

Letter criticizes ND law school

by Phil Cackley
Staff Reporter

Law students and faculty members expressed their reactions to an open letter written by Howard Glickstein to the law students of Notre Dame criticizing the "deficiencies" of the Notre Dame Law School.

The letter, dated October 6, was written by Glickstein, who served as director of the Center for Civil Rights and professor in the law school from 1973 to 1975. He left Notre Dame for a full-time teaching position at Howard Law School.

Glickstein's letter begins by asserting that "Notre Dame Law School's unique student body, combined with the moral precepts that undergrad the school, provide the ingredients for potential greatness and accomplishment...Notre Dame should produce a special type of lawyer. Unfortunately, I believe there is a great distance to go before the Law School potential is realized."

He states that law students do receive a "good technical grounding" and worthwhile "problem solving" experiences at Notre Dame. He also praises the foreign study program.

Most of the letter, however, deals with what Glickstein considers the deficiencies of the law school. These fall into three broad categories, the first of which is that the law school "generally is hostile to public law."

Glickstein states that he feels that greater emphasis is needed on public law because "lawyers can't seem to avoid public functions" which, according to the latter, includes politics, in all levels of government, and other public offices such as zoning boards and school boards.

He criticizes the law school for instead providing a curriculum "geared to the market-place...a curriculum that... deals with the concerns of businessmen."

Glickstein further states that "the

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Vagueness and bad figures cited Labor policy problems explained

by Christie Herlihy
Staff Reporter

Vague enforcement procedures and the use of inadequate national figures as employment guidelines are the causes of faculty disagreement regarding the success of the recently approved Notre Dame affirmative action program.

Department Of Labor Revised Order No. 4 requires any institution receiving over \$1 million in federal grant money to have an approved affirmative action program for the hiring of women and minorities.

The program must analyze the current composition of the institution's staff and set goals and timetables for the recruitment, hiring and promotion of women and minorities.

The plan which Notre Dame submitted to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last April was needed in order to acquire a federal research grant of \$1.3 million for the University's radiation laboratory. When HEW delayed action on the plan past the June 30 fiscal year deadline, it became possible that the money would not be granted.

In order to process review of the plans, HEW asked Notre Dame and 15 other schools to sign automatic model program forms. Notre Dame refused, believing such action to be governmental extortion. A delay to Sept. 30 was granted for HEW processing, and last week the University's plan was approved as submitted.

"The delay was due to a back log of work," said Charles E. Duffy, chief of higher education branch in the Chicago regional office of HEW. "The delay was ours and the grants were given extra time."

In 1973 Fr. Theodore Hesburgh created a committee of experts responsible for developing the required hiring program.

The committee asked the academic departments to construct a history of whom they have employed in the past and how they plan to diversify their staff in the next five years. Once the department submitted their projections, the committee began

negotiating hiring goals.

"We jacked up some departments whose employment expectations we felt were low," said Sr. John Miriam Jones, committee member. "There was a lot of ill feeling and compromising to establish our goals."

"The important thing to emphasize is the difference between quota and goal," Sr. Jones stressed. "In a quota the government will not grant money unless the university hires x number of people. By setting a projected goal the University agrees to make every possible effort to achieve a certain national percentage."

When the Carnegie Commission results were first made public, women faculty criticized the report, believing that it was as much as saying that the University would not even try to remedy the situation over the percentage reported.

The results of the Commission's computerized multi-variate analysis depended upon thirty-two variables regarding school hiring situations, such as degree of mobility,

child bearing years, amount of salary, turnover in given discipline, and projected openings.

Given the size of Notre Dame and the number of women present in 1973, the commission predicted that by the year 2000 that the percentage of women in the faculty would rise to only 20 per cent.

"It was a very discouraging projection," agreed Jones. "It seems just like a drop in the bucket, the numbers are so small. But Notre Dame started poorly, 2 women in 1965. And any increase seems small."

In contrast with this study, Notre Dame's affirmative action goal aims for an increase to 12 per cent women over the next five years which means 96 more female positions.

"The goals are realistic," Carol Moore believes. "Of course I'd like to see more women, but 96 is certainly much better than what we have right now." The amount of female faculty has declined since 1973-74 from 72 members to the current 61 mem-

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Values seminar studied

by Val Zurblis
Senior Staff Reporter

This year Notre Dame is experimenting with a senior values seminar that will become a University requirement for the class of 1979. Four sessions of 15 volunteer students and one teacher meet and discuss their values and morals and attempt to decide a format for future courses.

Philip Gleason, a professor in history, and coordinator of the program, explained that the seminar's purpose is to present an occasion where students and faculty can address themselves to values concerning the student, families, education, career choices and value issues in law, business, journalism, medicine and so forth.

"It will be a senior year reflective experience," stated Leason. "It will be a course that all students at Notre Dame will have in common."

On October 11, 1974, the Course of Studies Committee presented its proposals for the senior seminar. It stated that only through the reflection of our values can we become truly responsible persons, critically aware of what guides our choices.

The report continued to point out that by requiring this course, at least "no student would graduate from Notre Dame without formally addressing the issues of being a responsible person."

The committee proposed that the course would be a required one-credit pass-fail seminar, organized along college lines with pilot courses being tried during the 1974-1975 year.

However, these proposals were revised on April 29, 1975, to strike the requirement clause, but this was defeated by a vote of 20 to 19. The deciding vote cast by Fr.

Theodore Hesburgh, University president. Hesburgh was out of town and unavailable for comment.

Why Senior Year?

According to Gleason, the values seminar is offered in the senior year because the student is leaving the University and going to grad school or getting a job and settling down.

"The student is moving into a new phase of life," commented Gleason, "and it is important to reflect on what has been learned, and how the experience of learning at the University for four years has any bearing on the choices made after graduation."

In view of the need to reduce the ideal goals of the course to reality, Gleason said it was desirable for the college of Arts and Letters to get started immediately, hence the experimental volunteer courses this semester.

"Student participation is what is going to be most useful in deciding the format of the seminar," stressed Gleason.

Student Reactions

The teachers of the course agree that the student input is important to the fate of the course.

Prof. Dolores Miller, an assistant professor in psychology, said that she intends to get student feedback on what they would like the course to be.

"I've got a good group and we talk about things from all angles," stated Miller. "The students are really participating."

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SMC receives warning

by Jean Powley
Staff Reporter

St. Mary's students received a letter from Dr. Mary Alice Cannon, vice president for student affairs last week, reminding them of their responsibilities in regard to parietals and warning them against abuse of the privilege.

"The original intention of parietals was to provide an opportunity for socialization on our campus which would afford semi-privacy," she said. "They were not established to provide opportunities for large parties."

Recent violations of the party prohibition prompted the recent letter. Cannon stressed, however, that she was not accusing the whole student body; only a few had violated the rules.

"Visitation can't be controlled solely by the hall staff and the resident advisors. It is the responsibility of every student. The conditions of the extension of parietals, as granted by the Board of Regents, were based on student assurance of responsibility. This is impossible with a large group," she added.

Parietals regulations require that a visitor leave his ID at the front desk for security reasons. Otherwise, anyone could just walk in and go upstairs.

For the same reason, the dorm resident must go to the desk and escort her visitor upstairs and then back down again when he is ready to leave. No limit is put on the number of visitors per resident.

In compliance with Indian state law, alcohol is not permitted on campus, except for students over 21 with special permission.

Student reaction to the letter varied.

"I don't particularly go along with no drinking. I think that we should be able to have parties if we want to because it's not fair for the guys to have to have the parties all the time," one student remarked.

