Cost of Living Council to convene
Issues unsettled in new economic program

by David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times

Washington, Nov. 14—The nation entered a new state of President Nixon's economic program today with several crucial wage and price issues still unsettled.

Cost of Living Council plans to meet tomorrow to decide whether the automobile industry and other large companies that must pay wage increases in the next seven weeks should have to get permission from the price commission before they raise their prices to meet the additional costs.

Officials from the automobile companies who called the price commission for guidance on whether they could put higher prices into effect tomorrow morning were told that they could but that increased prices would probably have to be rolled back, at least for 72 hours.

Discuss lost wages

The pay board, the other agency in the three-part controls machinery, has scheduled a Tuesday meeting to discuss whether workers can get back pay for the one-week period of the price freeze when they lost during the 90-day freeze, and whether the 10 percent pay increase granted to 100,000 coal miners just before the freeze ended last night should be allowed to go into effect.

After last week's frenetic activity, the first day of the price freeze seemed to come as a relief. But George H. Boldt, chairman of the Pay Board, and C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., chairman of the price commission, were interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program, Face the Nation, but they evaded no new policies.

The lights were on in the building at 3000 M Street N.W. from early this morning until late tonight as staff members of the pay board and the price commission worked over their regulations.

But both agencies delayed any announcements until tomorrow.

There were indications today that Donald Rumsfeld, the director of the Cost of Living Council, agreed with the price commission that the automobile industry should not be allowed to raise its prices without approval from the commission.

On Friday, the council issued a ruling stating that companies that had wage increases due before the end of the year could raise their prices to meet the cost of the pay raises without first notifying the price commission. Even if the companies were in the category that required pre-notification of all price increases.

The automobile companies were the main beneficiaries of this ruling, since they have raises under a standing contract of about 4 percent that must be paid late this month and in early December.

Last night, the price commission issued a statement saying that it had asked the Cost of Living Council to rescind its ruling.

Today, spokesmen for the two agencies said that the original directive of the Cost of Living Council had been prepared in haste and that Rumsfeld agreed that it should be turned around.

These spokesmen said that Rumsfeld has a hand in drafting a compromise under which the price commission would notify companies like the automobile manufacturers within 72 hours whether their price increases were acceptable.

The most significant indication tomorrow of economic trends may come not in Washington but on the counters of retail stores across the country.

The price commission has given these stores permission to raise their prices immediately to meet expected increases in costs. The size and nature of these price rises may give the first hint of the effectiveness of this new phase of the economic controls program.

Grayson confident

In the television interview today, Grayson said he was confident that the controls would work. He said that competition among businesses and voluntary compliance by businesses would work together to hold prices down.

On the same program, Boldt acknowledged that the question of teachers' raises was "a very complicated and extraordinary one" and would be one of the first matters the pay board considers Tuesday.

The pay board has declared that contracts made after the freeze ended should hold wage increases to 5.5 percent. Rises under contracts settled before the freeze would be allowed to go into effect.

A community raised its taxes before the freeze, in part to pay higher salaries to teachers, this fact would carry "a great deal of weight" when the board was deciding whether a community's teachers should be allowed to have their base pay raised.

The settlement in the soft-coal industry last night—a package increase of approximately 10 percent over three years—exemplifies another unsettled question concerning permissible wage increases.

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Senate views new constitution this week

Students from Notre Dame and St. Mary's will present a proposal that would unify ND and SMC student governments this week, according to Student Body President John Barkett. The proposal, which the ND-SCM Constitutional Revision Committee drew up over the past month, must pass through both school's legislative structures before it can be effected.

The proposal, if accepted, would place all Student Government's functions in the hands of a nine-man committee which would be comprised of the Student Body President and Vice-President, the Hall President's Council Chairmen, and six representatives elected from the two campuses.

Barring unforeseen delays, the Senate will vote on the proposal before Christmas of this year.

A proposal to temporarily unify the two governments until a new constitution comes into effect is still being written by a sub-committee of the SMC student assembly. To be accepted, both proposals will need a two-thirds affirmative vote from the ND Senate and the St. Mary's Student Assembly.

Barkett announced that he "fully supports" the plan. "It's a good idea," he said in an interview last night. "We've got to be one school eventually and we ought to take the lead in merging the two governments.

The merger might be slowed down because of financial problems and that could slow us down too. If not, the spring elections will select one student body president and one student body vice-president. We'll have it as a one student government for one student body.

St. Mary's student body president Kathy Barlow also feels that the merger of the two governments is a good idea. "With the merger of the schools and the governments we also have an opportunity to look at student government and decide not only how to make it better, but ask ourselves 'Why do we want it'?

"First, the needs of the students should be assessed," Miss Barlow contended. "It should then be decided how these needs can best be met by student government. We're imitating a new structure that will possibly last for some time. Therefore, we ought to make sure that it has a philosophically strong, underlying base."

Barkett thinks that the new government should be as simple as possible. Barkett remarked, "It should be a government that's representative and can easily appeal to the students. It should also be able to be reached easily by the students."

"I agree with the proposal that has been drawn up and I hope that it will be passed quickly so that we can swiftly move ahead with one student government."

Demonstrators protest Red China in UN

(e) 1971 New York Times

New York, Nov. 14-Some hundred shouting, singing demonstrators burned a Red Chinese flag and repeatedly broke through police barriers today across East 46th Street from the Roosevelt Hotel, where the delegation from the People's Republic of China prepared to appear at the United Nations Monday.

Waving Nationalist Chinese flags, the protestors chanted slogans in Chinese calling upon Chiao Kuan-Hua and Huang Hua, leaders of the delegation, to "defect now!" and to "free—come to our side." Two waving cheerleaders paraded them through bullhorns, they screamed "Kill Mao Tse-Tung," "Long live Chiang Kai-Shek" and "red spies out now!"

The noise of the demonstration brought six members of the Peking delegation from their 14th-floor headquarters to the 4th street entrance of the hotel. All were calm but unsure.

Three stepped out onto the sidewalk, where one took pictures and two took notes. They were accompanied by a New York police plainclothesman. Earlier Miss Wang Hai-Jung and two security men from the delegation came to watch through the doors but did not go outside.

There were no other special security arrangements as the two groups walked through the lobby. They were watched casually, if at all, by hotel guests but prominently delegates to a convention of the Professional Dancers of America, many of them leading swarms of little girl pupils in gowns.

Several hours earlier, Deputy Prime Minister Chiao and Ambassador Huang, the representative to the U.N., made the delegation's way from the hotel to the hotel outside the hotel.

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How to get Started...

