

As crime rate soars

O-C burglaries on rise

by Jill Truitt
Staff Reporter

Chances of burglary are three times greater for off-campus Notre Dame students than for South Bend residents, according to Father Thomas Tallarida, director of off-campus housing.

Tallarida stated that the South Bend crime rate is high. "In September, 228 homes in South Bend were burglarized. Out of these burglaries, 14 were student-rented houses," Tallarida stated. "Six per cent of these robberies were made on off-campus student houses for a total property loss of roughly \$7,700."

South Bend Police Detective Chief Michael Borkowski said that students are easy targets for burglars.

"A student's pattern can be pretty well determined due to classes. This pattern can be picked up easily and the burglar then knows when it is safe to go in," Borkowski explained. "We've asked the students to stagger the times they came and go whenever possible and to avoid making patterns."

Tom Wilson, Tallarida's student assistant, also emphasized that students are "easy marks."

"Because of the amount of traffic in student residences, it is hard for neighbors to check student houses. Many do not even know who lives there," Wilson said. "Also burglars are aware that students have marketable goods."

Stereos Prime Target

A juvenile allegedly stole two stereos and cash from 1119 Blaine Street between 7:30 and 11 p.m. October 4.

Marty Rutt, a renter of the home, explained that 18 guests were staying at his house the weekend of the burglary.

"It seems like they did check the place out

because we had people coming in and out all day," Rutt added. "He had to know that we were all going to the J. Geils and Rod Stewart Concert."

The thief did not touch two other stereos, a television set and two calculators in the house, according to Rutt.

Four students at 612 Cleveland Avenue lost over \$3,000 in property October 3 in a house burglary, according to Tom Goode, one renter of the house.

Goode said that three stereos and a stereo tape deck were taken between 10 a.m. and 11 p.m. "They took my ring, stereo, watch, money and check book. I literally have nothing left," Goode added.

The thief allegedly broke in through a basement window, according to Goode. "We now boarded up all our basement windows and we have locked and bolted all other windows. We now leave a porch light on and we got a watch dog," Goode stated.

The residents at 914 Cedar Street were burglarized twice last year and again this September 20, according to Tom Whelan, a resident of the house.

"Four stereo speakers, a receiver, turntable, color T.V. and a bicycle were taken and carried out through the backyard," Whelan explained. "The suspect was seen by a neighbor when it started to get dark." The suspect allegedly had been selling magazines in the area earlier in the week, Whelan added.

Whelan stressed the importance of renter's insurance for off-campus students and that they should be aware of the Crime Prevention Program.

Goode emphasized that the University should take a more active role in off-campus student problems.

Off-Campus Co-op Program Planned

The Off-Campus Housing Office is sending an informative crime prevention letter to off-campus students, Tallarida said. The letter informs students of houses that have been hit and it explains a program being set up by the O-C Housing and Student Government Offices, Tallarida revealed.

He said that the O-C Housing Office, organized last year, provided students with Project Mark, two handbooks, a University lease and the Crime Prevention Program.

"We have all the information for off-campus students, but they just don't come up to get it," Tallarida said. "Because they haven't come to us, we are contacting them through the mail."

Chief Borkowski emphasized that Project Mark is a good program in helping prevent burglaries and apprehending criminals.

High Crime Districts

A total of 65 house burglaries in September occurred in three South Bend census districts, according to Tallarida.

These areas are district 10, immediately southeast of campus; district 19, between Laporte Street and Washington Avenue; and district 6, the area between Portage Avenue and Lincoln Way West to California Street.

Student input is necessary for the success of the off-campus programs, Tallarida stated.



THE MINUTEMEN HAVE ARRIVED! While not old enough to be one of Paul Revere's colleagues, Jason Korell made everyone think he was authentic (Photo by Tony Chifari)

Colonial Minutemen's reenactment is discussed

by Pat Cuneo
Staff Reporter

Jason Korell, editor of the Concord, N.H., Journal, expounded on the rebirth of the Colonial Minutemen in bicentennial reenactments before a small audience at the Library Auditorium last night.

Dressed in authentic colonial garb, the New England newspaperman offered several reasons why the colonial spirit has been re-kindled and cited the overall objectives of the movement.

"In simple terms, we do this for fun; to re-live history and hopefully teach a lesson of unity to all Americans," said Korell.

Korell began his mission in 1962 at a town council meeting. "I came up with an idea to outfit local citizens as minutemen and before I knew it I was elected as the major consultant for the bicentennial committee," he related.

Earlier this year, Korell's dreams finally paid off after 15 years of planning when the citizens of Concord celebrated the 200th anniversary of the first battle of the Revolutionary War.

The Reenactments

The historical Old North Bridge and countryside around Concord was the scene where re-established militia troops and minutemen met for their confrontation with the British.

"Certainly the original events could never have produced as much glamour as the events in April 1975. Media from across the globe and dignitaries such as President Ford witnessed the revolutionary pageantry.

Although several people describe revolutionary war enactments as idiotic, Korell insists the heightened spirits of individual communities prove they are a cohesive factor in towns and cities whether their ancestors actually participated or not.

"We have been reenacting historical events since Patriot's

Day 1963 (the initial skirmish between the Colonists and the Crown) and our work will continue indefinitely," the journalist said.

Korell's ultimate goal is the formation of the Concord Forum for International Peace and Understanding among all nations. His plan involves the annual meeting of the world's major leaders (not necessarily politicians) to solve world problems. He offered examples of peace in the Near East, breakthroughs in the arts or engineering, etc. as areas of concentration.

Minuteman Dress

Korell's talk centered on the specific role of a minuteman and the dress of the period.

The modern version of minutemen are living legends of 200 years ago says Korell and the purpose is to make the bicentennial come alive.

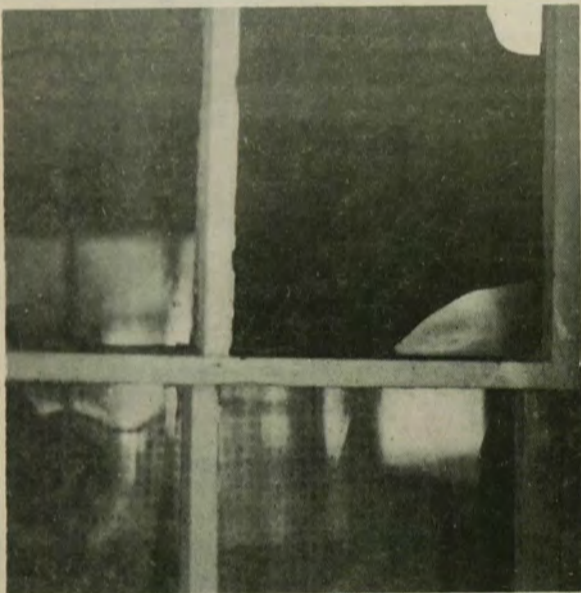
The uniforms of 1975 minutemen consist of a three-cornered hat, knicker type pants with knee socks, fluffy sleeved shirts with vest and black-buckled shoes. A concade on the side of the three-cornered hat indicates the man was a member of the volunteer army and ribbons across the left brim of the hat illustrated his rank.

The price for the uniforms, which Korell provided for his troops, retailed from \$85 to \$200 but the persuasive writer convinced the women of Concord to buy the material and sew the uniforms at a cost of \$18 each. Korell cites this as another unifying asset in the plan.

Interestingly enough, pants in the colonial period did not have pockets so the minutemen also carried a type of purse at their side with a long leather strap over the shoulder. The Minutemen also kept their bullets and gun powder in the bags.

Korell then described the intricacies of loading a musket. When finally loaded, the musket takes approximately six seconds to

(Continued on page 9)



BROKEN WINDOWS are only a reminder of the hazards of off-campus living.

An on-campus McDonald's?

Campus food franchises open

by Mary Reher
Senior Staff Reporter

At least two major universities have installed "successful" food franchises on their campuses. Ohio State University and University of Cincinnati netted considerable profits from such franchises as McDonald's and Burger King.

While other universities, such as Cornell are looking into the possibilities of such franchises, Notre Dame is opposed to such a move.

Ohio State

Food sales tripled at Ohio State when Burger King, McDonald's and Pizza Hut moved on campus last year, according to Director of Food Service for the University Robert Bernhard.

The franchises replaced Student Union pay cafeterias, which previously lost money every year, Bernhard said.

"Since the Student Union pay cafeterias kept losing money, we thought it prudent to ask outside management to take over business," he said. "At the same time, we wanted to bring in the

type of food service students go for—namely fast foods such as hamburgers."

