



David Thompson

Thompson calls for British withdrawal

by Bob Radziewicz
Staff Reporter

Citing the inability of British troops to halt Catholic-Protestant violence in Northern Ireland, English journalist David Thompson called for an immediate and complete withdrawal of all troops from the conflict.

Thompson, who spoke last night before a small audience in the Library Auditorium, based the proposal on his experiences as a free-lance journalist in Northern Ireland. He has been observing the Irish civil war since receiving his sociology degree from U.C.L.A. in 1969.

"The very presence of British troops only feeds the senses of hatred and rebellion in the long-oppressed Catholics," Thompson observed.

"A timetable for withdrawal of the troops should be set up now," the English writer proposed, "so that the people of Northern Ireland, Catholic and Protestant together, can be afforded the opportunity to work out internal differences for themselves. The situation at present shapes up to be one pitting British supremacy against Irish independence," Thompson said. "The Catholics and Protestants are caught up in the bloody middle; concern for the people is definitely lacking, he added.

The growing distaste for the Northern Ireland crisis is beginning to appear among the English and Irish public too, according to Thompson. Again referring to his experiences, the U.C.L.A. graduate noted a growing movement to seek troop withdrawal.

"The British public sentiment for the bloody crisis can be equated with American disenchantment with Vietnam," he said. "The English are tired of the Northern Ireland problem; they are tired of reading about British soldiers and innocent civilians being killed," Thompson declared.

He also pointed out that similar feelings of disdain exist in the free Irish state to the south of the politically-torn country. The emotional feelings for unification found among the older generation of Irish are now being overridden by the present-day generation's movement towards economic practicality.

The Englishman speculated that the feelings in Northern Ireland at present tended towards seeking an independent state like Rhodesia had established. "The religious differences must still be present, but with the chance to end the bloodshed and return to a normal way of life as we know it," Thompson predicted, "I feel these tensions will become secondary."

The psychological effects that the Northern Ireland tensions has had on the children is documented in medical reports that note a rise in nervous conditions. "There are no parks left in Northern Ireland. The streets now become the playgrounds and the children can see first-hand all the horrors around them."

Also, schools are now regarded by children as "havens" from the violent reality of their world. In fact, Thompson said, those schools where the discussion of this reality is not stressed are more preferred and better attended by the children.

On a similar note, The English journalist pointed out that segregation in the education system is maintained by religious hierarchies, not the public. Thompson equated that particular situation to the bussing controversy here in the United States. The housing segregation makes it virtually impossible for Catholic and Protestant children to attend the same schools.

Thompson presented a film he made with his brother in Northern Ireland at the height of the crisis to substantiate his observations. Entitled *A Place Called Ardoyne*, the plot centers around a small Catholic district engulfed by the Protestants. The film traces the Catholic-Protestant rift since it began with the civil rights marches in the early 1960's. The pervading theme re-affirms his earlier premises that both religious-political sects desire an end to the bloodshed and an opportunity to establish harmony and cooperation in the torn nation.

Thompson also presented a history of the English-Irish fight for Northern Ireland, beginning back in the days of Elizabeth I. In the sixteenth century, the area was essential for defense against the Catholic powers of France and Spain. The Industrial Revolution in England and the Great Famine caused the potato blight are key events in the history of the controversy. The culmination of the conflict came with the partition of Ireland in 1922. Following this partition, Catholic emigration to the south was "encouraged," usually through various discriminatory tactics in voting and power distribution.

The Student Union Academic Commission sponsored David Thompson's lecture concerning the pressures creating crisis in Northern Ireland.

Median GPA higher

ND grade inflation seen

by Mike Rizzo
Staff Reporter

The national problem of undergraduate grade inflation has become evident at Notre Dame where the median grade point average has risen almost one half point in the last ten years.

Since the fall semester of the 1964-1965 academic year, the median grade point average for junior Arts and Letters majors has risen .446 points, for junior business majors .482 points, and for Science majors .430 points. The median grade for freshmen has grown .491 points in the past ten years.

Statistics for the last semester indicate that the median grade for junior Science majors is 3.22, for Arts and Letters majors is 3.13 and for Business majors is a 2.99.

Notre Dame is not alone or even outstanding in the extent of its grade inflation. Dean Richard Thompson of the College of Arts and Letters noted, "Notre Dame is not the worst in this. Places like Stanford find their grade point average up to above a 3.5 while Notre Dame's is about a 3.1."

Time magazine (November 11, 1974) recently conducted a survey that revealed that 42 percent of all undergraduate spring term grades were A's at Yale University and 46 percent of the seniors graduated with honors. At American University 75 percent of all grades last spring were A's or B's.

Reasons for increase at N.D.

Although no one is able to give definitive causes for the recent rapid escalation of grades, Dean Thompson, who recently completed a survey of grade inflation in the College of Arts and Letters, outlined several contributing factors to the specific Notre Dame problem.

In the 1960's the S.A.T. scores of incoming Notre Dame freshmen began to rise and the general assumption was that Notre Dame was receiving superior students who should be rewarded by superior grades, stated Thompson. Since that time the S.A.T. scores of entering freshmen have levelled off, said Thompson, and so that may no longer be a significant factor.

During the Vietnam war students had to remain in good standing with the university to avoid the draft and so there was an added military pressure on professors to give good grades, added Thompson.

Increasing student concern with graduate school adds to the pressure on professors to give high grades. Dean Joseph Hogan of the College of Engineering stated, "The grad schools demand such high grades that the students transfer some of their concern to the professor. If the student is a good student and he's got an A or an A-, and grades really are a qualitative thing any how, the professor might give him the A because he didn't want to hurt the student."

Dean Thompson noted that the introduction of minus grades a few years ago may have raised overall grade points. "Where a student might have before had a C, he may now get a B-."

Nationally, Time magazine noted that in addition, faculty members are aware of faculty evaluations written by students, and professors may attempt to gain good grades themselves by giving their students good grades.

Also, Time noted that increasing use of the pass-fail option has reduced the percentage of lower grades and raised average grade points.

AACRAC survey

An AACRAC (American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers) survey conducted in 1971 on the grading policies of universities indicates some of the causes for increasing grades. In just 1970, over half of the 1696 association members made major changes in grading policies and adopted less traditional systems.

Sixty-one percent of the universities use the pass-fail option on a partial basis and two percent use a total pass-fail system. Of the institutions using pass-fail, 55 percent limit the pass-fail option for electives and only 39 percent record a failure as a part of the grade point average.

For a repeated course, 46 percent of the schools average the two grades while 54 percent simply replace the old grade by the new one. In 1971, almost half the schools surveyed indicated that their grading systems would likely become even less traditional while only three percent said that their grading would become more traditional.

These administrative changes have combined to eliminate many lower grades and increase the grade point inflation.

Fr. James Burtchaeil reviewed the Notre Dame problem and stated, "We must think that teachers are lowering their standards each year.

Either that or the students are performing better each year and by other national standards that has been seen not to be so."

Dean's list requirements

This year a change was instituted in the honors requirements at Notre Dame to allow the limit for honors to at least keep pace with grade inflation. As Dr. Darwin Mead, assistant dean of the College of Science stated, "When half the school is on the Deans' List, and that's an exaggeration of course, it's not much of an honor."

Last year student with a grade point above a 3.25 made the Dean's list. In the College of Science this included all students above the fifty-fifth percentile and students above the sixty-fifth percentile in the College of Arts and Letters. With the new Dean's list requirement of 3.4 G.P.A., the percentiles will be pushed up on last semester's scale to the seventieth in science and the seventy-fifth in Arts and Letters.

The changes instituted at Notre Dame adapted to the situation of grade inflation, but did nothing to rectify the problem. "The switch was only an attempt to change an absurd situation with honors," stated Fr. Burtchaeil. The change will have no effect on grades. "No teacher thinks of the honors when he gives out grades," said Burtchaeil.

Grade point inflation hampers graduate schools and universities, noted Burtchaeil. "This problem makes it impossible to distinguish different shades of excellence," he stated.

Although a serious problem, the remedy for grade inflation is not simple and no one knows exactly what should be done, said Burtchaeil. "We discuss it all the time. There has been wide coverage of the problem without, I think, shedding any real light on the matter."

