Students, trustees discuss problems in SAC meeting

by Dan Rock

The Student Affairs Committee met Wednesday night to discuss trustees and student representatives, met Monday to discuss university problems in various aspects of student life.

Trustees Dr. Thomas Carney (Chairman), Jerry Van Gorkom, Paul Hellmuth, Jack Schenier and Student Representatives Dr. Frank Bluntz, O’Hara and Bob Weaver listened today begins with the Graduate Report. According to Matt Minnix, the group discussed why they had come to the meeting. They were interested in the highest quality in graduate student life.

Complaints about the quality and quantity of graduate housing, university bias against women were put forth, as well as the need for better campus lighting.

Curl Ellison and Armando Alonso presented the Minority Report. Ellison, co-chairman of committee, comprised of Student Life, the Recruitment Aid Program, Alonzo presented the Minority Report. Alonso, MECCEA president, who is backed by Fr.

The report was twofold: to promote the women’s lib. The men are as much interested in women’s roles past and present. Peggy Thompson and Becky Minnix are conducting this series of informal discussions in response to what they consider a serious need. Rather than provincial frustration, there is a general sadness over the entire situation, according to the organizers.

Role-playing, double standards, and oppression are all typical of N.D.S.C. for both sexes. Awareness will be the only solution. Those ideas were pointed out repeatedly as the group discussed why they had come to the meeting.

An interest in the subject, a desire to understand the men’s point of view, suddenly brought the 19 girls and two boys together. This movement could be aptly called "people liberation" rather than "women’s lib." The men are as much oppressed as the oppressor.

According to one of the men present, "The man won’t be normal until he realizes what a woman is." He returned to Notre Dame this past year after completing University of Wisconsin only because he wanted to see if the situation is really as bad as it was in his freshman year.

Experiments drew the talk together. After reading a study done of panty raids at Notre Dame, one Freshman commented that she had to recover from her initial shock at the first one three weeks ago.

"It’s such an anachronism. This isn’t 1906!" In discussing the group’s direction another Freshman exclaimed, "You have to much to lose with Notre Dame at your feet." But another commented that it would be better to have them on your shoulder.

Womanhood is a role most intellectuall (male) have reserved as the woman’s role, the group decided, which isn’t much back, round to build a new role on. Members of the

Better campus relations desired

Series on sexism begun

Peggy Thompson

Nonviolence Program faculty are already at work on a four-week lecture series concerning women’s roles past and present.

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Israel starts production of new missile

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — Israel has started to manufacture moderate quantities of a missile capable of carrying a 1,000-pound warhead to 1,500-pound warhead 300 miles or more, according to well-placed American and other Western intelligence reports.

The missile, called the Jericho, is being produced at a rate of from three to six a month, it is believed.

Although United States specialists are far from certain that Israel has nuclear warheads, several analysts suggest that the Jericho is too expensive to use to deliver a conventional, high-explosive warhead.

"It wouldn't make much sense to manufacture a costly weapon like Jericho merely to carry the equivalent of two or three 500-pound bombs," one official declared. "The decision to go into production strongly suggests Israel has, or believes it could soon have, nuclear warheads for the system."

Although Israel has repeatedly pledged not to be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East, analysts believe that Israel may have a number of nuclear weapon components that could be assembled quickly, in a crisis, for use on the Jericho as well as on fighter bombers.

Israel is not believed to have deployed any of the two-stage, solid-fuel missiles yet. But one ranking American officer said, "We wouldn't be surprised to see it deployed in the next few months."

A number of American officials are concerned that if Egypt and the Soviet Union become convinced that Israel has deployed nuclear-tipped missiles capable of hitting their forces in much of Egypt, in addition to such population centers as Cairo, Damascus or Moscow.

If that should happen, analysts say, the Soviet Union is likely to operate the new missile with its own forces.

The Soviet tactical nuclear missile known by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization code name Scud has a range of about 400 miles and is considered the missile likely to be deployed in Egypt.

American and Western specialists on the Middle East believe that the Jericho represents an Israeli effort to deter Egypt and the Soviet Union from contemplating an all-out effort to bomb cities in Israel and destroy that country.

