AEC to abandon Amchitka

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

months before super-judgment

"it will be months before we can make a precise judgment of what was produced," said Dr. James Carothers, the scientific adviser to the AEC for the test.

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

The University of California manages the Laboratory for the AEC.

An aerial survey of the Ground Zero area, 5,075 feet above the cavern where the bomb was detonated, showed extensive shifting of the dirt that lies a foot or so thick over the volcanic rock at this point.

blast shatters road to site

Also, the main roadway on the island was broken in three places along shift lines that appeared to radiate out from Ground Zero. The roadway leading into the place where the burial hole was drilled was totally destroyed as the shock wave of the blast scattered the ballast on which the pavement was based.

Along the sea within a mile of the detonation, rock piles were broken off, some cliffs of rock were topped, and mud slides occurred intermittently for some two miles along the bluff above the beach.

There was no radiation leakage discovered by the extensive monitoring system.

Several thousand men have worked here in preparing the island for the Cannikan test.

The Fieldhouse: What comes now?

by M. A. Baum

At one end of the North Quad is the Fieldhouse, and within it the strongholds of the University’s arts community, and therein lies a continuing story.

Some two and a half years ago, the fieldhouse rendered obsolete by the Convocation Center—was stored away. The superstructure of the now-obsolete “Save the Fieldhouse” campaign moved the University to give it over to the University Arts Council, newly created for the purpose, and the Art Department.

Since then, development has been slow but determined.

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

The building is equally important to the University Arts Council. Said Rick Fitzgerald, “The Fieldhouse is sort of the necessary center to give it over to the University Arts Council. Said Rick Fitzgerald, “The Fieldhouse is sort of the necessary center to give it over to the University Arts Council.”

The other half of the Fieldhouse group is the University Arts Council, under Rick Fitzgerald. In the Fieldhouse the council operates, among other things, the Isis Gallery, an art gallery for student or student sponsored exhibits, a reading room, where they hope to continue a series of poetry readings, and also an extensive monitor room.

In the space necessary? Dr. Fern thinks so: “I would like to persuade people not to tear it down. I think its edifice is valuable even as a usable space. I think the cost of remodeling it in a more useful form is of economic value which can’t be matched by new building construction costs.”

“If we’re not there where will we be? We’re literally overflowing O’Shaughnessy Hall and we have several dozen of students using the Fieldhouse. It has a particular kind of space which is unmatched by anything that exists on this campus.”

The Art Department has an enrollment (head count of some sort) of somewhere around 100 this semester alone, and it has a staff of twelve. Dr. Fern does not see merger with the SMC Art Department as a complete solution to the space problem. “The kind of space that is available at St. Mary’s...It’s just classroom space, it doesn’t have enough cubic footage. When you’re talking about studios you have to think in three dimensions. All they have available as far as I’ve been able to see is ordinary classroom space, low ceilings, rooms off a long narrow hall, and relatively small rooms. The thing about the Fieldhouse is it has enormous, beautiful big footage. When you’re talking about studios you have to think in three dimensions. All they have available as far as I’ve been able to see is ordinary classroom space, low ceilings, rooms off a long narrow hall, and relatively small rooms. The thing about the Fieldhouse is it has enormous, beautiful big footage.

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

Funding is the present problem, both men agree.

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

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

The Observer

serving the notre dame - st. mary’s community

Monday, November 8, 1971
Due to Congressional opposition

US halts arms shipments to Pakistan

Washington, Nov. 7 - The United States plans to announce tomorrow the cancellation of licenses for the export of more than $3 million of military material to Pakistan.

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

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

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

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

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

Many U.S. Senators also complained that the flow of spare parts and other equipment was helping the government of Pakistan President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan in crushing the East Pakistani independence movement and contributing to the flow of nearly 18 million Pakistanis who have fled to India.