No curb on grades

Presently nothing official is being done to attempt to bring down the grades at Notre Dame, Dean Thompson, who was a member of a grade review committee which made recommendations to the university, stated, "It is difficult to know what must be done. We can't tell students to sit back, tighten their belts, and take lower grades."

The committee did make specific recommendations for grade curbing policies. "Most of the suggestions centered around seeking out the teachers most notorious for high grades and asking them to be maybe a little more discriminating," continued Thompson.

No general edict about grade control has been issued, noted Thompson, since such a change would tend to hurt Notre Dame students when they compete with students from other universities for places in graduate, law, or medical schools.

Graduate schools are faced with terrific difficulties in discriminating between students when most of their applicants have extremely high grades. "This tends to make them depend more on letters of recommendation, or caprice, or make bad choices," stated Burtchaeil.

Dean Hogan of Engineering noted that Notre Dame does examine the grade point averages of graduate applicants, but that they also depend heavily on a graduate exam to gauge a student's ability.

The continued grade point rise means that graduate schools must depend less on pure statistics and more on their own opinions, noted Dr. Mead. "Grad schools have pretty much their own ideas of how good a school is and what the grades mean," he stated.

world briefs

DETROIT (UPI) - Chrysler Corp. Chairman Lynn A. Townsend said Monday that the No. 3 automaker plans no company-wide shutdown during December but will have substantial layoffs to cut 50,000 cars from its production schedules.

NEW YORK (UPI) - The stock market staggered by a deepening recession, rising inflation and the nationwide coal strike-suffered its worst loss in 11 months Monday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The nation's Roman Catholic bishops Monday received for debate a proposed statement putting them on record as opposing state and federal capital punishment laws.

TOKYO (UPI) - Hundreds of thousands of railroad workers launched massive walkouts Tuesday as President Ford prepared for meetings with Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on the second day of his visit to Japan.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Congress returned Monday from a month-long election recess with leaders of both parties indicating little if any major legislation would be passed in the seven-week lame duck session.

on campus today

Tuesday, November 19, 1974

3:30 pm - seminar, "harmonal control of vitelloginin synthesis in the mosquito aedes aegypti" by dr. h. hagedorn, galvin life aud.

4 pm - lecture, paul gilbert series, by s. brandfon, 122 hayes-healy
4:30 - poetry reading, by michael amania, lib. aud.

7-9 pm - dance, faculty lessons, by fran de marchio, \$3 lafortune ballroom

5 pm - vespers, evensong, log chapel

7:15pm - mass, charismatic mass, holy cross hall chapel

7:30 - panel discussion, "career opportunities in public accounting" by acct's of price waterhouse, carroll hall

7:30 - discusion, transendental meditation, lib aud.

8 pm - meeting, ladies of notre dame tour and music program, art gallery

8 pm - prayer meeting, charismatic prayer meeting, holy cross halfway house

8 pm - lecture, america: sports and religion, by michael novak, 118 nieuwanland

8 & 10 pm - film "knife in the water" spon by cultural arts commission, \$1, engineering aud.

Business faculty claims

No course cutbacks seen

by Fred Herbst
Staff Reporter

Despite rumors to the contrary, faculty members of the College of Business Administration claim that there have been no cutbacks in the number of courses offered to

ND community to participate in rice and tea dinner

A tea and rice dinner, sponsored by the World Hunger Coalition, will be held in the North Dining Hall on November 26 between 5 and 6:30 p.m. Only those members of the Notre Dame community who sign up for this dinner should eat in that dining hall.

Sign-ups for the dinner, which is being coordinated through Campus Ministry, will end this Thursday at noon. Those people who still wish to participate in the coalition's dinner can do so by contacting Mrs. Mary Ann Roemer at 6536. Any information concerning this project may also be gotten through her.

Off-campus students wishing to participate will be charged \$1.50 per person from which \$0.75 will be a direct contribution to the World Hunger Fund.

ND Law School changes spring vacation period

The Notre Dame Law School has announced that it is shifting its one-week spring vacation, originally set to start March 10, to a period beginning March 24.

The Law School faculty approved the change, which serves to bring the Law School into conformity with the University calendar, which has a 10-day break starting March 24.

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undergraduate business students next semester.

While rumors of cutbacks have been spreading through undergraduate business students, Associate Professor of Finance and Business Economics Paul Conway said that he knew of students having "difficulties in getting cards", but hadn't heard of any cutbacks in the number of courses to be offered for next semester.

Associate Dean of Business Administration Vincent Raymond stated that there have not been any course cutbacks for next semester.

Raymond indicated that he feels the rumors of course cutbacks stem from students who are dissatisfied with their course schedules. "Registration has been and always will be as in the past, except for certain changes in the mechanics, that is that students as well as administrators will never be happy nor satisfied with it until the day comes when students obtain all courses and all professors at the desired hour that they want. This comes from a man who has lived 52 registrations (including mid-year registrations)", he stated.

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Dorm life has made mark at ND

by Jim Donathen
Staff Reporter

Editor's Note: This article, the second in a two-part series on off-campus options, examines the report on residentiality of the Committee on University Priorities. The 14-member committee, chaired by University Provost Fr. James T. Burchaell, was appointed in Sept. 1973 by Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh.

"The residentiality of Notre Dame has made its mark on all who have lived here. The loyalty and attachment of alumni can be attributed as much to the life they lived here as to the learning they acquired," states the Report of the Committee on University Priorities, published in the

December, 1973 Notre Dame Magazine.

The COUP report on residentiality emphasizes the importance of on campus living and the interaction among students of diverse geographic backgrounds.

"Residentiality, a Catholic character and a commitment to scholarship are, we hope three hallmarks of Notre Dame. Next to its academic mission and its Catholic character, residentiality is the least dispensable of Notre Dame's hallmarks," states the report.

The report also recognizes the deficient nature of Notre Dame's residential character. Off-campus residents receive few of the advantages of hall life, according to the report.

But the COUP report, intended

as a blueprint for future Notre Dame life, provides no specific solutions.

The Committee on University Priorities said:

"Steps (should be taken) to eliminate overcrowding and to make life in halls more congenial.

"Programs should be developed to meet the special needs of off-campus students so that they can share in Notre Dame's non-curricular life to such extent as they please."

The COUP report plays down the option of building a new resident hall. "An attempt to bring the off-

campus population onto the campus would require a large outlay of money for new buildings."

Fr. Thomas Tallarida Friday outlined three options for university policy: restrict where students live, build apartment complexes close to campus or construct a new residence hall.

Despite the large expense involved, a new residence hall appears to be the best alternative in light of COUP report goals.

First, a new hall would lessen overcrowded conditions in existing dorms.

Secondly, demand for off campus housing would be reduced, increasing the possibility of establishing a university district in South Bend.

Through long range planning, the University could concentrate a reduced off campus population in the area surrounding campus. A university district would result in a close-knit community of students.

Off-campus students would enjoy an alternative life style without sacrificing the communal nature of on campus life regarded so highly in the COUP report.

Will meet Wednesday

Officials to discuss student life

by Pat Flynn
Staff Reporter

Student Affairs officials and students will meet Wednesday afternoon in a structural meeting concerning student life at Notre Dame. The meeting, announced by Brother Just Paczesny, Vice President of Student Affairs, is in response to the Oct. 17 report on Student life presented by seven students to the Board of Trustees.

The 70 page report contained a proposal to form five committees of four people, each of student, faculty and administrative personnel to study these areas of concern in student life; academics, coeducation, finances, residentiality, and living environment. Wednesday's meeting will consider this proposal.

"We will decide Wednesday exactly what we want to do concerning the report," stated Pat

McLaughlin, Student Body President. "Whatever we decide will then be passed on to the Board of Trustees."

The seven-student committee that presented the original report to the Board of Trustees was made up of Pat McLaughlin, SBP; Frank

Flanigan, SBVP; Tom Drape, Observer editor-in-chief; Bob Howl, HPC chairman; Darlene Palma, representative on the SLC; Pat Burke, Student Union director; and Ann McCarry, Observer contributing editor.

