Economic issues debated

by John Abred
Editor-in-chief

Transfer payments include welfare, unemployment insurance and social security benefits.

Laoner's defense

Lanergan defended the Nixon was policies by citing several of the Nixon's major accomplishments.

He noted that the Consumer Price Index was at a rate of 5.1 percent in 1969 while it is rising at a rate of only 3.9 percent now.

"When President Nixon was inaugurated the United States had the highest rate of inflation of any major industrial nation in the free world. Today, it has the lowest," Laoner said.

Laoner, who was a businessman in the South Bend area before he entered graduate school, also defended Nixon's budget appropriations.

He noted that in 1968, 45 percent of the federal budget was defense spending, while "just 32 percent of the 1969 budget was spent on" so-called "Great Society" programs.

Defense spending changes

"The 1973 budget calls for a defense segment of only 32 percent of the total vs. 45 percent in 1968 and a 4.1 billion lower absolute amount than the 1969 figure. Defense accounted for 9.1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) when President Nixon took office. It is now account for 6.8 percent of GNP.

Human resources programs in 1973 call for an expenditure of expenses instead of only 32 percent in 1968. The allocation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 78 billion, alone for the first time exceeds that for the Department of Defense, 75.5 billion," Laoner said.

The Nixon defender also accused the Democratic-controlled Congress of refusing to act on major economic legislation including welfare reforms and national health care insurance.

(continues on pg. 1)

Highlights of the debate

NIXON

- great growth in GNP up (GNP increased by 8.6 percent in the last quarter)
- significant decreases in inflation (from 6.1 percent in 1968 to 3.9 percent in 1972)
- absolute reduction in defense spending (down 4.5 billion dollars from 1968)
- successful devaluation of the dollar
- increase in international trade (in exceeded over $20 billion in three years)

MCGOVERN

- priority on full employment (unemployment reached 7 percent consistently during the Nixon administration)
- equity in income distribution (the lowest 20 percent of the population receives only 3.5 percent of the nation's income)
- closing tax loopholes to yield $22 billion in additional revenue
- Nixon's poor record in "jawboning" to prevent inflation

TA salaries de-emphasized

by Jim Greer
Staff Reporter

University Vice-President for Advanced Studies, Dr. Robert Gordon, de-emphasized the importance of Teacher's Assistant salaries at a meeting with about 13 graduate students yesterday in the library lounge. The director of the Graduate school said that the educational opportunity of being a T.A. is far more important than the salary.

Graduate Student Union President Barry Wessels pointed out to Gordon the highly unbalanced T.A. pay scale throughout the university. Wessels expressed the GSU opinion that the salaries should be more uniform with a minimum $3,000. This, he feels, would protect the graduate student from departments who could lower salaries because of a glutted market of possible T.A.'s.

"There is something wrong," Wessels said, "when an artist gets under two grand and a mathematician gets over three grand."

Gordon pointed out that "only 25 percent of our graduate students are paying their own way."

He noted also that "65 percent of the school students, on the other hand, have to take out loans." Gordon did say that "probably we are low in quality of support in comparison to other schools."

Gordon also discussed the lack of acuity and graduate student student personal interaction. He said that the paths of the faculty and students must cross somewhere and expressed a desire for them to "stay at that intersection for a short piece of time."

Wessels noted that most graduate students were "too departmentalized" and that there was no intellectual exchange across departmental lines.

Gordon agreed and emphasized the need for special diversification of "scientists and engineers who generally don't come out of their laboratories." He added that this diversification would best come from the students themselves who are not "as tied to the department as the faculty."

Gordon charged both faculty and students with "no real commitment to scholarship because of lack of interest in other fields." He suggested an "interdisciplinary seminar" as a topic of combined interest among departments such as the Sociology of Walt Whitman.

Gordon said that the initial response to such activity might be sparse but that it will grow because, "to use the Gilbert's system, one man tells another"
Washington—After a last-minute defiance of President Nixon, the 93rd Congress moved toward adjournment. It was expected to be one of its last acts, the Democratic-controlled Congress rejected the President's request for authority to cut the budget by $32 billion this fiscal year. In addition, both the House and Senate override the President veto of a $3 billion Water Pollution Bill, which Nixon had called "needless overspending."

Saigon—Henry A. Kissinger and the Army Chief of Staff, General Creighton W. Abrams, returned to Saigon for consultations with President Thieu amid unofficial speculation that connected their visits with reports of progress in the peace negotiations.