Another student expressed a similar opinion. "I think we should be able to drink in our rooms if we want to. By the time we reach college, we should be able to make our own decisions about what is right and

Parietals letter

Dear Students:

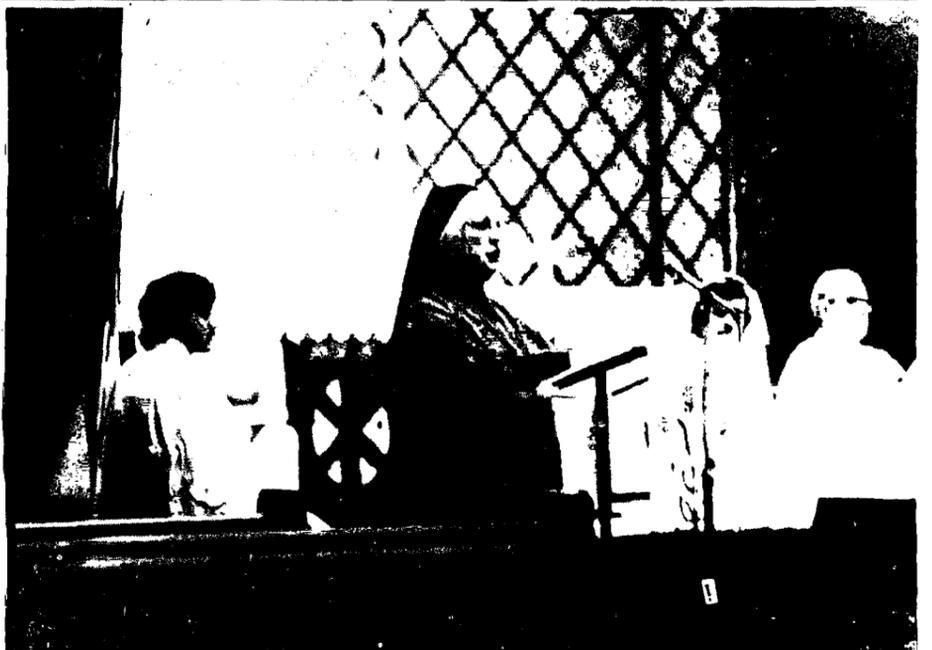
This letter is a reminder of our shared responsibility to encourage and maintain mature and responsible behavior during weekend visitation hours. I have had reports of illegal drinking parties on several weekends and of more planned for future weekends. Therefore, I am urging every student to consider the negative effect this will have on visitation and the risk you run of losing it altogether if this type of behavior continues. It would be most unfortunate if I have to revoke the privilege for all students because of the irresponsibility of a few, especially after the work and time that went into securing the recent extension of hours.

Visitation hours were originally established on a basis of respect for and confidence in the integrity of students, and with their assurance that they would be responsible for their actions. Those of us who supported visitation as an important part of students' life neither like to see it abused nor want to eliminate it.

Sincerely,
Mary Alice Cannon

what is wrong."

A McCandless Hall resident advisor said that she expected the letter to be written, but thought it would be much more severe. "I'm glad she (Cannon) brought out the fact that it was just a few people ruining it for the rest. Dr. Cannon and Stevie Wernig are really behind the students and want us to have these parietals. It would be a shame to ruin it."



Sr. M. Raphaelita Whalen gave the homily at the SMC Founders Day Celebration. The mass was followed by a special supper and

the first "Women's Week" lecture. (Photo by Tom Lose)

world briefs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said on Sunday that Congress gave "overwhelming support" to the Sinai peace agreements he helped to conclude between Israel and Egypt. The only problem remaining with Congress, he said, was about the "form of publication" of the documents.

LISBON (AP) — President Francisco da Costa Gomes may surrender his post as armed forces chief of staff so Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo can replace him with a man more likely to crack down on leftist activists within the military, informed sources said Sunday.

EUREKA, Calif. (AP) — Two masked people armed with rifles strapped a bomb to the back of a banker, threatened to kill him and his wife and forced him to empty his bank vault of a substantial amount of money, the FBI said Sunday.

on campus today

- 7:00 pm -- chess club meeting, rm 227 math & computer center bldg.
- 10:00 am to 1:45 pm -- interviews, for lewis and clarke law school, placement office in administration building. sign ups for interviews in 101 & o'shaughnessy.
- 3:30 pm -- lecture, cardinal o'hara series, "work motivation today" by dr. frederick i. herzberg, distinguished professor of management, univ. of utah, library auditorium, sponsored by business administration.
- 4:30 pm -- celebration, navy two hundredth birthday celebration in Washington hall, followed by reception on the second floor of la fortune.
- 4:30 pm -- lecture, nieuwland series, "big game and little circles: trypanosomiasis in africa" by dr. william trager, professor of parasitology, the rockefeller university & member of the american academy of science, galvin life science center auditorium, sponsored by college of science, also october 14 & 15.
- 5:15 pm -- evensong, "vespers", log chapel.
- 7:00 pm -- meeting, physics club meeting in rm. 118 nieuwland science hall, first meeting of year.
- 7:00 pm -- lecture, representative martha griffiths of michigan, o'laughlin auditorium, sponsored by student government in observng international women's year.
- 7:30 pm -- faculty seminar, "work motivation today", by dr. herzberg 121 hayes-healy center.
- 7:30 pm -- meeting, FCA, pop farley lounge.
- 7:00 pm -- meeting, m.e.c.h.a., basement la fortune under huddle.

Sings 'Whiffenpoof Song' Vallee wows 'em in Maine

ORONO, Maine (AP) — Crooner Rudy Vallee, whose megaphone singing won the heart of Betty Coed, spent a nostalgia-filled weekend at the campus where he began his college days.

Returning to the University of Maine for the first time in four decades, the 74-year-old Vallee was honored for his role in popularizing "The Maine Stein Song," the school's official song.

The rousing drinking song was virtually unknown outside Maine before Vallee recorded it in 1930, making it an instant hit. He sang it on his national radio program and at concerts, often using a megaphone, his personal trademark.

Appearing at Maine's 100th Homecoming on Saturday, Vallee was cited for the international recognition he brought the school by making the song famous.

Gov. James B. Longley, who also attended the New Hampshire-Maine football game,

which Maine lost 24-15, proclaimed the day Rudy Vallee Day. Long said the crooner's promotion of "The Maine Stein Song" has "reinforced the loyalty of Maine men and women everywhere."

At a pregame ceremony Saturday and at the close of an evening concert featuring Vallee in a one-man show, students and alumni joined Vallee in singing: "Fill the steins to dear old Maine, shout 'til the rafters ring..."

"This is one of the proudest days of my career," Vallee told the crowd in the football stands after being presented with a pewter stein and a silver-embossed baton to lead the marching band.

His concert, before a sellout crowd of 2,800, included such Vallee favorites as "My Time is Your Time" and Yale's "Whiffenpoof Song."

A native of Island Pond, Vt., who was reared in Westbrook and Rumford, Maine, Vallee attended the state university as a

Hanged for treason

Pope canonizes Irishman

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul VI canonized Oliver Plunkett, an Irish Catholic hanged by Protestant England, as a martyr saint of the Roman Catholic church Sunday and appealed for "peace and reconciliation" in Ireland.

He told more than 100,000 persons at the canonization mass in St. Peter's Square: "Let this then be an occasion on which the message of peace and reconciliation in truth and justice, and above all a mes-

sage of love for one's neighbor, will be emblazoned in the minds and hearts of all the beloved Irish people."

The pontiff made no direct reference to Northern Ireland's sectarian violence but said of Plunkett, a 17th century archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland: "Oh, what a model of reconciliation — a sure guide for our day."

Plunkett was hanged, drawn and quartered in 1681 at Tyburn, now Hyde Park Corner in

London, on charges of high treason against King Charles II. Pope Benedict XV beatified him 55 years ago. This was a step below sainthood.

"We have a new saint today," the Pope proclaimed and added: "the successor of St. Patrick, St. Oliver Plunkett ... his exhortation had been one of pardon and peace. With men of violence he was indeed the advocate of justice and the friend of the oppressed, but he would not compromise with truth or condone violence."

The Pope praised Plunkett for having "faith so strong that it filled him with the fortitude and courage necessary to face martyrdom with serenity, with joy and forgiveness."

Plunkett, whose innocence was established within days after his death, had gone to the gallows saying he would "rather die ten thousand deaths than wrongfully to take away one farthing of any man's goods, one day of his liberty or one minute of his life." He had been accused of fomenting revolt against Protestants.