But if deterrence failed and Israeli officials believed that Israel was on the verge of being overrun, these officials say, the Israelis might decide to destroy as many of their enemies as possible in their final hours.

Well-placed sources said that Israel started to develop the Jericho about 10 years ago. In the early 1960's, when the program was in its infancy, the new missile was named "Jericho" after the Biblical city.

"The decision to go public with the Jericho was made by the Israeli government, which decided to go public with the Jericho to warn its enemies that Israel could be as powerful as those that could attack it," one official said.

The French arms control concern of Marcel Dassault reportedly suggested that if the effort was moved to France to make joint development possible, an operational missile could be produced in about 18 months.

Orestes Brownson Society restarting

The Orestes Brownson Society held its first meeting of the 1971- 1972 academic year Monday evening to elect new officers and decide upon a speaker program.

Those elected to administrative positions were: Ed Lacey, President; Paul Anthony, Vice President; Joan Steel, Secretary; John Mowbray, Treasurer; and Maia Gallagher, Donna Mendora, and Clyde Walker, Board of Directors.

Exhibits to be held by the organization will include informal faculty-student coffee talks and a number of prominent speakers from all fields to be sponsored by the organization.

Free Hot Dogs!!!

A free hot dog day to be held Wednesday at Notre Dame was announced Monday by Jim Schneid, student services commissioner, yesterday.

Schneid said that 1,000 free hot dogs will be given away from noon to 1 p.m. between the Admistration Building and the LaFortune Student Center. He added that two drummers, students George Blok and Fred Nourse, will be playing at the complimentary event.

In case of inclement weather, the event will be held Thursday.

"We feel that expenses for our hot dog day," Schneid commented, "should run us no more than $200. I am confident that this debt can be made up with little difficulty."

He noted that the event was planned in an effort to improve the social atmosphere on campus.

"The Services Commission has been nagged along so far this year by a lot of paperwork," Schneid said, and we decided that we needed something relatively small and informal to get things going on campus. We feel that the (free hot dog) day could be an excellent start.

Schneid reported that the Commission is working on a number of their tentative projects. One possibility, he said, is to show films in LaFortune during the lunch hour.

The New Music

The "New Music: 1900-1970" will be presented by artists Petr Kotik and Frederic Rzewski October 13 in the University of Notre Dame's Memorial Library Auditorium at 8:15 p.m.

Featuring four pieces for flute and piano and one for live electronic music, the compositions are by modern artists Pierre Boulez, Karlheinz Stockhausen, John Cage and the two performing artists.

Kotik is a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, and graduate of the Academies of Music in Vienna and Prague. The 28-year-old composer is a fluent and enthusiastic of electronic music, and is presently an associate with the Center for Creative and Performing Arts, State University of New York at Buffalo.

Rzewski is 33, a pianist who is teaching experimental music and collective composition at the New School in New York. A graduate of Harvard College, he has been a composer with the Ford Foundation's Artists in Residence Program in West Berlin, and has taught music at the Cologne Conservatory in Germany. He founded the Musica Elettronica Viva (MEV) group in Rome, Italy, and toured Europe with the group, performing over 180 concerts.

The Occasional Bluegrass Band

John Bachman
Bob Ewen
Paul Guarney
Jenny Lopez
John MacKenzie

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The Occasional Bluegrass Band

7:30 P.M.

TOMORROW

LAFOURTUNE

BALLROOM
Cancer Service, Cancer society of Elkhart County, LaGrange County Cancer Society, Inc., La porte Community Cancer Association, and Cancer Association of Marshall County, Theme for the 1971 conference is "Search For a Cure."

Concerned with executive, board, staff and membership meetings of United Cancer Council. New officers will be elected at the evening session which will feature the president's address.

Concerned with research, Friday's session will open with a talk, "Where Does Our Money Go?" By Dr. Frank Lloyd, director of research at Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, and author of several articles on obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Thomas A. Troeger, director of the South Bend Center for Medical Education and professor at Indiana University, will discuss "Chemotherapy in the Treatment of Cancer."