Washington—Sen. George McGovern added a new dimension to his repeated challenges to debate President Nixon on television: he offered to pay for any such encounters between the two nominees by offering several of the half-hour programs he plans to buy before the election. The offer was made in a telegram sent to the President, requesting the answer within 48 hours.

projects from 1967 to 1968, which, it is—hasty platitudes which existed during this period and federa l assistance program existed during this period and there was thus a lack of federal commitments."

In addition, 2.75 billion would be earmarked to reimburse states and cities for the federal share on projects already completed or under construction that the federal government has not paid and that the states and cities have paid themselves in expectation of federal reimbursement.

Of this amount, 3 billion would be for reimbursement for projects between 1967 and 1972 — an amount that the environmental protection agency agrees the government owes and should pay. The remaining 750 million is for federal assistance program.

Washington:—With the $250 million federal aid program running out of money, the House and Senate began work on a new federal aid program for urban communities.

In his veto message, Nixon said that his proposed 6 billion was "enough to continue and accelerate the momentum toward that high standard of cleanliness which all of us want in America's waters."

**Congress overrides Nixon water bill veto**

by E.W. Kenworthy (Copyright 1972 New York Times)

Washington, Oct. 18—the Senate and House of Representatives, as expected, overrides today President Nixon's veto of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which authorized appropriations of 24.6 billion over three years to clean up the nation's lakes and rivers.

The Senate voted to override, 52 to 23, came in at 1:30 p.m., only two hours after the President had sent up a veto message saying that the price tag on the bill was "unreasonable" and "budget-wrecking."

The President had delayed his message until 4:00 minutes before the bill would have become law without his signature. He had apparently delayed the message to see whether the Congress would accede to his request for a spending limit this fiscal year of 250 billion.

The House vote to override, 247 to 23 came at 1:00 p.m. today.

In overriding by such decisive margins, members of both parties agreed with the President's warning that those who did so were "charge account congressmen" who were voting for inflation and higher taxes.

Anticipating the action of Congress, Nixon said that "even if the Congress defaults its obligation to the taxpayers, I shall not default mine." Nothing that the bill gives him discretion in spending the funds authorized, he said, "I mean to use those provisions to put the brakes on budget-wrecking expenditures as much as possible."

This was taken here as warning that he would not spend all the authority available and particularly not those to pay the federal share of waste treatment plants.

Following the refusal of Congress to sustain the veto, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic Presidential candidate, said that the Congress "had acted with great wisdom and courage."

The Presidential veto, McGovern said, "reveals the Nixon Administration's record on behalf of the environment for it is — hypocratic platitudes coupled with spineless inaction."

Nixon based his veto solely on the provision he called the "staggers" 24.6 billion in the bill.

Of this amount, 18 billion would be for the Federal share — 75 percent of the cost of waste treatment works. The states and municipalities would pay the remainder.

In addition, 2.75 billion would be earmarked to reimburse states and cities for the federal share on projects already completed or under construction that the federal government has not paid and that the states and cities have paid themselves in expectation of federal reimbursement.

Of this amount, 3 billion would be for reimbursement for projects between 1967 and 1972 — an amount that the environmental protection agency agrees the government owes and should pay. The remaining 750 million is for reimbursement for projects.

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**50 football tickets needed to reach exchange quota**

The Missouri Ticket Exchange plans to sell 50 football tickets short, with two days left before the Notre Dame-Missouri football game this Saturday.

Our correspondent B.J. Bingle said late night that the second floor ticket window would be kept open today from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. so that students who have not yet had the chance to contribute will get the chance.

Bingle said, "We will leave the ticket window open till game time if we have to. I don't want to tell any child he can't go to the game because the students here didn't come through."

Also needed are drivers to get the children from home to the game. Anyone who can help should come to a meeting at 3 p.m. in the LaFortune Ballroom.

Students driving the children to the game should be at the school at 9 a.m. to help.

Anyone who wants to help in any way but could not be at the meeting should call B.J. Bingle at 3448 or Tom Long at 3467.

**IKE & TINA TURNER IN CONCERT**

October 20, 1972 8:00 pm

Tri-State College Angola, Indiana

All tickets $5.00

**OBSEVER**

**NEWS MEETING REORGANIZATION OF NEWS STAFF**

6:30 pm TODAY

Room 2D LaFortune

EVERYBODY BE THERE!

New People Welcomed.
Is U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East based on myth? In a speech, "American Responsibility in the Middle East," Dr. Joseph L. Ryan declared, "Americans must face the reality of the situation in the Middle East. We must make our own Middle East policy in Washington rather than having the Israelis make it for us in Tel Aviv.