His native land was still racked by sectarian conflict up to the day of Plunkett's canonization. On Saturday British soldiers sealed off roads in southern Armagh in a crackdown on Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

In the Irish Republic, police and soldiers searched for Tiede Herrema, a Dutch businessman kidnaped and held against the release from prison of IRA guerrillas.

The Irish Republic announced it would release 84 prisoners — none classified as political — in recognition of Plunkett's elevation to sainthood.

Lectures slated SMC holds Woman's Week

"Women's Week" opened last night on the St. Mary's campus with an address by Betty Buddy Davis, mayor of South Haven, Mich.

Davis, who has served as mayor of South Haven since 1973, presented a talk on "The Hallmarks of a Liberally Educated Woman." in Carroll Hall.

She is a member of the Michigan Municipal Conference of Mayors, a member of the Board of Directors of Women's Resources in Grand Rapids, and a past vice-president of the South Haven School Board.

Davis' speech culminated the annual Founder's Day celebration at the 131-year-old institution.

The "Women's Week" activities will continue tonight and tomorrow night with featured speakers Martha Griffiths, congresswoman from Michigan, and poet Nikki Giovanni.

Griffiths, who will speak at 7 p.m. tonight in O'Laughlin Auditorium, has represented the 17th congressional district of the state of Michigan in Congress since 1955. She sponsored the Equal Rights Amendment and successfully guided its passage through the House in the 91st Congress.

Griffiths received her B.A. degree from the University of Missouri and her J.D. degree from the University of Michigan. She was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1955. She served in the Michigan State Legislature from 1949 to 1952, was judge and recorder of the Detroit Recorder's Court in 1953 (the first woman to hold that post).

Giovanni, called the "Princess of Black Poetry," will read her works at 7 p.m. Tuesday in O'Laughlin.

Giovanni, who graduated from Fisk University in 1967, has published many books, including *The Women and the Men*, *Ego Tripping and Other Poems for Young Readers*, *Spin A Soft Black Song* and *Black Feeling Black Talk*. Her numerous awards and honors include honorary degrees from Wilberforce University, University of Maryland, Ripon College and Smith College.

"Women's Week" is a joint presentation of the St. Mary's Student Government and St. Mary's College.

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freshman in 1921 before transferring to Yale.

Reminiscing at a news conference, he said he changed schools partially because his love for a local girl was unrequited.

"I met her while registering for college and fell deeply in love with her," Vallee recalled. "We had quite a few dates, but in the spring she jilted me for a baseball player, some guy named Jack who had a raccoon coat and an automobile, and I had neither."

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Architecture majors speak out

Students seek courses in other disciplines

by Paul Waller
Staff Reporter

Many Architecture students at Notre Dame express a strong desire for the opportunity to work in problem solving situations with other disciplines, according to the National Architecture Accrediting Board.

That is one of the problems noted in the Architecture Accrediting Report which appears in the first issue of the '75-'76 edition of Notre Dame Report.

Pointing out "an 'interdisciplinary yearning' on the part of the students," the board recommends that outside faculty members from engineering, economics, anthropology and other

disciplines be incorporated into the program in problem solving situations to "contribute to the form and vitality of man-built environments."

The problems revealed in the report include an unfavorable student-faculty ratio and the fact that the freshman year is mostly general education while the sophomore year is intensely technical.

The report suggests that these two years be more evenly balanced between general and technical instruction.

Another major point raised is the presence of a "feeling that the department is overwhelmed by engineering." It advises that more autonomy should be given to the

department.

Ambrose Richardson, chairman of the Architecture Department, said that he thinks the feeling is not as strong as implied: "I think they overemphasized that aspect in their report."

As to the "interdisciplinary yearning", he replied, "I think that's being solved." He also noted that most of the problems referred to were economic ones such as the student-faculty ratio.

Apparently, however, some students agree with the report. One junior stated, "I'd like to be more separate from Engineering. If we were, I think I'd enjoy it more and learn more too."

Richardson also wanted to point

out that the department was simply being reaccruited. "I think that when people read that

we're being accredited, it implies that we weren't accredited before, which we were."

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Hiring goals explained

(continued from page 1)

Joseph O'Brien, director of personnel, gave an example of how the university sets affirmative action goals, a procedure also to be used when hiring professors. Nationally 64 per cent of those seeking employment in the library industry are women, 10.6 per cent minority. Notre Dame, however, currently employs only 45.7 per cent women and 5.7 per cent minority.

The library anticipates 12 turnovers in the next four years based upon past employment procedures and projected growth rate. In order to come close to the national percentage by 1979 the personnel department plans to hire one woman and one minority representative this year, one woman next year, one woman and one minority in 1977-78.

Goal setting depends upon the availability of potential employees. According to HEW's affirmative action requirements, there is no uniform set of figures and consequently the goals of college programs vary across the nation depending upon which source was used in making hiring projections.

"This is exactly the big problem which we are addressing ourselves to right now," said Duffy. "Availability figures are generally based on the locality from which faculty or staff are recruited. Since faculty are drawn from a nationwide market, the figures which schools use are based on the number of Ph.D.'s granted in the last three years."

"These figures are arranged according to race, area of competency, and desired specialty area. In some disciplines it is almost impossible to give a figure - available female professors trained in teaching ancient Greek for example," he said.

Duffy mentioned some of the sources which colleges use to determine hiring goals: HEW office of education, and professional associations such as the Modern Language Association and the Historical Society.

Non-faculty hiring goals, however, depend upon the uniform figures which the Bureau of Employment Services of the State of Indiana makes available. Recruitment for personnel positions is generally local and consequently hiring goals reflect St. Joseph county figures

HEW has been discussing for several years drawing up uniform figures for schools. "This job was contracted out to a commission but I am not aware of its present status," Duffy said. "It's a difficult job. Figures change."

Without uniform national figures, controversy arises regarding the success of affirmative action's purpose.

At the Labor Department hearings two weeks ago, University Provost Fr. James T. Burtchahaell cited the Carnegie Council study that "there is no significant supply of qualified women or ethnic minorities unsuccessfully seeking appointments

at colleges and universities."

He further commented, "I would venture to suppose that if affirmative action plans of all the colleges and universities in this country were put beside one another, and their goals added up, the sum of them would ludicrously

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SMC students vote new slogan

The seven remaining entries in the contest to choose a slogan for St. Mary's athletic teams will soon be presented to the student body for final voting according to Cathy Coyne, contest co-ordinator.

After evaluating the 45 slogans which were submitted, the judging committee eliminated those which were irrelevant to the idea of the contest.

"I think the contest was a good idea," Coyne said. "We got a lot of reaction—a lot of people talking about it, and letters in the paper. The three goals of the contest were to get enthusiasm, find a slogan, and promote a new recreational center."

Coyne can be contacted (4958) for further information

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A and L holds reception

The Arts and Letter Advisory Council is sponsoring an informal reception with Isabel Charles, dean of the Arts and Letters College, tonight in the Library Lounge from 7-8 pm.

This is an effort by the new dean and the Council to bring the students and the Arts and Letter administration closer together.

The Advisory Council is a student organization devoted to fostering this communication as well as acting as a service organization for the students in the college.

Any student in Arts and Letters, with problems or suggestions, or interested in applying for a position on the Council, should attend the reception tonight.

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theatre

'let's play indians'

a review by lisa moore

With the greeting, "Let's play Indians," the cast of Arthur Kopit's play launches their audience into the physical world of the Wild West and the intellectual realm of satire. And with Friday night's opening, the ND-SMC Theatre Department launched into a new genre of production: theatre-in-the-round, produced in the vastness of Stepan Center (a fitting representation of the infinite American western plains?).

The opening play of the Bicentennial season, "Indians" centers around the adventures of the legendary Buffalo Bill Cody and succeeds in provoking genuine contemplation of the disasters which befell the American Indian, Kopit's example of the victim of American imperialism (I emphasize genuine, for commercial exploitation of the Indian tragedy and culture has been extensively resumed in recent years and this play does not fall into that category.)