If you've always wanted stereo components but just couldn't cut the money problem, we have something for you: a really high quality "Starter Set" that you can enjoy now—and that you can upgrade economically later, if you want to.

The Sony TA1010 amplifier forms the heart of the system. It is probably the best $130 amplifier available today, delivering a clean 20 watts per channel (RMS ratings). It has all the controls, inputs, and outputs you'll need to connect a tape recorder, AM-FM tuner, cartridge tape player, or what have you.

The loudspeakers are the Electro-Voice EV-15's. They're engineered (you'll be surprised at how many speakers aren't!) to deliver maximum performance for the price, with a clean, sparkling high end and truly impressive lows for a speaker of this size and price.

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The guarantee is 3 years on the amplifier, 5 years on the speakers, and there's also a 5 year guarantee on the transistors in the amplifiers.

The regular price of the components separately is $224.95. Our price on the system is 265.00, a saving of $40 off the regular price.

And here's a bonus to this already significant value: within one year, if your ship comes in and you want to trade in either the speakers or the amp for something more ambitious, we'll do it, and we'll guarantee the trade-in value, in writing.

Come in soon and ask Dick or Glenn about the one that gets you started. And keeps you going.

The Observer

Monday, November 15, 1971

Open Sunday

1 - 4:30
Blackards charge intimidation in Mississippi elections

by Thomas A. Johnson

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 14- A number of Mississippi politicians are saying that violence, harassment, intimidation and theft caused 284 Black candidates to lose in their attempts to win elective offices in the Nov. 2 general elections. A number of Whites contend, however, that many thousands of "silent" Black voters preferred White leadership and rejected Black militancy and the very idea of non-traditional races.

There is evidence here that each of these reasons contributed to the liquified final figures in a number of predominantly Black areas where Black candidates lost. The degree to which these reasons affected the vote is the heart of the controversy, however.

There were a number of incidents of violence, harassment and intimidation against out-of-state poll watchers as well as against some Black voters, according to a growing list of sworn affidavits and statements by Federal observers and examiners.

The factors that affected the vote included the following:

1. Many Black workers have said they were not allowed to take the time to vote before the 6 p.m. deadline.
2. Polling places were often located in locations that Negroes considered hostile, such as stores frequently inaugurated by hostile Whites.
3. According to a Black elections commissioner, Mrs. Flozie Collier of Mississippi, "more than 20 per cent of the recently registered Black voters in some counties were assigned to the wrong precincts."
4. Not only real but imagined, several rural Blacks said they feared eviction or reprisals if they did not vote the way their employers told them.

"There were many stolen votes," said the Rev. Harry J. Bowser Jr., of the Delta ministry, "it's too easy to say they stole it." A defeated candidate for the state senate in Mccomb, Bowser was one of several Blacks here who insisted that "Black politics in Mississippi must change from the style of mass protest or the church meeting of that the house-to-house pacification..."

Blacks unite

Political participation is relatively new to Black Mississippians who had 38,000 registered voters before the voting rights act of 1965 helped to increase the number of Negro registrants to 335,000. White registration has not been more than 360,000.

In the week following the election, much of Mississippi's Black leadership is talking about strengthening the Black political organizations, solidifying 250,000 Negro votes into an effective force to be reckoned with in the coming election.

Mariner 9 sends back first TV pic of Mars

by John Noble Wilford

Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 14- Mariner 9 began its reconnaissance of the Martian surface today with the return of the first television pictures taken from an orbit of the red planet.

Scientists here said that they were not able to distinguish some apparent Martian features, however faint and blurred, beneath the dust cloud that enveloped the planet for the last seven weeks. But the scientists said it was too early to make any positive identifications or draw any conclusions.

The American spacecraft, the first ever to orbit another planet, was reported to be "in perfect health" and following such an accurate course that only a minor correction will be necessary before it settles down for its planned three-month mission to map and study Mars.

Mariner 9 is circling Mars twice a day, creating its equator at a 64 degree angle and swinging to a low altitude of 66 miles and out as far as 11,156 miles on each orbit. It makes a complete circle of the planet every 17 hours and 34 minutes.

Mariner's orbit is scheduled to be "trimmed" with a short rocket firing tomorrow night, David Schneiderman, the project manager said at a news conference here at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The new orbital path would reduce Mariner's travel time to about 12 hours for each complete orbit. The primary purpose of the corrections Schneiderman said is to "maximize data transmission" from the spacecraft to the tracking stations in the Mojave Desert.

everything OK

As Mariner radioed pictures taken by its two cameras, it also began sending data indicating that its three remote-sensing scientific instruments were working properly. The instruments are designed to study the planet's surface composition and temperatures and atmospheric chemistry.

Cocaine: Re-emerging trend

Washington, Nov. 14—Cocaine Lili, whose ballad hasn't been heard much during the last 40 years, seems to be making a comeback.

The song said: "I went to a 'snow' party one cold night and the way she sniffed gas sure a fright." At the end she was under a headstone bearing the words, "she died as she lived, sniffing cocaine."

Until a few years ago drug experts thought the habit had been almost as thoroughly buried as its fictional heroine and was as little remembered as the song. Today the song is still a novum from the past, but the drug seems to be coming back rapidly.

"trends shifting"

Government officials and others say the re-emergence of cocaine is one of the new clear trends in the shifting and often murky picture of drug use in the United States.

The other obvious trends are the continuing popularity of marijuana - and of tobacco and alcohol, two drugs that most Americans seldom regard as drugs at all.

The trend in cocaine is reflected in government figures. The Justice Department's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs seized or otherwise acquired 370 pounds of the white crystalline powder in the fiscal year 1969-70 pounds in 1970 and 754 pounds in the year just ended.

Federal seizures in which the cocaine contributed rose from 20 pounds to 281 in the same period.

Part of this is certainly a result of increased effort by law enforcement agencies, but a spokesman for the Bureau said there was also other evidence that the drug is coming back.

We are finding more and more of it on the street," said John Finletter, deputy director of the Bureau, during a recent interview. As recently as three years ago there was little or none of it, he said.

This is also the message from some major college campuses from coast to coast. Correspondents at nine of them, from a sample of 1,300, reported to the New York Times that cocaine use is on the rise even though the drug is expensive. Today it is sometimes called an "icing drug" - a luxury or even the "rich hippie's drug."

At a recent conference on drug abuse sponsored by Stanford University, Dr. David E. Smith, director of the Health Adenbury Free Medical Clinic in San Francisco, said the use of cocaine had increased more in the last year than any other drug. He predicted a wave of cocaine abuse if the producers could bring the cost down. Dr. Smith said the current price was about $10 a "hit". A report from Cambridge, Mass., put the actual coast price at a little lower - about $6 to $7 a dose.