As expected, some of the pay cafeterias that remained open are experiencing fewer sales, Bernhard observed. This drop in business is balanced by a staff cut-back, he noted, resulting in fewer salaries to be paid.

Instead of paying the University rent for the campus space, the franchises pay the school on a commission basis. McDonald's pays the school 7 per cent of its sales, Pizza Hut pays 12 per cent and Burger King pays 2 per cent, he said.

"The rate of commission depends on the company's investment here on campus," Bernhard stated. "For example, we consider the company's cost in setting up the equipment, among other factors, when we decide on the rate."

"Installing the three fast-food services helped student activities come to life," he added. "In previous years the Student Union was just a hangout for ethnic groups. Now, however, we have been getting a good mix of people

coming to the Student Union on a regular basis," Bernhard observed.

Ohio State began to investigate franchises after seeing how successful they were at the University of Cincinnati, he said.

Cincinnati

The University of Cincinnati was the first college to set up franchises on campus; three years ago they allowed McDonald's, Mr. Jim Steakhouse and Pasquale's Pizza to do business on campus.

The University of Cincinnati, like Ohio State, had been losing money on the pay cafeteria food service, according to Ray Smith, the assistant vice-president for management and finance.

"All three businesses have been well-accepted by both students and faculty," he said. "One reason for this may be that only 4,000 out of 35,000 students reside on campus and have mandatory semester meal passes. The other 31,000 are commuters who must buy their food while on campus."

Located in the Student Union, the Businesses generate more activity in the hear of the University,

(Continued on page 11)

on campus today

friday, october 17, 1975

- 12:15 pm- travelogue "UNDERC: notre dame's natural research area in wisconsin" by dr. robert gordon, rm. 278, galvin life center auditorium.
- 4 pm- seminar "CIDNP studies of photochemical electron transfer reactions of biological interest" by dr. angelo a. tomola, bell laboratories, radiation research bldg.
- 4:30- colloquium "zeta-functions associated to automorphic forms" by prof. mark novodorsky, purdue univ., rm. 226, computing center.
- 5:15- lecture "peru: structural change in a dependent economy" by prof. kenneth jameson, n.d., rm. 110, law bldg.
- 5- mass and dinner, bulla shed
- evensong "vespers" log chapel
- 7, 11 pm- film "bananas" engineering auditorium, \$1
- 8 pm- drama "indians" stepan center, \$1.50 staff and students
- 9-1 am- smc coffeehouse 'jeanne ripley, 9; mary fran liebscher & julie dues, 10; paul weddle, 11; john salveson, 12 snack shop
- 9-1 am- dance featuring "smith and co.", regina north lobby \$1
- 10-1 am- nazz "bill steele, contemporary singer and songwriter" lafortune basement

saturday, october 18, 1975

- 2:30 pm- football "notre dame at air force" on channel 16, WNDU-TV
- 6:30, 9:30, 12:30- film "towering inferno" washington hall, \$1.50
- 7 pm- meeting "society for creative anachronism", TALOS-science fiction club, lafortune ballroom
- 8 pm- drama "indians", stepan center, \$1.50 staff and students
- 10-1 am- nazz "bill steele, contemporary singer and songwriter" lafortune basement

sunday, october 19, 1975

- 5:30 pm- seminar "business activities council senior job hunt seminar" library auditorium
- 7, 10 pm- film "scenes from a marriage" engineering auditorium, \$1
- 7:30, 9:30 pm- film "the owl and the pussycat" o'laughlin auditorium, \$1.

ND Junior class outlines plans

by Mike Kenahan Staff Reporter

Bob Tully, class president, yesterday outlined planned Junior class activities for the coming year.

On Oct. 31, Halloween, the class will be sponsoring a hay ride and bonfire in Niles, Michigan. Hot dogs and beer will be available.

The class formal, being held Nov. 7 at the Indiana Club in downtown South Bend, will highlight the fall's activities. The dance will last from 8 pm to 1 am featuring "Paragon." The fee is \$6.00 per couple. Tully stressed that "there will be a 10 per cent discount on dinner reservations at the Down Under and the Ice House restaurants before the dance."

The Junior Class is also planning a trip to Pittsburgh for the Pitt game. Buses will be leaving on Friday, Nov. 14 and returning Sunday, Nov. 16. A special reception will be held in the ballroom of the William Penn Hotel on Friday evening. Tully added that balances for those going on the trip are due on Oct. 26 "at the latest."

Highlighting the spring semester will be the Junior Parents Weekend. The weekend is scheduled for Feb. 27, 28, and 29.

The class activities will hopefully allow juniors to "get to know each other better" according to Carol Simmons, class secretary. "We're trying to promote activities to get all juniors involved."

Anyone seeking information on a junior class event should contact a class officer or a hall co-ordinator.

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9:30 a.m. Sun.	Fr. Daniel R. Jenky, C.S.C.
10:45 a.m. Sun	Fr. Oliver F. Williams, C.S.C.
12:15 p.m. Sun.	Fr. Bill Toohey, C.S.C

Evensong will be at 4:30 p.m. in the Lady Chapel.
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On November 8

Seniors plan Armory party

The Senior Class will sponsor an Armory Party, Saturday night, Nov. 8.

Tickets can be purchased in the Dining Hall, the LaFortune Student Center and at the St. Mary's Dining Hall by seniors only.

The theme of the party will be "Last Hurrah", since this is the last home football weekend for the class of '76.

"We will be competing with a concert that night but we believe that the members of the Senior

Radicals make prison break

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Helping Timothy Leary break out of prison was a "wonderful experience" even though the LSD guru later turned government informer, a member of the fugitive Weather Underground says in an unreleased documentary film.

Bernardine Dohrn and four other radicals long sought by the FBI also say there may be more such prison breaks and disclose that the March 1971 bombing of the U.S. Capitol followed an abortive first effort, according to the three film makers who made the documentary. An account of the filming and quotations from the soundtrack appear in the Nov. 6 issue of Rolling Stone magazine.

Director Emile de Antonio said in the interview that Miss Dohrn, Jeffrey Carl Jones, Kathie Boudin, William Charles Ayers and Cathlyn Platt Wilkerson gathered in a Weather Underground "safe house" for the film, scheduled for release Nov. 7.

The radicals have eluded the FBI for years, and last spring the government subpoenaed de Antonio and fellow film makers Haskell Wexler and Mary Lampson. The subpoenas later were withdrawn, and the three have vowed they will not cooperate with any government inquiry.

class would like to be together and share an enjoyable evening after their last football game," Augie Grace, class president, said.

Seniors members of the football team will be honored and admitted as guests.

Only seniors and their guests will be allowed to attend, and twenty-one I.D.'s will be required at the door.

Students will be permitted to drive to the Armory, but class officers encourage students to utilize the busses that will be running between the main circle and the Armory all night.

The party will include dancing, snacks and kegs of beer. Tickets

are \$3.00 for singles and \$5.00 for couples.

Anyone interested in helping with the party should contact a Notre Dame or St. Mary's Senior Class Officer.

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Energy crisis slated to be conference topic on Tuesday

by Phil Cackley
Staff Reporter

The Student Union Academic Commission will sponsor the Conference "Positive, Practical Approaches to the Energy Crisis" featuring speakers on solar and wind energy, and energy crisis economics.

The purpose of the conference, according to Joe Bury, associate commissioner of the Academic Commission, is "To make the students acknowledge the fact that there is an energy crisis, and to offer several viable alternatives to the forms of energy presently relied on."

Bury stressed that the conference would be more than just a collection of speakers. He said that student participation in the program would be of utmost importance. This will be achieved through question and open discussion periods at the end of each program.

The program of speakers includes, for the first session on Tuesday, October 21 at 8:00 p.m. in the Library Auditorium, Cal Hollis, president of Economic Ecology, Inc. He will open with a general introduction and talk on "Economic Ecology."

Hollis will be followed by J. Kevin O'Connor, manager of the Solar I Institute of Energy Conversion, at the University of Delaware. O'Connor will speak

and show a slide presentation on solar energy. Solar I is a solar energy house which is the center of a research and development program focusing on solar thermal and electrical conversion and storage.

The third speaker for the first evening will be Dr. Tyrone Cashman, of the New Alchemy Institute, in Woods Hole, Mass. Cashman's topic will be wind energy.