I must qualify any criticism of the new mode of production with the admission that I have never seen a play performed in-the-round that I did not feel could have been handled more effectively on a traditional proscenium stage. By its very nature, theatre-in-the-round insures that no one in the house will be exposed to every action and every line. In an art in which economy and specificity are to play such substantial roles, each audience member is very simply bound to miss some worthwhile, if not important, gestures and dialogue. This may seem a superficial criticism, but the theatre is an art of showing and telling, and the quality of both is hindered by this form of production. "Indians" only confirmed my doubts about the effectiveness of theatre-in-the-round. The very practical and basic deficiencies far outweigh its advantages (realism, increased rapport with the audience, more opportunity for variety in blocking and staging). I don't think I am exhibiting a narrow-minded theatrical taste when I express thorough disappointment (i.e. I've been cheated!) at seeing expression only in the shrug of shoulders or the curvature of a performer's back. More realistic? Theatre is not meant to be real, I would answer.

Due to the unavailability of Washington Hall (for reasons that hopefully embarrass

this wealthy institution), the ND-SMC Theatre has chosen to produce two shows in Stepan Center this season. Stepan Center is no place for a theatrical performance. Acoustically, it couldn't be much worse, although I do commend the technicians on a good set-up, enabling, I believe, the best possible sound transfer. The infinity of space does a great job on the "Voice" which commands from the highest speaker, but lines bounce and dissipate rapidly, creating an echoing effect which often becomes annoying. These physical factors may be handled more successfully in time, but I, for one, hate to see the quality of the performance itself, which is the main concern, suffer because of the physical setting.

The performance - the crux - was excellent in most respects. The leads were professionals - the play's most outstanding feature by far.

Dan Dailey can chalk up his portrayal of William F. Cody as another success in his ND-SMC career. Anyone who has seen Dailey perform in several shows would agree that one begins to trust him as an actor - trust him to fully characterize a role, master its believability and combine superb showmanship and professional finesse. The hat-slapping, boisterous, sensitive

Buffalo Bill wins the audience, not as the hero he aspires to be, but as a genuine human being, ambiguous and struggling, the embodiment of both defeat and success. With a booming voice, sentient acting and excellent audience-appeal, Dailey's performance works and makes the show work as well.

Bill McGlenn, another veteran of ND-SMC Theatre, renders the character of Sitting Bull with unmatched artistry. His, the most difficult and subtle of the leading roles, demands acting from the inside out, and only a performer with experience and ability can succeed in making Sitting Bull real, not just a symbolic force. By the play's end, an apprehensive hush blankets the crowd at Sitting Bull's appearance on the stage. Capturing the intensity, sincerity and greatness of the Indian leader, McGlenn performs the most powerful and complete role on the stage. Not enough praise. He, singularly, can control lines like, when speaking of the return of the



buffalo. "It seems no less likely than Christ's return, and great deal more useful." keeping the idea close and real, not allowing such lines to soar to intellectual heights which detract from the action at hand.

Among the supporting roles, there are some excellent performances which lend a depth to the play as a whole. Michael Feord, who plays the educated Indian, John Grass, is sensitive, thorough, and does some fine things with his speech to the Senators. John Colligan, the Grand Duke Alexis, pulls the only loud laughs from the audience with his mastery of the Russian language. Matt Regan's portrayal of one of three senators on a presidential committee to investigate the Indian problem far outdoes those of the other two - he appears to be a nineteenth century senator, not a twenty year-old Notre Dame student posing as one. Big difference, and an apparent one.

Kopit's script, which he admits is really a statement about American action in Vietnam, is too heavy-handed for my taste. The play is highly symbolic and satirical, and the abundance of "heavy" lines should have been played down rather than isolated and hammered on as they were. The action begins to get oppressive during the course of the show (certainly, bleachers don't help by way of comfort). The pace is slow - I looked at my watch as soon as the action ended, thinking it was much later than it actually was - and the comic aspects could have been played a lot more. The tragic and serious implication

are there - unmistakably - but their success lies in a subtle expression. The audience, especially a college audience, won't miss the point; Mr. Kopit has seen to that.

Two scenes include Indian ritual dances and both are very well done. The first is symbolic of dying buffalo and the imagery, music and lighting combine to capture the imagination. The sun dance portrayal is much more elaborate and, again, techniques succeed in making it the single most expressive and appealing group action in the show.

Congratulations to the technical director, Richard Bergman; the lighting effects created the mystery and intrigue of Indian culture and the music added much to the rendering of a mood. You know the play is working when you finally detach yourself from the reality of Stepan Center and find yourself trapped by and focused on the imitated ritual and magnetic, non-verbal symbols.

"Indians" is interesting, appealing to the intellect and powers of association, and, at a few points, actually intriguing. It could have been made much more entertaining and much less "lofty" by means of a switch in emphasis. Aside from a difficult physical setting and a poor script, its faults are few, and its strength lies in its provocative appeal. "Let's play Indians," means a great deal more at the play's conclusion than at its first suggestion. The ending is perhaps the most effective I have ever seen; the climax is the end, the very end. One does leave Stepan thinking.

what is columbus doing at du lac?

Its origin is French and its tradition is unmistakably Irish. But the walls lining the main corridor of Notre Dame's administration building are covered with famous murals depicting the career of none other than Christopher Columbus.

The unusual story of the murals begins with an Italian painter, Luigi Gregori, who had a single-minded determination to memorialize one of his fellow countrymen when he came to this country from Italy in 1874. A noted portraitist in residence at Vatican City, Gregori was loaned for two years by Pope Pius IX to Notre Dame where he was to paint stations of the cross and other adornments for the newly completed Sacred Heart Church on the campus. Completing these major art works, he took his paint brushes and personally mixed mineral oils to the ceiling of the Gothic-arched church where he recreated scenes from scripture. The two years passed quickly and Gregori, caught up by the educational promise of the young university on the Indiana prairie, decided to extend his career in America.

A disastrous fire leveled the school's administration building on April 23, 1879, and from the ashes rose a new structure with the golden dome that now dominates the campus. Wide expanses of open walls in its main corridor fascinated Gregori, who sought and received permission to execute the life story of Columbus on the newly dried

plaster. For a model of Columbus he used Father Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C., Notre Dame's seventh president, and for other principals in the murals, he coaxed friends to stand in as fellow sailors, mutineers, Indian warriors or members of Queen Isabella's court.



The murals gained quick acceptance from the nation's historians, many of them being reproduced in textbooks or stored in newspaper archives where they were resurrected each year on the anniversary of America's discovery. The largest of the 12 murals, measuring 19 feet in width and 11

feet in height, was chosen by the U.S. Post Office as the design for a commemorative stamp in 1892.

Gregori completed many of the murals in the gas-illuminated hallways late at night when student traffic was at a minimum. Veteran members of the faculty later recalled the exactness of the painter, noting that he waited three months for Franciscan clerical habits to arrive from the west so that he could clothe his models in the same robes Spanish priests wore when Columbus was preparing for his journey. Another example of the perfection sought by Gregori came after he completed the allegorical figures of the arts and sciences on the curved inside walls of the dome and was distressed to discover, after the scaffolding had been removed, that the eyebrows on one of the figures were not completed. A perfectionist to the end, Gregori attached his paint brush to a long pole and finished the painting by standing on a ballustrade high above the main floor of the building.

After 17 years at Notre Dame, Gregori returned to his native Italy where he died within a few months. His legacy is hundreds of oils owned by galleries around the world and in his "labor of love," the story of Columbus which is seen by thousands of Notre Dame tourists each year.

SMC initiates capping ceremony for nurses

by Karilee Clark
Marti Hogan
Staff Reporters

The St. Mary's College nursing class of 1977 began a tradition last Friday night by initiating its first capping ceremony, held in the Church of Our Lady of Loretto.

The St. Mary's Collegiate Choir opened the ceremony and was followed by addresses from Colleen Mooney, president of the Student Nurses Association, and Dr. Mary Martucci, chairperson of the department of Nursing.

Mooney thanked the faculty and parents saying the ceremony was a special tribute to them.

Martucci explained the significance of the capping ceremony. "No one really knows the origin of the cap," she said. "The cap has lost the profound meaning it had in the past but it should inspire respect and retain distinction."