(Continued on page 5)
US economics rile Canada

by Michael Baum

David Johnson announced last night at the Chicago Students' National "Emergency Conference for New Voters," to be held this weekend at St. Mary's College, Indiana, that President Nixon, who is a vice president of the American Can Company, says that the Association of Student Governments (ASG) located in Washington, D.C., is making a concerted drive to begin organization of groups from Notre Dame and St. Mary's Colleges in Chicago.

The conference, sponsored by the ASG and Notre Dame, is an expression of the students' concern that the American economy is not providing enough jobs for young people. Nixon's announcement is expected to challenge people in the country to come out and support what they believe is a continuing "systematic attempt to exclude young people who happen to be to the left of Henry Jackson from the democratic political process." In the words of Mr. Johnson, the conference is scheduled to be bipartisan and unaffiliated but is expected concentrated mostly upon the Democratic Party nomination because it is generally "inability" to affect the Republican Party nomination, and Nixon is working with McGovern people. Nixon's people, we're working with all those people.

Johnson noted that local organization will be important, "There are obvious places where places it will work much better than in other places. We've already begun in Oklahoma, we're in literal control of about 25 precincts in Oklahoma. Which means we already have about 3 and a half delegates." The conference he says, will attempt to obtain about 300 delegates out of more than 2,000.

The idea for the conference started with a bipartisan voter registration drive sponsored by the ASG in a number of states. Said Johnson, "As the time came to have the national bipartisan voter registration conference, we looked around and saw that things of both the parties were still doing it, that's what made up the decision that rather than have a bipartisan voter registration conference what we ought to have instead is an emergency conference for new voters." John contended that the Democrats' recent choice of Patricia Harris, the temporary chairman of the credentials committee as a cause for alarm. The choice, Johnson said, reflected "opposition" to the McGovern recommendations to the Democratic Party. (These recommendations include minimum numbers of young and black delegates from each state.)

Johnson is hopeful that the convention will "find real influence" on the Democratic National Convention. The ASG conference has the support of the Black Political Caucus, the Women's Political Caucus, the SCLC, NAACP, Student Vote, the Youth Franchise Coalition and several others. Said Johnson, "The American economies are major to be less important in '72 than they have been in any presidential year in the past. Muskie has been the front runner for two years now as far as the nomination is concerned, and he cannot, as far as we can see, walk in the front door of the convention with the nomination. You get the situation where 300 votes becomes a fantastically powerful club which if wielded properly, employing those convention dynamics and tactics I think that we'll have at our disposal at that time will be very powerful."

The conference will be free, with no registration fee and no housing fee, and food provided according to Johnson at minimal cost. It is being financed by ASG.

Canadian industry? Nixon's 90-day period ended this weekend. In recent statements and interviews, Trudeu has pointed out how hard it is to create new jobs for Canadians if the U.S. perceives measures designed to guarantee a favorable trend for itself as trading with Canada. Favorable trade balances are required for job-creating economic growth in Canada as well as in the U.S. Several times recently Trudeau has complained that it finds it hard to "read" the trend of U.S. policies relating to Canada. This week on a meet-the-week survey through one of Canada's most troubled areas normally part of the prosperous industrial triangle of Ontario-Toronto-Windsor Niagara Falls and St. Catharines Trudeu emphasized that Anti-Americanism is not the way for Canada to get out of its troubles. In sum, he has said it is too early for the Canadian government to put forward counter measures to U.S. economic protectionism and anti-Canadian trade. The full extent of American programs, the Prime Minister contends, is yet not clear. It remains to be seen how long Trudeau's argument can prevail against opposition forces battling him on inflation and unemployment grounds. The Prime Minister and 10 provincial premiers will meet again this year for a special economic conference. They will discuss the challenges of unemployment, inflation and the recent U.S. economic blows.

Budgets will stay separate

by Michele Arrich

Nov. 29 30

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Budgets will stay separate

by Michele Arrich

United billing of ND and SMC will not go into effect next year, according to Mr. Jason Lin- dewer, Director of Financial Management at SMC and will not be organized until completion of the two institutions is completed.

"Once the problems of unification are worked out, the remaining option budgets will be resolved also," Lindewer said. Until that time, the billings are currently being kept separate and continue under the same system of management as before.

PRELAW SOCIETY

Cocaine is trend

(Continued from page 3)

Cocaine was popular in the 1920's, but evidently declined thereafter for reasons that are not clearly known.

It is a white, crystalline powder extracted from the leaves of the coca bush, a plant that grows in the foothills of the Andes. South American Indians have been chewing coca leaves for centuries, but since pre-Columbian times to relieve hunger and fatigue and to produce a feeling of exhilaration.

The pure crystalline substance has some psychotropic properties and is also an extremely powerful stimulant when sniffed, swallowed or injected. One report of its action reported injected doses "lead to monosynaptic excitation, muscular twitching and convulsive movements." There have been reports of convulsions and death from overdose. The drug is not believed to produce a state of physical dependence in the user.

Among illicit users the drug goes by such names as "coca," "dope," "crank" or "coke," which is also a slang name for heroin.

Much of the supply that reaches the United States is thought to come from Bolivia and Peru. The drug is appearing not only in this country but also in Europe. (The reasons for its new popularity are conjectural, but the use of cocaine seems to have increased with the spread of heroin.)

Dr. Karl Besteman, deputy director of the division of narcotic addiction and drug abuse of the National Institute of Mental Health, said one logical explanation was easy to imagine.

Cocaine exerts its powerful stimulant action even in the presence of opiates in the body, he explained. Therefore, a heroin addict, under treatment with methadone and desperate for any kind of "high" might try cocaine. The addict would not be able to get a satisfying effect from heroin because of the blocking effect of methadone.

In any case, the current evidence is that cocaine seems to be joining the list of major problem drugs with heroin, LSD and the amphetamines.

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Casey & Fordham are new council members

The Exchange Commission, William W. Casey, and Jefferson B. Fordham, dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman, respectively, have been appointed to the advisory council of the University of Notre Dame's Law School Casey and Fordham attended council sessions this weekend.

Casey has served as counsel to the Senate Small Business Committee and as associate general counsel of the Marshall Plan world headquarters in 1949. He is a lecturer and author of a series of books on tax shelter plans. He received his undergraduate degree at Fordham University and his law degree at St. John's University, New York.

Fordham, who received his undergraduate and legal degrees from the University of North Carolina, was a member of the law school faculty at West Virginia University and special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Labor before his appointment to the deanship at Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the faculty of the University of Notre Dame and a member of the University of Pennsylvania and Franklin and Marshall.