**The Observer**

**The Antiwar Bomb**

Tom Bornholdt

In this column, last month, Yours Truly defended (to Sam Wilson's dismay) the Horrible H-Bomb. Yours Truly has no reason, for once since the UN. The basic argument went thusly: H-bombs do not occupy territory, they simply destroy territory. Armies conquer through, while bombs conquer by destroying. The better bombs are at destroying, the more difficult it is for armies to conquer. Take the case of Slobbovia vs. Bwanaeland. It used to be that all Slobbovia had to do to conquer Bwanaeland was to destroy its army and occupy its land. But nowadays Slobbovia and Slobbovia have lots of H-Bombs. Now Slobbovia has to worry about Slobbovia dropping H-Bombs on the Slobbovian army. No army, no conquest. Therefore, Slobbovia has to try clever tactics, and if they can be dropped on Slobbovia troops, if H-Bombs are well dispersed, hidden, and hardened, then the Slobbovian nuclear attack required by Slobbovia to destroy the enemy weapons, will end up destroying most of Slobbovia's wealth as well.

What good is there in conquering a radioactive wasteland? Furthermore Slobbovian might embolden Slobbovian cities if it looked like Slobbovia might win. And if Slobbovia was able to conquer Bwanaeland's bomb, then it is still left with the classical problem of defeating the army and occupying the land. Conquest, thusty, has become infinitely more difficult. And, with its "profit" has been the true cause of most aggressions. H-Bombs have taken the "profit" out of war and contrarily to popular myth dozens do not wage simply to watch people die.

There is a limit to this reasoning. Introduce another nation, Lilliput, that doesn't possess H-Bombs, but instead relies on its alliance with Bwanaeland. Now if Slobbovia wants to conquer Bwanaeland, it has to worry about bombs. But the H-Bombs are in Bwanaeland. If Slobbovia gets rid of Bwanaeland's H-Arsenal, it is then free to bomb Lilliput. If it destroys a goodly portion of Bwanaeland in the process, so what? Lilliput is the desired conquest. Bwanaeland's alliance with Lilliput gives Slobbovia a reason to conquer Bwanaeland.

Even if Slobbovian's can't be preempted by Slobbovia, it still has problems. If Lilliput is far enough away, it is much more difficult for Bwanaeland to effectively use its H-Bombs against the Slobbovian army. A multimegaton WMD with mediocre accuracy to devastate against sprawling fixed cities, but sufficient to destroy mobile infantry and armor. It's pretty ineffective. Locating the Slobbovian divisions and ciphers them among themselves would mean that Slobbovian missile center under war is much more difficult than using targetable nuclear weapons has been. Furthermore, since it isn't threatened, Bwanaeland is going to be far more timid in the use of tactical nuclear weapons. Lilliput would probably use a few A-Bombs against those troops massed in Bwanaeland. Slobbovian emboldenably would not for fear of escalation. While Lilliput might attack Slobbovian cities if it couldn't stop the invading army, Bwanaeland certainly wouldn't.

The conclusion of all this, is quite simple. It is in the interest of world peace that Lilliput have H-Bombs. A few A-Bombs tempts Slobbovia into trying to get a first strike capability against Bwanaeland. If all three have H-Bombs, even if Bwanaeland, had nuclear weapons, then Slobbovia would be hard pressed to find a niche within a badly over armed world. Further, since it isn't threatened, Bwanaeland is going to be far more timid in the use of tactical nuclear weapons. Lilliput would probably use a few A-Bombs against those troops massed in Bwanaeland. Slobbovian emboldenably would not for fear of escalation. While Lilliput might attack Slobbovian cities if it couldn't stop the invading army, Bwanaeland certainly wouldn't.