His talk will include a slide presentation and focus on wind-power in general with specific relevance to small-scale self-sufficient food and energy systems. The New Alchemy Institute is devoted to research and education which seeks environmental solutions for individuals or small groups.

The conference's second session will be Wednesday, October 22, at 8:00 p.m. in Washington Hall. Featured will be Dr. Herrell Degraff, former Babcock Professor of Food Economics at Cornell University, speaking on "Human Energy." Dr. James Abert, director of the National Center for Resource Recovery, Inc., will speak on "Reclaimed Resources."

Degraff will concentrate on how the energy crisis has affected food distribution in both Third World nations and in America.

Abert's talk will deal in part with the use of nuclear power as an alternative source of energy.

The closing session will be Thursday, October 23, at 8:00 p.m. in the Library Auditorium. Charles Hull Wolfe, president of the American Economic Foundation will speak on a "Free Enterprise Approach to Problem Solving."

In addition, David Morris, co-director of the Institute of Local Self-Reliance, will speak on a "Systematic Approach to Public Policy."

The American Economic Foundation calls itself the "Headquarters for Simplified Economics" and has been described as an "interest group" for free enterprise.

The Institute of Local Self-Reliance is a research group which investigates the technical feasibility of ecological, productive urban communities.

Each night, after the speakers give their presentations, there will be an informal question-and-answer, and discussion period. Student involvement in the conference will be vital here.

Listed as "co-discussion" for Tuesday night is James P. Kohn, prof. of Chemical Engineering. On Wednesday night, "co-discussants" will be Al Sondjei, of the World Hunger Coalition, and Dr. Daniel H. Winnicour, assistant prof. of Chemistry. At the closing session on Thursday night, Dr. Kenneth P. Jameson, assistant prof. of Economics, will act as the "co-discussant."

The conference is open to everyone and is free.



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Law school acceptance: work begins junior year

by Shawn Scannell
Staff Reporter

Attending law school after an undergraduate career involves work beginning in the junior year. Assistant Dean and Pre-law Advisor Robert Waddick explained the progressive steps that lead to the admission to a law school.

A student with law school in mind is invited to a meeting in the spring of his junior year. At this meeting, details concerning the important upcoming steps in the process are brought out. Waddick said, "During the summer between junior and senior year, the interested student should investigate law schools, even visiting some if possible. He should send for catalogues and bulletins, work on his resume and statement of purpose for law school. In general, he should get a good overview of the schools he is interested in."

The next important step comes in the fall of senior year when those interested students take the Law School Test (LSAT). Waddick advised that the student take the October administration of the test. This is early enough for all law schools, and it provides a safety valve in case there is a need to take the test again in December. Waddick explained,

After taking the test, the student should begin to narrow down the number of schools he's interested in. Waddick suggests that the student choose one he is very certain

to apply to and register with the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS).

This service compiles information about the student and sends it to one school upon request when the student registers. Additional reports to other schools cost more than the original \$8 registration fee. Therefore the first LSDAS report should be sent to a favored school in order to minimize costs.

In finalizing the choice of applications themselves, Waddick suggests a "layered" group of five. "The five should be spread out so that the student is shooting for one biggie, where he would like to go but where the odds are against his admission, for once where his chances are about 50-50, for two realistic choices where his chances are good of being accepted, and for one where his admission is almost certain," Waddick said.

Once in law school, the first year exposure will lead a student to specialize in a particular type of law. Often, part of the criteria of choosing a law school is its particular strong program in a certain area. Usually, the area of undergraduate study will influence the area of expertise explored in law school.

The LSAT score is good for five years so that students who want to take time off before going into law school will still have a valid score to use within five years. Waddick

(Continued on page 10)

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- Richard Farson—"The Future of the American Family"
- Stephanie Mills, Moderator (concerned with overpopulation)

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St. Mary's Social Commission presents:

Oktoberfest



Fun and good times abound at contests, bazaars and beer garden

by Mary Rukavina
Staff Reporter

You couldn't have asked for a more perfect fall day to compliment St. Mary's second annual Oktoberfest. Sunny skies, crisp 50 degree temperatures, and the changing colors of the St. Mary's landscape served as the backdrop for yesterday's carnival.

The outside activities consisted of booths and games sponsored by the various classes and clubs, with prizes being awarded to winners.

"This is the second year, and we definitely think it's getting better," stated St. Mary's social social commissioner Molly McKenna. According to McKenna the aim of the activity is getting everyone at St. Mary's involved in having a good time.

She added, "It's sort of like an An Tostal in the fall, not as large of course, but eventually we'd like it to be. With the enlargement however, the expense of running it would rise."

Despite the fine weather and the optimism on the part of the sponsors, crowds appeared thin. Sophomore Ellen McSweeney asked, "Why was it scheduled right during the middle of mid-terms, how could they expect a large turnout with everyone concerned with tests?"

McKenna was pleased with the turnout however. She states, "The carnival was just one of the scheduled festival events with plenty of others to choose from"

According to McKenna the events were scheduled so that there would be at least one a student could attend. She added, "The carnival crowds were good, everyone that came had a good time. We couldn't have the crowds too large because of scheduling contests and awarding prizes."

McKenna added, "The way it was set up students could come and go in between classes."

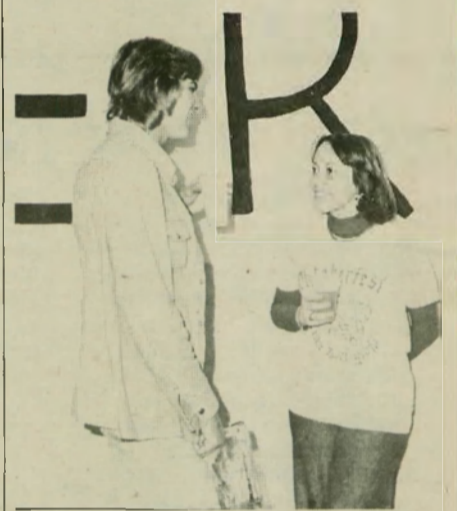
Rosanne Pecora, St. Mary's sophomore did just that. Sh said, "It was different, a change of pace. Instead of just going from one clas to another, I'd stop and participate in a few games."

She sighted the ice cream eating and apple-bobbing contests as the most enjoyable. However, the overall favorite was the pumpkin carving contest. For one thin quarter aspiring artists carved away. Kellee Nash and MaryBeth Leslie carved the winning face.

A smile in the shape of the letters S. M. G. and eyes figured like the numbers 75 won it for the two St. Mary's sophomores.

At night fall, the two-day affair's finale was moved inside in a make-shift German beer garden in Regina basement. Crowds were considerably larger at the night's - activity, attracted by a live band and flowing beer served in an authentic beer garden atmosphere.

Party-goers entering the hall were greeted by the German words, "Eins Zwei Gsura" translated, beer here, three words understood in any language.



Photos by Tony Chifari

Layout by Dan Sanchez



'75

Letters to a Lonely God giving hostages to fortune

reverend robert griffin



This morning, very early, my dog, Darby O'Gill, heard the rustle of the leaves falling from the trees, and the sound made him anxious to go outside and play. From six o'clock to eight o'clock, he waited by my bed; even in sleep, I could feel those sad, brown eyes watching me, wondering when I would get up and do the decent thing for him. Finally, when he could stand the waiting no longer, he tapped me on the head with his paw. When I paid no attention, he jumped on the bed, walked across my stomach once or twice, and finally settled down on my chest like a crouching stone lion from the New York library, and breathed cocker spaniel odors in my face. Finally, when the doggy breath didn't do it, he began scratching his fleas. Right there, poised on my stomach, he scratched and scratched. Whether the vermin he was scratching was imaginary or not, I don't know, because that dog is capable of pretending. But the thought of fleas did it, as he knew it would. I can stand being suffocated by my dog; I can put up with his dancing on my sleeping navel; but I won't share my bed with his fleas. With a roar and a shout, I lashed at him with obscenities, and shoved him on the floor. He waited there to see if I would try to go back to sleep again. If I had tried, we would have played our charades again, with him head-thumping and bed walking and flea-baiting, as he has done every morning since the fall began. It is always a question of which of us will wear the other down first: whether he will forget the leaves and go back to sleep, or whether I will get up and walk him so that he can ignore me for the sake of the trees.