Ryan, who is currently with the Institute of Religion and Cultural Change in Lebanon, cited an Israeli general's recent statements on the "dangerous position" of Israeli policy prior to the 1967 Middle East war as the main myth in the mind of most Americans.

"The bluffs and brel before the 1967 war according to General Matituahu Peled was that Israel was facing annihilation at the Israelis make it for us in Tel Aviv.

According to Assistant Service Director, Bob Alden, "The Student Union Services Commission handles preparation of the directory. The directory was contracted to a new publisher this year with schedules, clubs, and organizations added in total to the telephone listings of Notre Dame and St. Mary's students. According to Alden, a misunderstanding between two university administrators, Walt Schwartz, director of the Services Commission, and Alden himself concerning the contract left the preparation of the directory unfinished well into 5 weeks this year.

"Even if we were ready to enter the final stage of publication, it would be impossible to anticipate its arrival," said Alden.

The clubs and organizations which failed to respond to telephone information requests mailed over the summer left that research to be done this year. This has also slowed publication, according to Alden.

The new contract called for the first draft submitted to one publisher and then on to a second publisher.

Most of the material is now at the second publisher.

Alden was quick to offer an apology, not in his name, but for the Directory itself to the student body and especially the BOTC students who man the directory assistance number. "Knowing the tremendous inconvenience Walt and I are trying to get this thing out as soon as we can," said Alden, who has spent considerable time this semester on the directory.

Not wishing to identify the additional instructors in involved, Alden added that he and Schwartz felt that the Directory itself should be an University responsibility.

Phone directory still unfinished by Tom Drape

A breakdown in contract communications and a lack of cooperation from University clubs and organizations are the reasons that the University Telephone Directory remains unfinished according to Alden. Services Director, Bob Alden.

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Law school expansion starts

Ground clearing operations in advance of construction of a 9 1/2 million addition to Notre Dame's Law School have started the 10-year-old campus depart.

Counsel and faculty offices have been temporarily located in Wemmerer Kirch Hall, the former biology building, until construction is completed in the fall of 1973. The Krege Foundation of Birmingham, Mich., has given $50,000 to the project, with indications that a supplemental gift of $260,000 will be considered next year. The construction and renovation will double the building's usable space, and funds are being sought to increase annual book purchases from $30,000 to $50,000 volumes.

Decorated army chaplain to speak on WNDU-TV

Father Maurice P. Powers, former Army Chaplain and Colonel, who served in 11 battle campaigns on three continents during WW II and the Korean Conflict, and was decorated five times for valor, will be the speaker on the WNDU-TV morning program at 6 a.m. and over WNDU Radio at 9:30 a.m. from October 23rd to the 28th.

Father Powers is a graduate from the University of Notre Dame, and he won the Eiren Medal for oratory while a student there before going on to graduate and theological studies.

Just recently his parishioner theme, "The Stranger Who Is My Brother," was nominated for one of the high awards by the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

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See us for all your party needs and supplies
Yesterday Congress spoke for mom, apple pie, the American way, and anti-poison measures. They overrode the veto of President Richard Nixon on the pollution measures. They overrode the Nixon asked for. The price tag is quite large, yet necessary.

Quite a price tag
Now it is up to Congress to see that the monies that they voted for are actually used in the cleaning up of America's lakes and streams. The bill calls for 24.6 billion in contrast to the 6 billion that Nixon asked for. The price tag is quite large, yet necessary.

It is this kind of monetary commitment to the environment that we desperately need. In this area alone, the St. Joe River looks murkier and murkier and the shores of Lake Michigan aren't as clean as they once were. Pollution of the water cannot be stopped overnight, nor can it be halted without this monetary commitment by the Federal Government. Now it is up to the Congress to police these appropriations.

Nixon says no
The President has already vowed that he will limit the funds used for water treatment plants - $18 billion. In fact, he claimed that he will not spend all the monies that they voted for are actually used in the cleaning up of America's lakes and streams. The bill calls for 24.6 billion in contrast to the 6 billion that Nixon asked for. The price tag is quite large, yet necessary.

William Ruckelhaus, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and seemingly the nation's expert on the matter, called for Nixon to sign the bill. He claimed that many in this country would begin to doubt the credibility of the Nixon Administration's commitment to cleaning up the environment. Ruckelhaus was right - it does present a problem in credibility, particularly because of the manner in which the veto occurred.

