

IU seeks grading policies reform

ND watches progress of credit-no record proposal

by David Rust
Staff Reporter

Indiana University's Academic Policy Committee is facing off against the University's Educational Policy Committee in a struggle over grading systems that could have effects on many institutions of higher learning in Indiana, including Notre Dame.

Four reforms of the current I.U. grading system are being offered by the Academic Policy Committee (APC). They are:

-An ABC-no credit (record) system in which students transcripts record only credits earned by a student when he receives an A, B or C for his course, and records nothing if he is given a grade below C.

-Replacing the pass-fail option with a pass-no record option, this eventually extended to all parts of a student's curricula except his major.

-Extension of the withdrawal deadline to the last week of the course.

-Maintenance of a file on each student containing a list of courses completed, selections of the student's (self-appraised) best work, and recommendations of the faculty and others.

A referendum distributed among students enrolled in the Arts and Letters college of I.U. at Bloomington showed that 95 percent of those responding to the referendum favored retention of pass-fail options, and five percent did not.

This was the widest gulf in any of the referendum's results made available to *The Observer* through I.U. student government president Jeff Richardson.

member of the student-based Academic Policy Committee and the body whose philosophy Richardson sees as "anti-grades."

Only a fraction of all I.U. undergraduates made response to the referendum, however. Under 4000 returned their referendums to the APC.

Out of the 4000, 3775 indicated their preference for retention of some kind of pass-fail option, whereas abolishment of the same brought only 148 votes.

However, the more specific issue ran a closer race. The APC backs an "ABC-erasure" system which eliminates pass-fail but allows students the option to decide whether or not they want to be graded within the context of I.U.'s ABCDF, or receive credits good toward a "certificate of achievement" if they get an A, B or C, and an "erasure" if they are given a D or F.

Erasures are left off the transcript but not off the record, and four erasures, under the EPC plan, would demand automatically a decision of that student's suspension or probation, while ten erasures would be cause for dismissal.

The APC, while advocating a philosophy which requires only a credit-no record system and extensive evaluations by teachers of students' performances, recognizes the fact that Law, Medical and Graduate schools look for the most part with disfavor on pass-fail courses, presented its own ABC-no-credit system.

This proposal barely made it past the EPC's recommended ABC-erasure plan with the referendums' sparse student response, 1324-1046, with the others voting for the extreme credit-no record or the

present ABCDF systems.

The University of Notre Dame operates its grading system on the undergraduate level almost exclusively on the A, B, B-, C, C-, D, F plan, with pass-fail options reserved for juniors and seniors, restricted to one semester and good only for non-major electives.

Pass-fail course results are kept on record, while credit is granted to those who pass, and failures both deny credit and effect a change in the academic averages.

Arguments for and against the pass-fail, pass-no record and pass-erasure systems and derivations thereof, and those pro and con concerning grades themselves, are endless, varied and complicated. In short, the two opposing camps on the desirability of grades can be said to argue over whether or not grades are an effective way of characterizing a student's ability in a given subject, and then applied to his whole academic history as it is perused by perspective schools and employers, as opposed to the grade-backers' belief that there is no more effective way of painting each student's academic portrait than standard grades.

There are definite dangers in institution of extensive pass-fail options.

"What many people fail to realize about the whole pass-fail idea," said Academic Commissioner and Academic Council member Ed Ellis, "is that Law, Graduate and Medical schools look down on records with a lot of pass-fail courses. Sometimes they'll take any passed course under the pass-fail system, convert it into a C, and then figure it into the grade point average."

This is one of the most immediate drawbacks of the liberal pass-fail, and other universities around the country have graduated students whose lives were significantly changed for the worse through their uncounseled dependence on pass-fail.

The Council has contacted several colleges throughout the United States that have experimented with pass-fail and related systems, according to Rosini. The results as they have been received by the Council will be released after Christmas, but there are already indications that unlimited pass-fail is perhaps not wise.

"We wrote to Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) about their pass-fail," said president Rosini. "There they offer as much of it as students like. The first semester it was offered there was a large surge for that (pass-fail) option, but with the passing of semesters the total dwindled precipitously."

Rosini concluded that "There's something wrong—I suspect that they (the students) didn't haven't too much counseling to being with."

Rosini and the Council are reserving their opinions until the report is fully ready and the results of their recent survey, containing 118 questions about counseling, academics, freshman year and other topics, and distributed to 225 upperclassmen, are compiled.

This report should also be ready for release after Christmas.

"If the information from both reports indicates that a different system of grading is needed," said Rosini, "we'll propose it."

Thieu reportedly ready to sign peace treaty

by Sylvan Fox

(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

Saigon--A Vietnamese source close to President Nguyen Van Thieu said today he was convinced that the South Vietnamese president would sign the cease-fire agreement that is expected to emerge from the meetings in Paris this week between Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

The comment was the strongest thus far about what Thieu would do in the event that a cease-fire accord is reached in Paris, and it came as Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., told South Vietnam's foreign minister, Tran Van Lam, that Saigon could not count on continued American support if the current peace effort were rejected by Thieu's government.

Percy, in an interview, said he had told Lam that the American people were solidly behind the current peace initiative and that there would be "no support for South Vietnam if this chance, on the terms laid down by President Nixon, was missed for having a swift end to the war."

There had been speculation in Saigon and elsewhere that Thieu might refuse to sign a Washington-Hanoi cease-fire agreement and decide to go it alone.

However, the South Vietnamese source, reflecting the pressure building upon Thieu, dismissed that possibility and said he believed the South Vietnamese president would sign the agreement despite his denunciations of some of its elements.

"Thieu is a realist," the source said. "He will sign ultimately. He does not want to break with Washington."

The source explained that the South Vietnamese president realized that to reject the cease-fire agreement could lead to an irreparable rupture with the United States and the possible end of U.S. support for South Vietnam.

Thieu's primary objection to the cease-fire terms, as they are currently understood, is that they do not provide for the removal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. The Saigon government estimates that there are some 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South. According to American estimates, the number is more like 145,000.

Thieu also has sought to guarantee the re-establishment of the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam and has demanded assurances that a tripartite national council of reconciliation and

concord to be established under the cease-fire agreement would not function as a coalition government.

In discussing Thieu's plans, the source provided some new details about the evolution of the proposed cease-fire agreement now being worked out in Paris by President Nixon's national security adviser and the North Vietnamese Politburo member.

He confirmed what had been widely understood—that their turning point in the negotiations came when Hanoi dropped two key demands: that Thieu be removed and that a coalition government including Communists be established in Saigon.

In early October, the source said, the North Vietnamese negotiator, Le Duc Tho, presented Kissinger a 15-page draft of a cease-fire agreement.

Although numerous clarifying appendices have been added to this document, it remains without substantial alteration as the basic formulation of the cease-fire agreement now under discussion in Paris, the source said.

The fact that the document was prepared by the North Vietnamese has added to Thieu's wariness about it.

"A text prepared by Le Duc Tho," the source commented "is not going to be favorable to Saigon."

While this source expressed confidence that Thieu would ultimately sign the cease-fire agreement, there were reports from other sources that the President might adopt what one called "a middle way"—neither accepting nor rejecting the cease-fire plan in any formal way. According to these reports, Thieu would not sign the document itself but would agree to a separate declaration of agreement "in principle" with the terms of the cease-fire accord.

These sources believe that if Thieu pursues such a course, the National Liberation Front might well adopt the same approach. Thus Washington and Hanoi would sign the cease-fire agreement itself while Saigon and the Vietcong signed an agreement in principle with it.

Before signing anything, however, Thieu is expected to appear before the National Assembly to explain his position fully and to seek the legislative body's approval of his plans.

Today Thieu met for several hours with his National Security Council to hear a report from Nguyen Phu Duc, the Saigon emissary who met with President Nixon and Kissinger in Washington last week.

Still a lively source of conjecture in Saigon is the

precise date of the signing of a cease-fire agreement. Dec. 15 has been mentioned frequently in recent days, but today spokesmen for Thieu called that date "ridiculous and misleading" and dismissed it as "pure speculation."

This afternoon, the semiofficial newspaper Tin Song denounced stories that appeared in the New York Times and Le Monde quoting South Vietnamese sources as having said a cease-fire agreement would be signed around Dec. 15.

The newspaper said "highly placed government sources stressed that no cease-fire would be able to take place around Dec. 15, that the Times and Le Monde were attempting to "create a falsely optimistic atmosphere."

The source who predicted Thieu would sign the cease-fire agreement said there were a number of possible dates, each bearing historical significance.

Among these dates was Dec. 19. It was on that date in 1946 that the Vietminh launched its war on independence against French colonial rule. That phase of the Indochina war ended in 1954 with the defeat of the French at Dienbienphu and the signing of the Geneva accords.

That date is favored by the Communists but is likely to be opposed by the South Vietnamese, according to some Vietnamese sources.