Following the Pakistani Army's move against the East Pakistani insurgents last March 25, the United States stopped granting new licenses for military purchases in this country. Actually, the March 25 decision did not go into effect until April 6, and some licenses were approved in the interim, officials said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Due to Congressional opposition

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See India. It's another world.
Calls for talks with Pakistan

China charges India with interference

by Jean Leclerc Du Subhun

Peking, Nov. 7—(Agence France-Presse)—China appealed to India and Pakistan today to hold consultations to reduce the tension on their frontiers. At the same time, China accused the Indian Government of having “crudely interfered” in Pakistan’s internal affairs.

A statement, by acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng Fei, said, “The Chinese Government and people are greatly concerned over the present tension in the subcontinent.”

A visiting Pakistani politico-military delegation, led by former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, was lunchen guests today of the Chinese Government.

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

Bhutto, at a news conference agreed that such a campaign was under way.

The object of the campaign, they said, was to get state governments to reinforce the pressure which the Administration and industry are already putting on members of the House Public Works Committee to report a bill that would leave to the states the principle authority for water pollution control, rather than to shift it to the federal government as the Senate bill would.

Rep. John Blatnik, D-Minn., Chairman of the House Committee, has refused an administration request to reopen hearings on the House bill. He has indicated that he would like a bill as far-reaching as the Senate bill. But he recognizes that he faces an uphill battle against Republicans and Southern Democrats on his committee. It is agreed Blatnik does not now have the votes for a near-duplicate of the Senate bill.

The House Rules Committee set a deadline of Oct. 1 for consideration of legislation for floor action this session. Therefore, the House bill will not be taken up until early next year. The Administration, informants said, intends to use the time to drum up opposition to the Senate bill, the chief author of which is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution.

Some of those interviewed cited as evidence of the Administration’s campaign a redraft of the Senate bill, which, they said, was being circulated to state governments. A copy of this draft has not yet been made available to the New York Times. It was the basis for the interviews.

Asked for comment today, Muskie said: “I am dismayed by the attitude of the House and White House to undercut Senate-passed water pollution legislation. The Senate’s unanimous vote to chart a new course of action in our fight to clean the nation’s waters should have encouraged the White House environmentalists. Unfortunately, it appears that the Administration has undertaken an environment metamorphosis, emerging from the cocoon not as a butterfly but as a moth.”

Those interviewed also agreed that William D. Ruckelshaus was the front-runner for the Democratic Presidential nomination. A few days later, Train and Robert W. Fri, an E.P.A. deputy administrator, talked to some members of the Senate Committe a few days later and took a position contrary to Ruckelshaus’s. Since then, Train, Roger Strelow, his assistant and Whittaker have been speaking for the Administration on the bill and in meetings with industrialists according to informants.

Security discussion

India and Pakistan

See page 4

See page 4

Cornell analyses Cambodia, Laos

Details on page 9
Indian-Pakistani flareup a possibility

by John Wick

Three members of the Notre Dame Government and History departments disagreed last night that India and Pakistan were on the verge of a major war with each other and that the United States would maintain a non-interference policy in any case. Two members of the Government Department, Dr. Steven Kertesz and Dr. Michael Francis - disagreed about Pakistan's future relations with the communist world.

According to Kertesz, the crisis is bound to draw India closer to the People's Republic of China. When questioned, he contended that in the past the Soviets have mediated between India and Pakistan, but he argued that due to treaties that have just been signed between India and the Soviet Union, Russia will "unquestionably" have to devote much more attention to India. According to Kertesz, since Pakistan can "no longer count on Russia, it has recently shifted its alliance to China. Dr. Kertesz added that though these treaties are supposedly non-military in nature, "it is certain that India can count on very close cooperation from Russia."

Dr. Francis is more confident that Pakistan would show clear of more communion in any form. He said Indian Premier Gandhi's recent visit to Washington was designed to get Nixon's aid in putting pressure on Pakistan. However, Francis contended, that "there is a limit to the amount of pressure which could be brought to bear on Pakistan as that country is more anti-Communist in sentiment than India and so perhaps Nixon would be unwilling to disturb them too much."