The first condition stems from the fact that there may be governments there would be a limit to how many could be dropped. Even a few Communist countries like Yugoslavia, or even conservatively past this test would show that a bomb comes from the fear of a possible nuclear civil war, or the use of an H-Bomb during a civil war is enough to discourage both sides in the conflict. They said that the possibility that war might be encouraged by a nuclear power and a nonnuclear country in such a case. This is a legal point? What about Lilliput's? Lilliput, as well, has a territory that might be used by the Bwanaeland. Japan, Holland, Switzerland, Iran, Yugoslavia, Australia, and Turkey, definitely qualify for this. There are at least three such countries. Belgium, Iceland, Switzerland, France, and Italy in Europe; Spain, New Zealand, Fennorina, Italy, Austria and Finland rate question marks. American policy should be encouraged (such as by lifting treaty restrictions) these countries to develop a sizable, deployable nuclear arsenal capable of both tactical and strategic uses. If one has to, the only reason of this is that they have been too small for them to have an effective capability. Together, most of Western Europe, however, could easily arm to the point where they would become a most unpalatable mor for any hungry Soviet Bear.

**Letters**

Editor:

In the past few weeks, there's been a significant outpouring of nonsense written regarding the Trustees in general, the Student Life Council, the "community." The Student Life Council, the Board of Trustees, Father Chambers and Professor Thornton. Though the new board looks more promising than Father Chambers or Messers, Tusher and Thornton alone, the composition of the body clearly underscores the fact that the battle has just begun.

And what is the objective of this battle? It is to take sanctions, and the whole idea of sanctions, and return them to the boxes from which they came and to which they belong. The objective is to turn this discussion away from sanctions against the students exercising their own rights in their dorm rooms, and towards sanctions against students guilty of real concerns. In hopes of helping to ause the way decisions are made, the Executive Board of the Student Life Council, a "considerable amount of nonsense written regarding the Student Life Council, the "community." In hopes of helping to clear up misunderstandings, I have written this letter to inform you of some of the misunderstandings.

The Trustees are the only faction of the university on whom there are no faculty, grad students, or other students, staff. Thus, when a decision is made by the Trustees, the students are given no hearing. The students are excluded from the decision making process as they would be in the private sector. The Trustees have the ear of their "colleagues" on the Board. In short, the Trustees become the scoopsmeat, while the real cutpur skull in the office under the golden dome. Being a believer in personal self-improvement, I decline to list the members of the Executive Board. It might be an interesting exercise for students here to fit this out, and to compare it with the membership of the SLC, the judicial review boards, etc. The exercise will be most diverting, as well as educational. James H. Sweetland
Indian border states into which the refugees have prowled.
The degree of malnutrition in the camps - aggravated by overcrowding, poor sanitation, flooded water and the weakened condition of the refugees after their long trek - is much worse than that usually seen in the subcontinent.

A field report by a team from the prestigious All India Medical Sciences found that nearly 30 percent of the refugee children under the age of 5 are suffering from "moderately severe or advanced malnutrition," caused by protein and calorie deficiencies.

The malnutrition is almost always accompanied by other infections and diseases such as dysentery, diarrhea, bronchial pneumonia, it is said. Many of the children are wasting from three to four diseases at once.

The report said: "Even minor infections may tip the scales in such deprived children, and unless urgent remedial measures are taken, substantial numbers of infant and child population may come apart quite different from adequate preparations that are bound to fail in thisStarved, starved, starved, will the Starved, Starved, Starved, ..."

The Operation Lifeline Program for the millions of refugees in East Pakistan, which was recommended by the Medical Relief Task Force report, will have two distinct parts. The first, which is called Alpha and is designed to be largely preventive, aims to set up 1,000 or more feeding stations in the camps to provide milk powder and high-protein foods for the benefit of the camps' residents. Each feeding station will be staffed by at least one doctor.

Refugee children who are in the early stages of nutritional deterioration and are being fed are in a precarious state. They are unable to eat the food and will vomit it. Some of the camps' rescue workers recommend that the children be given the food in their mouths, which they immediately vomit. This is called the "spitting method.

The report is largely credited with prodding the Indian government into action. The report was submitted to the government two months ago. The report said that there were 500,000 children "at the edge of death." The Indian government is already working on a comprehensive program of supplementary feeding with proteins and calories. The report said that "Time is of the essence.

At present, with about 30,000 new refugees crossing into India every day, there are about 1.7 million children younger than 5 years, and these are only the ones in the camps. Nearly one-third of the nine million refugees are living outside camps with friends and relatives. In addition, the report concludes that there are more than 500,000 pregnant and breast-feeding mothers, who also need supplementary feeding.