South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu reportedly has been told that the American people would like him to sign the peace treaty.

world briefs

(c) 1972 New York Times

New York--Henry R. Sentner of Seagirt, N.J., and John E. Kilcullen of Brooklyn, were charged with the kidnapping of Emanuel Gambino, the 29-year old nephew of Carlo Gambino, the reported Mafia chief-tain. Emanuel Gambino disappeared on May 18 and authorities believe he is dead. The two suspects surrendered to the federal bureau of investigation..

Saigon--A source close to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam said that he was convinced Thieu would sign the cease-fire agreement that is expected from this week's meetings between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. The comment was the strongest yet on what Thieu would do in the event that a cease-fire accord was reached in Paris.

Washington--The Supreme Court refused to set aside a lower court decision that New York State's off-track betting system was constitutional. Voting 8 to 1, the Court ruled that there was no "substantial federal question" raised by claims that offtrack betting diverted revenue unfairly from the state's 11 harness and flat tracks. Associate Justice William O. Douglas dissented.

on campus today

- 4:30p.m.--seminar, kinetic upper jawin reptiles, dr. thomas frazetta, galvin life science auditorium
- 4:30p.m.--lecture, system management of f-15, lt. gravis, memorial library
- 8:00p.m.--lecture, the trouble with negroes, they strayed too far from jesus, john o. killens, memorial library auditorium
- 8:00p.m.--lecture, baltic studies conferences, dr. penikis, 1121 notre dame ave., south bend

Dr. Corwin speaks on Mexican immigration

Dr. Arthur Corwin, University of Connecticut Professor of Immigration Studies, spoke last night to a small group on immigraion in the Memorial Library Auditorium in the first lecture in a series on Mexican-American relations.

Last night's lecture, "U.S. Immigration Policy Toward Mexico," was divided into four parts, or theories, each part a different exemption policy.

Corwin said he sees the U.S. policy towards immigration as nothing more than a pattern of events.

He explained, "This policy is without any legislative basis, it does not even have a Congressional Code. The resulting policy was not even intended, it is just a history of exemptions."

He views these four stages of historical patterns as: first, the Open-Door Policy, indicative of the illogical but overriding generosity typical of the U.S. towards immigration; second, the Commuter-Phenomenon Policy, present at a



Dr. Aurther Corwin: Four stages in U.S. immigration policy toward Mexico.

time when the immigrants commuting on the Mexican border were allowed to come over to the U.S. side daily or seasonally as "businessmen;" third, Labor-

Exemption Policy that allowed a lowering of restrictions to ease the great cheap-labor shortage of the 1920's, and further, today's "God-Neighbor Policy" which allows relatives of immigrants to enter the country upholding the American ideal of "family unity."

Throughout his talk, Dr. Corwin stressed the absence of any structured law controlling immigration. He claims, "In the last ten years there have been 453,000 immigrants from Mexico. There is nothing that the visa control can do about it....it has snowballed."

Dr. Corwin expressed hope for the passage of the Nixon-favored Rotina Bill currently in Congress, which, if passed, would make "aid in the immigration of illegal aliens, or hiring them as employees, a felony."

Even if passed, Dr. Corwin said that laws could not be strictly enforced due to lack of significant enforcement of the part of certain local governments.

He underscored this observation

by questioning the use of boarder patrollers in charge of restricting immigration. He said that "Boarder Patrollers are still permissive...especially in the Southern Texas boarder districts, where local authorities continue to let them over into the US for

certain work."

As one patroller told him, "These people are only homing pigeons; they will not travel all the way to Chicago."

This semester there are two lectures in the series on the subject of the Mexican-American War.

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SMCawarded PDEP grant

Dr. Edward L. Henry, President, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, announced last week that the Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency has awarded St. Mary's a \$30,000 grant to participate in a Parent-Delinquent Education Program.

The St. Joseph County Probate Court is acting as sponsor on behalf of St. Mary's and the College's Department of Education has been working closely with Judge Francis X.

Kopinski and Chief Probation Officer Michael Carrington, both of the St. MJoseph County Probate Court, in coordinating this program.

The major thrust of the Parent-Delinquent Education Program (hereafter referred to as PDEP) , is to assist youth to develop positive self-images. To accomplish this, the Department of Education of the College will combine its resources with those of other community groups, private and public, in a jointly conducted program of prevention and rehabilitation for a group of twenty five boys and girls between the ages of 12-15.

PDEP is concerned with junior high school students, their truancy behavior, the conditions contributing thereto, and the planned approach to the total situation. Students will be referred to the Program Director for admission into the PDEP by the Judge of the

Juvenile Court through the Probation Department for acts of juvenile delinquency.

PDEP aims to prevent delinquency. The student will receive individualized instruction in academic areas, as well as

tutoring. Provisions will be made to stimulate hobbies of individual interest. Counseling will be on an individual and group basis. A physical culture program will be an integral part of the day.

continued on page 6

ND/SMC THEATRE PRESENTS

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Rumsfeld nominated as NATO ambassador

by Linda Charlton
(C) New York Times

Key Biscayne, Fla. -- President Nixon announced today that he would nominate Donald Rumsfeld, Director of the Cost of Living Council, to be the next United States ambassador to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Rumsfeld, whose impending appointment to an unspecified but "major" new job was announced here over the weekend, will succeed David M. Kennedy, the former Treasury Secretary who has held the NATO post since April, 1972.

The announcement was made on behalf of Nixon by White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

Ziegler said Kennedy had expressed a desire to return to

the President's request that he "remain available to take on special assignments from time to time."

No successor to Rumsfeld was named today, but Ziegler said that a new director for the council would be named. The fact that a successor was not named immediately, Ziegler cautioned, "would not lead you to any conclusions whatsoever regarding The Cost of Living Council" and was "not meant to be a signal of any sort" with regard to the status of the Council, which has supervised the implementation phase two of President Nixon's Wage-Price Control Program.

Rumsfeld, who represented the suburban Chicago former 13th Congressional District for 6½ years before becoming

Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in May,

1969, is known to be considering a return to politics. He is said to feel that a job such as the one for which his nomination was announced today, one that is essentially concerned with foreign policy, would round out his background to provide a firm base for challenging Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson in 1974 if he so desires.

Ziegler's announcement today stressed the importance of the post as this country's permanent representative on the NATO council, which carries the rank of ambassador. Nixon he said, "has from the very beginning of his Presidency, attached the highest priority to the strengthening and revitalizing of this country's alliance with our West European partners...and I think we all know that President Nixon regards the NATO ambassadorship as one of the most important of American

diplomatic posts in Europe..."

He added that the President felt Rumsfeld's "extensive and varied background in American domestic affairs will complement his abilities as a negotiator and spokesman for United States interests in this new role, making him uniquely qualified to represent this country on the North Atlantic Council at a time when the U.S. and Europe are increasingly interdependent economically and socially as well as militarily."

Rumsfeld, who is 41 years old, headed the O.E.O. until December, 1970, and served as counselor to the President until becoming director of the Cost of Living Council in October, 1971. He is also a member of the White House Domestic Council and of the Property Review Board. Before being elected to Congress in 1962, he had served as an administrative

assistant to two Congressmen and had spent two years as an investment banker in Chicago.

Kennedy, a former Chicago Banker, was Treasury Secretary until December, 1971, when he was succeeded by John B. Connally of Texas. Kennedy served as Ambassador at Large until March 1972, when he became the Permanent Representative on the NATO Council.



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Goldhammer speaks on teacher education

by Bruce Petrovick
Staff Reporter

Dr. Keith Goldhammer, of the MSU education department, spoke yesterday at the Center for Continuing Education on the crisis of teacher education in America.

Goldhammer divided the problem down into the crisis of relevance, knowledge utilization and of under consumption of professional potential.

In discussing relevance Goldhammer thought that the

educational program for teachers was too systematic. He felt that teachers should have a good education as training for the problems they will encounter, before they actually have to react to one in a real life situation.

In his opinion a teacher's education should not consist of little capsules of knowledge but of tools to handle the problems involved in educating people. A teacher's function is to increase human potential, not just to pass on knowledge.

Goldhammer also believes that teachers in America have vast amounts of knowledge, but utilize very little of it when it comes to the actual practice of teaching. Goldhammer felt educators should change their emphasis from descriptive knowledge to applicative knowledge or knowledge with which a person can live.

On the crisis of under consumption of professional potential Goldhammer made his point very clear when he said, "You get what you pay for." Everyone these days is saying we have too many teachers yet in all schools the amount of pupils per class is

growing and illiteracy and reading problems abound."

Goldhammer was of the opinion that we, not only as a nation but as individuals, spend money on many unnecessary items, and reinforced his point by saying, "We spend millions trying to confuse people that people don't really smell like people, this is why the men's perfume industry is flourishing. The crisis in American values has caught up with education."