McLaughlin believes that at

tomorrow's meeting committees will be formed along the lines of the original student proposal. This would mean the selection of 10 students, 5 administrators, and 5 faculty members to staff these five committees.

McLaughlin also commented that he was hoping to choose sophomores and juniors for the ten student slots available on the five committees. "If these committees do not finish their work by the end of this year, I want some people next year to know what is going on," McLaughlin remarked.

Du Pont has smoked pot; warns against its usage

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dr. Robert L. DuPont, head of the government's drug abuse agency, said Monday he has tried marijuana.

But if he had known then what he knows now about the health hazards of marijuana, he might not have, DuPont told newsmen.

"It's clear that marijuana is not good for the health," said DuPont in releasing the fourth in a series of government scientific summaries on research in marijuana and health. "I am prepared to certify that it is dangerous."

DuPont, head of a White House drug abuse prevention agency and of the National

Institute on Drug Abuse, was asked if he had smoked marijuana himself.

"In the past I have used marijuana," he replied. "But it's been a number of years ago. I have no intention of repeating the experience. Whether it is decriminalized or legalized would have no effect on my own personal considerations."

DuPont said he believes some marijuana smokers might give it up if they realized the drug might affect the blood levels of at least one hormone and that some ingredients of marijuana have a tendency to accumulate in the brain and in other bodily tissues.

New Religion course to explore the problems of inner-city poor

by Val Zurblis
Staff Reporter

The Notre Dame Theology Department will offer a new one credit course entitled "Religion and Values" next semester. The goal of this pass-fail course is to expose students to the problems of the inner-city poor and to the people who dedicate their lives to alleviate these problems.

A student spends 48 hours at a Catholic Committee of Urban Ministry site talking with members and seeing how they deal with the problems of the poor. One main session is held before break, a journal is kept during break, and then one meeting is held afterwards to exchange views from the different areas. Some reflection is involved on what was experienced.

Father Tom Stella, promoter for the course, explained that students have an option of going in small groups of three to six people to one of eight major cities or individually to CCUM members in their own home town.

The cities listed for the groups are Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Houston, Memphis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and

Washington, D.C.

Stella stressed the double option of group or individual learning. "Just because someone can't get to those cities doesn't mean he can't be a part of the course," he stated.

Stella also said that this course will not only benefit students' participation but it will also be an educational service to the Notre Dame community. "I hope people come back being touched by the needs of people and somehow make Notre Dame people more aware

of these problems," he commented.

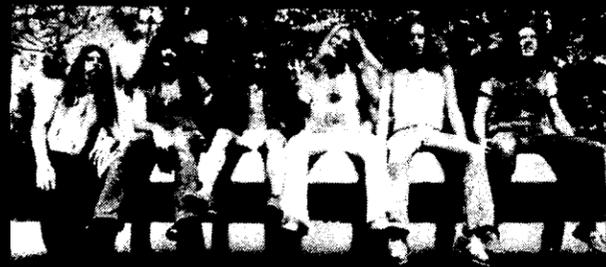
"The CCUM people are exciting and highly motivated in changing systems. There is spiritual depth and just being exposed to it makes you come away changed," stated Stella.

So far about 30 people have expressed an interest in the course. Any interested people can contact Fr. Stella at 7308 by November 22 for more detailed information.

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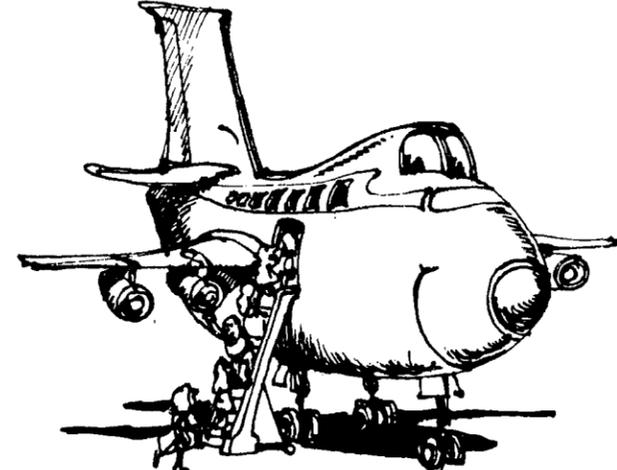
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Starving Masses

Sir:

It is high time the world community, and the students of Notre Dame, took a realistic appraisal of the world food situation. Despite the fine intentions expressed by numerous groups and national to feed the "starving masses", in the underdeveloped areas of the globe ideas for such "free food" distribution will only complicate this problem when it must be brought to its inevitable conclusion in the near future.

The basic problems facing the world today are those of over population and maldistribution of wealth of which only the former can conceivably be solved.

Nations such as India and Bangladesh are so hopelessly overpopulated that only with massive death, on the order of millions will they even begin to reach a level where they can begin to cope with their domestic problems.

The primary cause of overpopulation has been shown to be under education with the countries with the highest illiteracy rates also having the highest birth rates. If groups want to do anything to help India and other countries of this sort the course of action should be one of internal development of these countries both in education and agriculture rather than simple food handouts.

To send millions of tons of food to these nations without provisions for educational and agricultural development would be throwing good money after bad as the populations in these countries would continue to explode as we once again disturb the balance between man and his environment (yes, famine is a natural population control). Hence next year there would be millions more mouths to feed and the problem would only have been magnified.

Those people who advocate massive U.S. assistance to starving nations unfortunately do not understand the pragmatic aspects of modern politics. No U.S. legislator, unless, of course, he wishes to commit political suicide, will advocate higher food prices at home (a result of more food shipment overseas) or a substantial reduction in the U.S. standard of living (high taxes would be needed to finance those programs) to feed people who are starving in some distant corner of the world.

The food producing nations of the world must face reality. They can either "play God" now and cut off shipments of "free food" to the

starving nations of the world in favor of internal educational and agricultural development in those countries (allowing millions to die) or they can continue to pour food into those starving nations who are at present allowing their populations to explode and only postpone that inevitable day when there will be no more food to give them (allowing even greater numbers to die at some future date).

It is a question of whether we wish to emerge from the coming world famine into the light of a hopefully brighter day for mankind of sink into the new Dark Ages from which civilization as we know it will not rise again.

I am, respectfully yours,
Guy G. G. Wroble

War Games

To the Editors of the Observer and my student friends;

There are a lot of issues that need discussing around here (our people torturing, government toppling CIA being here recruiting, the overconsumption of everything from food to G.P.A.s to cite a couple), but there has occurred, or rather appeared lately in increasing numbers something that touches on a number of these issues, in a subtle, more symbolic, but nevertheless as dangerous way. Letter jackets traditionally are worn to symbolize that eternally American status attainment-success on the athletic field, either personal or as a team. Lately, on a more close observation of the script on these jackets, I didn't see 'Morrissey Chess Champs-1969,' or 'Breen-Philips Toad Swallowing Team-1955,' but rather, Notre Dame Navy. Being both an ex-jock and jacket wearer I can understand the mentality behind this behavior. But being a veteran in addition to that, I feel I am in a position to tell whoever has allowed this activity to develop that being in the military and playing athletics are by no means the same. Although injuries occur in games and sports page headlines are often hard to delinate from front-page headlines, people don't get shot, peoples' villages are not burned and hospitals all over this country are not filled with recuperating quarterbacks, but with those who returned, often with parts of them left in the mud of some rice paddy, from a war that so many of us seem to have left to history.

When the delination between war and athletics, between military activity and athletic achievements becomes fogged,

and the difference unrecognizable we are in danger, in danger of allowing what has already begun to occur in this country--a toleration, an acceptance of the military mentality in our lives. Notre Dame for me has been a place of great ironies, a place of incredible beauty and of frustration, frustration with people who are too afraid of seeing which way the wind is blowing. This place has allowed me to learn a great deal about my country, and its activities both here at home and in other lands. It has also taught me that even though this is a Christian community, money still talks the loudest.

Because the source of a large part of the funding from this place still comes from generous laumni, and this bread is used according to the Board of Trustees wishes, things like ROTC, sexism and prejudice still exist here. I can understand this--understand, not accept. But when the militarists take on a status that is equated with our other god-sports, something is really wrong. So if you happen to see one of these people, (their hair is usually neatly combed, their sideburns not lower than the earlobe and their mustaches not extending beyond the outer edge of the lip) making his or her way toward the grey drab building behind the Rock, do him a favor--ask him his position.