One thing I refuse to do this year is to let him go out by himself. Last spring, Darby discovered there was a St. Mary's College across the road. He finds that campus more interesting than the Huddle, more attractive than the dining halls, more alluring than the ducks on St. Mary's lake. Time and again lately, when he's been out by himself, he's had to be carried back bodily from that school, squirming and barking protests all the way home. I'm glad to see him enjoy the St. Mary's fellowship. I congratulate him on his good taste. I even envy him a bit for finding new friends. I have considered trying to find a coed to rent out for Darby on the weekends: some young lovely who will Darby-sit for an afternoon or evening until that pooch remembers where his food dish and water bowl are, and decides to come back to the reservation. But one thought that turns me prematurely gray is the possibility of his crossing the Dixie highway by himself. Those trucks out there are not apt to be kind to a dog, especially if he decides, as he has sometimes done, to

make love to the turning wheels.

Dog owners, you see, like other parents, have given hostages to fortune. I guess if you're going to give hostages, dogs are the most satisfactory hostages for a bachelor to give. Gerbils, turtles, and rabbits are hardly creatures to become emotional about, and cats were mostly created to be playthings for the canines of the world. Children, of course, are worthy infinitely more than all the gerbils, turtles, rabbits, cats and dogs lumped together, but I've never been trusted with children to take home and keep. A cocker spaniel is about as much of a hostage to fortune as I can decently arrange for. I think I would have enjoyed having a child to worry about, even though I couldn't chain him up to a fence when he got troublesome.

more honored, and the Church seemed a more prestigious, more mystical institution. Perhaps our present decades are a new age for the Paraclete; but in those days, there was a special strength and decency to being a Catholic and there was a respect for the myths and traditions which made the Church seem unique among the structures of mankind. Converts came into the Church in large numbers; I know how special the Church seemed to those outside, because I was one of those converts myself. Today, the Church may be more human; but as an institution, it certainly seems less charismatic.

For me, Bob and Ann represent one of the best traditions of being faithful Christians in a Church which, beginning with a

worrying about who needs to go to the dentist, and whether the kids off at College are attending Mass. They try so hard to accept where their children are at, and t-

hey are heart-breakingly sensitive to all the problems the kids are trying to make up their own minds on, from the trivial to the terrifying: hair, dating, sex, God, church, drugs, drink, careers, acne, marriage. Each child is aspecial, separate case for concern, and a special comfort also. Bob and Ann are wise enough to listen to their children, and sometimes to learn from them. The children know their parents' anger will never get in the way of love.

Bob is a successful business man; he is an executive in his company, and makes

"Converts came into the church in large numbers;
I know how special the church seemed to those outside"

I have a friend whom I love like a brother; he has given eight hostages to fortune. He is so close to me that we share the same name; I adore his wife as the perfect type of Irish girl who makes all those ballads about Macushla and Mavourneen and the Rose of Tralee seem true. Bob and Ann and their eight children are the family that furnish the only other home that Darby and I have now outside of Notre Dame. I love them, and my dog loves their dog Alfie more tenderly than he has ever cared for any other mutt but the mother he hasn't seen since he was littered.

Bob is a graduate of Manhattan College; he never attended Notre Dame, but so far, he has sent two sons here, and another son to Rutgers, and another boy to Dartmouth. There is an only girl, Ann Marie, who may someday come here, if Notre Dame is lucky, and if the North Quad cleans up its language. When I think of giving hostages to fortune, I think of Bob and Ann, not simply because they are my friends, but because their life together represents the kind of family life I would have liked to have had, if I had not chosen to be ordained. They are the kind of couple who are heroic without even knowing it; they are generous because they do not know any other decent way to live. They are loving, caring people, full of humor and laughter, hiding their tears because they are considerate of the world.

I suppose most people who are young have heard something of the Catholic church of twenty-five years ago through the word and example of their parents. The priests were stricter then, the pope was

strict observance, has humanized its austerities and legalisms. I don't think it was easy for them to accept all of those hostages to fortune, but they greeted each child at its birth with love and delight. For years, I would go to visit them on vacation; and they would humorously ask: "Father Bob, when is the Church going to allow birth control?"

"Just as soon as the Pope gets married," I would answer. "The next year, there would be a new, little urchin in the crib, and I understood their decision to have children was a decision of faith. Today, I do not hear them saying, "Look at what those priests are allowing now." Sometimes I say that when I think of all the steaks I didn't eat on Fidays; but Bob and Ann never say it. I think they feel blessed by a tradition of marriage that commanded them to increase and multiply until the children were like olive branches around their table.

I, who complain over parental trials of keeping one, little dog in existence, do not think it can be easy to raise eight children. I go to their home on a holiday, and I am overwhelmed at the activity. One child is practising the drums; another switches between the piano and the ballet. A third is into ceramics; a fourth is going Ivy League. A fifth is reading Kerouac and acting the beatnik; a sixth is Mordred in the senior class play. The other two are probably quarrelling about who will walk the dogs. All of these things are going on simultaneously, and Bob and Ann are supporting them with money and encouragement. In the meantime, they are

good money; yet I don't think there is ever enough money to cover all the needs of that brood. Bob and Ann never talk about the ways they sacrifice for their children, but you know the sacrifices have to be there; sacrifice has to be part of the practical Christinity of any home where there are eight children. There is the sacrifice of leisure as well as of personal comforts; there is the self-discipline that makes a parent endure weariness and sleeplessness, when the need of a child demands it. Then there is the every day dullness of events that repeat themselves over and over, year after year, like the endless graduations and recitals and school plays. Bob and Ann do all of these sacrificial things cheerfully and charmingly, and their own best strength is their love and respect for the other.

To see Bob and Ann, their eight children, and their dog, Alfie, at the dinner table is to understand what it means to give hostages to fortune, and you wonder how parents can allow children out of their sight lest any of them wander off in a direction as dangerous as the road to St. Mary's over the Dixie Highway. The answer is, of course, that they trust one another. The sight of this family, gathered on the great holidays, is more refreshing than a retreat. On the great holidays, Bob and Ann make Darby's problems and my own a part of their family life. They take us in, feed us, and send us off with money in our pockets. There is a home that extends to the world. That home teaches me what it means to be sensitively and Christianly human.

tv week preview

'they shoot horses, don't they?' highlights tv week

thomas o'neil

...They Shoot Horses Don't They? will be shown Sunday Night at 8:00 on channel 28 one of the most powerful films in recent years, featuring Jane Fonda and Michael Sarrazin. The plot of the movie concerns a dance hall marathon held during the height of the Depression era, and the dream-drunk, down-beats who participate in the grotesque nightmare of the dance with the hope of either winning the prize of \$1,500 or of being discovered by Hollywood. It's a movie guaranteed to horrify and haunt you. The participants scramble ingreedy desperation across the dance floor for nickels and dimes while a pregnant woman is pushed by her husband to endure the gathering fatigue and the whirlwind of dizziness and nausea etc, etc, etc. Gig Young is the emcee for all of this, and although he is, simply, a miniature Joel Grey from Cabaret, he deserved the Best Supporting Acting Oscar he won for this part.

Fonda is even more devastating in this film (she was an Oscar nominee) and is surrounded by Hollywood notables such as Susannah York, Red Buttons and Bruce Dern. All in all this movie is highly recommended viewing, and if you missed

it back in 1969, there is no excuse for Sunday evening.

To start an hour before Horses on channel 22 will be A Home of Our Own, the Family Theatre presentation of an American priest who gives sanctuary and counselling to the homeless children of our southern neighbor, Mexico. The film stars Jason Miller who came to Notre Dame for the Sophomore Literary Festival as a Pulitzer-prize winning dramatist (author of "That Championship Season"). Miller (also the young priest from "The Exorcist") redeems a cliché plot and script with a sensitive performance. Some Notre Dame people in CILA worked with the people in the movie (the villagers--backstage) prior to their recognition by Hollywood, and are still serving them today. Their work was strictly volunteer. Should be an interesting and sympathetic viewing experience.

A week from tonight Sounder will be on ABC but between then and now the other movies will be: The Deadly Tower, drama based on the killing of 13 people by a U. of Texas student (to be played by Kurt Russell of Walt Disney fame); Babe, the

story of America's greatest female athlete, Babe Didrikson Zaharias; and The UFO Occurance.

Specials this week include the first part of The Sorrow and the Pity (Ch. 11), a 1971 documentary of tremendous stature dealing with the occupation of France by the Nazis during WWII (9 p.m. Saturday). (The second part will be shown next week) Also, "First Ladies' Diaries: Martha Washington" can be seen Thursday at 12:30 p.m. on ch. 16, the drama concerning America's very first, first lady. Oliver Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer will be on PBS Thursday at 9:00. It stars Juliet Mills, Tom Courtney, and Ralph Richardson.