Members of the Notre Dame advisory council meet periodically with Law School faculty and administrators to discuss the planning of current courses and new areas of study.


**Last Week in Mississippi**

"We have done our level best," he said, "we have scratched our heads to find out how we could eliminate the last one of them (Negores). We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. WE ARE NOT ASHAMED OF IT."

It could have been written by any cheap white ballot-pusher in last week's Mississippi election. It could have been written by any one of the cornpone conspirators who assigned Blacks registration places outside their own precinct and failed to inform them of the reroute until election day. It could have been written by any one of the rednecks who put the Mississippi polling booths in the middle of areas known to be dangerous to Black men. It could have been written last week in Mississippi.

But it wasn't. It was written by Ben Tillman, the Senator from South Carolina. In 1900.

Sad, isn't it. Seventy-one years - and no change. In Mississippi last week, two hundred eighty-four Blacks - including gubernatorial candidate Charles Evers, the brother of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers - ran for statewide office. Two hundred forty-four - again including Evers - lost. Many of those losses came in districts where the registration was heavily Black, and the voting percentage was low.

Among all the states of the Union, Mississippi has one of the lowest standards of living. It has one of the highest infant mortality rates. It has one of the lowest literacy rates. It has one of the poorest hospital systems. It is a national disaster area.

There's so much to do there! Any ambitious public servant ought to be inspired by the possibilities - inspired until he learns that skincolor is more important than ideas; that the game there is not to drag the state back out of the swamp or even to win elections as much as it is to keep the Nigras out of the voting booth.

How stupid it is! You think for a minute, until you realize that it is Mississippi, land of stupidity, where stupidity breeds stupidity; where bigotry is more important than the school system. Perhaps an intelligent or educated man or group of men can seize the time and seize the state and make it turn itself around as other men in other Southern states have done, but we doubt it. A man with an idea is just as much an "outsider" in Mississippi as is the Mayor of New York City.

We don't have any solution. Just despair.

Steve Lazar

**The Pterodactyl**

On the edge of civilization I was born. On the shelf of dawn. When time was hatched I spread my wings (longer than three lengths of any man). No eye saw me, nor heard me cry, in my bright canyon, above the rushing water (save for the eye of dawn, which blinked, and the open ear of rock, my brother). Perhaps you know me, the pterodactyl, primitive reptilian bird with two fierce pairs of claws, tooth-jagged beak, and skin stretched like canvas across the wings. Perhaps in the heights of your deepest dreams you have heard my earth-shocking cry.

Civilization's dawn did not break me. My bones did not petrify as you expect. Air is my element. And stone. Left to my own I rode the cyclone of the time high above your civilizations, high above the colonists of your own creations. Waited along on the jet stream of pure progress I circle within the rock-hard boundaries of infinity. At last, I am lifted beyond time. You can challenge space, but you cannot challenge me.

Quartz clear is my sight, quartz clear, my vision. (Vulcan, great god that he was, could not fuse lenses for this height). And so I see this planet with eyes strong as stone. Once, it was my home. And so I see you. Man. You, shaper of stone, who with the glorious hinge of your hand can carve canyons, found civilizations, build homes. I see your triumphs, your failures, and your abominations. I speak to you now of your wrongs, nation of nations.

I have seen you collectively and unknowingly perverting your own nature. In pursuit of economic stability you have altered reality. You have been given, and this is what you give: Listen:

- the programmed obsolescence of material goods; things fall apart on schedule, their centres cannot hold
- seduction by advertisement, acquisitiveness, creation of artificial needs
- mass production, resulting in a surplus which requires mass destruction; an economy, Frankly, which needs war
- depressive sublimation of human needs, channeling of natural desires into prophylactic dead ends, resulting in men who die incomplete, who have never lived
- oppressive line of time, mentality like clockwork, resulting in lovers who cease loving at the sound of the chime
- the cool isolation of man from man, suburb from city, neighbor from neighbor
- reliance upon artificial stimulants, pollution of human kind by foods
- the pathological destruction of the earth.

Oh, Man, glorious Man, triumphant species, this is your crime: you are deadening your self, your existence. Your sensibilities you package and sell.

Oh glorious bird that I am - I am what I am with pride, without falsity, without perversion. Oh terrible, terrible bird that I am to tell you these things, but I see, and there is the burden of this vision.

And now that you have heard your crimes against nature you must bear mine also. I have re-entered time. I, prehistoric bird, have entered history. But it is not to rend and tear as was my wont in previous times. You see, I have shed my scaly skin, and my claws, and my beak. My bones are folded over with silken flash now; my blood is red, and fresh. I meet my lover at the mountain's cradle, and we are soft to each other, yes soft. I have come to perfect history, to perfect it, oh splendid creatures that we are. Let us begin.
Daniel J. Boorstin, a consensus and politically "conservative" American historian, in his latest book, The Decline of American Cities, Reflected on America Today states: "Consumption Countrymen, built by their strengths and by their weaknesses, reveal us peculiar features of American life in our time. They term of community of family, of nation, and of religion—of course still continue to bind men together. But the distinctive twentieth-century form of community evolved in modern America is the Consumption Community measured and displayed in a standard of living. We are all in other men, not only by a few iron acts tying together the trivia of our lives everyday."

But I may take the liberty of extending Boorstin's "trivia" to our "albatross," the war in Indo-China. There are now more civilians under systematic fire than at any time in the last 25 years—but public concern here at home is fading. The submarine U. S. air power for foot soldiers has reduced public pressure to end the war. With fewer American dying, with visions of American Troops burning peasant huts, no longer night-time TV fare, many believe that the President is indeed "winding down" the war.

The war is not winding down for hundreds of thousands of Laotians and Cambodians now hiding underground from American bombers; for the over 100,000 political prisoners sweltering in Vietnamese jails (paid for by U. S. taxpayers), for nearly 18 million landless and penniless refugees. We have seen a massive air war waged for seven years in Laos without U. S. ground troops, leading many to believe that such war may continue indefinitely throughout Indo-China or other third world countries. Technology, military technology warfare has reduced the need of numerous soldiers. Laser-guided bombs and microscopes sensors are killing strikes against any sign of life.

"The International Telephone and Telegraph is one of the major military contractors. I.T.T. makes equipment for the "electronic battlefield" on which the U. S. military increasingly relies to eliminate human beings from the war. At the same time it owns companies which make Wonder Bread, Hostess Cakes, Cutco cutters, Continental baking Company products. I.T.T. also makes Auva Rent-a-Car, Sheraton Motor Inns, and many parts of our economy.