Patrick Dillon

Fair Weather Friends

Sir:

I think it is pretty obvious there is a relationship between the first snowfall of the year and the appearance of Greg Corgan's article, "Fair Weather Friends" (Observer Nov. 14). Corgan surely has his head in it.

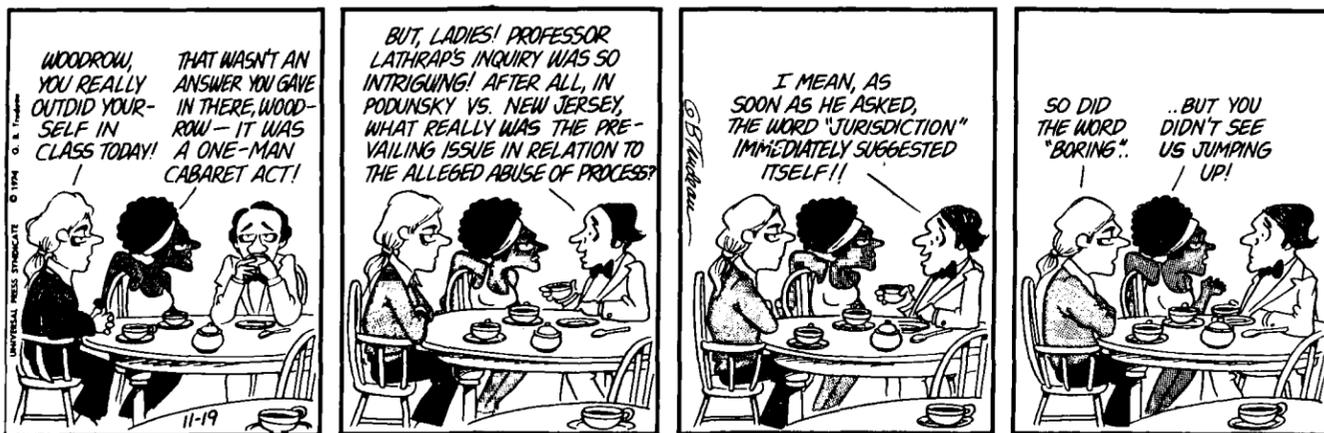
Mr. Corgan calls Notre Dame student fans "intelligent." One of the signs of this intelligence is an ability to discern that the athletic programs are not in our interest. It's not so much the price of basketball tickets in particular, but the attitude that says, "To hell with the students, we can make more money if they don't come!" Greg, you should be glad there are 620 tickets unsold. Now they can be sold at the regular price and help keep YOUR tuition or eventual alumni contribution down.

I'll do the athletic program a favor and let them get the full price on my ticket. I can't be even a "fair weather friend" to a program that cares not at all for my friendship.

Sincerely
Steve Grohousky
Senior

by Garry Trudeau

DOONESBURY



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Watch out, Bonnie and Clyde shall return!

Opinion

Ms. Leading-- Was It ?

thomas mcginty

On Tuesday November 12, a new publication made its debut on the Notre Dame campus, Ms. Leading. It was distributed to each room in all of the women dormitories while the remainder were distributed among the Administration, Faculty, Student Services and for the general public in La Fortune. Ms. Leading is an attempt by a group of women from the Notre Dame community to "provide a means for ND women to begin to communicate feeling and ambitions as they strive for their own professionalism." (Kathy Osberger) In reviewing the publication I found that they accomplished this goal and that the view which these women professed concerning the plight of the female community was not "misleading."

Ms. Leading displayed an unusual quality of balance. Other literature of this nature seems to be too narrowly focused on one of two poles: vague generalizations dealing with governmental investigations into womens rights or isolated personal cases devoid of collective identification. Ms. Leading touched both of these plies but also covered the spectrum in between. Mary Ellen McAndrews' article on equal opportunity in jobs provided an insight into the various Federal organizations which are supposed to insure women's rights in the market. This article provided Ms. Leading with a formal type of sociological news feature but it was only one piece of the total picture presented by the magazine.

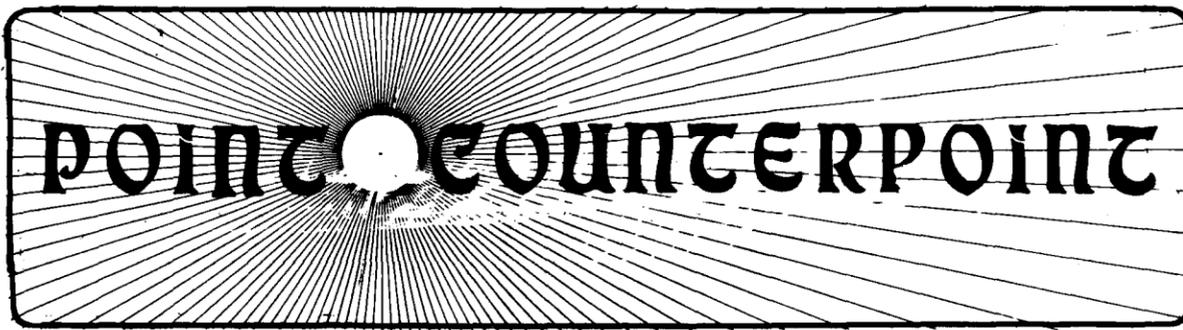
The column "It Happened Here" covered the other pole of isolated personal cases. It related individual personal experiences of female oppression, in order, I suppose, that other females would be solaced in their own encounters with this type of oppression. These experiences in print, although anonymous, may encourage other women to vocalize their injustices. The main problem though is that "It Happened Here" is a two way street. For every instance of female oppression under the male hand so too is there an instance of male oppression or female favoritism. But this article along with McAndrews' managed to dwell upon the two poles I mentioned while the other features were broader in scope.

The remaining articles displayed an incredible balance between the personal and the general. A prime example is Margaret Storey's article, The Other Side of ND Sports. She blended her attempts to confront the male emphasis in physical education at ND with an intellectual insight in to the inequality and unfavorable conditioning which women have suffered for years in regard to the field of physical education. I had previously held the opinion the Notre Dame and its males were being magnanimous in their efforts to give equal opportunity to women in sports, but I found it to be mere tokenism compared to the emphasis placed on the male physical education and the male "camaraderie" on club teams and in athletic facilities here at ND. By mixing the personal with the general Margaret Storey and Kathy Osberger, (who dealt with women in art in "The Chicago Trip") created a greater focus in their articles and gave us an intimate yet realistic portrayal of women's struggles for identity and equality.

Besides presenting a balanced focus in the majority of the articles, there was also a balance in the type of articles. There were three articles dealing with jobs, each focusing upon a different working class, an article on sports, a poem, and a satire. These different genres added to the diversity of the magazine.

Ms. Leading established a definite collective appeal and positive attitude towards action. Ellen Syburg's "One Step Forward" relates the efforts of Jessie Verna's attempt to invade the highly physical and male world of U.S. Steel. Miss Verna's experience relates to both male and female members of the ND community since we all can identify with the pressure in summer jobs of being an outsider. Miss Verna had the added pressure of being a woman in a predominantly male job and masculine environment. A similar type of collective appeal was evident in Kathy Osberger's "The Chicago Trip." When she discussed the rules of professionalism one noticed that these rules pertain to both men as well as women. Thus the magazine was not only reaching out to the female community but to all of us.

Besides presenting the ND community with an insight into the female consciousness and problems, Ms. Leading and its staff demonstrated a positive attitude towards dealing with these problems. The negativism and apathy of most student criticism was not evident in any of the articles save one. The fact that three carloads of women went to Chicago, two braved the sports world, and one survived the industrial world showed a concerted effort by these women to refuse to lay dormant and simply to examine their plight and collectively console each other. Instead they proposed to fulfill the role of Ms. Leading and take a positive step forward. With their efforts I give my sentiments and T.S. Eliots encouragement to "Fare Forward."



outrider Third-Rate Excuse

garry wills

Nelson Rockefeller is not the brightest man alive. So it is not surprising that he has a triangle set up on an easel to remind him that the oil crisis is many-sided -- well, at least three-sided, with each side neatly labeled. What is surprising is that "New York Times" columnist James Reston took that mnemonic device as a recommendation for Professor Rockefeller to take up his post as a didactic Veep.