The NFL-TV line-up for Sunday is: Dolphins vs. Jets at noon on 16; Bears vs. Steelers also at noon, but on 22; Lions vs. Vikings at 3:00 on 22; and the Raiders against Bengals at 3:00 on 16. Monday Night Football will feature the Giants vs. Broncos. The Pan-American games will be telecast Saturday afternoon at 3:00 on 22.

Below are some television trivia questions to amuse you.

- 1.) What is Sgt. Vincent Carter's name in real life?
- 2.) What was Beaver Cleaver's father's name? In real life? On the Show?
- 3.) Where was the Munster's telephone located?
- 4.) What combo starred in the Maverick?
- 5.) Who was the original host of the Tonight show?
- 6.) What "Channel" did Napoleon Solo use to contact Mr. Waverly? "Open channel...?"
- 7.) Who were the first comedians to appear on the Ed Sullivan show?
- 8.) What was the family name of those on Father Knows Best?
- 9.) Where did they live?
- 10.) Who was the original owner of Shilo on the Virginian?

1.) Frank Sutton; 2.) Hugh Beaumont, Ward Cleaver; 3.) In an upright coffin; 4.) James Garner and Roger Moore; 5.) Steve Allen; 6.) Channel 6; 7.) Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis; 8.) Andersons; 9.) Illinois; 10.) Lee J. Cobb

Ways and Means

Sr. John Miriam Jones

"Affirmative action" is a twentieth century phrase. Over the last decade it has almost grown old by its frequency on the printed page and in conversations, both heated and friendly. Perhaps it has grown old too soon. The concept which the phrase expresses is struggling in adolescence.

Why hasn't the concept of affirmative action become shopworn along with the rhetoric? One obvious answer is that the concept is less used than the rhetoric. Our works do tend to get distorted in the process of exchange. Such distortions can ultimately alter the original concept. So, perhaps the concepts of affirmative action less worn because they are not fully understood by all who discuss them.

There is another human penchant to confuse principle and procedure. This has bearing on the fact that affirmative action is simultaneously blessed with many advocates and saddled with too many antagonists. Criticism of the procedures of affirmative action is often mistaken for criticism of the principle of affirmative action.

For university people involved in the actions called "affirmative", criticism of procedure is inevitable. At least two reasons exist for that claim. One has to do with the indirect fashion in which educational institutions came to be covered under antidiscriminatory laws; not by design but by exception and adaptation. The other is simply a function of the demands involved when an outside agency sets out to monitor an institution.

Eleven years worth of getting the foot to fit the shoe may well support a position

that many of us take. An educational institution does not fit into a caste designed for labor or business or industry. It is not wise then to judge the affirmative efforts at a given campus in measures originally designed for nonprofessionals. This is no argument against wearing the shoes of affirmative action, but it does argue that we'd run better and faster in shoes that fit.

In view of getting that proper fit, increasing numbers of educators are asking that the Department of Labor make use of educators themselves in establishing procedures that govern universities' responsibilities for affirmative action. Notice, these objections concern procedures only.

Among us there is a realization of the rightness of faculty diversification. Teachers ought to reflect the universe to those whom they educate. By their so doing the faculty will assume a wholeness and a richness from which students can only benefit. I've yet to meet a real educator who isn't dedicated to that premise.

The disagreement among us concerns the ways and the timing best employed in coming closer to the ideal. Ironically, it is such disagreements that both keep affirmative action in its adolescence and causes it to move closer to mature reality. Discussions growing out of these disagreements ought to keep us honest and stimulate our efforts to be wise. That wisdom calls upon us not to confound the phrase and concept, the procedures and the principle. It surely calls upon us to find a way to do that in which we believe.

More Not Less

Michael Wise

The current discussion of Federal affirmative action requirements in higher education is too narrow in its focus. The necessity for more stringent federal intervention in employment in our universities rather than weakened efforts becomes clear in historic perspective. The enormity of the task of ridding our society of the legacy of slavery and racial discrimination becomes apparent from such a perspective. The necessity of drastic but temporary remedial efforts such as those imposed by affirmative action requirements are apparent and outweigh other competing interests for the short term that such remedies would be required if effectively employed.

Father Hesburgh has often asserted this very principle in the past. He has stated:

"There may be great dangers in the abuse of affirmative action principles, such as those of goals and timetables, but there is a much greater danger if we should fail in our efforts to eliminate quickly the inequalities in our society. Just as the responsible physician will not shy from radical surgery that is required to save his patient, so we as a nation must not shrink from the effective and responsible use of affirmative action to eliminate the cancer of racial discrimination in our lives."

We must look to Fr. Hesburgh again for such moral leadership on this issue. It is a sad irony that in 1959, while serving on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Fr. Hesburgh was one of the first Americans to call for the Federal government to condition its grants to higher education institutions upon compliance with the newly emerged national policy of non-discrimination. Repeatedly during his

service on the Commission as a member and then as Chairman, he called upon the Department of Labor and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to strenuously enforce compliance with the affirmative action obligation of universities and other employers contracting or receiving grants from the Federal government. Now, sadly, the Provost of the University, representing the university and its President, testifies before Federal agencies in opposition to the enforcement of federal affirmative action obligation.

I cannot help but think that, if the University committed itself to recruit, retain and develop qualified women and minority faculty and staff members with the same zeal with which it now opposes the asserted bureaucratic inconveniences of affirmative action obligations, it could easily attract faculty representative of America's diverse population. In so doing, the University would be better able to serve its students.

I cannot believe that a University of Notre Dame's purported stature cannot attract and retain the highest quality minority and women scholars. When the University refuses to appoint a full time affirmative action officer against the repeated recommendations of its affirmative action committee, and when the University fails to make any effort to recruit for a position where qualified minority and women applicants could easily be identified, one can only question its basic commitment to the goals of affirmative action and to bringing an end, once and for all, to racism in America.

We must hope that Fr. Hesburgh will pause and give to Notre Dame the leadership on this issue which he has so generously and honorably given to the United States and the World.

POINT

COU

Commentary

Affirmative Action:

Fr. Burtchaell in his statement at the Labor Department hearings on affirmative action which sparked the current controversy at Notre Dame was highly critical of the way federal contracts are used to enforce affirmative action. Under a series of executive orders only corporations and universities implementing such programs are eligible for federal contracts and such contracts can be revoked if a contractor is found to be acting in bad faith.

Burtchaell, speaking for the University and Fr. Hesburgh, criticized this on two grounds, claiming government officials can cancel contracts arbitrarily without judicial process and that the contract power is "being used, not simply to assure proper delivery of service for federal funds, but also to enforce other social objectives."

But paradoxically one of the first people to suggest using federal contracts to enforce social objectives regarding race was Fr. Hesburgh himself. As early as 1959 in a "Proposal to Require Equal Opportunity As A Condition of Federal Grants to Higher Education" Hesburgh, with two other members of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights suggested:

"We believe that it is inconsistent with

the Constitution and public policy of the United States for Federal Government to grant financial assistance to institutions of higher education that practice racial discrimination.

We recommend that Federal agencies act in accordance with the fundamental Constitutional principle of equal protection and equal treatment, and that these agencies be authorized and directed to withhold funds in any form to institutions of higher learning, both publicly-supported and privately-supported, which refuse, on racial grounds, to admit students otherwise qualified for admission."

At that time the Commission was concerned with blatant refusal to admit minorities to colleges. But in the 1971 he signed a CCR report on "Federal Civil Rights Enforcement Effort" which supported using the contract power to enforce affirmative action. In fact the report was highly critical of the government officials in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance for not canceling contracts often enough.

The Commission's report recommended that the OFCC push affirmative action more strongly and cancel the contracts of non-compliers with greater executive speed, proposing:

Burtchaell Replies

Dear Editor:

The subject of affirmative action for equal employment opportunity has received much attention in your pages lately, and despite the fact that some of the statements published appear to be interperate or erroneous, the debate is timely and of much importance to the University community.

May I comment upon one portion of your lead editorial which dealt with my testimony before the Department of Labor: "Burtchaell's argument that there are simply not enough qualified women and minorities to go around is a debatable point." With all due respect, I would argue that it is not at all debatable. As the Carnegie Council report published this week makes clear, the colleges and universities of America are facing a "supply" program in female and minority appointments to their faculties. Currently of all Ph. D.s awarded nationally, only 20 per cent go to women 3 per cent to blacks,

and less than 1 per cent to Chicanos. At this rate it is going to take four to five years to produce enough black Ph.D.s to supply each institution of higher education with only one more than they now have, and nearly fifteen years to give each college one more Chicano with a doctorate.