A group which calls itself "Another Mother for Peace" (S. N. Maple, Beverly Hills, California, 90210) is organizing a nation-wide boycott until Christmas of consumer goods produced by companies owned by I.T.T. (Other corporations with large war contracts include Alcoa (Alcoa Wrap, Wearable utensils, Cutoe cutler); du Pont (Tylenol, Orlon, Dacron, etc.); Dow (Huggies, Sarah Wrap—and still makes chemicals for war though not napalm); Also Eastman Kodak, Ford, General Motors, General Electric, General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, Honeywell, Motorola, Olin, Raytheon, ICA, Sanger, Sperry Rand, Textron, and Westinghouse.

By focusing primarily on I.T.T. "Another Mother for Peace" hopes to make a dent in I.T.T.'s image and profits. It also hopes to make all buyers more aware of the extent to which large corporations in the United States own so much of the economy while profiting also from multi million dollar war contracts.

It is at this point that I express "sadness" and maybe a "bitterness" because there isn't "Another Student for Peace" organization (of that in a bad word, subordination) that would awaken students to their own power over their own trivia. There are needs that cannot be denied and I praise the mothers in not attempting to boycott the use of the telephone. I also praise them for their willingness to sacrifice the non-essentials in attempting to absorb some of the pain. Yet, we know the end of peace will be as huge as the cost of war.

It seems that Vietnam dramatized the profound difficulty of realizing the American dream to such an extent that paralysis has set in. Thus, the recognition of the interconnectedness of the war with our immediate economy and individual consumption, leads us at least to assume responsibility for our own trivia. Students and other pacifists on the campus have gotten their fingers burned and silence has set in. Hopefully, it is not a scandalous silence which serves as a cover to permit sex, drugs, and drink to fill the void. But hopefully, it is a silence which means a contemplation of values: life, love, justice, peace. A contemplation that is hearing in silence—even in the trivia of our life.

The transformation is not a recent phenomena, Leonard says, but may have been going on since the Renaissance. And it will be going on for much longer: "We're going to move toward a new kind of species that won't even be recognized in today's view."

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The transformation is inevitable," Leonard writes, and it's "the sort of thing we have to strive to bring us, but that doesn't mean we can just sit. Doing nothing is a positive decision, after all. Our resisting the transformation will cause destruction. We might have to do is strive to live with it. To do something about this huge superstructure of Civilization that is bent, with all its might, not only on keeping social organization fixed but on keeping consciousness fixed. Culture during the Transformation will be more fluid than during Civilization. Leonard says, because man will not attempt to perceive existence as something "trapped in a certain form." One of the crumbling blocks of Civilization, he adds, is that it tries to "search for stability", by seeing all things in a "fixed" perspective.

** could this be the end my friend? **

Former Look editor George Leonard has pointed out that the end of our civilization has already begun and in entering a new era of "Transformation."

"Written by John Poppy in the current (Nov.) issue of Intellectual Digest, Leonard says that a new age of awareness is dawning and men are beginning to see that many of the concepts upon which our civilization is based are merely myths. Myths such as "more and bigger is always better" and the notion that man can be considered separately from the total concept of "Life on Earth," he claims, have been exposed.

"In 'The Transformation',' a book Leonard is now writing, he seeks to expose these and other myths— that competition is inevitable, that human nature is flawed, that the sexes must be separated, that glory, honor and duty have tangible value, and so on. He believes that when people become aware of these myths they are closer to accepting the new realities of the Transformation."

According to Leonard, the key word to the Transformation is "awareness." The man who, with an intensified awareness of his environment, may even be able to enter a state of "ecstasy awareness," and merge with other beings will be the one who wishes to communicate with them.

"In the Transformation, in a historical perspective, Leonard says that it will be the fourth basic period of an anthropological time. First was the age of man the hunter, then the age of agriculture, and finally the age of civilization that is just now drawing to a close."

The great failure of the age of Civilization, according to Leonard, is that it denied the spiritual aspects of humanity. "Civilization's insistence on matter, at the expense of perception, feeling, being—the things we call consciousness—throws everything out of balance."

"This Transformation is not a recent phenomena, Leonard says, but may have been going on since the Renaissance. And it will be going on for much longer: "We're going to move toward a new kind of species that won't even be recognized in today's view."

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midwest blues '71-
oris, photos by joe raymond

shirley, put on one hell of a show
Dear Fellow Students:

For those of you who have never lost your I.D. or laundry ticket and coupons, let me warn you to guard these precious items as if they were the very essence of life. About three weeks ago I was unfortunate enough to lose all three. Since then, my opinion of Notre Dame has sunk considerably.

I knew that getting a new I.D., etc. would be a pain in the ass, but this is ridiculous. The first time I did was to go to Fr. Rosie's office where the secretary directed me down the hall to an office which would handle my problem. Here I encountered a rarity—a lady secretary who actually seemed to know what she was doing. She gave me a "temporary I.D." which was good until I got my new permanent one. With this, I happily strode down to the South Dining Hall to have it validated for me. The lady there was quite pleasant and put a little stamp on it which she said was good for two weeks. That card was quite a novelty among the checkers in the North Dining Hall. About half of them knew what it was, but they were all willing to accept it—after awhile. Then one day this weekend, it was suddenly "invalid". Luckily, the checker took pity on me and let me in, but insisted I have it validated on Monday. So it was back to the South Dining Hall Monday before I could eat.

Replacing my laundry ticket and coupons was really a show. I didn't have any identification with me when I first went to the laundry office. I was really surprised by this office. Not only was it immaculate, but it looked efficient. Could this be the same organization which has systematically depleted my underwear and sock supply for the last three years? As it turned out, it was all a phony facade. Sure, they were pretty wise about replacing my laundry ticket, but that's not much good without coupons, is it?

So, here I am with no clean laundry, no hope of getting any and an I.D. which is only "valid" enough at certain times in certain situations. It's quite an experience replacing one's identity. I can't remember my name or anything else about my past—just my I.D. number. Hopefully, my new permanent I.D. will fill the holes and start me on the road to recovery. Once again, I'll be able to fit into the machines.