Rockefeller himself came on as an educator in the way he obliged senatorial curiosity last week. Every time he felt frank, which was ostentatiously often, he began his statement with "Frankly", a politician's trait and one that makes me look to the silverware. Why did he commission a book on Arthur Goldberg? Frankly, it was just like his other philanthropic funds, to spread enlightenment: Mr. Goldberg was not known to the people of New York - his life, his career in labor, as a labor lawyer, as a lawyer in Chicago and so forth. And that his positions on issues were not known and that therefore a book would be useful to the people of New York in making up their minds." It is strange that this book should be useful when Mr. Rockefeller himself tells us that sophisticated people never read such books. They only commission them.

Political enlightenment, you will notice, is defined by Mr. Rockefeller as a recognition that he is preferable to his opponent. And this philanthropic project is, in turn, justified as a business venture. What is profitable is virtuous.

Yet the book project is neither virtuous nor (in the business sense) profitable. Rockefeller's attempt to maintain this

fiction is, at best laughable; at worst, cryable. The Rockefeller name (not, he claims, Rockefeller money) had to be "laundered" so that other investors could be attracted.

Who says the investment was sound? The project's initiator, Mr. Wells. Were other investors approached? Not that we know of. Did Mr. Wells himself invest in this sure thing? Surely not. Asked about that, Rockefeller grinned a roguish wink and shrugged, "Good question." Bad answer. If the Rockefellers knew no more about investment that to take a flyer on Lasky and Arlington House, they would have gone broke long ago. Rockefeller is telling charming lies to his questioners, who apologize for being tough before going on to be non-tough.

Rockefeller's strongest defense, and the center of endless bad jokes, is that fact that the book was a dud. It was a third-rate smear, just as (in Mr. Ziegler's words) Watergate was a third-rate attempt at burglary. Our politicians now tell us that if they were interested in crookedness they would be better crooks than they seem to be. Maybe. But look at their economic proposals. Do third-rate political schemes prove that our rulers are not politicians?

There was no reason to commission the Lasky book except to bet a first-rate smear. The fact that all Rockefeller could come up with was a third-rate one does not, of itself, make Rockefeller virtuous. It only shows that he mucked up one of his less than virtuous efforts. Frankly, Rocky, that's not much of a recommendation.

seriously, folks That's Good -- That's Bad art buchwald

Everywhere I travel in this great land I am asked the same question about the economy: "Why doesn't the government do something?" The answer, as everyone in Washington knows, is that the government doesn't know what to do.

I was talking to my friend Baradash, a high government official, the other day.

"The price of meat should go down next month," he said.

"That's good."

"No, that's bad. If meat goes down, the cattlemen are going to get sore and shoot their calves. You see, they're paying more for everything and getting less for what they sell."

"That's bad," I said.

"It could be good if we could hold the line on meat so wages in other industries would not go up. The real problem is fertilizer. There's a shortage of fertilizer because there is a shortage of oil. Of course, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates cut the price of their oil last week."

"That's good."

"Not really. At the same time they cut the price of oil they raised taxes on the oil companies, and it may cost us more for oil now than it did before."

"That's bad."

"And then we can't forget the coal strike in this country, can we?"

"You're really a joy to talk to, Baradash."

"Things aren't all that bad," he said.

"Interest rates are going down."

"That's good." I brightened up.

"It won't solve our inflation problem, though. If money is easier to get, prices will probably go up again."

"That's bad."

"The important thing is that this country has been consuming too much. We've got to get people to conserve and not spend as if there were no tomorrow."

"It would be a good thing if they did," I agreed.

"It also could be a bad thing. If Americans don't spend as if there were no tomorrow, people will lose their jobs, and then they won't be able to buy new automobiles. If we don't sell any automobiles in this country, we're going to have a real recession, and then we'll have to raise taxes to take care of all the people who are out of work."

"That's bad."

"It could be good if we taxed gasoline because that would be the best way to cut down on our oil imports. If we could cut down on oil imports, we could have a better chance for a favorable balance of trade."

"That would be good," I said.

"It would be, but no one has any money to buy our exports, except possibly food. If we export our food, prices in the supermarkets will go soaring and we'll have a revolution at home."

Baradash, you represent the government. Isn't there anything you people can do to stave off disaster?"

"Well, I'm wearing my WIN button, aren't I?" he said.

"That's good," I said.

"No," he replied. "That's bad. The damn thing cost me a buck, and it keeps making holes in my suits."

To Stand in Solidarity

fr bill toohey

I had little idea what hunger was until I met the Jenkins' family. It happened several years ago in Washington, D. C., in one of the most depressing ghettos of our country. I was helping out at a soup kitchen that daily served hot meals to the down and out. A group of us used to spend some of our time scrounging around for fire wood, which was the only source of fuel for the pot-belly stoves that provided what little heat the families in the ghetto had.

One day I stopped by the Jenkins' basement apartment with a supply of wood. I had met one of their kids hanging around the neighborhood, and he said they could use whatever we could come up with. It was late in the afternoon by the time I got there, and they were in the middle of supper. What a scene! It was so dark inside, what with only one naked bulb providing illumination, that I couldn't see a thing until my eyes got adjusted.

Then I saw the family, five children and the mother, sitting around a bare table. For supper they were passing around a box of corn flakes; each one would take a handful and pass it on. That was it. That was supper. That was the way they ate, more often than not, I learned later, in that rat-infested hovel in the shadow of the Capital of the richest nation in the world.

That same night, when I sat down to my substantial evening meal, I suddenly got nauseated. I realized I was just about to gripe because we were having chopped steak again, and we had just had it four days before. My complaint collided with a sudden recollection of what I had experienced earlier in the Jenkins' home, and I became so sickened with myself that I hardly ate anything.

For a while after that I attempted to fast a couple of days each week. As I remember, it was not the result of a big decision, based on terribly impressive principles. It just seemed necessary because of the experience I had had; I believe now that it was a fumbling way to somehow associate myself with that family.

Unfortunately, the lesson I learned didn't stay with me very long. But every now and then I learn it again. The educational task is considerable. We don't, most of us, really know what it is to hunger; and, secondly, we don't realize our connection with those people who do.

Imagine this scene. You are at Thanksgiving dinner. You're all gathered together--parents, relatives, brothers and sisters. Everybody sitting at the table is healthy, well-dressed, enjoying a sumptuous meal. All but one child who is sitting at the table in tattered clothes, hungry and desperately in need of help. We are appalled at the thought; can't imagine how this could happen. But there are brothers and sisters at our table all the time. We are just not conscious of it. We don't see them physically present, so we find it hard to grasp one of the most basic facts of all: we all are members of the one family of man.

The difficulty of recognizing this, and of knowing what it is like to suffer, is the reason why the various efforts at education and action during this world food crisis are so important. We need all of them. If we were honest enough to realize our own ignorance, poverty, hunger, and deep needs,

we wouldn't be so foolish to knock any of them.

Sure we need to collect money; but we also need educational efforts, so that we might become sensitive to the real factors of the problem; so that we can intelligently exert an influence on our congress, heretofore so irresponsible in its policies toward the oppressed.

Many at N.D. also feel they need to change their life style and eating habits. It's no big deal to fast, or to select certain days for meatless meals. Anyone with a brain in his head doesn't think it does anything spectacular at the very moment for the starving

child in the sub-Sahara. In honesty, it is something that works more on the person doing it, who is trying to sensitize himself to others, who is trying, in a modest way, to identify himself with them.

The reason why it is worthwhile to freely go without food occasionally is to say to the hungry, who have no freedom about it: I can't take away your freedom with this action; I can't even share it really...but I am with you. It is a symbolic action that proclaims the inner unity of men; It's fact that we need to stand in solidarity. It's a very small thing...but it's something. And it might just lead us to join together in doing a lot more.