The facts are plain that our graduate schools are not providing "enough qualified women and minorities to go around."

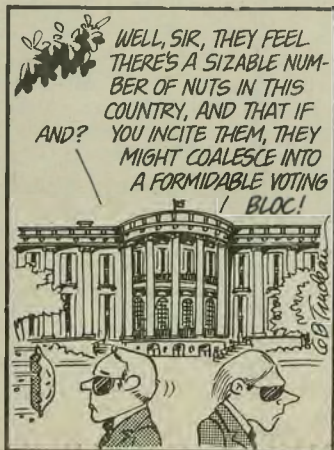
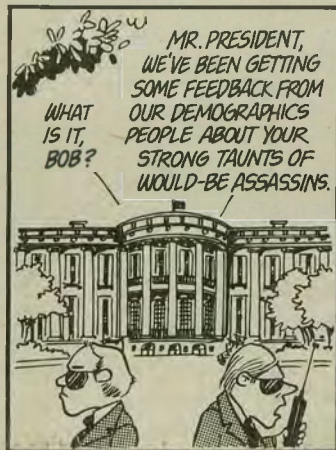
Your editorial goes on to state: "But now thing is not debatable -- that Notre Dame suffers from a lack of commitment to Affirmative Action". Once again, with respect I must disagree, as does the Office of Civil Rights that approved our program.

Notre Dame's departments are making strenuous efforts to augment the presence and status of women and minorities on the faculty, at a time when we can expect no faculty expansion, a diminished faculty turnover rate, and difficulty in competing for candidates who are asking for higher salaries than their white male counterparts. Your suggestion that we should promote less capable females and minorities simply to increase numbers is unworthy of a great university. We have rejected that policy in student admissions, and will not adopt it in faculty appointments.

The difficulty in trying to speak sensibly on this important yet intricate issue is the almost wilful determination of critics on either side to misconstrue. I did not go to Washington to criticize affirmative action or the government's support for equal employment opportunity. I went to argue that the Executive Order conflicts with the sense of the U.S. Constitution, and to plead that the enforcement procedures of the Department of Labor are incapable of accomplishing what they aim at. The University has better reasons than the government for wanting more females and minorities at Notre Dame, and probably has better ways of attaining that goal than the ones imposed upon us. Thus, I cannot agree with those who accuse their colleagues of bad faith in the matter; I have seen much good faith. Nor can I agree that if one criticizes federal regulations, one is to be considered hostile to equal opportunity.

(Rev.) James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C. Provost

DOONESBURY



by Garry Trudeau

INTERPOINT

Hesburgh's Stance

Patrick Hanifin

...4. Prompt imposition of the sanctions of contract termination and debarment where non-compliance is found and not remedied within a reasonable period of time."

"The whole subject is very complex," Hesburgh said in an interview about his apparent change of mind. He stressed the distinction between the action demanded by the Civil Rights Laws and executive orders versus the demands placed on Universities by new H.E.W. department regulations. "They require a lot of paperwork that is irrelevant to real affirmative action and insist that universities play a numbers game - anyone can make up numbers."

Hesburgh again stressed the administration's stand that the federal agencies are demanding goals that are unreachable because of a lack of qualified people. "We cannot have a good faith program to go for something that is impossible," he said.

He attempted to explain the difference over the use of the contract power. "I was going at the problem from the enforcement angle whereas Fr. Burtchaell is going at it from the Constitutional angle.

It is true that the Constitution clings to federal money and that people who defy the federal governments antidiscrimination laws should not get federal money. I agree that the departments should still have the power to get action but their methods and demands have become self-defeating."

The question of available and qualified people is indeed a complex one and is disputed elsewhere on this page. But Fr. Burtchaell speaking for Fr. Hesburgh and the University, did attack the use of the contract power itself to attain "social objectives" even though that power is at the heart of present civil rights enforcement efforts. This still seems contrary to the position which Hesburgh took while he was on the Commission and which, aside from disagreements about the particular rules to be enforced, he still says he takes.

Hesburgh's record on the Civil Rights Commission was extremely admirable and strong—strong enough to get him fired by Nixon for doing his job too well. But it is always more difficult to hold to a theory when one's own organization is directly concerned. Perhaps the discrepancies are only apparent but in a University that says it is totally committed to equal opportunity they are disturbing.

Affirmative action is of immediate concern to the faculty, particularly non-tenured members whose career advancement or termination may be at stake. Affirmative action commands respect because it offers political support for minority group members who are asserting their just claim to equal access to positions of social status and for women who are increasingly seeking careers outside the home. Implementation of affirmative action under some interpretations could subordinate faculty appointments to unwanted political control.

A clear evil prompted affirmative action programs. Organizations with monopolistic control of well paid jobs shut out racial minorities. Clearly discriminatory hiring practices provided legitimate demands for government redress particularly as trade unions and monopolistic enterprises are maintained under government auspices. Although not as tightly organized against a free labor market, universities have been less than saintly in their employment practices; and the practice of unequal pay would seem indefensible for women or other individuals carrying equal responsibilities.

To combat the more blatant discriminatory employment policies, affirmative action regulations were applied by the government to those in some way contracted to the federal government. Quotas and time-tables for compliance were established to dismantle identifiable barriers to employment opportunities.

Notre Dame after some controversy has just signed an affirmative action program committing itself to increased promotion of the careers of racial minorities and women. Regardless of any legal requirements or thirst for public funds, an ethical University must affirm its commitments to providing opportunities for blacks and females in pursuit of academic

and professional attainments.

Individual faculty who must bear ultimate responsibilities for academic ethics have a moral obligation to support student and colleague development regardless of race, sex, or creed. Such support is not readily susceptible to legal regulation and may even conflict with goals for academic advancement set by outside authorities.

Commitment to fostering intellectual development within the academic community can have radical consequences. It should lead us to prod female students to consider professional careers even though their upbringing may have set their sights primarily on motherhood and wifedom. Although Notre Dame parents generally have weaker career aspirations for their daughters than for their sons, we must respond to the changing roles of women evident in falling birth rates, increased out-of-home employment, and rising career aspirations. This obviously is a delicate matter because we have no right to malign more traditional life choices and students may find new choices unsettling.

The greatest benefit of the affirmative action issue may be to sensitize us more to our obligations to students in a period of altering cultural values and expanding life choices.

Affirmative action, however, is a political tool that can overrule personal views of right conduct. Father Burtchaell has also warned of the dangers of affirmative action intervention in academic governance. His citing of Carnegie Institute findings that despite a tight market for faculty positions, minorities and women were reasonably well placed, confirms the impression of those of us familiar with the academic job market.

If barriers to employment opportunities are falling, then proponents of increased government regulation have an obligation to specify the concrete evils whose redress is sought. Nepotism rules and unequal pay are easy targets and they can be struck without threat to academic integrity. But when affirmative action is not directed at clearly recognized restrictions on opportunities, then government intervention can arbitrarily infringe on academic self-government and seriously violate the spirit of a free university.

Obviously people have different perceptions about the legitimate scope of affirmative action and lack of specificity about what affirmative action requires admits the possibility of new abuses in the name of remedying old abuses. Clearly affirmative action is aimed at social change. Universities may be the in-situations most open to social change, but goals are demanded that will allow a redistribution of social positions based on the principle of proportional representation of designated groups. Distributions reflecting cultural bias are suspect and their eradication is demanded. Bringing the distribution into conformance with such goals requires central administration to prevent academic departments from marching to the tune of different drummers.

It may seem strange that even the most progressive institutions are under indictment for lack of social conscience, but no institution can escape cultural biases affecting the proportions of minorities holding faculty positions. Certainly at Notre Dame there is still the lingering notion among some of the faculty that adult women's involvement should be largely limited to home, children, and church. While our functional role under coeducation must stimulate consideration of alternative life styles, the establishment of quotas for preferred groups and central supervision of academic advancement in the name of new value imperatives must produce injustices.

Individuals cannot be treated justly if cultural imperatives are overridden by goals and timetables for achieving proportional distribution of social position to designated groups. We have obligations to the aspirations of all persons and encouraging self-achievement could be denigrated by attempts to advance people according to their group identities. Thus while committed to affirmative action in an ethical sense, we may have to defend the integrity of our full obligations against political interference not aimed at clearly specified abuses but offering the unfulfillable promise that justice for groups can be advanced by ignoring the claims of individuals.