Dr. Kertesz also noted that the United States has its own treaties with Pakistan. These treaties, he said, go back to when the United States was flying U-2 spy planes into Russia using Pakistani airfields. These agreements, according to Kertesz, have a definite influence on our relations with Pakistan. He said that the U.S. regarded India as "the key to democracy in Asia" but contended that it was difficult for the United States to take sides as a result of her commitments to Pakistan.

Acting Chairman of the History Department, Dr. Bernard Norling, noted that the entire situation may be influenced by Russia's actions, though at the moment "the Soviets certainly have enough problems of their own to keep their hands full without having to take on India's."

Dr. Norling also said that the United States would most likely not interfere in India, but "would be content with preaching sermons to both sides."

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Dr. Joseph Duffy to receive Harbison Award for teaching

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

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

Duffy attended Columbia University, Harvard and the University of Chicago, where he received his doctorate in 1954. He also did post-doctoral studies at the University of Leeds.

The kind of teacher he is can perhaps be best illustrated by quoting from recent course evaluations published by the student-edited Scholastic magazine. "Duffy is a brilliant lecturer who demands only the essence of his subject. His lectures are succinct, critical, but never dull. Most students who have had this course (Literature and the Imagination) consider it one of the two or three best courses they had at Notre Dame. The papers and test topics are profound and demand serious and original work. Mr. Duffy's lectures are so excellent that the student feels a moral demand to reciprocate with excellence."

Winners of the Harbison awards are chosen annually by panels of educators who make their selections from nominations submitted by colleagues, students, past award winners, and college and university presidents. To be eligible for an award, the candidate must be teaching in an accredited college, junior college or university in the United States and have served as full-time faculty for at least five years. An educator nominated for the award is judged on the basis of his capability as an "articulate, passionate teacher who views education as a spiritual affair...a universal teacher who cares about values, society as a whole and human beings...with an incredible ability to impart enthusiasm and to teach the very essence of his subject. He is not merely a gifted teacher, but the most hard-working teacher imaginable who believes in the value and goodness of what he is doing and sees it as a necessary task of the spirit," according to Danforth Foundation president Merriman Cuningham.

The program was named in honor of the late E. Harris Harbison, professor of history at Princeton University and a former trustee of the Danforth Foundation. To date, 75 individuals have received the award which is conferred annually, not only to recognize outstanding gifted teachers, but also to encourage greater public understanding of the art and importance of teaching.
SU to sponsor one more concert in first semester

by Joseph Abel

Social Committee Don Moncey announced yesterday that Student Union will sponsor only one more concert this semester. According to Moncey, however, there will be "several small concerts, perhaps at LaFortune Student Center." He added that this final concert will feature Randy Newman and Bonnie Raitt in St. Mary's O'Loughlin Auditorium on December 12. Moncey expressed optimism over the first semester's concert series. According to Moncey, the Social Committee had already reached the $9,000 ceiling for the year as set by the University. According to Moncey, the sum "greatly surpassed" the amount taken in the previous year.

Now that this ceiling has been reached, reports were given from any more concerts in the ACC or Snigan Center will go entirely to the building management. These profits had been previously split between the Student Union and the building management.

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

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

Some groups are a "baffle" for Moncey, securing their demands for a furnished sound system and other special perks for the transportation of their own equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

On the other hand, the Cultural Arts Commission is making some plans for "Negro Center Bob Brinkmann, Cultural Arts Commissioner, described many proposed activities.

Major events scheduled include a folk festival and a rock concert. The folk festival is planned for the end of April, he said and negotiations are currently being made to feature Neil Young and Tom Rush. He was quick to add, however, that these negotiations have not been finalized as of yet.

Wage-price freeze: Unqualified success

"The wage-price freeze: Unqualified success" was the title of an article by Allan M. Meltzer that appeared in the New York Times on November 7, 1971. The article discussed the success of the wage-price freeze, which ended that weekend, and its impact on inflation. It also commented on the impact of the freeze on specific industries, such as the shipping industry.

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

Similarly, average hourly earnings of non-farm workers dropped by a penny in October, from $1.09 in September to $1.08 in October.

