Earl Butz voluntarily resigns

WASHINGTON - Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, embattled over a voice-acting racial slur, resigned yesterday. Butz met with President Ford at the White House yesterday amid speculation that he would resign.

A White House spokesman said an official announcement would be made shortly after the meeting, but offered no guidance as to whether Butz would resign. Butz' return to the White House followed an official reprimand from the President on Friday and charges from Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter that Ford was from Democratic presidential job. According to a source, Butz was asked to make up his own mind, then let the President know Ford, meanwhile, was quoted as telling some black plant workers yesterday that Butz was "merely telling a story" with the offensive language but had been published "very severely.

Butz emphasized that at no time was pressure put on him by the White House to resign. He then released a statement in which he said "this is the price I pay for a gross indiscretion in a private conversation. The use of a bad racial commentary in no way reflects my real attitude."

The explosive remarks were made on an airplane after the Republican National Convention in August. Their subsequent publication landed Butz in hot water last Friday when he was officially reprimanded by Ford. It also triggered numerous calls for his ouster.

Democratic presidential contender Jimmy Carter charged that Ford's failure to fire Butz on the spot displayed a lack of leadership. In his statement yesterday, Butz said that "by taking this action, I hope to remove even the appearance of racism as an issue in the Ford campaign.

"President Ford is a decent man with high moral values, who insists that every American be treated equally and with dignity," Butz said.

In his brief, four paragraph letter of resignation, Butz told the President:

"I sincerely apologize for any offense that may have been caused by the unfortunate choice of language used in a recent conversation reported publicly.

 Asked what he would do now, Butz replied, "Campaign for President Ford." He said the resignation should not be taken as a sign that the administration's farm policies could change.

"That is why farmers should support Gerald Ford in the election, he said, "That is why I will continue to work tirelessly for his election." Butz declined to answer (continued on page 2)

Hartke: Lugar fails to give views

Senator Vance Hartke by Gregg B. Bangs Political Editor

Incumbent Indiana Democrat Senator Vance Hartke said the vital issue in his senatorial race with Republican Richard Lugar is the failure of Lugar to "give his views on issues."

In an exclusive Observer interview, Hartke called the proposed Hum-Rail bill that helped Indiana railroads, Hartke received campaign donations from the railroad industry and found "no conflict of interest."

Hartke said the story on Lugar, also dealing with Common Cause allegations, "was far more important. "Lugar has violated the Federal Election Commission rules twice in this election. Once with the ad televised ad that proclaimed Lugar's accomplishments as mayor of Indianapolis that was forced off the air and now with the illegal ad from the American Medical Association.

"The difference between my getting donations from special interest groups and Lugar getting funds in that he is illegal. The AMA gave him $10,000 and the law states that you can only get $5,000. The man is known for doing things like that," Hartke said.

Hartke also attacked Lugar for the former mayor's answers to questions regarding police corruption during his term in Indiana-

"The Grand Jury in Indiana-polis said there was no way Lugar couldn't have known about police scandals and kickbacks," he said. "When people ask Lugar why he didn't know about these things, he gives a typical Nixon answer; I don't know what my aides are doing." Hartke called the proposed Hum-Rail bill a "dynamic piece of legislation designed to bring the unemployment rate from eight percent back down to three percent through a series of steps."

Hartke said he found "nothing wrong" with receiving donations from special interest groups such as Indiana Teachers.

Although he worked on a CON RAIL bill that helped Indiana rail-

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(continued on page 3)
German national elections

cut Chancellor's margin

The Christian Democrats held an absolute majority in the Bundestag, the German national parliament, after the election on September 22, 1972. Willi Brandt's Social Democratic Party and its coalition partner, the Free Democrats, won 45 percent of the vote, down from 49.7 percent in 1969.

The election was the first in which West Germany's Social Democrats faced a split, with the Free Democrats replacing the former Communist party. The Social Democrats won 46 percent of the vote, up from 44.9 percent in 1972. It was their best showing since West Germany's first chance at reunification in 1972.

The Christian Democrats, led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, won 50.5 percent of the vote, up from 46.3 percent in 1969. The election was a win for Kohl, who had promised to keep West Germany stable and prosperous.

The Social Democrats' loss was a blow to the liberal-conservative coalition, which had controlled the government since 1969. The Christian Democrats' victory in the Bundestag meant that they could form a new government with the Free Democrats or the Bavarian Christian Democrats, who won 3.5 percent of the vote.