Goldhammer also believes that a general problem is that education may also be affecting the education of teachers. He feels that the problem lies with the reluctance to admit that the liberal arts, presumably the background of the educational system may be at fault.

The liberal arts aren't relating to the problems of living, but are more concerned with academic discipline. He also felt that the liberal arts have become affected with specialized narrowness, which he feels is against the basic concept of liberal arts. Goldhammer gave his reasons when he said,

"The individual gets to know

more and more about less and less, and so, is an educated ignoramus. This is the result of schools worrying too much about making a ready employee instead of a human being able to live with himself."

In closing Goldhammer said, "We have the technology to turn out the greatest teachers ever, but it costs money, we must wage education as we wage war if we are to cure the social problems of today."

VISTA at SMC

St. Mary's students will have the opportunity to investigate placement in the VISTA organization or in the Peace Corps on Wednesday, announced Bernice Roy, Notre Dame campus representative for those organizations.

Roy added that a special booth would be set up in LeMans Hall between 10:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday to take applications and dispense information on VISTA and Peace Corps spring and summer programs.

She mentioned that all majors were needed for volunteers and that math, English, government, psychology and sociology majors were especially needed.

The final day for applications from Notre Dame students during the fall semester will be Dec. 14. All students interested in either VISTA or the Peace Corps are urged to stop in at Roy's office, situated next to the Placement Office in the Administration Building.

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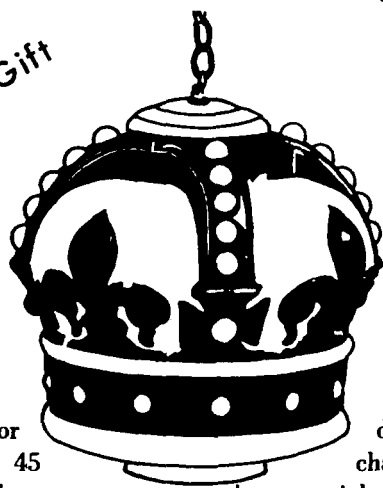
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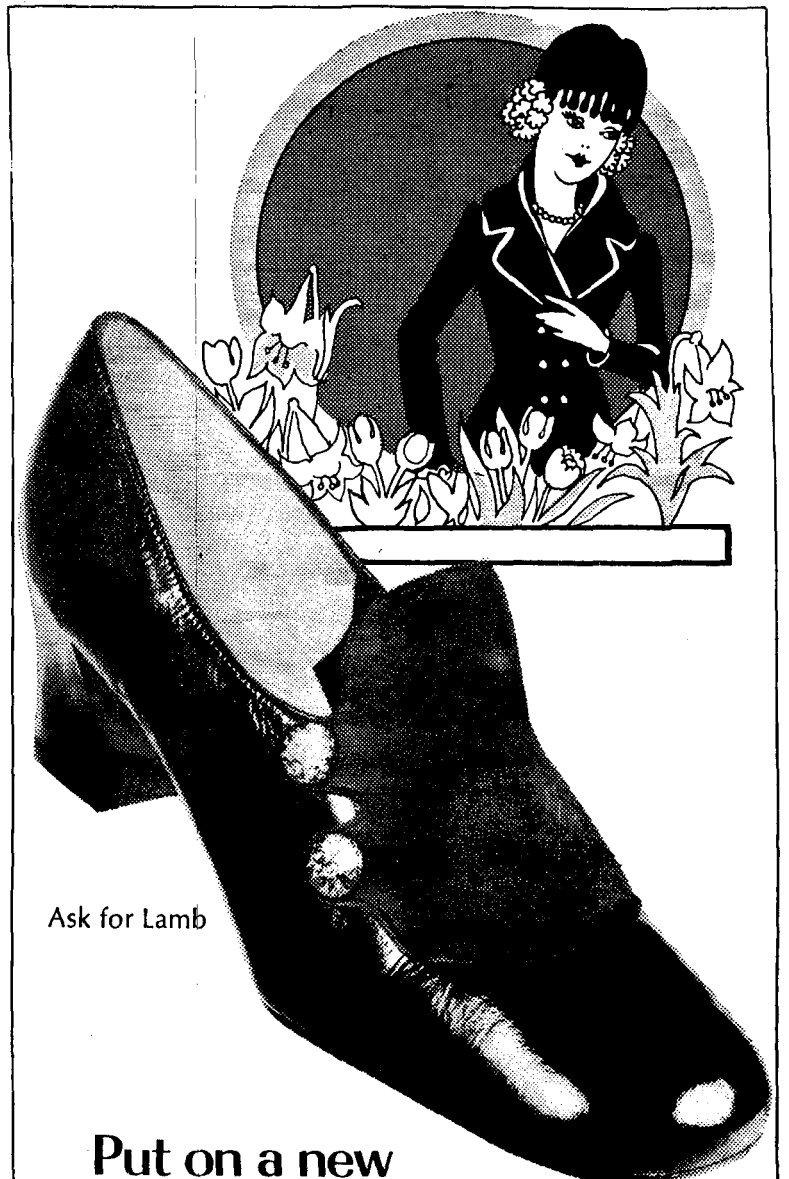


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Tuesday, December 5, 1972

Academic reform

Major academic reform proposals are in the works at two of Indiana's largest universities--Notre Dame and Indiana University at Bloomington. The central issues on both campuses are miles apart however.

The 1-2-1 Program

At ND the controversy in the Arts and Letters College Council is over the 1-2-1 curriculum revision. This program calls for completion of the major in the sophomore and junior years. The major sequence is then followed by a wide variety of interdisciplinary courses taken in the senior year. At first glance the 1-2-1 proposal seems like a subtle reform at best. Actually, this particular reform would mean a complete revamping of the freshman and sophomore years.

A wide variety of electives not presently available to frosh would have to open up. In addition the intent system now employed in the freshman year would need extensive revision. Courses needed to enter majors in the sophomore year would replace some of the university requirements in the first year. The university requirements would then be completed in the next two years. Science and engineering intents do not enjoy complete substitutability among the various levels of frosh courses. Under the 1-2-1 program Arts and Letters intents would not have substitutability either. Clearly, this is a major overhauling of the current order.

The senior colloquium is the clearest advantage of the 1-2-1 revision. It would provide an opportunity to take interesting courses when the student has the greatest background to bring into the subject.

The greatest advantage, though, is the development of many student and faculty directed interdisciplinary programs. But the 1-2-1 revision has a stormy road ahead in the College Council. Dean Frederick Crosson supports the plan but

is faced with a conflict of authority between the Arts and Letters College and the Freshman Year, which operates independently. The college alone cannot adopt the program without either the cooperation of the freshman year or some pretty heavy-handed politics.

The IU Battle

At Bloomington the fight is over an issue more fundamental to all students -- grades and grading policies. The "Campaign Against Grades" at IUB is trying to change the basic structure of the certification system used at IU and most other colleges--namely the idea that grades represent a relative measure of achievement within a degree program.

The issue runs much deeper than the question of grades or no grades. A university which takes seriously its role as a degree certifier must develop some system for establishing that a student who completes a given program can do what the program has supposedly taught. Universities provide grades basically as a service to graduate schools. It is institutionalized buck passing--the undergraduate colleges tell the graduate schools (law and medicine most definitely included) that they can decide who is qualified. If the undergraduate colleges simply certified the qualifications of the students they graduated, graduate programs would have to look to other, perhaps more realistic, indicators of the student's graduate school potential.

The fate of the IU proposals is near certain death. The American higher education establishment considers grades the "coin of the realm." Still the issues raised must be aired in the hope that the future proposals will be softened by the arguments that have passed under the bridge.

John Abowd

Letter...

Editor:

In the past two years I have visited Notre Dame, and in the aftermath of my visit this year I have been criticized as to my overall attitude towards Notre Dame. I have been criticized by a St. Mary's freshman as labeling Notre Dame a "Jock" school. I would like to make this letter an open apology to every student at ND.

During my visits to ND I have always kidded my friends that

everything is "jock" orientated, such as "Number One Moses" and "Touchdown Jesus". But then, there are many things which are orientated towards the student such as the library, to name an excellent example. Notre Dame has an old tradition behind it just as every college does. This tradition changes but not in the basics. Notre Dame has a great tradition behind it. It is respected football but also for academics. I respect the tradition and am envious in some ways that Boston College doesn't have such a tradition. But I am also proud of our tradition just as every student

at ND should be proud of theirs.

In closing I'd like to wish Notre Dame the best of luck in everything. (A special good luck in the Bowl game) I'd like to thank it for the peace and serenity and warmth it has extended to me. I'd like to thank it for the memorable moments and the not so memorable moments. I'd like to thank it for the people, and most of all I'd like to thank it for Notre Dame.

Sincerely,
Mark Pierman
8 Sluth St.
Apt. 3
Brighton, Mass.