Action and Opportunity

James Stewart

A Critical assumption underlying the doctrine of "Equal Opportunity" is that the detrimental effects of discrimination against women and members of particular racial-cultural groups operate most insidiously to perpetuate injustices in ways that are not really evident to observers who focus on statistics and legal mechanisms. Consequently, this doctrine embodies not only a concern for the elimination of explicit discriminatory practices, but also for remedial elimination of subliminal effects. As a result, "Affirmative Action" to end discrimination entails much more than simply removing existing explicit discriminatory practices and/or posting signs indicating membership in the elite club of "Equal Opportunity Employers."

Beyond the persistence of racism and sexism, I see two fundamental reasons for the particular strength of opposition to bringing the educational establishment under scrutiny. First, the ideology associated with higher education creates, on my view, a fictional distinction between educational establishments and other organizations. Second, there is a widespread tendency to inappropriately associate certain aspects of enforcement with the elimination of discriminatory practices when, in fact, much of the enforcement is explicitly directed toward latent phenomena.

Focusing on the first point testing, promotion and seniority arrangements in business enterprises are being revamped to separate out "skills assessment" from aspects which simply perpetuate exclusion of particular groups. This is not the case, however, for analogous mechanisms in higher education. Extension of this revamping to higher education would seem logical if a concern for "Academic Excellence" in fact exists in higher education. In particular, the question of where "Academic Excellence" ends and where exclusion begins is simply not being asked. If it were asked, it might be found that existing rules in all areas relating to hiring, promotions and job security maintain a sizable number of "unqualified" individuals in important positions.

On the second point, the proponents of Affirmative Action are probably more cognizant than its opponents of the potential detrimental long run effects if reliance on numerical goals, quotas, etc. become the core of continuing attempts to bring about a heightened concern for social justice. The proponents of Affirmative Action view these regulatory procedures as necessary short run instruments rather than permanent fixtures. This conception can be clearly seen from recent court decisions, which incidentally, present a much different picture about the future of Affirmative Action litigation than that painted in a recent letter which referred, in a non-specific manner to the DeFunis vs. Odegaard case.

Probably the clearest statement comes from the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in *Norwalk CORE vs. Norwalk Redevelopment Agency* which noted in part:

"What we have said may require classification by race. This is something which the Constitution usually forbids, not because it is inevitably an impermissible classification, but because it is one which usually, to our national shame, has been drawn for the purpose of maintaining racial inequality. Where it is drawn for the purpose of achieving equality, it will be allowed, and to the extent it

is necessary to avoid unequal treatment by race, it will be required."

If, on the other hand, predictions of the demise of Affirmative Action enforcement are correct, it will be significant that dissipation of the "Second Reconstruction" will occur approximately 100 years after the end of the first Reconstruction. Such a development would, on my view, provide the ultimate expression of the irrelevance of the Bi-Centennial celebration to peoples of African descent. When injustices were obvious, (at least to many) as in the case of chattel slavery and Jim Crowism there was comparatively less opposition to employing broad-based instruments. As an example, on many interpretations, the Civil Rights Act of 1866 is the most powerful legislation existing in this area. When injustices are not obvious, many find it more comfortable to modify values rather than to modify behavior.

I am willing to stipulate that modifications are required in the application and enforcement of Affirmative Action guidelines in colleges and universities. In particular, one (I hope) unintended consequence of the current thrust is a hastening of the elimination of Black Studies arrangements. On my value judgments, the provision of a truly pluralistic education via Black Studies arrangements and their counterparts is of at least equal importance to dispersing individuals across departments, particularly where supply problems do, in fact, exist.

A short run compromise on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action in higher education might entail the interpretation of personnel gains in Black Studies and its analogs as evidence of sincere efforts to put the ideals of Equal Opportunity into effect." Certainly, there should be less of a supply problem in staffing the remaining Black Studies Programs, as some estimates of the number of such programs which have been eliminated in the last five years run as high as 400. In the interim, some clear thinking could be undertaken to address the supply problem in other areas. I must again go on record as maintaining that Notre Dame's experience to date with the Afro-American Fellowship Program underscores the inadequacy of the solution proposed by the Provost.

In either case, perverted concentration on statistics inhibits a frontal assault on the essence of the problem - a lack of insight and commitment at the highest levels of the Administration. An example, even though Black Studies was instrumental in the establishment of the Afro-American Fellowship Program, the Program is structured such that the recipients need not make the slightest contribution to Black Studies. Fortunately, there are many individuals in lower level positions in the Administration and individual faculty members who have been and continue to be, instrumental in making positive contributions in the areas addressed in this position paper.

Money is not enough, as should be readily evident from the failure of the ill-fated "War on Poverty" during the 1960's. In the 1970's there is a more pernicious problem which must be addressed—moral bankruptcy which does not discriminate or reverse discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, socio-economic status, or level of educational attainment.

In volunteer Renew program

Students renovate homes

by Mary Mungovan
Staff Reporter

Ten to fifteen St. Edward's and Lewis Hall volunteers will trade their books for paintbrushes and hammers Saturday morning to help renovate South Bend home on Walnut Street.

The Notre Dame volunteers, directed by Bill Seeger and Paul Campagna, together with volunteers from Holy Cross Parish, coordinated by James Dougherty, associate professor of English, will devote their unskilled labors to project "Renew".

Renew, Inc. is a non-profit organization in South Bend which buys substandard houses to resell to low-income families, after volunteers have restored them to Federal Housing Authority standards. The organization has eight branches, both Catholic parishes and non-Catholic groups, of which Holy Cross Parish is one.

Renovation usually involves basic carpentry, plumbing, wiring or miscellaneous clean-up and maintenance, according to Seeger. "Approxiamtely 60 students from both halls have signed up, but students from any hall can participate," he said.

"We can be called on by any one of the eight divisions, Campagna added, "but with 60 volunteers, we won't have to call on the same people every time."

Materials and tools aresupplied by Renew and transportation depends on the combined efforts of South Bend and Notre Dame

volunteers.

"It's a chance to get away from the books, do something useful, and meet other people," one volunteer commented.

Each Renew division is responsible for choosing the house to be renovated and for screening the families who will move in, subject to confirmation by Renew, Inc.

"The family is usually just above the level of poverty in which they would qualify for welfare," Dougherty explained, "They have steady jobs, but would be unable to afford a house on the open market."

Renew acquires th substandard housing from the FHA or Model Cities Program or buys run-down homes valued at around \$3,000 for the renovation.

"Since the houses are sold on land contract, Renew is responsible for them until the mortgage is paid. The usual monthly mortgage payment of \$90, however, is less than most of these families are now paying in rent," Dougherty stated. Contributions and mortgage payments pay for improvements, taxes and a contingency fund for emergencies.

Renew has just this week been designated by the American Catholic Bishops' "Campaign for Human Development" for a \$100,000 grant, Dougherty announced. "This is in recognition of the fact that the neighborhood self-help impetus is the foundation of any true urban renewal," he stated.

Renew, Inc. was founded in 1972 by Fr. Ken Maley, pastor of Christ the King Parish. Since that time, 40 homes have been renovated. In Holy Cross Parish alone, under the direction of Marcella Pynaert, four of the 40 were restored, involving 50 to 75 parishioners.

Dougherty discussed the possible consequences of Renew for the individual families and for the community.

"The project not only advances the comfort and security of these families, it is a dignifying thing. It gives them a stake in the house and its upkeep," he stated.

"It can perhaps arrest a block or neighborhood decay," he continued, "or prevent undesirable transients and absentee landlords from acquiring the homes," he added.

Dougherty sees a trend toward community self-help in such projects as the Federal government's Urban Homesteading program ind in the Park Avenue neighborhood improvement plans in South Bend.

Several Notre Dame students and professors participated in the Holy Cross projects on Harvey and Diamond Streets, last year, but it was not until this year that it was organized as a "campus-wide Community Service project serving all eight Renew divisions," Seeger said.

Welfare payments rise; record high is disclosed

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's welfare expenditures shot up 20 per cent in the last fiscal year as the rolls of the biggest family assistance program climbed to a record high, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported Thursday.

HEW said the number of persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) dipped slightly last June for the second straight month after being pushed steadily upward by the recession the previous nine months.

Total welfare spending in fiscal 1975 ending last June 30 reached \$22.6 billion, a boost of 20 per cent or \$3.8 billion over the previous year.