Constantly rising fuel expenses are energy commission concern

by Paul Young
Staff Reporter

Rising fuel prices rather than shortages constitute the main concern of the University Energy Conservation Committee indicated Fr. James Flanigan, chairman of the group. Energy sources such as coal are in available amounts to the University but the problem lies in their ever increasing cost stated Flanigan.

The committee, created by Fr. Hesburgh last year in the midst of the nationwide oil crisis, embarked last January on its mission to "encourage the University community to think more about energy waste, especially in the area of conserving electricity," stated Flanigan.

Through appeals to the students and a major concentrated effort to reduce electrical consumption at the Library, the ACC and other non-resident campus buildings, the committee was able to save one and a half kilowatt

hours of energy over the previous year. This amounted to a 20 percent savings in energy expenditure, he disclosed.

"If we can keep making savings like last year's 20 percent cutback, we won't have to do anything drastic, but such success will only be realized if we can keep conservation in the public's mind," he continued.

The history of fuel expenses is against stabilization, Flanigan indicated. "Beginning in 1923 when the University's electrical demand totaled 8.5 thousand dollars, the budget has increased up to the present 1.6 million forecast for this year." Next year he predicted the electrical budget may total 2.1 million or higher.

The Library in its energy cut-back last year removed over 4000 lightbulbs, mostly from book shelf areas, Flanigan stated.

Many rooms in O'Shaughnessy were locked after classes to

prevent wasteful use of light and to prohibit students from studying in separate classrooms.

The burden also falls on the students to play their role in saving energy, not just on the administration, Flanigan stated.

Through the HPC Flanigan suggested that student representatives should be appointed in each hall to survey the use of energy.

Another idea he proposed would be to organize a committee of "Watt Savers" volunteers, whose job would be to check campus buildings that apparently waste electricity.

Students might help individually by shutting off unnecessary lights, unplugging refrigerators while away, using radiators conservatively, reporting damaged ones, conserving hot water while taking showers, and in general, using energy wisely, he commented.

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Carroll Hall in Madeleva

Time: 7 pm 9 pm & 11 pm

Admission: \$1.25

SMC Madrigal meal announced

by Cathy Busto
Staff Reporter

Dr. Arthur Lawrence, associate professor of music at St. Mary's, announced yesterday that the SMC Madrigal Dinner will take place on December 4 through December 7. The dinner, which will be held in Regina North, will begin at 7:00 p.m.

The dinner, now in its third year, will feature sixteen madrigal singers dressed in Renaissance style and six strolling musicians who will perform as people come in. Fifteen to twenty costumed attendants will then seat people and serve the meal. Each new event during the meal, such as the lighting of the candles, entrance of

the madrigals, and the serving of each course, will be preceded by a trumpet fanfare.

After the dinner, the St. Mary's music department, under the direction of Susan Stevins, will perform the short operetta "The Loving War."

Tickets for the dinner will be \$6.50. The menu will include a Christmas beef dinner and flaming plum pudding for dessert.

Proceeds from the event will go to the choir fund which is helping to pay for the Madrigal's Florida tour.

Dr. Lawrence explained the origin of the dinner. "Two years ago, we had a chariman who had put on the dinners at the school he

came from, partly to make money and partly for entertainment. The dinners have been very successful."

The SMC Music Programming Office will handle all ticket sales. Anyone wishing to make reservations should call 4167. Saturday night's performance is already sold out.

Erratum

The Friday, November 15th, issue of the Observer stated that the Junior Formal will be held on Friday, November 22. The formal will actually be held on Saturday, November 23.



NOTRE DAME

FRESHMAN PREREGISTRATION FOR ARMY ROTC

Preregistration for the Freshman Army ROTC Spring Session will be held Nov. 14-21, 1974.

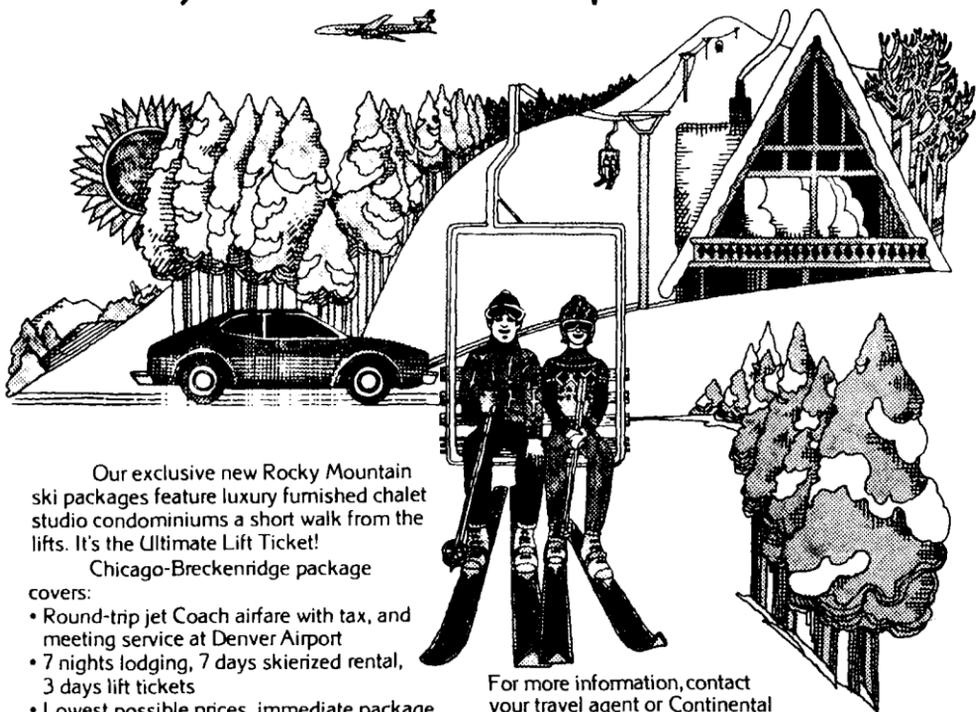
No military obligation is incurred during Freshman and Sophomore years, and by enrolling, you become eligible to compete for a two-year Army ROTC scholarship during your Sophomore year. It pays full tuition, for books and academic fees, as well as \$100 per month subsistence allowance. Even without a scholarship, you receive \$100 monthly in your Junior and Senior years.

Army ROTC can offer you a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the US Army Reserve concurrent with your graduation from college with a starting salary of \$10,000.00 a year in addition to other liberal fringe benefits.

If you then decide to leave the Army, you'll find that employers realize that a young graduate who possesses the attributes of leadership essential for Army officers is an excellent addition to their firm.

The Army ROTC course consists of two class hours per week and is open to all Freshmen at Notre Dame or other nearby cross-enrolled colleges. Course hours can be arranged by telephoning Major Jim Musselman at 283-6264 or by contacting him at the Notre Dame ROTC building.

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The Proud Bird with the Golden Tail.

History of the team discussed

Notre Dame hockey coach speaks at Zahm

by Lonnie Luna
Staff Reporter

Coach Lefty Smith of the duLac hockey team talked about the introduction of the ice sport to Notre Dame, hockey in general, and the varsity team last night in Zahm Hall Chapel to a small group of students.

Hockey came to Notre Dame in the times of the Four Horsemen, he stated. There was no team at that time but the students got together and played when St. Mary's Lake froze over. But then an ice rink was introduced across from Badin Hall.

Hockey never quite made it after that and was almost extinct between periods of 1920 and 1964. Then the great fever in hockey hit the campus once again and this time the disease was incurable, he continued. Students from the Chicago area and Eastern United States formed a hockey club here at the University and played everybody they could get their

"hot hands" on, which happened to be the varsity teams of all the other universities.

Then a major improvement to du Lac's spirited hockey team occurred in 1966. The A.C.C. was built and included an ice rink. On the blueprint the rink was to have a 400 seat capacity. With only 400 seats why have a hockey team? So they increased the seating capacity, which brings us to the present, he commented.

"The Fighting Irish joined the World Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) because it is the top college hockey association in the nation, and the toughest. Another reason we joined it was because it was tough competition and we felt we could handle it," Smith said.

"We play fewer games, and the official season does not start until next week. We play a thirty-two game season, sixteen at home and sixteen on the road," he continued.

The WCHA went through a series of upheavals when rules were

questioned. Some universities had thirty-year-old Canadian stickmen that did not make the Canadian professional playing for them," Smith said. This put a lot of experience on their teams.