On their face, the price figures would seem to bear out the administration's claim that public compliance with the freeze has been generally excellent. The Office of Emergency Preparedness has reported that as of Oct. 31, a total of 279,336 complaints and inquiries have been received from the public. The Office, which administered the freeze, further reported that of a total of 26,220 complaints of alleged violations—most of them about prices—18,296 were determined not to be violations: 7,104 informally competed and 4,598 compiled after investigation. Meanwhile, 6,192 cases are unresolved.

The government so far has reported only six law suits against alleged violations of the freeze. Other statistics describing the economy are not as favorable. While unemployment declined in October, for example, it did not decline much and still stood at a high 5.8 per cent of the work force. The freeze itself did not, of course, directly combat the unemployment problem, but providing jobs for America is at the core of Nixon's whole economic package.

The Gross National Product—the nation's total output of goods and services—rose by only a sluggish 2.3 per cent in the July-September quarter. New orders for durable goods, a key indicator of business activity, actually fell in September.

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Monday, November 8, 1971
The Senate bill must pass

As a prelude to the sort of dance macabre the President and the Senate are currently going through on the question of pollution control, it might be wise to consider what William Ruckelshaus had to say when he visited Notre Dame last February.

He argued that the states, hot after enough industry to keep themselves solvent and satisfied, would never be able to make and enforce anti-pollution legislation. He said that such legislation would have to come from the Federal Government.

Last week the Senate passed, 86-0, the first truly Federal Antipollution measure ever. It would have placed responsibility for the enforcement of Federal antipollution laws in the hands of a federal agency - the Environmental Protection Agency. It would have given the EPA the right to withdraw licensing permits from states which refused to enforce federal antipollution legislation. And it would have allowed the EPA to bring offending industries to court.

Every voting member of the Senate was in favor of the bill.

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

But Richard Nixon is not in favor of the bill. He's in favor of a bill that would allow the states to enforce antipollution measures themselves. But the Nixon Administration is applying pressure on state governments, urging them to apply pressure on their members of the House of Representatives. "The object of all this pressure: to defeat the Senate bill."

When he was here last February, William Ruckelshaus said that in the final analysis, society was the polluter of this planet. And in society lay the solution to the problem.

Consonant with this philosophy, we urge every student at this University to write their Congressman and discourage him from voting for anything but a bill that will affirm this nation's directive: to clean the air and the water. Society can put a certain brand of pressure on the Congress too. It's about time they began.
In his previous article John was explaining how being SBP was a frustrating job. He concludes herein: ed.

Take other examples. When the Course Evaluation booklet comes out, what a great number of students choose a grade by number of tests and papers. The fewer of both, the more appealing is the course. Yet we are full of the number of scholars. Or we are a local history professor who writes recently that "great learning . . . presupposes . . . great students" and "we learn by suffering and through discussion." But who likes to suffer?

In the recent case of four students in a room originally meant to accommodate three. Three of them decided the fourth had to leave and in no uncertain terms, they told him so. In that the community so many of us cherish and too many of us hide behind?

Carl C. Collis, a dash of the fluttering Jon Mitchell, a haphazard topspin of the honest clarity of Joan Baez, add them all to floating lyric poetry and the result is Judee Sill.

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

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

These haunt us as we try to defend students. And if it isn't frustrating to give your heart and soul to a cause and then be burnt by the very constituency you're fighting for, then I don't know what it is. Is it worth it? I've presented a bleak picture of a thankless job. It is impossible to please everybody. And even I accept the job for what it is. I emphasized taking them to football practice, or teaching John how to pronounce "Parseghian" after I introduced them. And I'll let you imagine how a shy young boy reacts to an autographed ND football or meeting John Kondrk and hearing him tell little John to "work hard in school." Such a beautiful family they were, one I'll never forget.