40 minute to go
Nixon vetoed the bill 40 minutes before it was to become law. Political analysts have claimed that he delayed his decision waiting to see if Congress would approve his proposed 250 billion spending ceiling. They rejected the ceiling and minutes later, Nixon rejected the anti-pollution bill.

The only conclusion that is obvious is that the President is playing political games with an issue that cannot allow itself to be dragged into the dregs of politics.

Nixon's veto message attempted to emphasize that environmental protection was one of his highest concerns, but the message rang hollow following the veto.

The override
The veto was overridden by huge margins in both the House and Senate - the two votes coming within ten minutes of each other. Bill sponsors in the Senate declared that the price was high and the American people must be prepared to pay it.

The price is high and it appears that the American people are going to have to pay it. But that price will reap rewards, worth that far outweigh the problems that Nixon has raised. The environment, must be cleaned up. This bill won't completely accomplish this goal, but it will begin to do it and we must start somewhere. The override of the President's veto was necessary and Congress responded. Now the burden lies upon Congress to find the bill in the amount allocated. They must go beyond a pledge of mere allegiance for mom, apple pie, the American way, and anti-pollution measures.

Jerry Lutkus

Letters...

Miles to go... A snowball's chance in... Notre Dame butch ward

There was something very ordinary in awakening on a Wednesday morning in mid-October and finding snow falling from gray Indiana skies. The feeling of resignation permeated my still groggy faculties become all too familiar in their last few weeks. Even the weather is against me. Doesn't anyone understand?

And yet I shouldn't. It's just the current climate here in South Bend, for what other facet of student life has provided such ample means for us to release our frustrations. After all, there are no issues this year with which students need concern themselves, for the Trustees have been kind enough to refrain from issuing any edicts to the student body this fall. And really we are quite lost without the traditional round of "the Board" and "the Dean" and "the President." It was really depended upon the Trustees to deprive us in some area, thus alerting us to that area as definitely integral to student life. And yet its done.

The Student Body, in general, is occupied of acting positively. Although we find it elementary to react verbally when our two are stepped upon, we are indifferent and mute when asked to work towards a positive end. Negative action, or reaction, is a process that requires little more than a fair grasp of the country's native tongue. But action that is unsolicited by resentment of administration or by some genuine insight, imagination and guts, is far far in 1972, we have used all four attributes in as excellent evaluation of yesterday's snow.

It is legend that factions of the student body represent the efforts of concerned members of student government and hall governments to indoor them in areas in which Notre Dame, as a community, could move in a effort to improve our condition. The accusation that these people mount is that of personal education is one that reflects a lack of understanding as to what responsible solutions before it becomes too late to simply react to effects. The responsible leader cannot, in good conscience, allow his constituents to be victims; he gives them the opportunity to alter their own environment. The responsible leader acts politically, for the student body at Notre Dame cannot testify to its ignorance by the fact that not all campus and residence is a real issue. Surely they will not be so naive as to think that overcrowding will be allowed to go on without a free chance as to whether or not they will move off campus next spring. The fact is that someone is now supposed to do much, there will be some form of coercion enacted. Surely we are not that blind, for there is another aspect of the problem that is unduly ignored. He becomes realistic to the point of extreme frustration. Awareness of the fact that most of the claims to community have been but myths. He is faced with the task of attempting solutions virtually unsupported by his fellow students. The talent that is squandered yearly by dissimination is not sufficient to account for significant change in this campus. Cooperation would progress by leaps and bounds, and a slave has barely begun to suppress his own against his own interests. He acts politically, for his constituents. The responsible leader, in absence of his constituency, may well still perform the miracle of change.

The decision is now ours. The student body at Notre Dame is not great, but it has potential to be great. Responsible leaders can only provide the framework; we must do the rest.

My congratulations to those who completed this article and felt a touch of responsibility for the entire student body, for they are something in the columns that touched on a sore spot. They are most likely among active majors.

Unfortunately, the majority of those for whom the columns was written do not bother to read it; they have completed the Classified Ads and the Sports, and are now reading the weather.

Jerry Lutkus

Letters...
Candidates' economic issues explored

(continued from page 1)

Loenager claimed that under a second Nixon administration there would be "wheat taxes, property tax relief for the aged, "continued growth in wages and GNP, and increasing non-defense employment."

Nostalgia for the '50's

Jameson, whose speech immediately followed Hauke's, charged the Nixon administration with "nostalgia for the 1950's." During this decade, he said, the US economy suffered three recessions.

