.

In the 60 meetings between the two teams, Purdue has played a No. 1 Notre Dame squad six times. The Boilers have won four of those contests, the most recent meeting being a 28-21 Purdue victory in 1967.

Look for Purdue's history of surprising Notre Dame teams to be mentioned about every five minutes in ABC's national telecast of the game. The Irish enter Ross-Ade Stadium as 31-point favorites, and a Purdue victory would probably rank as the biggest upset in the 60-game history of this rivalry.

---

Another former Notre Dame offensive lineman from Chicago gets to face his former team this weekend, though there figures to be much less animosity this time around.

Jason Cegielski, a 6-2, 265-pound guard from Chicago St. Rita High School, is a junior at Purdue. Cegielski entered Notre Dame out of high school but left the University for academic reasons after his freshman year.

Like Jeff Pearson, the former Irish offensive lineman now at Michigan State, Cegielski has found success in the Big Ten. A returning starter, Cegielski bench-presses almost 450 pounds and is an all-Big Ten candidate.

Unlike Pearson, Cegielski has not spent the week speaking out about his dislike for Notre Dame and has not mentioned any sort of "vendetta" against particular players.

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Of course, the pocket-size Spell-Right "300P" also comes with impeccable references. In this case, a built-in electronic dictionary, a thesaurus, a calculator, even a collection of challenging word games.

So if you're thinking Magna Cum Laude at the end of this year, don't forget to think Smith Corona at the beginning of this year.

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Eilers prefers blocking to glamour of scoring Irish TDs

By MARY GARINO
Sports Writer

When Pat Eilers remembers his favorite plays of the football season, he doesn't think of catching long passes or running for touchdowns. He thinks of blocking.

"I like blocking linebackers," he said, "more than any memorable plays for me. I like it when the other person doesn't know you're coming and you can really unload on them."

Eilers has done his share of blocking in his role as Notre Dame's starting split end this year. But Eilers has also had many opportunities to carry the ball, haul in long passes and sack opposing quarterbacks in his three years playing for the Irish. He has been one of the most versatile players on the team, starting as flanker and strong safety in addition to his play on special teams. But Eilers' best skills lie in his receiving ability.

"His best features as a receiver are his intelligence and reliability," says Pete Cordelli, the coach of the receiving corps. "He's a smart player and even though he's not that fast, he has the ability to get open and make the catch."

Last spring, when Bagh Ismail was moved from split end to flanker, Eilers made the switch from flanker to split end. One other role that Eilers has assumed this year is that of a team leader for the Irish. As a fifth year senior, he has become a model for the younger members of the team, and has helped them to learn their jobs.

"He is the example," Cordelli says. "He has great work habits and he eats the tempo for the other receivers."

The offense, and the receivers especially, need every bit of leadership they can get this year. The only other wide receivers who are upperclassmen are David Jandric and Antwon Lark. Coming into the season, the receivers were one of the question marks for the Irish.

"It's still a legitimate concern, because we don't throw a ball too often. We establish the run," Eilers says about the offense. "That I don't think you will ever find a better receiver than Rockett Ismail. And everyone else has done a great job."

"The offense still hasn't come into its own," Eilers continued. "With the exception of the first half of the Virginia game, we really haven't gone out there and dominated the game. I think we have been unfair to the defense so far."

Playing on a dominating football team is one of the reasons that Eilers transferred to Notre Dame from Yale after his freshman year. Coming out of high school, Eilers considered attending Notre Dame but opted for Yale. He is confident about playing for the Fighting Irish when he finally did transfer, and he hasn't regretted the decision.

"I've met a lot of great people here, and I feel fortunate to be associated with the players and the coaching staff. It has been a really positive experience," Eilers says.

Eilers finished the requirements for a biology degree last May, and is currently working towards a second degree in mechanical engineering. He says that he has a special commitment that the other seniors share.

"We've been afforded a great opportunity here at Notre Dame, and we are committed to what Notre Dame stands for. He got out and do a great job is rewarding and satisfying, Eilers says.
Wednesday, September 27, 1989

CAMPUS EVENTS

Wednesday
7 p.m. Career and Placement Services presents a reception for all Engineering, Mathematics, Management with MIS, Economics, CAPP, Finance and MBA's interested in discovering career opportunities with Arthur Andersen Consulting in the University Club, Upper Lounge.

7:30 p.m. Notre Dame Women's Volleyball vs. Purdue, JACC.

LECTURE CIRCUIT

12:15 p.m. Women Exploring Beauty series presents, "The Experience of Creative Expression," by a panel of Saint Mary's students, Stapleton Lounge, LeMans Hall.

4 p.m. Kellogg Institute presents an informal discussion with Martin Wilson of the Department of Economics, Room 131 Decio.

4:20 p.m. Physics Department presents, "Nuclear Structure Effects in Double Beta Decay," by Stewart Pitelet, University of Delaware, Room 118 Nieuwland.

7:30 p.m. Open panel discussion, "Shouldn't the Roman Catholic Church also Ordain Women?" with panelists Sister Regina Coli, Father O'Meara, and Teresa Phelps, Hesburgh Library Auditorium.