Something like that experience makes it all worthwhile. Little John Wackowski has no father at 8 years old and wants something to make his dreams come true and to make Notre Dame more of the place of peace and joy and care he and his family felt it is. With that in mind, it has to be worth it.
reinforced in the school setting. It was usually the girls who were encouraged by their teachers to take advantage of the field trips to the opera each semester, while the boys were permitted to attend local big league baseball game. It was the girls who were allowed to help the teacher mix the paints for art period, while the boys were permitted to sometimes leave for recess early to get the balls out of the equipment rooms. These instances of sex role bias are multiple minor instances of tracking a student according to sex, but they set the stage for the most oppressive three years of my life - the years of junior high school.

During this period I began to develop physically and became more aware of my own body. I began to have definite sexual feelings which I didn't exactly understand, although I thought they seemed very natural. Once I had a sexual attraction for a boy friend of mine. When I told him that I wanted to embrace him, he looked at me in a strange way and called me a "faggit." That time in my life I know what the term meant. I was told that "faggiets" are homosexuals who are sick and who must go to a psychiatrist in order to be "normal."

In junior high, "normal" was defined by the teachers of one sex education class - the physical education staff. In this instance the parents accepted their son's feelings and were not intimidated by the school. They thought that if their son was not admitted back to the school, they would feel free to go through the American Civil Liberties Union. Junior high school teachers prepared me for my eventual high school experiences, teaching me never to question the oppressive conditioning I was subjected to. I did not question the military drills in tenth grade physical education class; in eleventh grade I did not question the transfer of a fellow classmate to a confessional school; in what I believe was an individual counseling session and I did not question the statement of my twelfth grade English teacher that "even though Andre Gude was a homosexual he was a good author in spite of it." I felt too threatened to speak out. I tried, instead, to play the games and attend classes. I was steadied by a girl in my history class when I was a senior because all of my friends were going steady and I was alone, and she was a girlfriend of mine.

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

I graduated from high school with the hope that coming out would somehow let me act out many of my previously held ideals, but still I couldn't escape. There remained within me a great void from which I could not escape. I needed the priest to make a decision of either coming out with my homosexuality to myself and to others, or else remaining in my self-hate and sin. I had still resided in my continual self-hatred and self-hate which I was feeling because of the simple fact that she

The void is finally being filled because now I have found people who are proud of their homosexuality. The people who are no longer going to put up with the oppressive conditions which have been denied recognition are now waging a battle.

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The void is finally being filled because now I have found people who are proud of their homosexuality. The people who are no longer going to put up with the oppressive conditions which have been denied recognition are now waging a battle.
Air war escalated in Cambodia

By Neil Sheehan
(c) 1971 New York Times Service

Washington, Nov. 7 - A comprehensive study of the air war in Indochina by a Cornell University group concludes that while dramatically curtailing combat by Americans on the ground, the Nixon administration has cut by roughly half the overall level of bombing and has, in fact, escalated the air war in Cambodia and other areas of Vietnam during the peak years of 1968 and 1969, when the United States was running at approximately the same level as in 1967, about 70,000 tons a month.

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

Area-obliteration raids by B-52 strategic bombers have also been reduced far less than strikes by smaller fighter-bombers and are still running at an estimated 30,000 tons a month, as compared to 80,000 tons monthly during the 1968-69 peak, the study says.

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

The study asserts that the administration plans to continue the air war through 1972 and beyond at a cost that could range from $1.2 billion to $4 billion a year. Citing "sources close to the Pentagon," the study says plans appear to call for the continued launching of about 30 B-52's in Thailand and about 300 fighter-bombers there and offshore on aircraft carriers.

The five-month study, begun in May, was sponsored by the Cornell University Center for International Studies. The team of 19 professors and students, headed by Prof. Raphael Littauer, a 45-year-old Nuclear Physicist, drew its findings from a mass of source material that included official Pentagon statistics and reports, newspaper articles, interviews with approximately 80 defense and foreign policy specialists and former military and civilian officials, as well as the once top secret history of the air war contained in the Pentagon Papers.

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

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

The approximately 300-page preliminary version of the report contains extensive foot-notes and is illustrated with graphs. The group hopes to publish a fuller report by the end of the year.