Kohl had campaigned with the slogan, "Frieden, Demokratie, Wohlstand," or "Peace, Democracy, Prosperity." He promised to continue the policies of his predecessor, Ludwig Erhard, who had been the prime minister from 1963 to 1966.

The election was significant because it marked the end of the era of austerity and economic hardship that had characterized West Germany after World War II. Kohl's victory was seen as a sign that Germany was moving towards a more liberal and prosperous future.

The Social Democrats' loss was also a blow to the movement for reunification. The Christian Democrats had promised to continue the policies of their predecessor, Helmut Kohl, who had been the prime minister from 1969 to 1998.

The election was also a victory for the Christian Democrats, who won 50.5 percent of the vote, up from 46.3 percent in 1969. The Christian Democrats' victory in the Bundestag meant that they could form a new government with the Free Democrats or the Bavarian Christian Democrats, who won 3.5 percent of the vote.

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Death penalty upheld

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court yesterday cleared the way for the resumption of executions for murder and agreed to decide whether the death penalty is constitutional for rape.

The justices refused to reconsider their decision of last July 2 prohibiting punishment for murder-ruling that in general the death penalty is constitutionally prohibited because it is cruel and unusual punishment for a rape.

"I'm afraid that the court in a decision last July 26 ruling that in general the death penalty is constitutionally prohibited because it is cruel and unusual punishment for a rape," said Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., which would be at odds with the views of the I.R.A. and South Africa, where the concensus of the people and not on the basis of legal considerations is to present the view of the I.R.A.

In his opening remarks, O'Callachain asked the audience to take a new perspective on the situation in Ireland. "Try and suspend any emotional or prejudged views on what is happening," he urged. "Most people in the U.S. will admit that they have strong views on the issue of Ireland. What is the information that they have that is not first hand."

The general impression of the public is that the conflict in Ireland is of a religious nature. "The central dividing issue is not a religious one," he stated. The crux of the problem is the continuing influence of Great Britain on Ireland. In order to rule, he continued, "we must say yes to solidarity and crush anything which separates the subject people from the English people, especially to the public image in the United States that we are all Irish in our blood, and mass imprisonment."

"The way to move forward," he added, "is to remove institutionalised injustice from Ireland."

The audience's speech was entitled "For a Lasting Peace in Ireland," and focused on historical causes of violence in Ireland and the civil rights rationale for this violence.

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Two weeks ago, the Observer reprinted Burtchaell’s essay on In loco parentis, stating that “to most students (it the policy) says, ‘...gent rigid rules imposed by the administration which interfere with their academic freedom and violate, in some respects, the rights of the students as adults.’” The Observer reprinted the essay because it was pertinent to the current debate regarding campus security and the role of the university in student affairs.

Burtchaell stated that “the phrase In loco parentis implies a parent-child relationship, and that the University is in the role of parent.” He further explained that “the concept of In loco parentis assumes that ‘father knows best’ need never be inherent in the parent-child relationship.”

Burtchaell argued that the University should not assume the role of parent, as this would be an infringement on students’ freedoms and autonomy. Instead, he advocated for a more open and transparent relationship between the University and its students, based on mutual respect and understanding.

Burtchaell’s essay was a call for a reconsideration of the University’s role in campus affairs, and a reminder of the importance of student autonomy and freedom of expression. It was a critique of the University’s attempt to control student behavior and thought, and a call for a more democratic and participatory approach to campus governance.

In conclusion, Burtchaell’s essay is a valuable contribution to the ongoing debate regarding the role of the University in the lives of its students. It encourages a more open and transparent relationship between the University and its students, and a greater recognition of the importance of student autonomy and freedom of expression.
The Tenent is a masterful production by Roman Polanski. It is a well-coordinated film which combines the essential themes of planning, surveillance and superfluous photography with Paris of acting the highest quality; the effect is an eerie and awesome atmosphere. Of the three women, however, that The Tenent is not a movie for you to watch at heart.

Melvin Douglas stars as a young office worker, Tobei. Trofolski, who is innocently looking for a place to live as the movie begins, and by the end is overpowered by the concept of death. He rents an apartment in which the last tenant, a woman named Simone, has attempted suicide by jumping out of the window. He investigates the incident out of mere curiosity at first, but then coincidentally and unconsciously, is drawn into the world of Simone.