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Attica prisoners create hierarchy

J osep h  L e ly v e ld , F r a n c is X. serv e d  11 y e a rs  of a 30-year sentence for armed robbery, had a presentence report for the New York Times Reporting Staff. This is the second of a series.

Prisoners who had been strip searched, bound and blindfolded, but who had been transferred from the state prison at Auburn after a one-day uprising last November. They reminded Oswald that the prisoners had been promised a ru

of the weekend—had by this time assumed positions of authority among the rebel inmates massing in D yard by a process of spontaneous suffrage, with each cellblock putting forward its own nominees for leadership. As leader of the cell, he was in danger. Together, Weber and Clarke then carried the orricer's body on a cot away from the free separated rebel territory from the rest of the prison. When the gate was opened, the inmates rushed through

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that he would make an especially valuable hostage. But finally he said, “They would kill me.”

The commissioner responded to the或ricer by the prisoners’ demands at their initial confrontation, but, to his surprise, they seemed inclined to take note of his responses. “Herman,” he said to Schwatz as he left the yard, “This may last for a long time.”

Television cameramen and newsmen were present for the second meeting and the inmates, elaborating their demands, appeared to speaking to much as to the commissioner, who became something of a dramatic figure amid the rhetoric of films Oswald also found himself performing for the cameras. At the climax of an impassioned plea to the prisoners to free the hostages, he was interrupted by a TV crewman who said, “We had a bad angle. Could you repeat that?” and he did.

It was at this point that the basis of the inmates’ skeletal reception to the commissioner first became clear. In the yard were a number of prisoners who had been transferred from the state prison at Auburn after a one-day uprising last November. They reminded Oswald that the prisoners had been promised a reparation which were based on a promise of “no reprisals” on which the authorities then retracted.

“I heard about that,” said the commissioner who took office two months after the Auburn incident. “Now I was taking about a different situation. Many of you have said that you have confidence in my sincerity.”

But the commissioner’s hope that his prestige would bring a quick settlement were dashed by a prisoner who said: “There ain’t going to be no fast negotiations. We know you can play games, but you are not going to play games and find any hostages alive. Mind you, we are ready to die.

Two ways out of the impasse were suggested by inmate spokesmen at the Thursday evening session. First, they demanded that a group of outsiders who had no part in the group, among them William M. Kun

ter, the special prosecutor’s new Commissioner of Corrections, Russell G. Oswald, by a group calling itself the Attica Liberation Fraction. The grievances touched on the medical care, work conditions, censorship, diet, parole procedures and religious expression.

In response to the manifest and reports of deepening tension, Oswald spent two days at Attica, interviewing inmates and making promises of reforms in the next days of July, a statement of 27 days’ stay at the time. The grievances that were to be aired against the guards included those of the new Commissioner of Corrections, Russell G. Oswald, by a group calling itself the Attica Liberation Fraction. The grievances touched on the medical care, work conditions, censorship, diet, parole procedures and religious expression.

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The defending Interhall Football champions from Dillon were only the major upset as the 1971 season got underway as the seven contests saw upsets posted, with Cavanaugh and Pennsylvania Fisher leading the way offensively.

Paugh-Fisher 20 0

Last year’s Lilylads held P-F to only one offensive first down, that one coming on a penalty, yet could not come through with any scoring power themselves. Pete Farahklos scored twice, once on a 32-yard bomb from Chuck Voeker. Farahklos and Mark Knowles turned five of their passes into touchdowns for TDs, as Dillon QB Randy Mask was intercepted twice.

Cavanaugh 20 Lyons 0

Freshman Greg Corgan led Cavanaugh’s offensive threats with a 15-yard WA to go pass to Kevin Ford, and a 35-yard bomb to junior Mike Pavlin that was stopped six inches short of the end zone. Corgan scored from there, then hit pay dirt again from two yards out in the final period something for fans to cheer about.

Cavanaugh’s Mike Obukhanic (in light uniform) hauls in a long bomb from Greg Corgan.