Eisenhower and Nixon "got their first one recession going" by July 1953, and it only took Nixon till November 1969 to get his first recession, "Jameson argued that Nixon has not made public his proposed tax cuts for the next four years. He claimed that only the President's advisors make any public statements about upcoming tax cuts.

The roller coaster effect

"Jameson's first law of the economy empirically states that the US economy is like a roller coaster - if a peak you take it down far enough, it is bound to come back up in a while," So Nixon knows how to ride a roller coaster, that hardly conceives, Jameson said.

Nixon's first year is "the only problem in that Nixon took about an extra year to get the economy to turn back up."

Joint spaceflight planned

by Theodore Shabad
(C) 1972 Times-News

Astronauts of the United States and the Soviet Union were disclosed today to have taken part for the first time in preparatory talks for a Joint Manned Space Mission scheduled for 1975.

Space officials of the two countries also added that at the end of a 10-day training meeting that the men for the mission would probably be selected next spring to allow for two years training for the complex enterprise.

Speaking at a news conference at the headquarters of the Soviet Academy of S. Sciences, Boris N. Petrov, a Soviet Space Official, said, "the discussions have reached a stage where the participation of astronauts is both useful and necessary."

Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Stafford, an astronaut who came here Oct. 19, as part of a 27-member United States Planning Group, said he had discussed training techniques and the proposed flight plan for the joint mission with two Soviet astronauts.

The two, Maj. Andrian G. Nikolayev and Aleksie S. Volkov, who are both a civilian engineers, were also present at the press briefing, together with Konstantin D. Bushevsky, the space planning manager for the joint mission.

However, both the Soviet space team and Glynis S. Lamsen, manager for the American side, declined to discuss specific decisions reached at the latest meeting, their words that since their discussions in Houston in July, Lamsen said the decisions involving technical details of spacecraft operation and the minute-by-minute schedules for the mission, had to be approved by the two governments.

The joint mission was provided for in an agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

President Nixon during his visit to Moscow in May, the American Vice President for Development, Ernie's specialty in this newly created position will be Program Planning.

Then the US and the Soviet Union sign trade agreements

by George Sherman
(C) 1972 Washington Star-News

Washington, Oct. 12. The United States and the Soviet Union today made two major agreements setting out a broad new trade relationship between the two countries.

The White House announced that agreement has been reached on a settlement of Russia's $2.4 billion Dollar-Lend-Lease debt owed from World War II. Also, an accompanying new trade pact, including tariff treatment for Russian imports into the United States, is to be signed.

The announcement climaxied negotiations that had begun in earnest with President Nixon's summit meetings in Moscow last summer and had indicated the end of a 28-year impasse over the Soviet debt which the United States had considered the pact to be a major barrier to further economic cooperation with the Soviet Communist System.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler gave no details about the amount of the debt settlement or the terms of the new trade agreement.

He said only that Secretary of State William P. Rogers is to sign the Lend-Lease debt agreement with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patshchikov, and economic adviser, Peter G. Peterson is to sign the Trade Agreement.

Patshchikov, who arrived in Washington last Wednesday, was said to be accompanied by a five-man delegation from the Soviet Embassy.

According to informed sources, the Lend-Lease debt was computed on the basis of the Russians still owing 500 million dollars to the United States besides interest payments computed over a 30-year period.

The Soviet government it was understood, rejected spelling out how much of the debt is to be forgiven.

An over-all figure was expected to be included, using the $600 million dollar figure for interest payments, and apportioned into annual payments through the year 2001.

Under the Lend-Lease Agreement, previously in effect in the settlement of the British Lend-Lease Debt, it was understood which Russian for-
The right-in candidate.

BOONE'S FARM, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA
McGovern will be one of twenty-three speakers representing six North and South American countries; the United States, Canada, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, and Argentina.

McGovern will present a slide supplement on the topic of "Environment," the use of the earth and the environmental factors contingent upon terrestrial space. In his presentation Ken will suggest that a sporadic utterance about "Environment," be identified concerning inner-terrestrial and sub-atmospheric constructional accommodation. He will show that the world has a precedence for prototypical construction, that the need for such a discipline is now beginning critical with respect to increasing demands upon the surface of the earth, that we now have the technical means for inner-terrestrial and sub-atmospheric construction that such construction is socially, psychologically, and economically feasible, and finally; that the potential of Environment has been demonstrated.

nd architect to present paper

Kenneth W. McCandless, a graduate student in Environmental Design within the department of Architectural Engineering in LeCorbusier's "Ara Pacis," the first hemispheric congress on design, in Mexico City, October 20 through November 1, 1972.