First, he finds her black and yellow-flowed dress in the closet; then he meets her friend Stella, at the hospital as they both visit Simone right before her death. Trofolski goes to the funeral mass and it is here, the print's serene, candlelit crucifix, that the idea of death really strikes him. This morbidity is immediately juxtaposed by the cheerful scene of a noisy party Trofolski is having with his apartment friends from work. The friends are dressed as course, loud, uncouth Americans, providing an excellent contrast to the more mannered, cultured, and thoughtful Trofolski. Because the party is so loud, the neighbors begin the threats and complaints which eventually create chaos of the young tenant's life.

The suspense builds. He finds a tooth baring in a small hole in the ceiling. He keeps seeing people who stand for hours in the window. He crosses the room to look from the window. Neighbors come to seek pity from him, and others come to threaten him.

The blurb for Kenji Mizoguchi's film is at least precise and correct. The photographic is indeed delicately beautiful and highly reminiscent of Japanese art. The photography is almost almost wiped out, and the entire body. The result makes very subtle yet extremely effective cinema. What Mizoguchi does so well is portray the Japanese vision: the lives of the men without the assistance of their families by making and selling pottery. They are happy but restless, thankful that they are not starving, but at the same time convinced that the world outside their tiny village holds untold wonders and riches for any man clever enough to seize the opportunity at hand.

What action involves is the lives of two peasants, Genzaburo and Tojirou, who arrive in a hostile and uncouth society who innocently embark on their quest are to a civilization and culture that should have been appreciated by those who know what to appreciate. As a result, the blurb for Kenji Mizoguchi's film is at least precise and correct. The photographic is indeed delicately beautiful and highly reminiscent of Japanese art. The photography is almost completely wiped out, and the entire body. The result makes very subtle yet extremely effective cinema. What Mizoguchi does so well is portray the Japanese vision: the lives of the men without the assistance of their families by making and selling pottery. They are happy but restless, thankful that they are not starving, but at the same time convinced that the world outside their tiny village holds untold wonders and riches for any man clever enough to seize the opportunity at hand.

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Hesburgh on Politics: In Need of a Vision

HESBURGH: I was asked by CBS the other day what I felt the biggest problem confronting the United States is. I felt it was to come thru as leaders with a vision, who really see where America is and where it should go. I do think it's not a new technical economic problems, although economics are part of it. It is, as I see it, a vision of a nation. I think America really needs a vision, that is basically just one of justice and equal opportunity.

OBSERVER: It's often said people vote their pocketbooks. How do you think a candidate can bring himself into the center of a debate and have a campaign on these and still win?

HESBURGH: Well, Jack Kennedy did it in 1960 and won. He said, 'Don't ask what the country can do for you, ask what you can do for the country.'

OBSERVER: Thus far, we've only had one of the four candidates you invited to campus come to speak. In his speech, Wallace Mondale alluded to the J.F.K. campaign of 1960. He drew parallels to Jimmy Carter and Kennedy and wrote: 'If you think Carter has come to a point of view that was never over at all. Maybe it was put over badly by McGovern, but the fact is that Mr. Nixon was elected and what we got was the palpitation of wealth and the arrogance of power. And it was interesting, I'd tell you another paragraph from that article:

McGovern offers a choice on real issues as never before. He speaks of a need of perception and things that have to be done in America. People must be told that the promise of the fourteenth amendment is the right economic answer might not be the right social answer. I dug up an article last night that was written four years ago and it appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES magazine section.

The New York Times at that time, you may remember, endorsed McGovern. They spoke of a need of perception and things that had to be done in America, pointing out that the 'New York Times' was a radical, as well as things that are right in the sense of perceiving the really human needs and public integrity over the palpitating of wealth and the arrogance of power. Now of course, the point of view didn't go over at all. Maybe it was put over badly by McGovern, but the fact is that Mr. Nixon was elected and what we got was the palpitation of wealth and the arrogance of power.

And it was interesting, I'd tell you another paragraph from that article:

They were just interested in moral questions. I take the principle to be equal before the law, if we need an amendment for that like we have for the ERA has been mucked up with issues like the church to spread their opinion. I should. I think I'm in a fairly highly advantaged position. I haven't broken the circle of poverty for a black youngster grow up in poor neighbor. That means, necessarily if you look at the issue of busing?