Mike aavin

The Graduate View

Analysis No. 3

From time to time this weekend, I was forced to remind myself that the Irish scored only 14 points against MSU. But nothing worked. I just could not stop thinking that ND’s offense showed flashes of past greatness.

Forget that the Irish scored only 14 points, rushed for only 296 yards, and turned the ball over three times. Forget that Hill ran off 32 net yards rushing.

Tommy Kancing kicked to Ray Donovan on a 23-yard touchdown aerial. While Joe Tetski got the other score on a four-yard burst.

Morrissey 11 0

Junior quarterback Kirk Miller accounted for both Morrissey touchdowns. Miller hit Breen on a 33-yard pass for a score, then snuck over from the one for the other TD. Joe Holzemer added an extra point run to cap the Morrissey tally.

Flanner 11 Stanford 4

Herb Giorgio returned a stolen Stanford pass 15 yards for a score in leading the high-risers to victory. QB Paul Sullivan picked up the other Flanner points with an eight-yard keeper play and an extra point.

Off-Campus 12 Walsh 7

Dave Jarzycka scored on a two yard plunge and an eight yard sweep to give O-C a 12-6 lead that they held onto. Mark Swenski got the only Walsh tally on a seven yard run that followed a blocked punt.

Breen-Phillips 18 Farley 0

Quarterback Bruce Jirole threw a pair of touchdown passes in leading Breen-Phillips past Farley. Jirole hit Herbie Hampton with a 20-yard bomb, then connected with Steve Wetherbee on a seven yard scoring play. Dave Jarzycka hit the final score when he recovered an errant Farley fumble in the end zone.

Morrissey +10

Junior quarterback Kirk Miller tried to move inside the Zahm defense. Miller went 12-5, as the Interhall season got underway.

ND ieers begin workouts

Coach “Lefty” Smith got 47 pitchers for the 1971 edition of the Notre Dame hockey team at the first practice of the year on Friday of this week.

Smith conducted two sessions of approximately one hour yesterday, one for wingers, the other for defensemen. Goales skated, but both workouts were light.

Twenty-one members of last year’s Irish team were present for the initial drills. There was an equally large number of freshmen hopefuls on hand as the basketball season gets under way. It looks as though the new mail order list of Irish hockey fans will be a long one.

The Irish have been engaged in a weight training program since Sept. 21 but yesterday marked their first appearance on the ice this fall.

Coach Smith said that the club will practice Monday through Friday and conduct scrimmages on Sunday afternoons.

“We’ll be working on fundamentals for the next two weeks,” Smith, now in his fourth year as coach, said at the Midwest site.

The Irish, members of the tough Western Collegiate Hockey Association this season, begin their schedule Nov. 11 against North Dakota, another WCHA club.

Hoop meeting scheduled

There will be a meeting Thursday at 7 p.m. in the AC basketball office for all men interested in playing varsity basketball. The Cavanaugh freshman squad are to report to the basketball office Thursday at 8 p.m.

ND draws fans to Orange Bowl

This Saturday night the Fighting Irish will travel to Miami, Fla., to take on the U. of Miami Hurricanes in the Orange Bowl.

The last time a Notre Dame team played in Miami, the largest crowd in Hurricane history witnessed the game. A throng of 77,300 was on hand in 1967 to see the Irish win a 24-22 decision.

North officials are expecting another big crown Saturday night, although it is doubtful that the new attendance record will be set.

BY MURRAY CHASS

(C) NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

Baltimore’s Bob Powell, a 205-pound slugger whose right-hand bat is so hotly that he had to retire from hunting, smashed two of Baltimore’s four home runs today as the playoff perfect ices tilted skipped the Baltimore, 5-1, and all but wrapped up their third consecutive American League flag.

Brooks Robinson and Elrod Hendricks also homered against the Athletics’ Jim (Cuff) Hunter, solidly supporting Mike Varchi’s out-stopping pitching.

Baltimore thus gained its 10th consecutive victory (the first 11 homers came on April 28 and two weeks of the regular season) and its eighth victory in eight playoff games.