Martucci said the students

"accepted the challenge in deciding on the cap." The cap was designed by the students themselves, and it is representative of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. She also added the capping ceremony "marks the transition of probationary to novice nursing."

Fr. James Zatzko then blessed the caps saying, "You will be carrying out the second most important part of Christ's teaching - he healed the sick." Zatzko stressed the religious aspect of the nursing profession, comparing nurses to missionaries.

Following the blessing, Martucci capped the 53 nursing students at the altar. Each girl then lit a candle symbolic of the Florence Nightingale lamp, and concluding the ceremony, recited the Florence Nightingale Pledge in unison. The pledge, which is the moral code of nursing "is a vow to fulfill," said Martucci.

The class of 1977 was the first to enter the nursing program at St. Mary's.

"It's tough starting a

professional program," Martucci said. She added that the program went through "a lot of red tape" before the National League of Nursing approved it. "But we did it, and we'll continue to go. It's a quality program truly," Martucci said.

John Duggan, president of St. Mary's, said, "It's the fastest growing major in the College." Duggan has hopes that "those capped tonight will be back to teach some day."

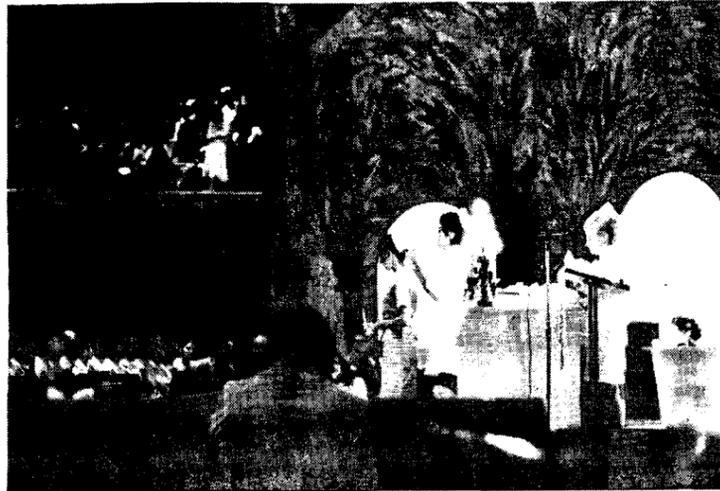
Duggan also added that the

nursing students "working out in the community not only helps them, but it is a service to the community."

Trish Muench and Karen Midock, two of the students capped Friday night, said, "It was a

feeling of great accomplishment. All that hard studying really paid off."

They added they were indebted to Martucci "for having instilled such a program in nursing at St. Mary's. If it wasn't for her, it couldn't have taken place."



The St. Mary's nursing college ceremony. begins a tradition of the capping (Photo by Tom Lose)

Letter criticizes Notre Dame law school

(continued from page 1)

general atmosphere is that the business of the Law School is business. Students are here to learn how they can make money and how they can assist others to make money...little attention is paid to how the system much be changed to achieve greater equity in society."

He also says "in my time at Notre Dame, I have seen students turn from expected careers of public service to more materialistic pursuits. Their consciences have been deadened by the Law School."

The second major point of the letter is that the law school does not give a high enough priority to creative thinking, but instead places emphasis on transmitting "a fixed body of knowledge."

Glickstein feels "the emphasis must be on what the law should be. Students should come to class knowing what the law was and is, and should spend their time discussing what it should be."

The letter's third area of criticism deals with Glickstein's claim that "there is little substance to the Law School's claim that it is unique because it is Catholic and humanistic."

"I had expected to find... a law school where there was a constant struggle to harmonize the 'legal' with the ethical and the moral. I find that there is not much difference in what goes on at Notre Dame Law School than what occurs, for example, at Brooklyn Law School," Glickstein asserted.

"A Catholic Law School would place great stress on analyzing our present system of laws to see whether it comports with basic Catholic principles of morality and justice. A humanistic law school would focus on the have nots rather than the haves. This certainly is not the focus at Notre Dame," he said.

Glickstein concluded the letter by saying "I do not think Notre Dame comes near to meeting its potential," and challenged the students to make the law school

live up to that potential, to reform the legal system, and to resolve the social and economic injustices in America and the world.

Glickstein's letter has been the subject of much discussion at the law school for the past week. Reactions from students are generally in agreement, although specific points of the letter have drawn fire.

Jerry Brown, a third year law student, said Glickstein presented some good ideas, but applied them too generally. Referring to the second point of the letter, Brown said, "As for knowing what the law is and was, it's not that easy. That's why we have courses and profs who do know and can teach us."

Brown also said that not everyone wanted to be concerned with public laws and changing the status quo, and that those people had the right to study towards that end. "I think his proposal goes too much the other way," Brown concluded.

Marty Hagan, a third year student and administrative editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer, commented, "Overall I agree with his basic contention, which is that the Law School has a potential and that there are stated intentions which it does not meet."

"He's right when he says law school should be more than just a place for turning out legal technicians," Hagan added.

The problem with Glickstein's contention, according to Hagan, is with its practical application, not its philosophy.

Hagan feels that students would take courses on public law if the courses

offered were of sufficient quality.

In the past, Hagan said, the Law School's lack of resources hampered it in this respect. "He's a little too harsh on the students and the Law School," Hagan stated.

Hagan also felt that Glickstein was not justified in charging that students are only learning to make money. "There's a lot of discussion on improving public law among the students," he explained.

Third year student Tom Yannucci, editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer, said "It (the letter) raises some pretty serious questions, which the school should address itself to, but probably won't."

He said the most valid point of the letter is the one dealing with the deficiency in public law. However, Yannucci stressed that Notre Dame is very well equipped for persons wishing to engage in private practice.

Yannucci feels that the Law School can not meet the same standards of excellence in public law as private law because of a lack of resources. He compared Notre Dame's law school with Yale's. Both have approximately

the same number of students, but Yale has about 60 profs, while Notre Dame has 19.

He disagreed with Glickstein on the point that the law school is teaching students to make money by assisting others to make money.

"Notre Dame goes out of its way to provide the basics of ethics in law," Yannucci said. "The reason a more extensive program is not offered in this area is, again, lack of resources."

Yannucci emphasized that "to try innovations requires time and money and support from both alumni and students." He said he doubted if the students wanted these innovations enough to support them, however.

Yannucci also observed that the letter has had its most profound affect on first year students, rather than third or second year students. "This is because the first year students are still making career decisions and have their minds open, while the third year students are already set in their ways," he said.

Faculty reaction to the letter was sparse.

A representative of the VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT will be on campus Tuesday, October 21 to interview interested students. Contact the Placement Office

NOTICE!
FOR ALL GIRLS INTERESTED IN BECOMING TIMERS AT SWIM MEETS FOR THE N.D. SWIM TEAM
THERE WILL BE A MEETING TONIGHT (OCT 13) AT 7:00 ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE ROCKNE MEMORIAL BUILDING.
FOR INFO, CALL JANE MEAGHER 4253

FCA discussion set for tonight

The Notre Dame chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes (FCA) will meet on the evening of Monday, October 13. The session will begin at 7:30 in the lounge of Farley Hall.

Jim Early, FCA captain, will lead a discussion which will focus on "Christ's Role in a Student's Transition from High School to College." All students interested in joining FCA or getting more information about FCA membership are invited to attend.

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Affirmative Action could cause inequalities

(continued from page 3)

exceed the possible supply of women and minorities who will have the credentials--not to mention the intellectual excellence--to enter the profession of teaching and research in the various fields."

Burtchaell accused the government of succeeding in "making it necessary for colleges and universities to have to pay up to \$5,000 more for a black professor than a white one, and perhaps \$2,000 more for a woman than a man, provided she be free to choose her location." The affirmative action approach, according to Burtchaell fails to stimulate supply of qualified minorities and women but intensifies demand.

Professor James B. Stewart, director of the Black Studies Program violently disagreed. "There is no availability problem," he asserted. "Hiring information does exist."

"When positions become available department chairmen are able to check the chronicles of higher education for graduates in specific disciplines and whether

they are women or of minorities," Stewart continued.