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

The report asserted, on the basis of congressional testimony, that bombing attacks in Cambodia, with attendant serious civilian casualties, have climbed steadily since the American incursion in the spring of 1970 and now are at a rate of 96,000 tons a year. This figure that approaches the 128,000 tons dropped on North Vietnam in 1966 when an intensive air war was under way there.

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

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

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Directory corrections anticipated here soon

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

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

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

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

by Vic Dorr, '74

Notre Dame's Irishman football team suffered its first loss of the season Saturday morning, and in many ways the most significant, as they lost four fumbles and three interceptions—and this, in the end, made the difference.

The Wolverines gained the score early in the game's first play, when versatile David Brooks kicked off the opening kickoff on his 21, hesitated a moment, and then raced through the ND coverage team for 79 yards and a score. Michigan's Mike LaPointe, who later set a record with 12 seconds gone in the first period, the Wolverines were out."
Eight TD outburst is season's best performance

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Pittsburgh—Throughout the season, while the Notre Dame defense has sagged along, averaging about two touchdowns a game, the coaches and players frequently remarked, "One of these days, we're going to put it all together and when we do watch out." The Irish "Put it all together" Saturday afternoon in Pitt Stadium.

Scoring two touchdowns in every quarter, Notre Dame recorded its seventh win in eight games this fall by demolishing Pittsburgh, 56-7.

The Irish offense, which has been largely overshadowed by the prowess of the Irish defensive unit during the year, had its day in the sun, with little of it there was shining in the Steel City. Saturday and turned in its finest performance of the season. The Irish compiled 564 yards in total offense, 494 yards coming on the ground, and completely dominated an outclassed Pitt defense.

Five players scored touchdowns for the Irish as Notre Dame posted its highest point total since last year's Navy game. Gulyas led the scoring parade by scoring on three of four carries. Larry Parker added a pair of six-pointers and Tom Gatewood, Willie Townsend and Darryl Dewan had one touchdown apiece.

Irish quarterback Cliff Brown, making his collegiate debut in his home state, did a fine job of leading the Notre Dame attack. He topped the Irish in rushing, gaining 92 yards on nine carries, including a 47 yard run, the longest ND run from scrimmage this fall. Brown also completed three of seven passes for 51 yards and a touchdown.

His running mate, Gatewood, was on a tear, racking up 16 yards on a third down play and Thomas added the extra point. The scoring grab culminated the drive, Gulyas running for 20 yards and a touchdown and directing six scoring drives.

The victory almost proved a costly one for the Irish as their defensive leader, Walt Patulski, was carried from the field on a stretcher. The preliminary diagnosis was merely "a bruised knee," according to Dr. George Green, the team physician.

"We'll have to wait for X-rays to determine if Walter will be with us for Tulane next week," Parseghian commented.

The Irish will host the Green Wave in the season's home finale Saturday while the Panthers will travel to West Point, N.Y. to take on Army.

Cliff Brown was named the Player of the Game for his performance against Pittsburgh. Brown was Notre Dame's leading rusher, gaining 102 yards and connected on three of seven pass attempts for 51 yards and a touchdown. In this photo, John Ciesielski takes out Joe Torn- don to pave the way for a gain by Brown.

The Irish covered the entire distance on the ground. Parker skirting left end from nine yards out for the score only 2:41 into the first quarter. Gulyas and Bob Minnix contributed big plays in the drive. Gulyas running for 38 yards on a third down play and Minnix picking up 14 on an end sweep. Bob Thomas, kicking into a 22-mile an hour wind, missed the extra point attempt, his first boot of the season. But the Irish settled for an early 6-0 lead.

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

Parker scored his second touchdown of the day on a six yard run, a first down to the left tackle 25 seconds remaining in the opening period to cap a 49 yard, ten play Irish drive.

Notre Dame went for a two-point conversion and was suc- cessful. Minnix going around the right side, behind the blocking of Frank Pomarico, to make it 12-0.