Son of Our Lady No. 6112168

Editor:

This letter was prompted by what seems to me a distressing situation brought on by the managers of ticket policy at the ACC. I am referring to the coming Fifth Dimension concert and the advertising policies for this event. Before the appearance of the ad in yesterday's (Nov. 19) Observer, the only mention on campus of this event was one (1) half-hearted announcement at one of the football games. Navy I believe, which if you were lucky enough to have forgotten completely about what was happening on the field and were concentrating solely on the voice from the pressbox you might have been able to hear and understand as far away from its point of origin as the 30 yard line. Thus I would venture to say that there was not a substantial amount of students who knew about the concert before seeing the Observer ad. Yet if you went to try and buy tickets after seeing this ad you were very surprised to find that as of before the time that ad was in front of the students at lunchtime, the only remaining seats were bleacher ones. Now, this seemed very strange and prompted one to wonder where all those other seats with their advertised student discounts disappeared to. However the answer was not to hard to find as it seems that the people of South Bend and the surrounding communities have been the recipients of a very extensive advertising campaign at least two weeks now. And thus at least two weeks now. And thus for those people at least there seemed to be open season on any seat in the house. Now, I don't know what it was that kept that prompt such a policy; it might have been the fact that the ACC is not sponsoring this concert in conjunction with the Student Union, and this somehow led its managers to believe that there would not be much student interest in such an event. Or possibly it was the fact that all those tickets sold to non-students don't carry that one dollar discounts on each of them brought visions of splendor to their desk calculators. But whatever the case I think it's about time those people realize that the students here are also part of the community and deserve as much notification on coming events as is given to everyone else. Yes, gentlemen, as incredible as it may seem to you there are a lot of people on this campus who would like to see this concert, and they would like to do so in good seats, regardless of whether they get a discount or not. Thus hopefully you will be able to change our policy slightly in the future in order to take these people into consideration before they find it necessary to buy themselves television and daily subscripions to local newspapers to find what is happening on their own campus.

Matt Welsh, former governor of Indiana, plans to run for another term in 1972. Unlike gubernatorial candidates in the past Welsh intends to coordinate his campaign in such a manner that voters from 18-21 who live in a college town will be appealed to for their support. The emphasis on this approach is not to form them into block-voting strength but rather to initiate programs which will allow the college student to work with the civic community rather than be treated as an alienated faction in that community.

This approach is based on the Delaware County Decision that permits college students to vote in the city in which their university is located as long as they forsake residency claims in their home town. In line with this decision, former governor Welsh is for-merly chairman of a committee on various topics of interest to everyone which will be elicited by voting citizens from every age group and social background. Some of the committees include the making of the Committee on the Drug Problem, The Committee on Vocational Training Adult Education, Committee on Mexican-American Problems, and the Committee on Abortion. Welsh intends to solicit volunteer help in research from both the universities and the civic communities.

He will travel throughout Indiana to visit both university and civic leaders.

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Triumph GT-6

THE OBSERVER
Monday, November 15, 1971

Letters to the Editor

Welsh includes youth in plans for campaign

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Wage line theory faces antagonism

News Analysis

(C) 1971 New York Times

The two principal authors of the philosophy on which the Pay Board rests its hopes of holding the wage line in Phase Two of President Nixon's price control effort hold no membership in the board's ghostly governing body. But if the Pay Board can keep its 5.5 per cent guideline from being splintered by the massive challenges that will beat down in the next few weeks, the precepts formulated nearly a quarter century ago by the board's ghostly mentors may help achieve a permanent resolution of the collective bargaining toward reason and away from force.

The two invisible wage controllers are the late Charles F. Wilson, who went from command of General Motors to the Pentagon as Secretary of Defense in the Eisenhower Cabinet, and Walter P. Reuther, the late President of the United Auto Workers. It is these two who were co-signers of a pioneering "progress sharing" contract at General Motors, one that took the long-term growth of 3 per cent a year in national productivity and the erasive effect on payroll of the living costs as the touchstones for determining how much wages should rise.

The theory underlying their prescription was that it was government's responsibility to maintain a stable dollar through its management of fiscal and monetary policy and that workers were entitled to assurance they would get their share of increased economic efficiency in the form of a guaranteed 2 per cent improvement in productivity, plus fringe benefits and other fringe items now represent roughly one-quarter of total payroll, this served as an inflationary prod in its own right.

Federal breakdown

The other unsettling factor was the regularity with which the government fell down on its end of the stabilization job. The impact of swollen military budgets, first for Korea and then for Vietnam with much floundering on other sectors of the fiscal and monetary fronts, touched off such a persistent upsurge in wages and prices across the economy that the escalator provision itself turned into an engine of inflation.

Unions unhappy

Two factors have kept this theory from working out precisely according to plan in the automotive big three. One was that the union, under constant pressure to prove that bargaining had not become so mechanical it could be done by a computer, kept stretching the formula by insisting on expensive fringe benefits over and beyond the basic pay allowances.

For these, pension, supplemental unemployment benefits and other fringe items now represent a percentage of total payroll, this served as an inflationary prod in its own right.

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For all that, the basic General Motors formula remains the longest step in any major industry toward putting a scientific base under wage determination. In essence, it is precisely the formula embodied in the 5.5 per cent standard adopted by the Pay Board. That standard hitches the 3 per cent basic figure for productivity improvement to the 2.5 per cent guideline the price commission has erected for economy-wide increases in prices. Fringes as well as money wages are supposed to stay under the 5.5 per cent pay umbrella, and the figure itself will be reviewed periodically to see whether the cost of living trends require modification, another bow to the Wilson-Reuther philosophy.

Unfortunately, the real questions in the infancy of Phase Two relate much less to its possible imprint on long-range bargaining pattern than to the clear and present danger that the whole control effort will be scuttled right away by demands for official approval of pay settlements double, triple and even quadruple the theoretical ceiling.

Policy too elastic?

This weekend's strike settlement in the coal mines, calling for increases estimated at 39 percent or more over three years, makes plain that neither unions nor employees in major industries have yet got the message that a drastic slowdown is required in the wild scramble of wages and prices—the scramble that forced a reluctant White House to switch from do nothingism to activism in involvement three months ago. The west coast longshoremen, who have already turned down an employer offer of 25 per cent for one year, will present an even tougher problem than the miners when they finally do settle. So will Chicago grain elevator employees, on strike after spurning a 46 per cent increase for three years.

The Pay Board's basic policies contain lots of elastic for authorizing above ceiling increases to offset "inequities and substandard conditions," but if that language proves persuasive enough to let through humbug packages of those dimensions the board can forget about trying to make its 5.5 per cent figure stick anywhere. The history of wage stabilization all over the world is that every time the basic standards are fractured to allow a major exception, a hundred other groups are on deck to explain why they are even more entitled to the same free ride.

The government's attempt to hold the wage line—already dented by the auto industry's attempted end run on car prices—in built on a pass along of higher costs. On that basis, another runaway upsurge in labor costs would automatically doom the 2.5 per cent goal for prices.
The Fighting Irish hockey team has served notice that they’ve arrived in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association. Notre Dame made its WCHA debut over the weekend at the U. of North Dakota and split their season opening series with the Fighting Sioux, winning 5-4 Friday night but dropping a tough, 6-5 decision on Saturday night in the Winter Sports Building in Grand Forks.