He pointed out several applications which the department had refused: Donald L. Lee, a black poet and writer in residence at Cornell who was denied a job in the English department; Robert Chrisman, former editor of Black Scholar magazine denied a position in speech and theater.

Stewart gave evidence of the university's failure to make a definite commitment towards retaining a black faculty member, Chris Asakwe, a black specialist in Soviet Law was hired by Notre Dame under a tentative contract which the University delayed in specifying. Unsure of employment for the next year Asakwe applied to other law schools for a position. "With his background in Soviet law and the current emphasis on detente and the oil crisis," Stewart said, "it would have been a boon for the law school to have had him on their faculty. The university realized it too late; Asakwe was already accepted by another law school."

The figures on the availability of qualified women and minorities

seeking employment are too specific, according to Jones and therefore creates the availability problem expressed by Burtchaell.

"Goals are not based on how many women or minorities have received Ph.D's on a national scale but on how many women or minorities have received their Ph.D's in specific disciplines. How many women have received Ph.D's in cellular biology?" she questioned.

"The university, however, must try to reflect that percentage in the make-up of its staff. Earth Sciences finds it difficult to locate women with Ph.D's in that field," Jones continued. "We are just beginning to get graduate women in engineering but can we meet the ratios in civil, mechanical, and aeronautical?"

Agreeing with Stewart, Carol Moore, chairperson of a faculty committee on women's affairs said, "If the university truly commits itself to affirmative action, it will find women particularly in Arts and Letters. There aren't so many women in science right now," she admitted.

She believes that the lack of uniform national figures gives colleges the opportunity to shop for low hiring goals.

"The real question is," she said, "is the commitment sincere?" Will the university turn over every possibility to find these qualified women and minorities? One of the problems is that national statistics vary drastically depending on where you get them."

Moore suggested that a better indicator of availability would be

the enrollment of women in graduate programs, not the number currently teaching.

The second problem regarding the success of the affirmative action program regards charges that HEW's enforcement procedures are vague and almost nonexistent. "I expected the plan to be approved," said Moore. "It had to be. It is a decent plan. My skepticism concerns whether it is going to be enforced."

Duffy said that the schools are expected to carry out the plans they have drafted through a committee which they specified in the program. "HEW will then review the results of the plan. If the results are poor, we check out why they are poor."

Part 2 of this article will be printed tomorrow.

Senior seminar topics are varied

Professor Andrew Weigert agrees that students reaction will help structure the course.

"Their input, mine and my colleagues input will all determine the outcome," Weigert adds.

Course Varies

Since this course is in the experimental stages, each section is being taught somewhat differently. English Prof. James Walton said that the class is very unstructured.

"We're preparing a proposal for a future values seminar right now. We talk about anything. The students and teacher are one," explained Walton.

"A literature course has its own methods and distorts morals," continued the professor. "Students have let their own moral and ethical concerns spill into my literature courses, and this type of course allows exploration of these morals in a way separate from academic study," stated Walton.

"The students are performing a service and you are consulting them in a way you wouldn't in an academic course," Walton said.

The English professor also remarked that the total enrollment of the class has dropped from 15 to about six students, most of them dropping before they came to the course.

Miller tries to get the students to focus on the University influence. She covers the topics of the University and the moral self, the job and the family.

"Within these topics I pose a question and we think about it together," Miller explained.

Prof. Stanley Hauerwas of the theology department has guest lectures in every week at the request of the students. So far, University Provost Fr. James Burtchaell, Dean of Students James Roemer and professors from the law school have made appearances.

Weigert meets in double sessions so the class will terminate early in the semester before the pressure of final exams and papers.

"I felt that the course should be a very open and cooperative kind of effort," said Weigert.

Mandatory Change Crucial

Weigert continued, "We're all in there because we want to be there. If the class becomes mandatory the motivation of the group can change."

Susan Darin, a student in one of the sections, foresees the same

conclusion.

"Teachers really want to teach the course now," she said. "If it's mandatory, you're going to run into people who don't really want to teach it and this can be detrimental."

Another participant, Ken Bradford, agrees and commented, "The course will be only as effective as the student make it themselves, and it will hurt the seminar once it becomes a required subject."

Bradford sees the optimistic side of the course improving student-teacher relations and as a sounding board for values students talk about.

"When students talk about abortion or politics, in the dorms, they are really expressing their values," he said, "and this course brings them out in the open."

Darin explained that their class works on a couple of questions such as "I'd rather be dead than..." or "I'd be good if..." to figure out what the students really value the most.

"We know we have a chance to affect a change in the structure of the course. We want to come up with a universal format for the course and a way to psych people up for it," concluded Darin.

Free university being sponsored

Sorin and Walsh Halls will sponsor a "free university," Fr. Tom Stella, rector of Sorin Hall, announced Friday. People from both halls with specific interests, talents or hobbies will offer them to others in once-a-week classes.

The "free university" course list at present includes: Intermediate Imagining (drawing), taught by Sr. Jane Pitz; Photography, Pat Casey; Yoga, Fr. Stella; Catholicism revisited, Fr. Stella; Bridge, Kathy Gallogie; Beginning Guitar, Terry Donahue; and the Philosophy of Cycling, Tom Mordic.

"Although these free courses are initially intended for Walsh and Sorin residents," Fr. Stella stated, "they will be opened up to others who are interested. "Anyone interested in taking a course must contact the teacher to find out time, day and place."

"We hope this will make the hall more than just a place to study and sleep, but also a place to learn new and interesting things," Stella commented.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED

Need 3 Pitt tickets. Call 3334 or 3332.

Need 3 USC tickets. Call Mike after 6 P.M. 288-0088

I'm looking for four good seats to the Beach Boys Concert. Call Mike after 6 P.M. 288-0088.

Need lots of Navy GA fix. Don 3755.

Need ride to Neenah, WI. Call Ron 3374.

Wanted: Desperately need ride to Dayton, Ohio Weekend of Oct. 17. Lisa 4634.

Wanted: Need ride to Milwaukee (or Chi) on Oct. 17th Will share expenses. Call Cindy 5486.

Wanted: one ticket to any home game. Call John 1620.

Desperately need 1 USC ticket. Will pay well. Call Mark 1474.

Need two Beach Boy tickets. Call John 1800.

Needed: 2 GA fix for Ga. Tech game. Call Lisa, 8089.

I still need 5. Cal fix. Please call Mary at 4-4093.

Need 4 GA fix for Ga. Tech game. Call 4-5740.

Would you like to be held responsible for my loss of parental financial assistance? PLEASE sell me your USC ticket! Lisa 1297.

Need help of engineering student or prof. in development of simple invention. Call Mario Rivera, 7735 or 7736, leave message.

Needed: two GA Southern Cal fix. Please call John at 3467.

Need 5 GA Navy fix. Call 5168.

Wanted: Need 5 or 6 GA USC fix. Call Mary Beth 1285.

Need 4 GA USC tickets Call George 3651.

Needed GA Southern Cal fix. Call 6896.

Help! Desperately need ride to NYC area weekend of Oct. 17. Will share expenses and driving. Call Jen 7248.

Desperately need 2 GA Navy fix. Money no object. Call Jhn 1462.

Help! Need 2 GA fix for Georgia Tech. Call Mike G. 1624.

Female housemate wanted, two blocks from Angela. Call after 5 P.M. 289-4303.

Need two USC tickets for our sisters (Student or GA). Call Coops or Pat 1654

FOR RENT

Need 2 Beach Boys fix. Call 287-0742

Need 9 GA tickets to Navy, not necessarily together. Call Chip 1636.

Good money paid for any home fix. Call John 1816.

Desperately need 1 USC and Navy Ticket. Call Pam 4-4161.

Need ride to Streator, Ill. on Oct. 17 or 24. Will share expenses Call Marybeth 4444.

Need ride from Columbus or Cincinnati Sun. Oct. 19. Will share expenses and driving. Colleen 5202 or Jerri 4041.

Need two tickets for Georgia Tech. Call 1038.

Need 2 or 4 GA USC fix. Call Jean 7034.