Consequently, after much deliberation, the "Over-age Rule" was formed which states that every Canadian player is ineligible for every year he is over nineteen. This rule eliminated many "old timers" and brought hockey back to the college level, he said.

Smith added it was a shame to ban the Canadians from hockey because they add so much more to the game. The Canadian is much more prepared for the average class load at Notre Dame than the average student because of their strenuous high school curricula, he continued.

"Kids should go to college, and it should be a continuation of their education, not going to play two or three years of hockey before trying for college. They cheat themselves of a whole college career and of

playing good hockey," replied Smith.

"As far as our team is concerned, we're coming along real well. All we need to do is eliminate those costly stupid mistakes,"

commented Smith. He added the du Lac defense was outstanding. Coach Smith added the team would like more attendance at the puck struggles and a band for pep and spirit.



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4 GA Air Force tickets. Call Chip, 6931.

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Need ride to Cleveland, Nov. 25 or 26. Call Mary, 1250.

Desperately need 3 GA Air Force tickets. Call Rod, 288-0924.

Need one GA Air Force tix. Joe, 3663, after 11 pm.

Wanted: two good Doobie Bros. tix. Call Mike, 1152.

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For sale: snow tires, two F78-14 on rims. Excellent shape. Used 1000 miles. Call Lou, 234-8076. \$35.

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Attention

Louie's has a pool table, pizza, and great beer. But don't take our word for it - come see for yourself. 744 N. ND.

Students: buy your stereo equipment at Golden Dome Records, 804 Flanner, ph. 1487. 20-40 percent off on all brands - Advent, AR, Bose, Dual, Garrard, Marantz, Pioneer, Sony, and much more. Over 100 name brands at big discounts.

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Annie Crendon:
Happy 21st birthday.
Barb

The Early Childhood Development Center at St. Mary's would like a singer with guitar to entertain at Christmas Party, 5:30-6:30 Dec. 15, 1974. Fee open. Songs appropriate for season and young children. Call Mrs. Pat Garreffa, 284-4150.

Phillips GA 212 electronic turntable (new) Tharens TD 125 AB MKII with B 9 O Sp 12 cartridge - 2 new walnut Advents. Call 1487.

Manuscripts submitted to the Fall 1974 Juggler may be retrieved from the Juggler office, 3rd floor LaFortune, from 10:00 am-11:00 am Tuesday, Nov. 19th, and 10:00-11:00 am Thurs. Nov. 21. Art work can be rescued from Michael Boland, 424 Cavanaugh Hall.

Rock Dreams, Tolkein, Lenny Bruce, Hesse, Jung . . . good reading and more over break at Pandora's Books. 602 N. St. Louis Blvd.

Cleveland Club: seats still available for Thanksgiving Bus. Sign-ups in 229 Holy Cross, or call Jim at 3157.

To CIA Recruiters: Please note the undersigned are not among "concerned students," against you. Our noses and dossiers are clean. Maddog Madden, Ray Schnorer, Jr. P.S. Go CIA, Beat Army.

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Lost: Texas Instruments SR-50 calculator. Reward. 277-0167.

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Room for rent: excellent location and conditions. Call 232-4545.

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Dillon wins IH crown; nips Hogs

by John Higgins

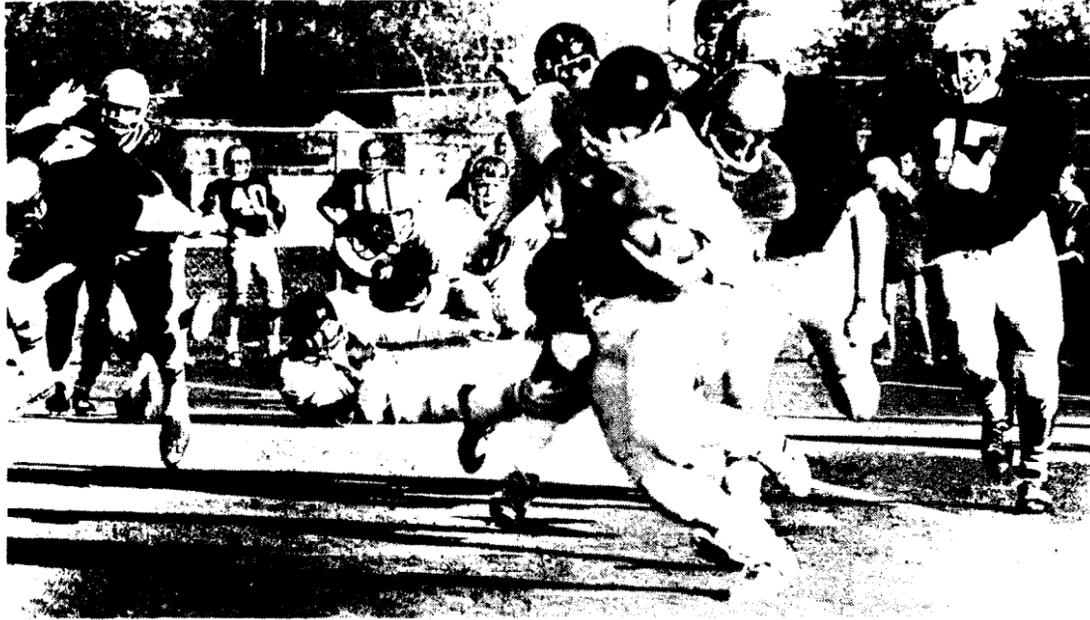
A devastating, three-pronged running attack and a fired-up defensive effort carried Dillon to a 14-6 win over North Quad champion Holy Cross on Sunday at Cartier Field as the Big Red captured its fourth Interhall football title in five seasons.

Both squads entered the championship matchup via similar routes and with identical 5-0-1 records. After notching three easy wins over weaker opponents, Dillon met a determined Sorin team and the outcome was a 0-0 deadlock. Then with the division crown on the line, the Redmen held off previously-unbeaten Morrissey 6-0 to gain the advantage, and clinched the post-season berth by routing Alumni in the season finale.

Holy Cross, meanwhile, had opened its campaign with a trio of narrow wins, the third a come-from-behind 8-7 decision over Keenan, last year's campus runnerup. A narrow victory over a game Grace squad and a romp over lowly Zahm followed, before the Hogs met second-place challenger Stanford, whose lone loss was to an inspired Keenan bunch. With Stanford needing a victory to force a playoff rematch for the division title, HC kept its opposition out of the end zone while failing to score itself in a near-blizzard last Wednesday night. The 0-0 tie, which propelled Holy Cross into the championship game, was very nearly a Stanford victory, but a 65-yard touchdown pass was called back on a procedure penalty and neither team could muster much offense after that on the sloshy field.

Dillon stayed with a standard game plan which has proved so successful in the past. Throwing just three times, completing one for a single yard on the game's first play, the Big Red Machine ran over, around, and through the Holy Cross defense for 216 yards on 49 carries. The grind-it-out, ball-control Dillon offense ran a whopping total of 52 plays to 31 for the Hogs.

Senior quarterback Mike O'Neill directed the Red offense flawlessly and contributed 82 yards on 11 carries and both touchdowns as the leading ground gainer of the day. He was supported by a pair of hard-driving running backs who



The 1974 Interhall season ended Sunday afternoon with the Big Red of Dillon defeating Holy Cross 14-6. Dillon's victory marks the fourth time in the last five years that the Big Red has walked away with the crown.

picked up the bulk of their yardage the hard way—right up the middle into the heart of the Hog defense. Workhorse Craig Tigh managed 66 yards on 23 carries and Senior Joe Riepenhoff, a standout blocking back, garnered 63 on just 11 rushes.

The real credit belongs however with the anonymous crew who opened the holes for their backfield mates and controlled the line of scrimmage throughout tight end Bob Mouch; tackles Rod Rodrigue and Timmy Cunningham; guards Roy Kolstad and Lou Brien; and center Frank Tombari.

The Big Red got rolling right from the start, traveling 65 yards in 15 plays on the opening series which consumed all but a minute of the first quarter. O'Neill accounted for the majority of the distance, dashing 23 and 16 yards behind blocks by halfback Tom Faiver before sweeping left end for the final 3 yards and the first 6 points. Tigh then bulled over right tackle for the two-point conversion to up the margin to 8-0.