The three-of-five-game playoff starts Saturday night, and where Diego Segal (18-4) will try to keep the Athletics alive against Jim Palmer (30-1) today in the game, which starts at 3 P.M. (EPT)

The Athletics win, manager Dick Williams said he would come back with White Blue in the fourth game and Hunter in the fifth.

In reality, Hunter was (Oakland’s last hope) Blue to disrupt Baltimore’s methodical machine. But four pitchers-mistakes, they’ve called—prevented him from doing the job.

Robinson hit the first home run, in the second; Powell connected in the third. Hendricks socked his homer in the seventh, after Hunter had retired 13 straight hitters, and Powell powered his fourth playoff homer in eight games, the 14th, a 410-foot shot, the 16th, a 370-foot shot, an unsuccessful hunt attempt in the end. The final score was 5-1.

The A’s lone run came in the fourth as Sand Bazdoo hit and Dave Duncan singled. After Reggie Jackson opened the sixth with a double, Cline hit a Baltimore’s four 20-game winners, set down the final three.

Powell, meanwhile, was unloading his single-handed attack against Hunter, who despite the brutal treatment was able to express his appreciation for the Orioles’ mammoth first baseman.

“Even though his hand hurt,” the 41-year-old right-hander said, “I was still looking to get one of the one-two combo. Iamatmy (E.DT),

Powell didn’t feel tough, though. He fell pain. Plagued by injured wrists throughout the season, he hurt the back of his right hand toward a half-week ago when he was hit by a pitch, then aggravated it yesterday when he slid into second trying to break up a double play.

The pain persisted today, reaching the peak point where manager Earl Weaver told Powell to bunt in the eight rather than aggravate the situation.

The score at the final time was 3-1. After fouling off a couple of hunt attempts, the 6-foot 4 slugger went back to what comes naturally. It made the final score 3-1.
Nixon invokes Taft-Hartley

Dock strike

Ziegler said it is the first time that Nixon will invoke the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. President Johnson used the Act to suspend a dock strike called by the International Longshoremen’s Association on the East Coast on Sept. 30, 1968. That was the eighth time the Act had been used in dock strikes. According to Ziegler, the five-man board of inquiry will be headed by Professor Keith Mann of Stanford University Law School. Ziegler summoned the press to a briefing an hour before the President’s scheduled return to Washington from a long Florida weekend, and he said that he would give his report on to the President early this evening with the report from San Francisco that counts found negotiations there to be “at an impasse.”

Ziegler said that he had reached the President, when the President was to leave for Washington. Departments were still working, Ziigel said, according to Ziigel, that the five-man board said that the labor and Justice boards have not yet been chosen, according to Ziegler, that the five-man board of inquiry has not been chosen, according to Ziegler, that the five-man board of inquiry was still being drafted by the Justice Department.

The other four members of the board of inquiry have not yet been chosen, according to Ziegler. The labor and Justice Departments were still working on putting the panel together when the President was to leave for Washington.

The President’s decision to use Taft-Hartley was apparently reached, said George P. Shults, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, called the President early this morning with the report from San Francisco that counts found negotiations there to be “at an impasse.”

Ziegler said that when the President receives the report of the board, he will then determine what action he will take under the Taft-Hartley – that is, whether to apply it nationwide or selectively. “If they find progress in being made in one area,” Ziegler said, “he will not seek an

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Students trustees meet

Chairman Stroh's alternate representative, said that the trustees were particularly concerned with excessive abuse in partisanship–"shaking up and cohabitation."

Bob Weaver, student representative, said that the trustees were particularly concerned with excessive abuse in partisanship—"shaking up and cohabitation."

Although no big decisions were reached, it was recognized that sanctions are not enforceable.

Weaver added. Alternative courses of action in lieu of the SLC Ad hoc Committee’s recommendations were proposed and will be taken back to the trustees.

It was presented that many abuses are not ignored in the individual halls; rather the improvement in quality of rectors, resident assistants and hall presidents have increased the needed positive action taken.

The meeting was considered "very successful" by Weaver. Minnix said that although he was not sure how successful the presentation of information to the Student Affairs Committee was, "we did accomplish what we set out to do."