Notre Dame’s line of John Campbell, Ian Williams and Eddie Bumbacco accounted for all five goals to lead the Irish past the Sioux on Friday. Saturday night, Notre Dame fought back from a 5-0 deficit to tie the score, only to lose 5-6.

The Irish build up a 5-2 lead on a pair of goals by Bumbacco, two by Williams and one by Campbell in the first game of the series but had to scramble to hold off North Dakota, as the Sioux pressured Notre Dame heavily in the final period.

North Dakota had grabbed an early advantage Friday night, going out in front 1-0 with a power play goal at 8:31 of the first period but Bumbacco matched that score by taking a pass from Williams and drilling a 35-foot slap shot past the Sioux goalie, Dave Murphy, at 14:36 with North Dakota a man short.

Things perked up a bit in the second period as the Irish controlled much of the action and atravelled the Sioux, 2-1. Williams put Notre Dame in front to stay just 2:30 into the second period, tipping in a shot from the point by Steve Curry.

Campbell gave the Irish a 3-1 lead at 5:06 with an assist from Williams. The fresh center took a lead pass from his right wing and broke in on Murphy. The Sioux netminder blocked Campbell’s first shot with his chest but Campbell alertly fired in the rebound.

The Sioux made it a 3-2 game just 40 seconds later but Williams gave the Irish a two-goal edge again at 8:27 taking a pass from Noble in the slot and skating in alone to beat Murphy with a shot on the stick side in the upper right corner of the net.

Bumbacco's second goal of the night, at 1:38 of the third period, proved to be the clincher for Notre Dame as the Sioux tallied with goals at 13:31 and 18:44 to make the Irish scramble for their victory.

Murphy made 30 stops in the Sioux cage while Irish goalie, Dick Tomsoni, had 38 saves.

The first period of Saturday night’s game was all North Dakota as the Sioux jumped out to a 4-0 lead and, when the made it 5-0 with a goal early in the second period, it appeared the Irish were hopelessly out of it.

Notre Dame refused to quit, however, and came up with a five-goal outburst in the second stanza to tie the score, 5-5. Bumbacco scored two goals and Williams, John Noble and Bill Green notched one apiece in the Irish scoring flurry.

Notre Dame was unable to sustain their momentum in the final stanza period though and Sioux defenceman Mike Lundby scored the game-winning goal from the point at 3:53 while the Irish were shorthanded.

Each club picked up four points as a result of the split. North Dakota is now 1-3 on the year, 1-1 in the WCHA and the Irish are 1-1.

Elsewhere in WCHA action this weekend, the University of Minnesota-Duluth swept a pair of games from their arch-rival, the Golden Gophers from the U. of Minnesota.

Notre Dame will make its first home appearance this coming Friday and Saturday nights against another WCHA opponent, Colorado College.

League action begins in earnest next weekend, as besides the N.D. - Colorado tilt, Minn.-Duluth plays North Dakota, Denver takes on Michigan Tech, Michigan visits Wisconsin and Minnesota travels to Michigan State.

The Fighting Irish hockey team divided their season-opening weekend series at North Dakota.

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**OSBSERVER**

**SPORTS**

**WSND wins Media Bowl**

by Stan Unrakar ’72

WSND took their second straight Media Bowl championship yesterday afternoon when they wallowed the Obs- server, 18-0, on the Interhall Field.

Signs that it was going to be a long day for the overmatched hobby shop in the Media Bowl came early, when one of Eric Kinkopp’s first aerial attempts was played away by WSND safety Marc Carmichael. On Wznd’s first offensive play, Andy Scantlebury floated a 26-yard touchdown pass to Mike “Tunes” Murphy for a 6-0 lead.

The Observer attempted a drive and marched the ball to the WSND 35, where Mike “Tunes” Murphy חדר היה את ה-Obs- sıver, גם הוא ניצח את 18-0, במשחק הג mesure. בשיעור הראשון, כשאריק קינקופפ pierwszą próbę lotniczą, próbowała odnieść zwycięstwo, ale zakończono ją w korzystną dla Wznd, 18-0. W pierwszej rundzie, Andy Scantlebury pokonał 26-yard touchdown pass to Mike “Tunes” Murphy for a 6-0 lead.

The Observer attempted a drive and marched the ball to the WSND 35, where Big Bo Scott hauled another of Kinkopp’s passes into the air. Murphy tipped the ball back up, and Scott hauled it in and raced 67 yards for a 12-0 edge that held through the third period.

With Scantlebury scrambling late in the third quarter, he saw the Garagiola scrambling down the sidelines and connected for 31 yards, and the final WSND tally. Fran Finnegan and Father Ed Ellis each took turns at the quarterback duties in the final period, but neither managed to be much more successful, as the Wznd defense proved too strong to crack. Redman Tyrrell and Scott continually harassed the Observer with pass interference.

The second half of the game was a battle of wits, with the deep backs of Marty Wolf, Dale Planicka, Carmichael, and Garagiola combined for five interceptions.

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**Orpheus in the Underworld**

Friday, Saturday, Sunday Evenings

Novem b er 19, 20, 21

Morris Civic Auditorium

A comic opera with an all-city cast, sponsored by the Michiana Arts and Science Council

Tickets: $4, $3, $2

Available at box office

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**THE OBSERVER**

Monday, November 15, 1971

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**Performing Arts Series presents**

**Open Theatre: Mutation**

**Tues. Nov. 16 8:30 p.m**

**O’Laughlin Auditorium**

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Second half comeback gives Irish 21-7 triumph

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Cliff Brown came of age Saturday.

Notre Dame's sophomore quarterback turned in his best performance of the year, completing 15 of 18 passes, running for 183 yards and passing for another, to lead the Irish to a 21-7, come-from-behind victory over the Green Wave of Tulane in the final Irish home game of the season.

With Notre Dame trailing, 7-6, in the second half, Brown ran the club like a veteran, engineering three long touchdown drives, as the Irish came back to post their eighth win of the 1971 campaign. Notre Dame now has an 8-1 record while Tulane is 3-7.

"It's getting better," Irish head coach Ara Parseghian said of Brown after Saturday's game. "The experience is helping and he is much more poised. He knows he can do it."

Tulane coach Bennie Pardon was also quick to praise the Irish signal caller, saying, "Cliff Brown was the difference in the game as far as their offense was concerned."