The Dillon defense, with tackle Karl Weyand playing his finest game of the year, shut off the Holy Cross running game, allowing but 49 yards on 17 carries. Quarterback Mark Anzelon was forced to go to the air, and plagued by a

ferocious rush by Pete Riley, Kevin Donohoe and Moffatt, hit on 6 of 14 passes for 91 yards. The Dillon secondary, which had proved suspect against Alumni, earlier responded to hold stellar receiver Bedford Bruno without a catch and forced Anzelon to overthrow a number of his passes. Anzelon and mates did, however, accomplish something no South Quad team could do this season—put points on the scoreboard against the Big Red.

The Hogs defense, highlighted by the play of Mike Michalek, Mike Fitzgerald, and Joe Anders, held Dillon to just 4 yards in the second period as the offense finally got a chance to test the Red "D." Anzelon could get his team no closer than the Dillon 45 on his first two possessions, and time ran out in the half with Holy Cross threatening at the 35.

Holy Cross continued to move after intermission, crossing into Dillon territory, but defensive captain Mike Kemp forced a fumble, and Karl Weyand recovered at the HC 49 to set up the second Dillon score.

Tigh picked up 23 yards, carrying on 6 of the first 7 plays, and then O'Neill took over and scooted 23 yards behind a key block by Roy Kolstad for the TD. Tigh's try fortwo was inches short, and the Holy Cross deficit remained at 14-0.

The goose egg did not last much longer, though, and Holy Cross ended its scoring frustrations on the final play of the third quarter. Faced with a 3rd-and-9 after retaking possession, Anzelon found Duke for a 39 yard completion to the Dillon 30. Larry McCrief, who netted 24 yards on 6 carries, picked up 9 of those after a first down pass was nearly intercepted, and Paul Martuscello (22 yards on 5 rushes) burrowed for another first down.

Then Anzelon surprised the Big Red, faking a pitchout and slipping the ball to wingback Duke, who weaved 19 yards for the TD on his only carry of the day. Weyand was on top of Anzelon before he left the line to smother the conversion attempt, but the Hogs still had a full period to close the gap.

Mistakes prevented any further scoring, and Holy Cross could not take advantage of some unaccustomed Dillon charity. The Red started the period with a time-consuming drive, featuring the running of Joe Riepenhoff, but a fumble recovery at the 29 and a personal foul against Dillon gave Holy Cross a golden opportunity. They quickly relinquished the advantage, though, and Kevin Donohoe recovered the bobble at the HC 39.

A 9-yard Riepenhoff gallop gave Dillon a first down inside the 25, as the Red tried to pad their lead, but Tigh was hit hard after a 6-yard pickup and Duke recovered for one last Holy Cross try.

Weyand came up with another big play to drive the Hogs even

deeper into their own territory, sacking Anzelon for an 11-yard loss. Anzelon responded with a short pass to Anders, who got to within 4 yards of a first down. But two passes fell incomplete, and a

Greg Corgan

The Irish Eye

Weekend Results

The silliness of early bowl bids reached new heights this past weekend when Sugar-Bowl bound Florida was humiliated by underdog Kentucky 41-24. The Gators are now 7-3 having lost two games in a row since accepting a bid to the New Orleans classic two weeks ago.

Florida's Sugar Bowl opponent, Nebraska, creamed Kansas State 35-7, but the Cornhuskers are already 8-2 and they still have Oklahoma to play this weekend. For the Sugar Bowl, two 8-3 teams is quite a comedown from last year's Alabama-Notre Dame championship match.

The Cotton Bowl won't be much better with Penn State facing the winner of the Southwest Conference. The Nittany Lions are 8-2, but they have Pittsburgh to play and no SWC team will come into the game on New Year's with less than two losses.

The Rose Bowl should be OK. USC or UCLA against Ohio State or Michigan could be interesting. The matchup will be settled this weekend.

The Pitt Panthers were snubbed by the Liberty Bowl. Committee chairman Tim Treadwell III bumped the Panthers and announced that the winner of the Kentucky-Tennessee game would oppose Maryland in the Dec. 16 contest in Memphis. Kentucky is 6-4 while the Volunteers are 5-3-1. Pitt is 7-3, and if it beats Penn State this week, the Liberty Bowl peopewill look pretty stupid.

It looks as if the only bowl which is going to get lucky this year is the Orange Bowl, especially if Notre Dame and Alabama win the rest of their games. Nonetheless, it's the best matchup yet.

Apparently neither bowl committees nor the TV people will ever see the logic of waiting until December to decide opponents. If they all weren't so greedy and exercised a little patience, maybe there could be a "national championship" game every year.

The Irish Eye's top twenty: Weekend Result Position last week

1.) Oklahoma (9-0)	Beat Kansas 45-14	1
2.) Alabama (10-0)	Beat Miami 28-7	2
3.) Michigan (10-0)	Beat Purdue 51-0	3
4.) Ohio State (9-1)	Beat Iowa 35-10	4
5.) Notre Dame (8-1)	Beat Pittsburgh 14-10	5
6.) Auburn (9-1)	Beat Georgia 17-13	6
7.) Nebraska (8-2)	Beat Kansas State 35-7	7
8.) Southern Cal (7-1-1)	Beat Washington 42-11	10
9.) Texas A&M (8-2)	Beat Rice 37-7	8
10.) North Carolina State (9-2)	Beat Arizona State 35-14	11
11.) Miami (Ohio) (9-0-1)	Beat Cincinnati 27-7	15
12.) Maryland (7-3)	Beat Duke 56-13	17
13.) Houston (7-2)	Beat Memphis State 13-10	13
14.) Michigan State (6-3-1)	Beat Indiana 19-10	unranked
15.) Penn State (8-2)	Beat Ohio 35-16	14
16.) California (7-2-1)	Beat Washington State 37-33	19
17.) Pittsburgh (7-3)	Lost to Notre Dame 14-10	12
18.) Florida (7-3)	Lost to Kentucky 41-24	9
19.) Texas (7-3)	Beat TCU 81-16	20
20.) Baylor (6-3)	Beat Texas Tech 17-10	unranked

and the worst ten:

1.) Wake Forest (0-10)	Lost to South Carolina	1
2.) Columbia (1-7)	Lost to Penn	2
3.) U of T Arlington (1-9)	Lost to Arkansas State 42-12	3
4.) Florida State (1-9)	Lost to Virginia Tech 56-21	7
5.) Indiana (1-9)	Lost to Michigan State 19-10	6
6.) TCU (1-9)	Lost to Texas 81-16	9
7.) Utah (1-8)	Lost to Utah State	5
8.) Rice (1-7-1)	Lost to Texas A&M 37-7	unranked
9.) Syracuse (2-8)	Lost to Boston College	unranked
10. Air Force (2-8)	Lost to Arizona 27-24	10

OBSERVER SPORTS

Two ND runners qualify for nationals; team fails

by Pat Holleran

The Cross-Country team ended its season on a good note last Saturday in the District IV Qualifying Race at the University of Wisconsin advancing two runners to the nationals, although failing to qualify as a team.

The Irish finished 10th in a race dominated by Eastern Michigan, whose runners grabbed 2nd, 3rd, and 4th positions. Craig Virgin of Illinois remained undefeated this season in running away with the individual title.

Notre Dame's qualifiers were Joe Yates, who finished 16th, and Jim Hurt, who finished 30th. They'll run in the national championships at Indiana

University's hilly 6 mile layout on Monday, Nov. 25.

Outside of the 5 squads which advanced to the nationals as teams, only Notre Dame and Ohio State could advance as many as two individuals, and the Irish barely missed qualifying three as a great finish by Jim Reinhart left him only three places short of qualifying in 33rd. Mike Housely in 68th and Marc Boivin in 90th closed out N.D.'s team scoring.

Coach Piane said that "Joe and Jim certainly deserved their excellent finish after an entire summer and fall of hard work," and he promised the Notre Dame pair would be ready for the meet next Monday. The top 25 finishers in the nationals are designated cross-country All-Americans.