Boo's Razzbury He's not the kind you wind up on Sundays

Ed Ellis

As most campus crud knows, the noble mug pictured on the right has for several years now been subject to mis-identification as belonging to a certain Protector of Campus Sanctity at Saint Mary's College. As I observed once last year, the mug is my own, and I can assure everyone that I do not lend my mug out as if it were something entirely accidental to my being. In fact, it has been with me all my life, and has informed me that it is not desirous of a new appointment.

Nonetheless, I have often been accosted by souls in need of a spiritual kick in the ass, so to speak. To enlighten young Christians at this fine school (I have been informed that there are indeed a few extant, though they are even in this day and age huddled in small cliques in crypts and catacombs) I once even published a few letters sent to me by fair maids and unfair gents who were for some reason or other in temporary distress.

At that time, I invited still more letters, and of course the response was overwhelming, so much so that I considered using vacant Augusta Hall at SMC as my mail box. Unfortunately the very sound of the word "male" so shocked the nuns that I was never given a chance to explain that all my mail would have postal stamps on it, and thus I was denied access to that box. I am currently using an abandoned convent downtown.

Observing that my advice has such success among young Christian circles, and further observing that I look more like a priest than my double, I recently resolved to take Orders, so that my advice might now have the added value of Truth, since it would come from a cleric, and God "can neither deceive nor be deceived."

But now it is rumored to me that my distinguished colleague across the road grew a beard last summer (for it is indeed rumored to be a beard that is on his face these days) so that he would not be mistaken for some resident political hatchet-man who also writes for the Observer and who apparently looks like both of us clear-headed, fuzzy-faced campus clerics. Of course, I can't believe that any Man Of God could ever be so vain, and so I leave the rumor to whisper through the barren trees in the woods behind St. Mary's, which is undoubtedly where such an idle thought originated.

Anyway, I now present, for the edification and purification of young Catholics everywhere, some of the best of my correspondence of the past year, hopefully for the benefit of all concerned.

Dear Father Ed,

My fiancée has just written to inform me that she is pregnant and that she wants to get married. I seldom worry about such things, but the child is not mine. Is there any way Holy Mother Church can help me control this unwanted birth?

Signed,
Worried

Dear Worried,

I can of course give you the best advice our Church has to offer: I am not prepared to discuss that question or any related question. Furthermore, I am quite sure your problem doesn't exist.

Yours in Christ!
ETE,Csc

Dear Fr. Ed,

I am a member and the leader of a local women's lib group, and have need of some scholarly advice. Is it politic for a person of my stature to be called Chairman, Chairwoman, or Chairperson? I would like to please as many of my boyfriends as possible in my choice of title.

Lovingly,
Sr. Emeraldina Societa

Dear S'ter,

I can find little reason for so mundane a title. Women's lib ought to be daring, creative, sublime even. May I suggest "Madame Chairthing, Chairnun, or Chaircropper."

Humbly,
Rev. Ed.

Dear Father Ed,

I am the Chairthing of a student group called SOB (Students Opposed to Busing), and would like true Christian advice on how to end busing in our Notre Dame Dining Halls. We SOB's agree with Richard Nixon that this subtle form of institutional racism ought to be stopped at the home of that sick white liberal Fr. Hesburgh, former chairman of the hypocritical Civil Righteous Commission. What can we do?

Yours in the bus,
Juan Amortime Fordaspix

Dear SOB

I, like you, have always believed that it ain't the bus--it's us, and that this problem ought to be solved. However, since it is too expensive not to bus, and since non-busing is so ugly for succeeding generations of eaters, I suggest that in the spirit of chairing, we bus...our trays.

Yours in Christ,
The Confessor of All Sins (for a price)

the observer

Night Editor: Kathy Schwillie
Ass't Night Editor: Robert Baker
Layout: Dan Barrett, Beth Hall
Sports Night Editor: Vic Dorr
Typists: Tom Modglin, John Flannigan, Barb Norcross, Harry Chung.

doonesbury

garry Trudeau



young businesses making it in south bend

daniel wesolowski

Young people with more courage than money are opening small businesses in South Bend. Mostly they are under 25, avoid coats and ties, have long hair, and might be considered 'freaky.' Their store hours are flexible, their organization is often unorganized, and not one drives a Cadillac.

They are not in business to 'rip you off' or to sell shoddy merchandise. They are not too concerned with profit, and often they make none. They are in business to help the customer, you and me.

To meet some of these young people let's take a tour. Let's visit The Crypt, Jennifer's, Stitch, and Pandora's Books.

The Crypt is a record store located on the corner of Corby St. and South Bend Ave. Giant black letters on one side of the building proclaim *The Crypt* and a benevolent "Mssr. Zig-Zag" euphorically greets all passers-by. Entering the one room store, record lined walls, a subdued stereo, and raven haired John Mateja welcome the customer.

John Mateja, 22 a graduate student in Physics, has been in and out of the record business the last three years. Originally, The Crypt was run out of Lyons Hall at Notre Dame; John opened it in the fall of 1970 in reaction to "the campus bookstore's exorbitant prices." the business soon became too big for the confines of John's room, the continual traffic being an inconvenience for both him and the hall, so the Student Union asked him to move into the Student Center in the spring of 1971. He did, business improved throughout the semester, and eventually a system of computer cards was employed to keep track of the stock. However, most of last year was spent hassling with an unsympathetic school of bureaucracy. Permission to reopen the Crypt was refused because of the direct undercutting of bookstore prices.

"I finally got tired of fighting the administration, and decided to forget it. This year I decided to open off-campus, and here I am." John leans back in the green and white patio-lounge chair and swats at the buzzing flies.

The store is open five days a week (closed Tuesday and Sunday), from a somewhat flexible 2 pm to 7 pm.

"If I'm ten or fifteen minutes late, well..." John shrugs his shoulders "...I don't really worry about it."

If things work out, he hopes to stay open year-round. Presently most of his customers are from Notre Dame, but he hopes to attract more 'locals' to help him through the summer months.

"If I don't sell volume, I'm finished; there isn't much profit on an album."

His base price for a single album is \$3.92, compared to an inflated \$4.31 at the Notre Dame bookstore, and a belt-tightening \$4.98 and \$5.98 at stores in South Bend. Unlike his campus-based operation, John must now worry about overhead—the rent, electricity, part-time help, etc. His small profit allows a low margin of error, and demands a constant watch on the stock. A surplus of the wrong albums, or a careless order, and the Crypt could easily be...well, buried. However, John sees The Crypt as a service to the community, and not a money making operation. He isn't interested in huge profits, a big checking account, or a new car, he's interested in his customer.

As long as he has money to cruise on, he's contented.

"I don't plan on retiring to Florida next year; I just want to keep the Crypt open."

As a graduate student, John teaches a Physics lab and receives financial aid from Notre Dame. This allows him to employ almost all Crypt profits for expansion. ("The more I can stock and sell, the lower I can keep the price.") Although Physics occupies much of his time, he hopes to keep the Crypt going as long as he can. If it's still in existence when he graduates, he'll run it for a while, and then, who knows? As with his hobby of photography, John is into Physics simply because "I enjoy it, and I do what I enjoy." He isn't looking for an executive position after graduation, actually he doesn't expect to use his degree.

Sweeping his shoulder-length hair behind his ears, he realistically states, "Jobs in Physics are scarce nowadays. Physics majors aren't exactly in demand."

Another customer inquires about a certain album, and John plays it on the stereo. The flies continue to swarm annoyingly. The customer wants the album but discovers he's short 20 cents; John lets it slide.

With a little luck, and perhaps a screen door, John's 'service' philosophy of business will succeed.

Nestled securely among a row of street-front stores on West Colfax is *Jennifer's*, a women's boutique. Owned and operated by Susan Stein, *Jennifer's* has been around almost three years, and is one of the more 'established' young businesses.

A graduate of St. Mary's college, Susan was an art major with nothing particular to do, and a talent for making clothes. Therefore, with a limited financial investment (\$1500), moral support from friends and family, and maybe a prayer or two, she opened *Jennifer's* in 1970.

Sitting behind one of three sewing machines at the back of the store, Susan states with a bit of satiric hindsight, "I couldn't find a job so I decided to make it big!" The hum of the sewing machines is broken for a moment as the two girls at the other machines laugh. One of the girls gets up to change an album, and soon the sound of "Jethro Tull" was intermingled with that of the machines.

Long gone are the times when only two or three people would come in all day. Now, on any given day, Jennifer's could be host to a hundred or more customers. Along with this expansion came the shattering of certain pre-conceived notions about business. The first thing learned was that it wasn't possible to run the business so. "You can't lock the door everytime you go to the bathroom." She also found bookkeeping interfered with the valuable time needed for dress designing, thus, an accountant was hired.

Susan smiles at the girls running the machines. "I have good help now. That's important because it gives me more freedom. Some days I just have to take off, I have to get away; and now I can do it without worrying about the store."