Brown was by no means Notre Dame's only offensive show, however. Fullback John Cieszkowski and split end Tom Gateswood were also main cogs in the Irish attack. Gateswood was critically important to the defense by blocking and running very well. Notre Dame's top runner, gaining 77 yards and Gatewood had his best day of the season, making seven receptions in clinching a sensational grab that led to the Irish's go-ahead touchdown late in the third quarter.

"It was really a team victory for us," Parseghian said afterwards. "I was very proud of our team and the way they came from behind in the second half. Once Tulane got seven points on the board, we had to pick up our sprints and come at them - which we did."

At the outset of the game, it didn't look like the Irish were going to come from behind to win. Tulane received the opening kickoff, falling to pick up a first down, pointed to the Irish, Randy Lee's kick, which hit the 99.

The Irish had excellent field position and many thought that the expected rout was about to begin Tulane wasn't so easily convinced of Notre Dame's superiority however and, in three plays, the Irish lost a yard and

were forced to punt. The Tulane defense kept Notre Dame in check throughout much of the first quarter, holding the Irish within a first down until the last four minutes of the period.

The Green Wave was unable to mount much of an attack either in the first quarter but, early in the second quarter, Tulane put together a 60-yard scoring drive to grab a 7-6 lead.

Starting on their own 35, the Green Wave reached paydirt in 11 plays. Randy Lachanceau passing 14 yards to Steve Barrios for the touchdowns. Doug Byrnum got the Wave moving by picking up a first down on a couple of running plays. Two plays later, 15-yard personal foul penalty on the Irish for piling on Byrnum put the ball on the Notre Dame 5-

Three running plays gave the Green Wave another first down at the Irish 20, then Rick Herbert fumbled for two yards and Coleman Dufanree gained four to move the ball to the 14. Lachanceau saw Barrios open over the middle of the line on third down and Tulane had six points on the scoreboard. Leo Ellison's extra point made it 7-6 and that's the way it stayed until halftime.

The Irish came close to scoring twice in the second quarter but the Green Wave stopped them both times. The Irish threat ended when Ed Gulyas was sacked up short of a first down on a fourth and two situation at the Tulane 17.

The next time they had possession, the Irish drove to the Tulane 13. Just before the quarter ended, Bob Thomas came in to attempt a 30-yard field goal, Tulane's Glenn. Thomas returned to tip Thomas' boot and the ball barely reached the end zone.

But with Brown leading the way, Notre Dame controlled the game in the second half, keeping the ball for over 21 minutes.

The second time they had possession, Brown took them 60 yards in 11 plays for the tying touchdown. Ed Gulyas and Larry Parker had 20 and 13 yard runs, respectively, in the drive, with the key play turned in by Brown with a 10-yard strike and two situations at the Tulane five, faked a pass, and ran the ball yard for a first down at the Green Wave's one.

Cieszkowski managed to gain a foot or two on the next play and Brown snuck into the end zone on the next drive.

Cliff Brown was responsible for all three Notre Dame touchdowns and completed 15 of 19 passes as the Irish handed Tulane a 21-7 setback Saturday afternoon in Notre Dame Stadium.

Time was about out, Notre Dame went 73 yards in nine plays, with Brown firing a 13-yard pass to Mike Creneny for the score.

Cieszkowski contributed a 17-yard run in the march and

clipped off halfback Roney Gourley. The Baby Vols then drove to the Notre Dame 10 and took over on the Irish for piling on Bynum over the middle at the one on half time. Goodman pulled up and set a time-in-motion in Gourley's direction, but the ball was snatched out of the air by the Tennessee linbacker Steve Slapp. Stapp dizzled the Neyland Stadium crowd by returning the interception 95 yards for the final TD. Townsend converted, but the extra point was no good, but the miss was of little consequence.

The ND fumble struck back for their final tally with but three seconds left in the game. Fullback Charlie Cieszkowski concussed a 46-yard strike to end Bynum's threat to sustain it, and Gourley's threat to sustain it. The ND fumble was no good, but the miss was of little consequence.

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Deportation faces early war protestor

(2) 1971 New York Times

by Jan Naehrmeier

Tallahassen, Fla. - Nov. 8 - On a sunny spring day four years ago, as red and yellow tulips bloomed in a field along the streets of Toronto, Thousands of miles south, a foundation for a dilemma that now confronts him and the government of the United States and Canada had been laid into the United States consul office in the Canadian city.

And signed a formal declaration that renounced his American citizenship. The next day he mailed his selective service card to the draft boards of his hometown of Bremen, Ga., a small mill town near the Alabama state line.

"Yesterday, I renounced my U.S. citizenship, thus terminating all obligations to the United States. I say 'obligations' with tenderness because of the concept of an obligation and years are miles apart, several hundred in fact."

Since that day, Jo lley, a descriptive name, spoke for the Tallahassee Democrat, has gone through military training and battles back in this country to retain his citizenship. When he refused his induction notice in 1967 was made under duress. Only the legal way then to contest the draft in the war in Vietnam.

statelss alien

But the U.S. Supreme Court last week left it to the courts to decide whether the appeal and the naturalization service said now he has 90 days to leave this country or be deported.

His present status, according to the immigration service, is that of a "statelss" alien, a man without a country.

Since his passport is now invalid, he would have difficulty acquiring a visa to another country, if he sought it.

The American government, on the other hand, must find another country willing to accept Jo lley before he can be deported. And because of the deportation of a natural-born citizen is such a rare event in this country, a nation of immigrants - laws governing such procedures are difficult to apply to this case.

In fact, it now appears, according to Jo lley's background, he was just a shy little guy who didn't say a word to anyone," said Patricia Spillan, a member of the news staff of the Tallahassee Democrat, which Jo lley joined 15 months ago.

The Democrat refused to fire Jo lley, despite some community pressure, when his appeal to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals last spring prompted the first real news stories about the "man without a country."

Jo lley has no criminal record although the government tried to prosecute him for draft evasion when he refused this country in 1968. However, since he had renounced his citizenship at the time he was still in good standing with the selective service system, and because he was technically an alien living in another country at the time his induction notice was sent out, the case was dropped.

model citizen

Jo lley has since claimed that his renunciation was not voluntary and that he was under pressure from the draft, a contention the government has refused to validate.

In his rental apartment, he shares with his wife, Margie, a graduate student in clinical psychology at the State University, he said: "It seems like they are equating citizenship with compulsory military service. Before going to Canada, he said, while still a student at the University of Georgia, he applied for Atlas as a conscientious objector but was turned down by his hometown draft board."

"Mrs. Elizabeth Rindskopf of Atlanta, Georgia, has said that her recent rulings would qualify her client for deferment today as a conscientious objector, but the government has failed to consider this in its decisions."