Two furnished rooms. Apartment for female. Utilities paid. \$65. 289-8727.

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PERSONALS

To A.C. at B.G. Good luck with the exams! Much love, M.G.M.

HI, KEN!

Clark Kent, have a Happy Birthday? Mad Man Across the Water.

Tumbleturd Wittenberg, Happy Birthday, Super-Nurd. NUSS, Carol, Moffat, Becky, Byron, Smitty, SuMadre, Schmaltzy, and Dino.

Tim and Mike: Rape is indeed an unfortunate experience. For security call 1279 or 1275.

There's this chick Robin E.P. Hep middle initial stands for easy. Love K C Don T.

Dear Ma and Pa Huckleby, I been workin' day and night to earn my fare back down south. Please say yes. I miss those home cooked hams! Love, your daughter, Chitella Huckleby

B.B. Do they have deep dish at the Vatican? T.C.

Terri and Claire, Have a cosmic day, babes. The Third Floor Simps & Co.

S.J.S. -- MKT. MAJORS ARE ALLOWED TO READ PERSONALS TOO. TRY IT!! PUZZLE THERAPY ANYONE?

John Murphy's number tenth ranked city in the U.S. is Indianapolis. Cast your vote for number nine (here next week) at 3285.

LOST AND FOUND

Found: 1 Cinema 75 ticket. 9-27. Call 8118.

Lost 1 watch with black band by reflecting pool. Fri. night. Call Mary. 2145.

Found on North Quad, half-grown white cat with grey smudge on head. Call 1314 or 1618.

Lost: blue jacket says Salesianum State Swimming Champs Please call Kathy 4-5335.

Found in Lib. basement small gold airplane charm. Dave. 287-7783.

Lost: 1 set of keys on ring in front of Galvin. VERY VALUABLE. Please return to Biology office in Galvin.

NOTICES

PROTESTANT AND JEWISH STUDENTS. We have listings of religious services in the vicinity. If interested, stop by. Office of Campus Ministry, 103 Lib.

Typing. \$.35 per page. Call Dan 272-5549.

Juniors: Fantasia is coming. Watch for details.

Wanted: garage in vicinity of Corby's Call Dave 287-6493.

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Fourth quarter rally saves Irish

Montana's 80 yard pass to Burgmeier with 1:03 remaining gives ND 21-14 victory

by Bill Brink
Sports Editor

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. --

Dan Devine: We were just trying to pick up the first down.

Joe Montana: I never thought he'd go all the way.

Ted Burgmeier: I was just trying to get what I could.

Luckily for the Irish, Ted Burgmeier is greedy. On a play designed to pick up seven yards, the speedy split end raced for eighty and gave Notre Dame a 21-14 victory over North Carolina Saturday afternoon in Chapel Hill, N.C.

It was the finale to the dramatic turnaround the Irish had made from their lackluster performance of the first three quarters. ND scored three touchdowns in the last twelve minutes, Burgmeier's clincher coming with but 1:03 remaining. Not even the most optimistic supporters had expected it.

"They played extremely tough and hard-nosed football," said Devine. "It was an unusually hard-hitting game. Bill Dooley and his team played an exceptional game."

They were so exceptional in fact that they took a 14-0 lead into the fourth quarter with them. Both teams failed to move consistently in the first half, and punters Tony Brantley (for the Irish) and Johnny Elam were the busiest people on the field. Elam made it especially hard for ND with booming punts that kept the Irish pinned deep in their own territory. In the second quarter he rattled off consecutive punts of 50, 57 and 57 yards.

"We worked hard on our kicking all week," said Tar Heel coach Bill Dooley. "We wanted Notre Dame to have 75 or 80 yards to go, because we could see that they were not consistent on long drives."

He was right. The Irish came close to scoring only once in the first half when they had first and goal to go on the Carolina 9. But quarterback Rick Slager dropped the snap, and Bunn Rhames recovered for the Tar Heels. UNC then threatened to score twice in the second quarter but placekicker Tom Biddle missed field goals of 33 and 41 yards, and the half ended with no points on the scoreboard.

"We made all the mistakes we decided we wouldn't make," said Devine. "A lot of things went wrong."

They continued to get worse in the third quarter. On Brantley's first punt of the second half he bobbled the snap. After gaining possession, he scrambled around for a few seconds then lateraled to Jim Weiler, who was swarmed by Carolina defenders and brought down at the ND 12 yard line. On the Tar Heels first play, tailback Mike Voight burst through the middle for the touchdown and Carolina led 7-0 with 10:33 left in the third quarter. It was the Tar Heels' first score against Notre Dame since 1962.

On their next possession, Carolina used Voight to move from their own 10 to the Irish 39 yard line. Then, on second and 14, Tar Heel wingback Mel Collins got behind the Irish secondary, and quarterback Billy Paschal hit him with a perfect strike for the touchdown. UNC took a 14-0 lead with 1:34 left in the third quarter.

Bill Brink

The Irish Eye

Winning and losing

"It was my best victory ever," said Notre Dame coach Dan Devine.

"It was the most disappointing loss I've had in my life," said Bill Dooley, coach of the Tar Heels.

That makes it unanimous. It was that type of game.

What was it that made Saturday's contest between Notre Dame and North Carolina, won by the Irish 21-14, so important? In the first half, the pace of the game moved from slow to stagnant; there were numerous errors; and some of the best players from both squads were missing. Why then the extreme emotion felt by each coach?

For Devine the above things may have been just the reason. No doubt he was relieved after narrowly escaping from his second defeat in a row, but he was also immensely pleased at his player's ability to bounce back in the face of adversity, to fight when there seemed like no chance of winning.

The coach listed the things that the team had to overcome. "We were behind, we were playing with kids who could hardly stand, and the heat was terrific. Things went wrong all day. We made all the mistakes we said we wouldn't make. That has to be demoralizing for a team. But we kept our poise and came back."

For Dooley, the loss hurt so badly because the Tar Heels had, as they say, come so close. They had a victory over one of the perennial powers in football wrapped up, no small feat for an ACC football team. If he had gotten blown out of the stadium it might have been different, but he knew his team had put forth an effort deserving of better.

"It would be a hard loss for anybody to take," said Dooley. "We had it won and let it slip away. You couldn't ask for a better effort from these kids."

The truth is that few people really thought the Irish could pull it out. The ND players uttered unconvincingly 'we always had a chance', but it was slim and they knew it. It was to their credit that they took advantage of that chance, but afterwards no one claimed that credit. They'd had a scare thrown into them, and their recovery left them in stunned silence, much the same as the silence that gripped the demoralized Tar Heel players. They knew that the North Carolina team deserved as much praise for putting the Irish in their predicament as the Irish deserved for getting themselves out of it.

Ultimately, it was one of those games where the glory went not only to the winner. Both teams deserved to feel equally proud of their efforts. For Devine and the Irish it was a little easier.