Like most people, some days Susan wakes up and wants to forget the whole thing. However, unlike most people, her business allows her to take off when she wants. Whether it's going to Chicago for a few days to just "get away"; or taking a month off during the summer, to go camping; the business allows her more freedom and flexibility, despite its many demands. "I can't get into taking off just one or two weeks a year," she says firmly.

Almost all the clothes at *Jennifer's* are handmade. Susan Stein does the designing, and her three employees help with the sewing. The desire for a handcrafted item, and an extreme dislike of mass-production was the main reason she went into business. Presenting the public with the highest quality clothes at the most reasonable price is her goal. From the first, Susan was determined to have the best women's clothes, to offer something unique and special to the consumer, something not available in the clothing departments of large chain stores. And through some creative designing and educated labor, she does just that. This opposition to impersonal production and consumption exacts its price however. To present hand made, quality merchandise demands a hard and concentrated effort. Except when she decides to "split", Susan works anywhere from eight to thirteen hours a day, and during these times, the business becomes the center of her

existence. The question naturally arises, "What's the reward for all the effort?"

She laughs again, "Well it can't be for the money, because there isn't much to be made; if I was in it for the money, I wouldn't be doing this." She motions to the piles of dress patterns and whirring sewing machines. "No I do it for personal satisfaction, and pleasure; I like to see people wearing clothes I designed." The notion of personal fulfillment and satisfaction overweighs the monetary aspect. It's the quality of the end product that counts, not how much profit it will bring in.

Despite the de-emphasis on profit, *Jennifer's* has managed to progress from its unstable beginnings to a relatively stable present. *Jennifer's* now employs three other women both full and part time; is open six days a week (10-8:30 Monday and Thursday; and 10-5:30 the rest of the week); it advertises on WRRR and in the South Bend Tribune; and has built a sizeable clientele consisting mostly of students and people in their twenties. Its success proves that people appreciate, and even demand, the merchandise offered. As Susan says, "The store is unique in the area, other stores don't have the quality we do. There's a certain group of people who come here looking for that quality."

Susan foresees the business, and herself, as being here at least three or four more years. Although she has other interests, she enjoys dress designing and the business is running smoothly. For all practical purposes, it seems *Jennifer's* had 'made it' in its own way.

Susan pauses a moment, looking up from the machine. "I want to make enough money to live, but I don't want to become 'ig' overrich or anything; that would defeat my original purpose. When I get tired of the business, I'll sell it and..." She stares out the door and folds her arms; the store becomes silent "...buy a farm, keep a little garden, make ceramics..." She snaps back to the store's interior and laughs. "You know, the typical idealization trip."

A yellow-lettered window at the corner of South Bend and St. Louis Ave. proclaims: *Atitci: Leather and Fabric*. The sign is on one of the two square plate-glass windows; and the plate-glass windows are located on the first floor of a dull gray, two-story building. Contrasted with the stark exterior is an interior filled with handmade leather goods (belts, pouches, handbags etc.) hand colorfully patterned dresses.

Diane Nelson, 24, for art student, and Mary Hardy, 26, a former teacher, are the main forces behind *Stitch*. They opened the store last April with a third partner who "freaked and split", the store so they did it by themselves, making and designing all the leather in the store. Besides the various leather and fabric goods within the store are Diane's and Mary's babies, both only a few months old. Diane and Mary were pregnant when they opened *Stitch*, and the store

enabled them to do their leather work and help pay for the babies. Both Girls are from Southern Indiana, and they chose South Bend mostly because "it's where our husbands are, and we like it here."

To a great degree, the business was born out of necessity, but that hasn't dampened Diane's or Mary's enthusiasm. They enjoy working with leather, and the business is a great source of satisfaction. Endless hours are filled with cutting, designing, engraving, and dyeing the leather; great pains are taken to fill personal orders and help the customer with his own creation. Most of their work consists of special orders and designs the customer has thought up. It creates problems because they are torn between keeping the shop filled with presentable merchandise, and maintaining the quality of these personal orders. Also, some customers complain of the prices and are unappreciative of the work involved. "I'd hate to figure out what we're getting paid per hour," says Diane. It adds up to headaches and responsibilities ranging from the trivial—"Every leather coat in town must be torn"—to the more serious—"Last week we were threatened by an extortionist." And once again, the overriding question is "Why?"

The girls sit and rock the babies in their laps. Diane speaks up, "We aren't in it for the money because there isn't that much. It's the satisfaction we get." Mary agrees, "We'd like to make more money to help with the family and baby costs, but..." she looks up from her baby and tilts her head, "...it's not there. We're more interested in making the best leather goods we can."

The problem of keeping enough handmade merchandise in stock to turn a profit naturally arises, a problem they haven't totally resolved.

"We really have time limitations," says Diane. "Between the babies and the family, and the leather work, it can become pretty hectic." Adds Mary, "We're still very, very naive."

If either girl needs a day or two off, the partner runs the store by herself.

The store is open five days a week from 12-5 pm, and Saturdays from 10-5 pm, but these hours vary (if we're late, we're late), and neither gets particularly hassled over them. This looseness and flexibility pervades the store. Bookkeeping is looked upon with indifference by Diane, "I never do bookwork," and a mild degree of realism, by Mary, "We don't keep very close records; we still have a lot to learn." However, through all the confusion and naivety *Stitch* rolls on; the human aspect constantly outweighing the business.

Both girls laugh when asked about the future.

"We're not going to become like *Robertson's*," says Diane. Mary reflects

"After this, I might go back to teaching, but I really don't know. There's not much creativity in teaching."

Whether *Stitch* will be here in five years, or even one year, is anyone's guess; but in the meantime no one's worrying much.

to be continued tomorrow



SMC plans parent-juvenile edcation program

continued from page 2

For parents of the students, the program will provide weekly group counseling, group instruction in the study and discussion of the role of parents, family interaction, mental and physical health of both parents and students, relation of these factors to juvenile delinquency, with a

positive effort to incorporate all of them into the home.

Those involved in PDEP will include Sister M. Concepta McDermott, C.S.C., PDEP Director and Associate Professor of Education at St. Mary's, an Administrative Counselor, four master teachers, eight St. Mary's

student teachers, volunteer student personnel of Holy Cross Hall, St. Mary's College, St. Joseph County community agencies, and the Probate Court.

The PDEP has received the support of South Bend Mayor Jerry Miller, Donald D. Dake, Superintendent of South Bend

Community School Corp., Evan H. Bergwald, Jr., Executive Director of Youth Services Bureau - City of South Bend, Clyde J. Remmo, Director of Public Service Careers-Board of County Commissioners, Russell Gagnon, Director of Project Reach-Out, Big Brothers of St. Joseph County, Inc.

The program's first session will commence in December, 1972, with a Glasser Reality Theory Workshop for all professional personnel. There will also be a summer session, and a second regular school year session in the Fall of 1973. The grant is renewable for a second year.

Budweiser Brewing Chart

ADOLPHUS BUSCH

Because malt is so important in brewing, we use the finest Western two-row barley available in addition to the Midwest six-row variety. The extra cost of this premium barley is worth it, since it makes for a milder, more pleasant beer. Here, our barley is first cleaned, graded, washed and steeped, then allowed to germinate for a minimum of five days under a gentle stream of humid air in slowly revolving drums.

Penetrating heat halts the sprouting process and dries the grain. Rootlets are screened off.

The cleaned barley malt is stored until needed for grinding in the Brew House.

Meanwhile, specially selected rice is crushed in separate mills and weighed. Budweiser is brewed with rice (including actual table-grade rice) even though many brewers use corn syrup instead because it is much cheaper. But cheaper is not for Budweiser.

The ground rice and barley malt are wetted with clear, filtered water (absolutely ideal for quality brewing) and cooked. This mash is then strained in huge tanks, producing a clear amber liquid called wort.

Hops are the "seasoning" of fine beer. Only the choicest imported hops from the honored fields of Central Europe and the very best of domestic blossoms from the western United States are used in brewing Budweiser. (Absolutely no extract is used!) The result is Bud's rich, mild aroma and snappy, refreshing taste. Here, these choice hops are added to the wort, which is boiled in giant brew kettles until the wort has assumed just the right delicate hop flavor.

The hopped wort is strained, pumped to cooling towers, and then to fermenting cellars. Yeast, made from our own special pure culture, is added and fermentation begins.

In these patented Anheuser-Busch fermenters, the brewers' yeast changes sugars from malt and rice into alcohol and carbon dioxide.

Many beers would be ready for artificial carbonation, filtering and bottling at this point, but not Budweiser. Instead, it goes to huge tanks in the lager cellars. Here, beechwood strips are spread across the bottom of each lager tank, beer is pumped in, freshly yeasted wort is added, and the beer is allowed to carbonate itself naturally as it ferments and ages, slowly and quietly a second time.