MENUS

Notre Dame
Baked Cod Sesame
Sesame Stir Fry Beef
Potato Skins
Speidano Romano

Saint Mary's
Roast Pork Loin
Sweet & Sour Meatballs
French Waffies
Deli Bar

COMICS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

BUZZ MC FLATTOP

MICHAEL F. MULDOON

THE FAR SIDE

Anyone interested in being a dorm representative for the Student Union Board, please pick up an application at the reception desk, 2nd Floor LaFortune.
ND volleyball faces Boilermakers

By GREG S Cheek BACH
Sports Writer

Notre Dame head coach Art Lambert is praying that history does not repeat itself tonight when the Irish host intrastate rival Purdue at 7 p.m. in the Joyce A.C. Arena.

His fear is very legitimate, since Notre Dame has never beaten the Boilermakers in nine previous matches. Last year, an exasperated Irish squad lost a tough match to Purdue in four games.

Fortunately for Lambert, a new year brings a new team with different expectations.

"We have to play the best we have played all year," said Lambert. "Since we are not able to scout them before the match, it will be less of Purdue's performance and more our own that determines the outcome.

Notre Dame comes into the match with a 2-8 record while Purdue enters the contest at 5-6. Although the Irish haven't won a lot of matches, Lambert insists that they are competitive and able to compete with anyone.

"Our record is very deceiving," said Lambert, "but we are making progress everyday through competitive practices. Our goal is to play better than the match before, and so far we have done that.

The Boilermakers will be led by outside hitter Debbie McDonald and senior Kelly Niedzala. Both are formidable forces at the net and should challenge the young Irish front row. According to Lambert, blocking is the key to stopping the Purdue tandem.

"If we do a better job blocking," said Lambert, "we probably will come away with a win."

The Irish attack will include senior outside hitter Kathy Cunningham and freshmen Alicia Turner and Nicole Fiebelkorn. All have performed well in the early season and are expected to continue their style of play in the future. Junior Amy White, who recently made the jump from setter to outside hitter, will be a catalyst for the Irish in this game.

Taryn Collins will assume the setting job. Jennifer Mosar and Tracy Sheldon are both expected to contribute greatly in the match. "Our experience is a problem right now," stated Lambert. "As we play more I expect great things from our younger players—they are excellent athletes."

History is not on the side of the Irish, but home court advantage is. Notre Dame has a great chance to put a mark in the win column against the Boilermakers in front of a supportive home crowd. Since the Irish have subsequent momentum from last weekend's tournament and are looking to end a period of frustration, a home court performance can be expected.

The Expos, shut out on three hits, lost a 2-1 decision in the first two runs in the sixth. Rookie Mark Gismondi, Andreas Galarza and Hubie Biscos opened with singles for the first run and, with the Cardinals' final out, Nelson...

Irish look for young players to step in and contribute

Notre Dame's four turnovers were not the only thing that had Lou Holtz concerned after the 21-13 Irish victory over Michigan State last weekend.

Depth problems at linebacker and in the offensive backfield have the Fighting Irish coach wondering how his team can survive the 12-game regular season.

"Last year we got better as the season went on," said Holtz. "One of the reasons was we could play a lot of different people. Right now we don't have that depth.

"We've got to find out if (freshmen) are ready to make a contribution to this team. We have no other option or we'll be a basket case by the end of the year."

Holtz's pre-game pessimism rarely is taken too seriously. In his three-plus years at Notre Dame, Holtz has made a habit of spending the week discussing the weaknesses of his team then watching the Irish feast on opponents every Saturday.

This time, Holtz doesn't seem to be blowing smoke. A look at the Irish depth chart shows just how precarious Notre Dame's situation has become in certain areas, particularly at linebacker and running back.

Notre Dame has 11 depth chart options at linebacker and five at running back. Senior Bob Bolcar, and Donn Grimm have played nearly every down at linebacker each of the past two seasons.

"We can't continue to play two linebackers," said Holtz. "We have to play more people even if it costs us dearly."

After sophomore Michael Samills, the reserves at linebacker include Marc McGiff, Dominguez Burrous, Brian Ratigan, Nick Smith and Randy Sciancia - all freshmen.

In the offensive backfield, Ricky Watters is the only completely healthy running back with any kind of college experience. Rodney Culver missed most of the Michigan State game after suffering a hip pointer during a second-quarter fumble, but he should be ready for the Purdue game. Anthony Johnson has nagging aches that are an inevitable result of playing almost every down at fullback.

With the early-season loss of Kenny Spears to academics, along with the summer news that Brantont Banks and Tony Brooks would not be available, what seemed to be Notre Dame's strongest area has become a problem.

Holtz has indicated that Reggie Brooks, a freshman from Tulsa, Okla., and the younger brother of Tony, will see playing time against Purdue. Sophomores Walter Boyd and Rusty Setzer and freshman Dorsey Levens also might appear this weekend.

"I don't have any doubts (Brooks) is ready to play if he can protect the football," said Holtz. "We'll see how much he's got to scout them before the match, it will be less of Purdue's performance and more our own that determines the outcome.

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