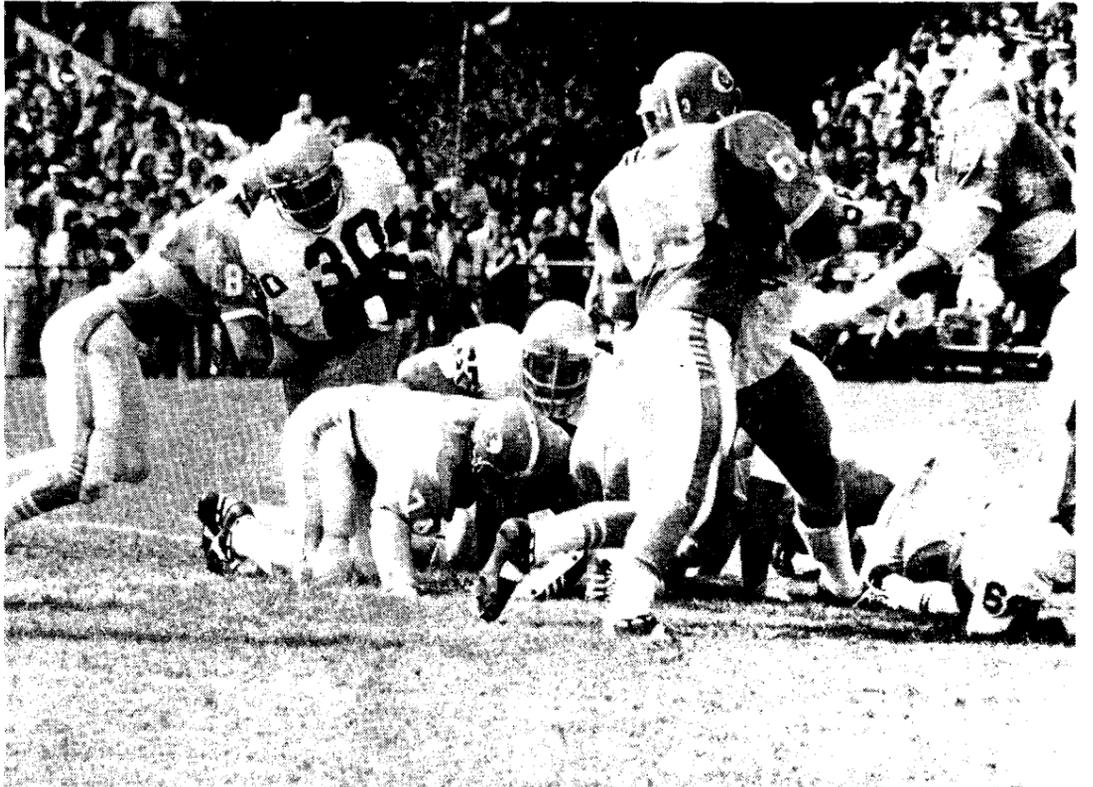
"It's a very difficult game to talk about," said Devine, "because I know how badly Bill Dooley and his team must feel. I think that when they get over their initial disappointment, they have a right to feel very proud."

It is doubtful however that the Tar Heels will ever fully realize the satisfaction they deserve from their performance. Pride in defeat never equals pride in victory.

Both teams put a tremendous amount of blood, sweat, and maximum effort in the game. That is why the emotions ran in extremes, 'best' and 'most disappointing'. But they are opposite extremes, and they channel the qualities of determination and desire into the categories of victory and defeat. And the losers never feel fully rewarded for their determination and desire, though it may have been immense.

"I think that their disappointment can only be surpassed by our elation," said Devine.

At the end of a game, effort always gets expressed on the scoreboard, that's what determines emotion, either good, or bad.



Freshman fullback Jerome Heavens breaks through the middle against North Carolina. Heavens gained 109 yards in the game, tops for the Irish. (Photo by Chris Smith)

With their backs up against the wall, the Irish had to move, and they did. Slager mixed passes and rushes to take ND to the Carolina 4, the big play a 13 yard pass to Ken MacAfee from the 17. Slager gained two, then handed off to Al Hunter who slanted for the score. The Irish went for the two point conversion, but Slager's pass to MacAfee was incomplete in the end zone, and the score was 14-6 with 11:27 remaining in the game.

The Irish defense held, but the offense could not muster a drive, so when the defense forced the Tar Heels to punt again Devine sent in sophomore Joe Montana at quarterback, with 6:04 left.

"I didn't think I'd be playing," said Montana. "Then the coach said 'get ready, you're going in.' I was a little nervous."

He didn't show it as he came in to lead the offense 73 yards to the Tar Heel end zone. After a pass to Burgmeier to the Carolina 41 yard line, he dropped back and hit end Dan Kellaher with a 39 yard pass to the 2. Hunter took it in, and Montana's pass to Butch for the two points was good. The score was knotted at 14-14 with 5:18 left to go.

The Tar Heels drove right back to the Irish' 24, but Biddle's 41 yard field goal attempt was wide, and the Irish took over on the twenty at 1:19. After an incomplete pass, Montana hit Burgmeier on a sideline pattern designed to pick up a first down and get out of bounds to stop the clock. But Burgmeier turned upfield and darted down the sideline, evading what looked like a sure tackle at about midfield and then racing alone to the end zone.

"I sent in a draw play," said Devine. "But I told him (Montana) to take 91 (the sideline pass) if it was there. Teddy did a great job. This is what we thought he could do when we made him an offensive end."

"The coach told me to look for the audible," said Montana. "and I saw that the cornerback had dropped way off, so I called it. But we weren't going for the touchdown."

Burgmeier explained his 73 yard gallop down the left sideline that saved the game for the Irish.

"It was a seven yard out play," he commented. "I was just supposed to get what I could then get out of bounds. But the cornerback overran the ball, and then I gave him (safety Bobby Trott who had

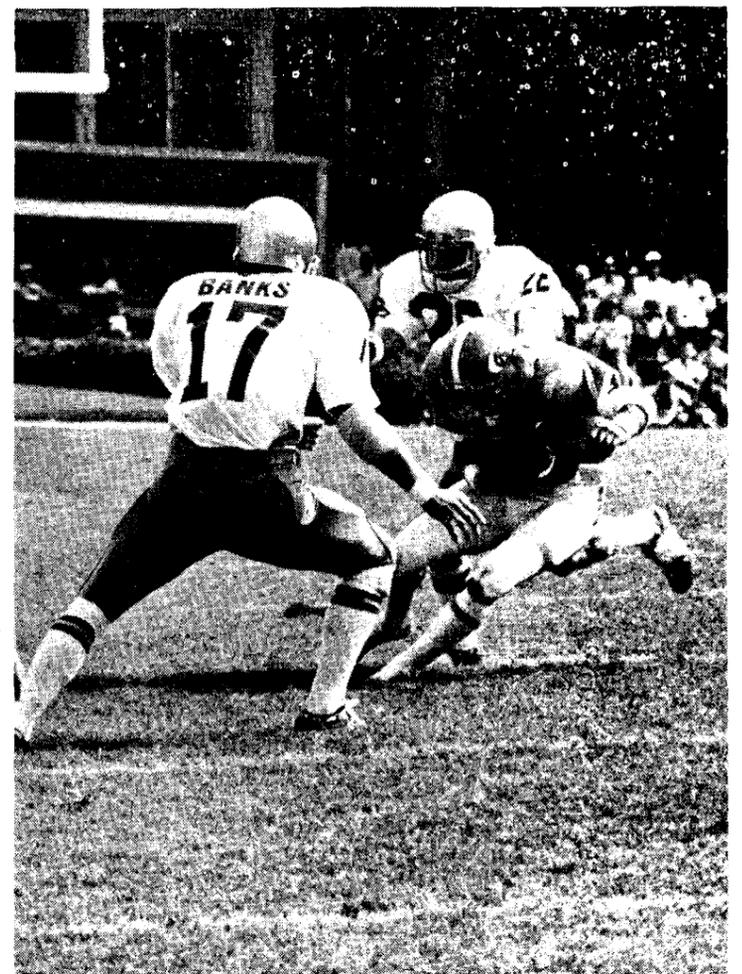
come up and seemed to have a good angle on Burgmeier) a fake towards the field that kind of neutralized him. Then I just went around him."

Though less than a minute remained, the Tar Heels weren't through. They drove down to the Irish 21 with 20 seconds left. But a great play by Irish linebacker Jim Stock, a pass broken up by safety Mike Banks and a final pass that was incomplete in the end zone sent the Tar Heels to the locker room stunned losers.

The game was played in stifling humidity that had all exhausted at the game's end. The Irish were missing a number of starters while North Carolina was missing its star tailback James Betterson.

Voight made up for the loss however by rushing for 169 yards, high for the game. Jerome Heavens had 109 for the Irish, which put him ahead of Jim Browner, who did not make the trip, in the ND rushing category.

Slager hit on 11 of 21 passes for 106 yards, while Montana completed 3 of 4 for 129 yards. Paschal was 11 of 22 for 161 yards for the Tar Heels.



Irish defensive backs Mike Banks and Tom Lopienski had a busy afternoon in the secondary. Here they move in to sandwich Carolina receiver Mel Collins.

B-ball tryouts

There will be varsity basketball tryouts on Wednesday, October 15th at 4p.m. Please bring all practice gear.