(This is the exclusive Budweiser Beechwood Ageing process. It takes more time [actually as much as three times as long as the process some beers use!] and costs more money, but the strips of beechwood provide extra surface for the brewers' yeast to cling to—and help clarify the beer naturally.)

The final step: the beer is carefully filtered—creating the sparkling brilliance and clarity that have made Budweiser famous throughout the industry. And the world.

All that is left to do now... kegging, bottling and canning operations and adding the familiar label that identifies the most popular brand of beer the world has ever known: Budweiser, King of Beers.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

Budweiser

KING OF BEERS

Brewing beer right does make a difference!

Anheuser-Busch, Inc. • St. Louis

ND and SMC to host workshop on Public Personnel Practices

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, will co-sponsor a Public Personnel Practices day-long workshop with Public Service Careers, St. Joseph County, on December 6, 1972, held in the College's Little Theatre, Moreau Hall.

This workshop is being held for public officials, agency directors, and governmental administrative personnel, and will include representatives from the cities of South Bend and Mishawaka, County Commission, County and City Councils, Healthwin Hospital, the Housing Authority, County Park Department, El Centro, the

midwest council of La Raza, and St. Joseph County Council for the Retarded.

It is the first in a series of ten such sessions to be held throughout the year at Saint Mary's College in cooperation with Public Service Careers. These sessions are aimed at assisting local governmental leaders in dealing with labor-management relations in modern society.

Mr. John N. Matzer, Jr., Village Manager, Skokie, Illinois, will conduct the workshop. His topic, "Personnel Systems Overview", will discuss Equal Employment

Opportunity, Challenges to Civil Service Systems, Manpower Programs, Intergovernmental Personnel Act, Fringe Benefits, Training, Productivity, and Collective Bargaining in the Public Sector.

Matzer served as City Administrator for Trenton, New Jersey. He served on the staffs of the Rutgers Bureau of Government Research and Urban Studies Center. Matzer has taught Collective Bargaining in the Public Sector at Rutgers, and taught Urban Policy, Fiscal Administration, and Collective Bargaining at Roosevelt University and at Rider College. He is a contributor to the ICMA Handbook for Administrators of Small Cities in the chapter on Personnel Management.

Matzer served on the National Council of the American Society for Public Administration, and is a member of the Curriculum Committee on Negotiating with Public Employees. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from Rutgers University.

Dr. Edward L. Henry, President, Saint Mary's College, will be the luncheon speaker. His topic will be "The Saint Mary's College Relation to the South Bend Community". Dr. Henry served as Mayor of St. Cloud, Minnesota for seven years, and was Director of the Center for the Study of Local Government at Saint John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, before assuming his present position at Saint Mary's College.

Campus security director reports a quiet weekend

Director of Security Arthur Pears reported a relatively quiet weekend as the Fighting Irish journeyed to sunny California.

Several light bulbs and sockets were destroyed in the underground steam tunnels that criss-cross the campus, and a wooden tool cabinet belonging to a contractor was broken into. Some tools were removed from the cabinet, although it has not been determined exactly what is missing.

Pears was particularly concerned about the hazards one is exposed to if the tunnels are entered. He said that there are many high-tension electrical wires and steam pipes running through the tunnels. "Many of the students who go down there are not aware of this, and if one of those steam pipes were to burst, well..."

Pears also reported the larceny of a battery from a car parked in the D-1 parking lot, and several radio antennas broken on cars in the D-2 parking lot.

There were no apprehensions of any kind made over the weekend.

Pears also commented on the shoplifting directive issued by Dean of Students Fr. James Riehle that appeared in yesterday's

Observer. The directive stated that the ordinary penalty for any student apprehended and convicted of stealing would be suspension for the current semester.

It was not clear whether this policy was meant to be applied only to cases of on-campus larcenies, or whether it would also be applied to off campus cases involving civil authority. At press time, Fr. Riehle could not be reached for clarification.

"This policy is an aftermath of what happened last year when there were so many cases of shoplifting reported by the Bookstore," Pears said.

Pears also said that he had received a call from the county prosecutors last week. They informed him that there would be no clemency granted to Notre Dame students suspected of shoplifting in South Bend stores simply because the students asked him or Riehle to speak with them.

"So if a student is worried about having a police record, that's too bad. He had better think of this before he does any thing, because it is going to do no good for me to call the prosecutors up," warned Pears.

Notre Dame included

ICUI urges new tuition equalization program

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana, Inc. (ICUI), has strongly urged the Indiana Commission for Higher Education to incorporate a tuition-equalization program in its planning for post-secondary education in the state.

Comprised of 31 privately-supported institutions of higher learning, including Notre Dame, ICUI also asked for additional funding of the state scholarship program "commensurate with the increased numbers of persons to be served."

The two proposals are contained in an ICUI report, stating its position on the commission's preliminary draft for post-secondary education, which was released Sept. 29.

Noting that the preliminary plan does not provide for a tuition-equalization program, ICUI asked the commission to consider such a program in 1973, according to Robert E. Martin, ICUI president.

He emphasized that such state assistance would be in the form of grants directly to Indiana students to attend independent institutions of higher learning in the state. "There are thousands of unfilled spaces in the independent colleges and universities," Martin stated. "A tuition-equalization program would promote efficient utilization of Indiana's, resulting in a substantial saving to Hoosier taxpayers."

Regarding the state scholarship program, the ICUI stated it "should be maintained for all

students so that they may have access to all institutions in the state and so all institutions, public and private, can equitably appeal to the ablest students who qualify for assistance."

A non-profit corporation, ICUI was organized last summer to advance the cause of independent higher education in the state. It operates from offices in Indianapolis.

S.B. Art Center offers invitation

Privileges of membership in the South Bend Art Center have been extended to the entire community through December 10th when the "Mini-Membership Month" program will come to a close with the opening of an exhibition of 20 original drawings by Norman Rockwell.

The pencil drawings, which are being lent to the Art Center through Mr. Edward McCarthy, agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, were done by Mr. Rockwell, one of America's best-loved illustrators, between the years 1950 and 1964.

Various selections of these Rockwell originals have been shown throughout the country in places such as the Oklahoma City Museum of Art, the Museum of Arts and History in Port Huron, Michigan, and the Museum of Fine Arts in Springfield, Mass.

The exhibition will open with a tea sponsored by the Women's Art League on Sunday, December 10th, from 2 to 5 p.m. and will run through December 29th.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S

KING HENRY V

Starring Sir Lawrence Olivier

Tues. Dec. 5 8 & 10 p.m.

Architecture Auditorium

\$1⁰⁰ proceeds to Sr. Marita

Howard Hall Lecture Series
presents

Fr. Joseph Hoffman

discussing

'Aspects of Human Sexuality'

7:00 pm

Howard Hall Chapel

Tuesday Dec. 5

TUESDAY NIGHT IS

LADIES' NIGHT

AT THE

RED DOOR CLUB

All Ladies' Drinks 1/2 price

after 7:00 pm

Memberships Available

CLASSIFIED ADS

LOST AND FOUND

Lost: Rabbit's Fur Hat (Mad-cap). Reward \$10.00. Rosetta M. Kerrigan, 2701 Lake Shore Drive, Michigan City, Indiana 46360.

Lost-Pink cameo ring. Fri, Dec. 1. Call Beth 4679

Lost: 1 pair girl's green mittens. Call Dan 8810

T.F. Kerin: please pick me up at SMC Security office; your lonely wallet.

Found: wire rim glasses in Eng. Aud. Friday after the movie. Call 6664.

Found: a cat. Call and identify 1409.

Found: watch near towers; call 8872.

WANTED

Rider wanted to Oregon. Must share expenses. Leave December 19. Call 233-3893.

Wanted: ambitious person or couple interested in earning good part-time income. For interview call Mr. Wells 272-8375.

Wanted: 2 roommates off-campus, 5 bedroom house. \$50 mo. Call Denny 234-4259.

Need apartment for one for next semester. Preferably close to campus and cheap. Call Rick 8284, Chris 4964 or Larry-Paul 8276.

Ride needed to Colorado or New Mexico for Christmas vacation. Call Steve, 1059.

1 or 2 riders to Orange Bowl. Leaving Indianapolis Dec. 29. Must share expenses. Call Jim 259-9173.

Men and Women students needed to help get YWCA Home for girls ready to open. Some jobs are: painting bunk beds, cleaning floors, moving furniture, etc. Supplies are at the home; just drop in and work. 520 North Lafayette. See Jay or JoAnn Powell. Or phone 233-9491 and ask for Carol Wilken.

Ride available to Dayton-Ft. Lauderdale Dec. 27. Call 8026.

PERSONALS

Thanks so much to everyone, especially Denis, Mary, Dave, & Regina for making this the best birthday ever!!! -Mary

NOTICES

Interested in participating in Gay Awareness discussion groups? Write to Gay Awareness, care of The Observer, P.O. Box Q, Notre Dame, Ind.