And I believe in the realistic solution of social problems. What did you think of that?

OBSERVER: You mentioned you didn't think it's going to be saved by vision. The country is going to be saved by economy, I think.

HESBURGH: Thank you. I enjoyed it.

OBSERVER: Didn't they say they were disappointed in Carter's position and favor the ERA?

HESBURGH: That was just on one issue. They did not support either candidate on all the issues.

OBSERVER: When you think the bishops handled the intercessory role well.

HESBURGH: Yes, I think, it's a lot.

OBSERVER: Do you think something can be done to reinvigorate the campaign, a little more information and more useful and realistic?

HESBURGH: I think the campaign is at a misfired at the moment. The last two weeks has seen so many irrelevant issues getting put down on the front page with so many false allegations made that when they are later shown to be false, the damage is done.

The problem is, the campaign is so close to a ghastly defeat.

And it would be a great thing if the candidates get exhausted. Then the campaign is so vigorous with long hours later shown to be false. It's a question of double effect. What I'm trying to say is if the only way to break the power over the little minority kid is to get him from a bad school to a good school, then you should get him to his neighborhood in a way that it taken.

And buzzing isn't this an unusual thing? I mean, the interest in moral questions. I take the principle to be equal before the law, if we need an amendment for that like we have for the ERA has been mucked up with issues like

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Chemistry Department Chair Dr. Jeremiah Freeman said his department would probably use the money to support students and faculty members who plan to spend the summer working on research. "We haven't made up our mind yet," said Dr. Charles Wilber, chair of the Economics department, "but a prime candidate for the money is Thomas Chin." The annual celebration commemorating the founding of Saint Mary's College will take place on Sunday Oct. 10. An afternoon of activities is planned. "This year we want to make the celebration short and sweet," commented Theresa Chin, one of the organizers of the Founder's Day activities.

Kodak awarded a total of $555, 500 in direct grants to 159 privately and publicly supported colleges and universities, including Notre Dame. This is part of an about two-thirds of our money is estimated $4.5 million package that the company is contributing this year to "institute educational excellence" in institutions of higher learning. Other grants have been made in areas of research, capital improvement, and program development.

SMC plans Founder's Day by Karen Ann Zalecki Staff Reporter The celebration will open with a Mass at 11:15 in the Church of Loretto. It will be for this week, replace the 10:30 Mass held each Sunday in Regina. A special luncheon in St. Mary's Cafeteria will follow the Mass. "There will even be birthday cake and ice cream!" to add to the festive occasion, commented Stevie Werfig, assistant dean of student affairs. At 1:30 Sister Raphaelita, admin-

ND receives $6000 in Kodak grants by Jack Pizzolato Staff Reporter

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The most versatile athlete on the Notre Dame football team might well be Joe Restic. During his four years at Notre Dame he has played at almost every position, including quarterback. At the moment, he is starting as a free safety and punter.

"I am very pleased to have received the opportunity to play consistently," Restic stated. Consistency moving from offense to defense and vice-versa might confound many athletes, but not Restic.

If the name Restic sounds familiar, it is because his father, Joe Restic, Sr., is head football coach at Harvard. Incidentally, Harvard won the Ivy League crown last year and is in the first round of this year's competition. "My father was instrumental in my development as a good football player," acknowledged Restic. "He gave me the encouragement and guidance I needed during my childhood." His father reviewed football game films and gave Restic advice which improved his game.

"My father was particularly important in helping me with my punting," Restic added. Restic had to make a tough decision concerning which college to attend. He finally narrowed his choice down to Notre Dame and Harvard. "After talking to Coach Yonto, my heart was set on going here," said Restic. 

He saw his first action last year during the Air Force game when he punted and played some on the kickoff. Restic turned in an incredible performance as he established a new Notre Dame record for punting average in a single game with a 31.6 average on five punts. "Playing for the first time in the Air Force game was my biggest thrill," stated Restic. "The record was nice but I was more pleased with the fact that we came from behind to win the game." For the season Restic compiled a 43.5 punting average which ranked him seventh among collegiate punters and set a new school record for punting average.

Restic is first contacted between his junior and senior years by the defensive line coach Joe Yonto. "Before this time I had not thought much about playing football at all," Restic stated.