A Pittsburgh miscue on the ensuing kickoff gave the Irish a break and the ball at the Notre Dame 25 yard line. The Panthers' John Chalmers executed Brown's kickoff to the Pitt 25 but fumbled it away there to Tom Devine.

Seven plays later, the Irish scored a four yard touchdown. The Panthers' John Chalmers executed Brown's kickoff to the Pitt 25 but fumbled it away there to Tom Devine.

Notre Dame quickly took advantage of another Pitt fumble on a kickoff to build up a 42-7 scoreboard, the Irish completely overpowered the Panthers. Pitt was limited to only 113 total yards and picked up just seven first downs, compared with Notre Dame's 28. Notre Dame was the first Pitt team this season to put more than 45 yards on the scoreboard, the Irish completely overpowered the Panthers. Pitt was limited to only 113 total yards and picked up just seven first downs, compared with Notre Dame's 28.

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Junior halfback Larry Parker scampers for Notre Dame's first two touchdowns Saturday as the Irish thrashed Pittsburgh, 56-7.

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

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

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

The Observer (c) 1971 New York Times

On campus

Student Directories

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

classified ads

 Wanted

One Electric Typewriter, good or
used shape. Call Tom 297-3731.

Help: Need ride to Nashville,
Thanksgiving. Will help with
expenses. Please call Sue 432-7654.

Typing Wanted

Experienced, accurate. Call Jane Smith 231-4589.

Will trade cash and good beer for Copy of Our Future tickets. Bob 327-9082.

Electronics Engineer

Needed to work with music/lan
writer, and photographer. Tri
mental production control via
computer. Call 282-5850 after
midnight or before 8 a.m.

Universal: Need 5 General Admis
tion Tickets to Purdue Game. Need not be adjacent. Call John 4257.

Now is to Cincinnati or Dayton area. Friday November 12. Call Jim 3764.

Norfold: Ride to Knoxville, Tenn.
for Thanksgiving. Call Jim 3764.

Wanted: 2 general admission tickets to Tulane ticket. Call Janet 4379.

Can pay top money for a general admission tickets. Tulane ticket must be left unopened. Call Bill 8257.

So far the snow has not been troublesome. But it will help to organize once for 2nd weekend. Call 222-9166.

NOTICES

Need Money?

Merrinsey Loan Fund
Boulevard of La Fortuna
11-15-15

Can take out at 30-375 for Argus's and India concerning. Vivian
Woodford Co. Co. 4th. Notice. Evacuated only through Cherry and
Hampshire. FREE MAKE UP LESSONS

SNC, Girls: Part time job available.
Call Denise 4898.

Can take out at 30-375 for Argus's and India. Evacuated only through Cherry and
Hampshire. FREE MAKE UP LESSONS

For Sale

ON SALE:

Cordial Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago
BS, BBA and MBA for Auditing, Bond, Commercial Banking, Comptroller, Comp. Science, Internal Banking, Investment, Marketing, Operating, Personal Banking.

Xerox Corporation. BS in M.E. and E.E. for Mgr. Engr. BA and BBA for Sales. MBA. Corps of Engineers Chicago District. BS in M.E. BS in M.S. C.E. BBA in Accnt.

Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergdoff. BS in C.E.

U.S. Naval Ordinance Laboratory. BS in C.E. and M. E. All degree levels in E.E.

Arthur Andersen & Co. BBA in Accnt. MBA.


Long Island Lighting Co. BS in M.E. M.E. E.I. O. and E.E.

Universal Oil Products Co. BS, MS in Chem.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery. BBA in Accnt. MBA.

American Cast Iron Pipe Co. BS in C.E. and M.E. BA and BBA for Sales.

Burroughs Wellscome Co. All degrees interested in Pharmaceutical sales.


University of Cincinnati. School of Law. Interested students should sign at Pre-Law Society in O'Shaughnessy Hall.

Marquette University. Graduate School of Business Administration. B.S. BBA, including Law School.

Washington University. St. Louis. Graduate School of Business Administration. All BA and BS.