Gals, earn \$10 to \$20 for 2 hours; work from your home. For details call 272-8375.

Christmas Loans! Not due until January 19th. Morrissey Loan Fund. Open until Dec. 13, Monday-Friday 11:15-12:15, LaFortune basement.

EUROPE!

Lowest rates to all European Cities! Daily flights from N.Y., Chicago, D.C., Philadelphia and others. British Overseas Airways Corp. Call Clark, 283-8810, for details.

Speaking of BLONDES - Girls willing to help us add some accent to our SWEDISH SMORGASBORD, contact Pat Joyce at the South Dining Hall, 6147, before Friday, Dec. 8th. Dinner will be provided as well for any St. Mary's girl who can help. It'll be fun - so how 'bout it!

VALKOMMEN

Before you buy a ring for a gift or engagement call James 3133. It may save you a great deal.

FOR SALE

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL. \$10 off reg. price of new Westinghouse Compact Refrigerators. 4.4 cu. ft. cap; free delivery. CALL NOW! 234-0578 or 232-2618. Ask for Tom.

For sale: '64 Ford Galaxy \$500, \$250 great condition, a real trucker! 289-5940.

Noise makers for sale. Send name and telephone number to Box 685 ND, Indiana 46556.

For sale: Two Sugar Bowl tix. Cheap. Call Joe 287-4506.

FOR RENT

Bedroom in private home. One mile from N.D. All privileges of comfortable home including cooking and washing facilities. 272-2445 after 7 pm or anytime weekends.

Skiing Snowmobiles
Beauty Pageant
Calendonia Kilty Band
STYLE SHOWS
Skiing Resorts
ND Jazz Band

Santa Claus (children's photo available)

See it all at the:

MICHIANA SNOW SHOW

Friday December 8 5-10 pm

Saturday December 9 10 am - 10 pm

Sunday December 10 10 am - 10 pm

ACC

Admissions Adult \$1.50

Students \$1.00 Under 12 \$.50

Cagers drop OT thriller to Bucks

by Vic Dorr

Last night, for the second time in as many games, Notre Dame's sophomore-studded basketball team found itself hanging on the brink of a major upset.

Playing in their 1972 home

opener, the Irish led powerful Ohio State throughout the 40 minutes of regulation play and scrapped to a 69-69 tie at the buzzer before finally succumbing to the Bucks, 81-75, in the last two minutes of the overtime period.

The Irish led by eight, 37-29, at

halftime, and still owned an eight-point lead with four minutes left in regulation time. And the ND cagers barely missed a victory in regulation when Gary Brokaw's running one-hander following John Shumate's theft of an inbounds pass--skittered off the rim with just seconds remaining.

But the Buckeyes, who several times seemed on the verge of collapse, took advantage of 29 Notre Dame turnovers--17 of them coming in the second half and in the overtime session--and rallied around the hot hand of senior guard Allan Hornyak, who scored 18 points in the second half to forge their victory.

Hornyak finished with 22 points to pace the winners, but three of his teammates also finished in the double-figures category. Seven-foot Luke Witte tossed in 14 points, forward Wardell Jackson had 10, and 6-7 Bill Andreas added 19 more.

The high point man for the game was John Shumate, ND's 6-9 sophomore center. Shumate finished with 27 points, and was joined in double figures by guards Gary Brokaw (18) and Dwight Clay (14). "Shue" also led both teams in rebounding, pulling down 15 cars.

"It was a good game," acknowledged ND's Digger Phelps. "But not good enough. We've played two great teams here in our first two games. Ohio State? They're a sound team, though not a spectacular team. They play well enough to win and Hornyak comes through when they need him."

"But," he continued, "for us to come out as a young team and play these two teams (Michigan and Ohio State) the way we have--well, it's tough. It's just not fair to the kids. What we need, what we've gotta have now is a good win under our belts to help our confidence. But, we're not going to win with 29 turnovers."

Despite the many turnovers, though, the Irish were in position to win last night's game with Ohio State. Dwight Clay's layup off of a Gary Brokaw steal broke a 10-10 tie with 14:34 left in the first half, and after that the period broke strictly to the Irish. ND opened up a six-point lead with 7:30 remaining, but the Bucks quickly erased that margin and pulled to within two, 29-27, when Bill Andreas swished a 10-footer with just over five and a half minutes left.

But the Irish answered with some late scoring of their own. Baskets by Shumate, Pete Crotty, and Brokaw gave ND an eight-point margin which held up until intermission.

Hornyak, who sat out much of the first half because of foul

trouble, quickly got the Buckeyes untracked in the second period. He canned a pair of jump shots to cut ND's margin to four--47-43--early in the half, and later threw in a third two-pointer to tie the game at 51.

But the Irish again made a move to put the game out of reach, and Gary Brokaw's three-point play with 7:08 remaining gave ND a ten-point spread, 65-55. Ohio State trimmed the lead to eight over the next three minutes, and ND's Phelps sent his team into their 21-spread offense--a holding offense--with four minutes left.

Phelps' strategy didn't work. Ohio State, taking advantage of ND's cautious play, converted two turnovers into buckets, forced the Irish out of their holding attack, and Notre Dame never regained its offensive continuity. A lay-in by Witte tied the score at 67 at 2:33, and the score remained tied--despite Brokaw's last-second attempt--until the end of the game.

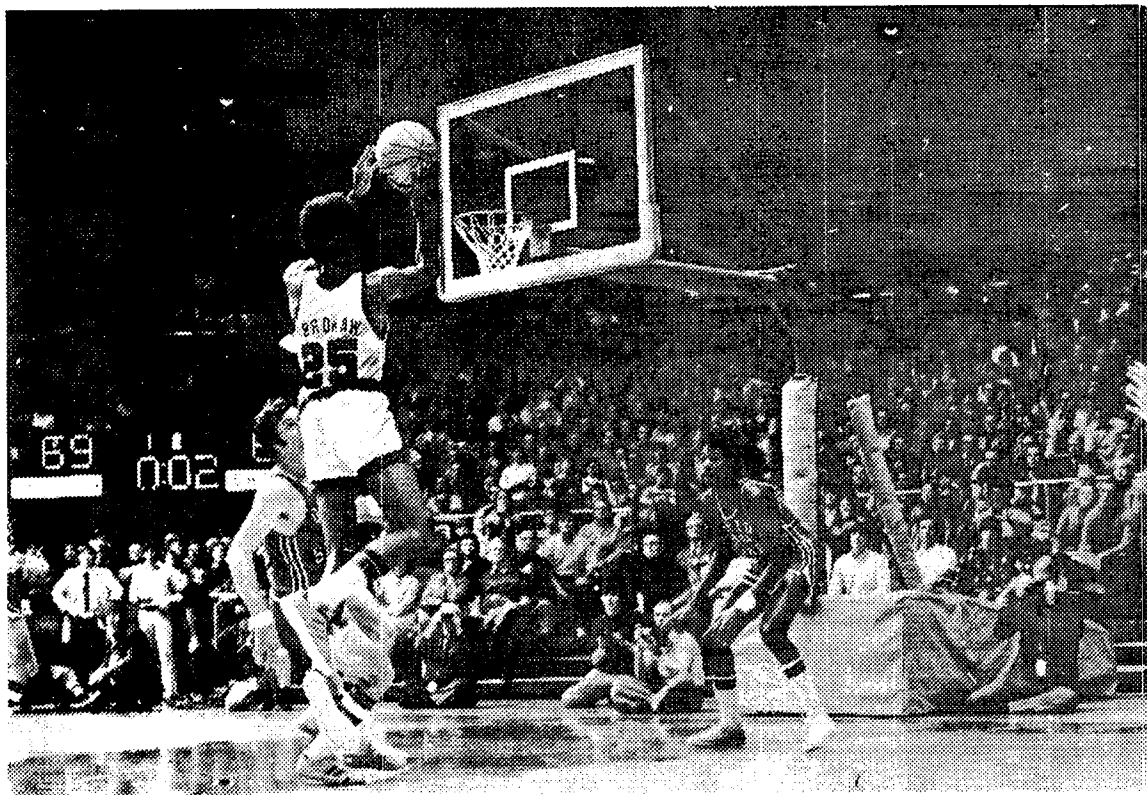
The teams volleyed during the first three minutes of the five-minute extra period, and were still tied--this time at 75--with 2:03 left. But the Irish were to go scoreless for the remainder of the game, while the Bucks stalled three times--twice on baskets by Hornyak, and on a pair of free throws by guard Dan Gerhard.

"I take the blame for the loss," said Phelps. "We were up by eight with four minutes left, and I wanted to go into our 1-spread, which is a holding offense designed to bring the zone out. They adjusted to it, and we gave the ball away, and then--bang--we gave it away again, and all of a sudden we're only up by four and we have to go back to our regular offense. That's why I blame myself."