The Congress is being cosponsored by the Industrial Designers Society of America, the Associazione Mexicana de Diseñadores and the Instituto Nacional de Artes del Consumo de la Comunidade Rural y la Vivienda Popular. The theme of the Congress is "The Effect of Change-Use and Conservation of the Hemisphere's resources and the process of the Community through design."

McColland will give an oral presentation in Spanish with a concept of "Graduate Student in Americas," Congress I, the first paper at "Design in the Design within the department of Community Rural and la Vivienda Association Mexican of Disenadores and the Institute for the Design of Community through Design."

March of volunteers

The Notre Dame March of Dimes needs student volunteers for the first football game of the season, Saturday, October 21st. The students will be needed to sell tickets and the results of their efforts have been termed 'miraculous," by the organizers of the drive. One hundred students are needed for the program. These interested should pick up collection cans at 1900 LeFortune Student Center and return the cans with the collections by tomorrow morning.

Money from the collection will go to the national March of Dimes campaign which supports such activities as patient services, research, health education, and medical service programs.

Dimes needs for Saturday

The Notre Dame March of Dimes needs student volunteers for the first football game of the season, Saturday, October 21st. The students will be needed to sell tickets and the results of their efforts have been termed 'miraculous," by the organizers of the drive. One hundred students are needed for the program. These interested should pick up collection cans at 1900 LeFortune Student Center and return the cans with the collections by tomorrow morning.

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Dr. Grabow

4-piece musical band

St. Mary's Snack Bar

Friday, October 20th 9-1

Dancing and Refreshments admission 25c

THE BEST OF 40 ACRES POETRY

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Regular Price $3.75 SPECIAL STUDENT RATES $2.00 (Please include school mailing address)
Jim Donaldson
categories in this week's NCAA statistics. Western and Michigan State. Ranked Michigan ahead of Notre Dame. The Wolverines have a 5-0 Jurinjg a shoulder while diving for a fumble in Tuesday's workout, and the Irish. It just doesn't seem to make sense. Enough to put the Irish in the top ten in that category.

Five games this season. Trouble passing the ball against the Irish. The Tigers have averaged a 56% completion rate through the air, while ranking for 325 ypg in their five games this season.

The way things are going this week, the Irish may have trouble fielding 22 healthy ballplayers against Mizzou. Freshman defensive tackle Steve Norris became the latest addition to Notre Dame's casualty list. Wednesday afternoon when he was carried off the practice field with a knee injury sustained in a pass rush drill. The extent of the damage was not immediately determined. Willie Townsend has yet to fully recover from the knee injury he sustained during the Michigan State game. Adding to the receiving core "offensive" problems, Bobby Washington may not be available Saturday, after injuring his left shoulder diving for a touchdown in Tuesday's win over Minnesota, and Jim Bosil has an injured finger.

As well as Casper conforms to discipline of his position, he is a definite non-conformist off the field. Casper, whose hair has ranged from very long during the summer to the bald look just before practice. I don't like to be the same as everyone else. Personally, I like long hair, but I don't like it styled. When you cut it all off, it grows in fine. I'd just like to see how it grows out naturally.

Casper also believes that campus life is more natural now that Notre Dame has begun a coeducational program. "When there were very few girls around," he says, "the behavior we showed was not to look at them as girls. That pervaded the atmosphere and did not stimulate a related situation. The closer the ratio grows, the better the campus will be."

"Once they complete their coeducational program, this is going to be the finest campus in the country. In the college, and the only thing the campus didn't have was girls. Casper, who is majoring in economics and has a 3.3 grade point average, admits that although football and leave little time for anything else.

"Football takes up a few hours of my day," he says. "But I only football here to get an education and take the economic pressure off my father. It's a good deal. And as long as I'm playing, I might as well play the best I can."

"If I didn't have football, I'd probably find something else to replace it. But if I put into things, all three would suffer. I'd rather do an excellent job at two."

"I'm having my football performance and grade point together, and Casper can take pride in an excellent job at two."

Interhall slates tournament dates

The Interhall Athletics office has announced an October 27th sign-up deadline for its double-elimination handball tournament. Play in the singles tournament will be held in three divisions, open, intermediate, and novice. Also announced was a volleyball elimination tournament which will be played by "co-re" teams. The teams are to have six players—three men and three women—and the entry deadline for this tourney is October 24th.

For further information on either event contact office C-4 in the A.C.C. or call 610.