"We've got to be more creative with our offense at the end of the game. We've got to play like we're six behind instead of six ahead. We didn't change that much in the overtime period, but we just didn't execute. We did a great job for 36 minutes, but unfortunately the game runs for 40 minutes."

The Irish players were not so quick to place the blame with their coach. "It was the same thing up at Michigan," said a dejected Pete Crotty. "We had it, we had the game, and we just let it get away."

ND will make another attempt to keep one from getting away on Wednesday, when the Irish meet Valparaiso, at 8:00 pm in the ACC.



Gary Brokaw launches his final shot in the last two seconds of regulation time. The shot missed, and ND went on to lose in overtime

Irish tankers nip Drury, retain Notre Dame Relay championship

The Irish swimming team retained its title in last Friday's Notre Dame Relays, nipping a highly-touted squad from Drury College of Springfield, Missouri with a victory in the last event of the night. The meet, as expected, quickly resolved itself into a two-team battle between Notre Dame and Drury with both teams exchanging the lead throughout the evening.

Notre Dame jumped into a 14-6 lead in the first event, the 200-yard freestyle, with anchorman Gene Krathaus edging Jennings of Valparaiso for first place, while Drury finished fourth.

Drury cut the Irish margin with a first-place finish in the 400-yard individual medley, fighting off a comeback attempt by John Sherk, who swam a 57.8 anchor leg. Drury followed up with another first in the 400-yard medley relay and took over the lead in points from the Irish, 34-28.

Notre Dame quickly retaliated in the 800-yard freestyle relay. The Irish foursome of O'Connor, Wallach, Kane and Sherk posted a

new meet record in defeating Drury by better than ten seconds.

Valparaiso sneaked by Drury and Notre Dame in the 200-yard butterfly relay. In a seesaw event, Gene Krathaus of the Irish nearly staged enough of a comeback in the anchor leg to gain the lead but finished a close third.

Drury stretched its margin to 68-60 with another first-place showing, but Notre Dame's Dan Makulski's best individual performance of his career enabled the Irish to take a wide lead in that event and close the Drury lead to 71-67.

Gene Krathaus, in his third performance of the night as anchorman, enabled Notre Dame to pull away from Drury in the medley relay. The Irish team of Ed Graham, Jim Fischer, Jim Meagher, and Krathaus took a convincing victory over second-place Drury and knotted the team score at 81-81 with one event remaining.

Sophomore Jim Kane swam the lead leg in the final event, the 400-

yard freestyle and performed close to his record-setting pace of a year ago in giving Notre Dame a two-second edge. Joey O'Connor, who swam very well all night, added the winning margin of the relay, enabling Mark Wilcox and last minute anchorman entry John Sherk to finish the event in a meet record time of 3:21.

Orange Bowl fix available today

Student tickets for the January 1 Orange Bowl game between Notre Dame and Nebraska will be on sale--beginning today--from nine to five at the ACC box office.

Originally, 1,000 tickets were to be made available to the students but ticket manger Don Bouffard has announced that an additional allotment of 700 tickets will also be available. The new supply will sell for \$5.00 each, and students paying by check may make their checks payable to the University.

It is recommended, however, that the students make sure of the location of their seats before they make out their checks for either price amount.

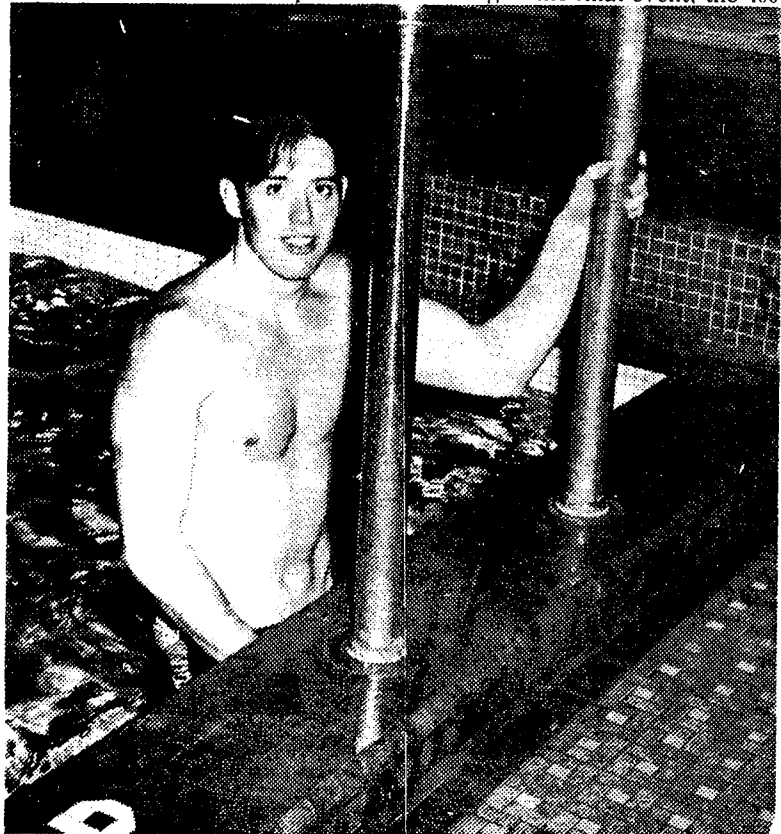
Because of the great demand for these tickets, no student may purchase more than one, and any tickets bought will have to be used by Notre Dame students. Both the ticket and student identification card must be presented to gain admission to the Orange Bowl.

Tickets may be obtained according to the following schedule: seniors, Tues., Dec. 5; juniors, graduate and law students, Dec. 6; sophs, Dec. 7; frosh, Dec. 8.

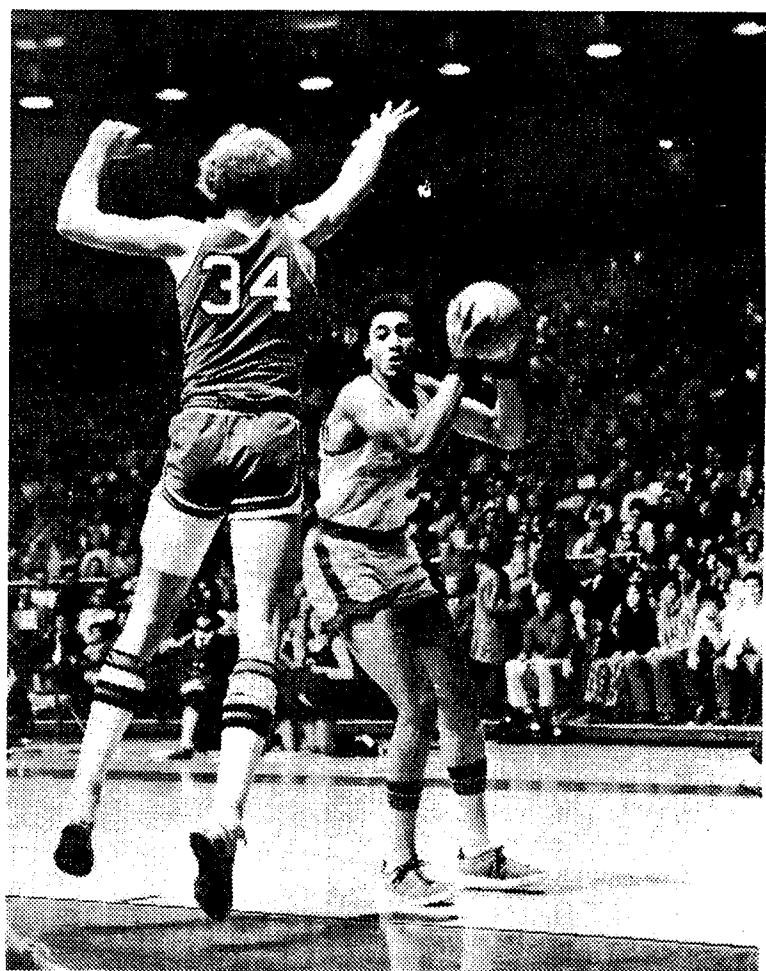
ND--BC hockey fix

A limited number of tickets are available for the Notre Dame-Boston College hockey game to be played in Boston on December 22 at BC's McHugh Forum. The tickets will be sold today at Gate 10 of the ACC and will cost \$2.50 each.

Notre Dame leads the series with Boston College, 3-2. Last year the Irish won both encounters with the Eagles, defeating them 14-3 in Chicago Stadium, and 7-4 in the ECAC tournament in Madison Square Garden.



Gene Krathaus served yeoman duty in Friday's ND Relays by anchoring three Irish races.



John Shumate fakes OSU's Luke Witte into the air. Shumate finished last night's game with 27 points, Witte with 14