That included \$9.5 billion in money payments, a 16.8 per cent increase, and nearly \$13 billion for medical care of the poor, up 22.2 per cent.

Monthly AFDC payments averaged \$64.30 per recipient or \$212.90 per family last year, compared with individual payments averaging \$57.25 in 1974 and \$53.35 in 1973.

The report said the AFDC caseload averaged 11,078,000 persons per month, an increase of 2.1 per cent or 232,000 persons which wiped out the previous year's decrease of 1.8 per cent or 196,000 recipients.

Almost 8 million of last year's recipients were dependent children, a 1.4 per cent gain which indicated that adults were joining AFDC rolls disproportionately more often than youngsters.

AFDC rolls last June, the latest month for which figures are available, topped 11.3 million persons and the cost of money payments, medical care and welfare social services set a new high of \$2.1 billion.

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'One complements other'

Biochemist's research aids his teaching

by Jorge Ferreiro
Staff Reporter

Dr. Roger K. Bretthauer, director of the program in biochemistry and biophysics at Notre Dame, devotes between 50 and 70 per cent of his time to research. "To be a good teacher one has to be active in current research", says Bretthauer who is the Chemistry Department's longest serving active biochemist.

Bretthauer is currently working on various aspects of the synthesis and structure of certain complex macromolecules in eucaryotic

cells (eucaryotic cells have a nucleus as opposed to procaryotic cells such as bacteria which lack a nucleus.). Also being investigated are the functional aspects of the macromolecules.

The macromolecules referred to may be sugar-protein or sugar-lipid compounds. The living system which Bretthauer is using to elucidate these pathways is yeast. He is particularly interested in those macromolecules present on the surface of cells. Presently being studied is the manner in which a yeast cell synthesizes its cell wall.

The associate professor indicated the relevance of his research stating, "A lot of this recently has become relevant with respect to control of cell division. That is, if a cell has an altered cell surface then it might lose control of division." He also noted the importance of molecules present on a cell's surface in regards to cell-cell interaction and immunology.

Possible practical application of this research may lie in finding inhibitors of certain reaction steps in the synthesis of the cell wall, and using such inhibitors as a fungicide. Thus, a fungus treated with the inhibiting agent would not be able to form a cell wall, consequently dying. Penicillin in its action against bacteria works in a somewhat similar manner.

The biochemist commented on the effect his career has had on his

social and family life: "I wouldn't say my research inhibits my social life but it does take a lot of time.

It's a matter of who important research is to you. You just have to spend a lot of time on it to be successful—Your family becomes accustomed to it." He cited satisfaction of curiosity and personal recognition as being two of the major rewards of research.

When questioned as to what he viewed as being his primary function: to teach or to engage in research, Bretthauer replied, "I like to think a mixture of both. One complements the other. I have to honestly say that I enjoy research more, but I also enjoy teaching, especially the contact with the students. Research is actually a type of teaching."

Currently the monetary support for his research comes from the National Science Foundation. There is also a small amount from Miles laboratories. In the past, support has also been obtained from the National Institute of Health. At the moment all grants received total around \$30,000 per annum.

Bretthauer received his bachelor's degree in Agricultural Chemistry from the University of Illinois, and his Ph. D in biochemistry from Michigan State. He also did two years of post doctoral work at the University of Wisconsin before coming to Notre Dame in 1964. In January of next

year he plans to take a leave of absence to study mammalian cell systems at the University of Pittsburgh medical school.



DR. BRETTHAUER in one of his many minutes in his research lab. (Photo by Ralph Kamooch)

British Revolutionary plans cited

(Continued from page 1)

fire after its trigger hammer is pulled. He also pointed out that the British seriously considered going back to the use of crossbows

because when shot properly, they could cover a distance of 400 yards. The musket efficiency ranged from 50 to 75 yards.

Carrying their reenactments to

the hilt, the minutemen attend colonial church services on the day of an event. The sounds of the fifes and drums provide a festive atmosphere while the women and children, also dressed up.

The New England groups have reenacted the Boston Massacre, the Tar and Feathering episode, and the capturing of Paul Revere. They recently traveled to Quebec to retrace Benedict Arnold's loss to the British early in the war.

Steele to perform at Nazz

Singer-songwriter Bill Steele, best known as composer of the song "Garbage!", will perform at the Nazz from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Fri. and Sat., Oct. 17 and 18.

Although billed as a "folksinger", Steele has been described as a social commentator. His songs speak wryly—and often hilariously—of politics, society and the human condition. His view of the world, which might be described as a little weird, is presented in songs with titles like "Dr. Jekyll's Cola", "The Boy with the Loving Cup Ears" and "Ode to a Nearsighted Rabbit".

His best-known song, "Garbage!", has been called "the ultimate ecology song". It has been performed by hundreds of artists and recorded by Pete Seeger, Biff Rose and others. His own L.P., titled "Garbage! and Other Garbage", is distributed by Bay Records.

Along with his own songs, Steele

sings contemporary songs by other writers and a few traditional songs, accompanying himself with guitar and five-string banjo. Admission will be \$50.

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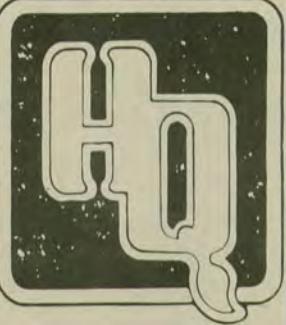
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Cancer-virus links provide three with Nobel Prize for Physiology, Medicine

By DICK SODERLUND
Associated Press Writer
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)

Three American scientists were named winners of the 1975 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine on Thursday for research into possible links between viruses and cancer.

Dr. Renato Dulbecco, 61, an Italian-born American, will share the \$143,000 award with Howard Martin Temin, 40, of the University of Wisconsin and David Baltimore, 37, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Dulbecco did most of his research in California but moved to London 10 years ago and now works at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory.

The prize-awarding faculty of Sweden's Caroline medical institution cited the three microbiologists for discoveries showing "the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material in the cell."

Dulbecco said in London he was surprised that Temin and Baltimore were co-winners since, while all three were well acquainted, they had done their research independently. Dulbecco said he felt almost like a father to both of them.

"I know them very, very well and see them frequently, but it's only recently that we realized our efforts were converging," he said. "We thought we had been doing quite different things."

Temin was one of Dulbecco's students in the 1950s at the Cal-

ifornia Institute of Technology while Baltimore was part of a Dulbecco-led team at the Salk Institute at La Jolla, Calif.

Temin said in Madison, Wis., that he was "overwhelmed and honored" when he received the news from Baltimore, who telephoned from New York, where he is visiting professor at Rockefeller University.

Through parallel research, Temin and Baltimore achieved a major breakthrough in tumor virus mechanisms in 1970.

A central dogma in the field of molecular biology at one time implied that information transfer in nature could only

occur from the genetic material DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) to the alternate genetic material RNA (ribonucleic acid) and not in the other direction.

Both Temin and Baltimore were able to accumulate indirect evidence showing the occurrence of a specific enzyme in RNA tumor virus particles which could make a DNA copy from RNA, the Caroline Institute said.

Temin said his present research is attempting to "understand the relationship of the laboratory tumor versus natural cancer."

Clown volunteers sought for drama department

by Kathy Byrne
Staff Reporter

Volunteers are needed to be clowns at 19 Head Start Centers in the South Bend area the week of October 27.

The purpose of the program is to initiate the children to school. It is sponsored by the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Speech and Drama Department.

"It's a lot of fun and the kids really love it," said Debbie Hale, Head Start Clowns spokesman. "No special talent is needed."

An organizational meeting will be held in room 228, Moreau (SMC)

at 6 p.m. Monday. Costumes and make-up will be exhibited and the group will plan songs and skits.

"Since some of the kids got scared last year when they saw all the clowns marching in, we'll have one person put on his costume and make-up right in front of them," Hale said.

Most of the visits to the centers will be in the morning because few hold afternoon sessions.

"Since we have such short notice and so many places to visit we really need a lot of volunteers," Hale said. "It will only take a few hours and costumes and make-up are all provided. It really does mean a lot to the little kids."

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- Q. Are there any activities planned by the Junior Class this year?**
A. There will be a formal dance on November 7 at the Indiana Club. John Donahue, 1765, is in charge of this event. In addition to this, the annual Junior Parent's weekend will be held early next semester on February 27, 28 and 29. Nancy Cueroni, 8067, is responsible for this.
- Q. Are David Crosby and Graham Nash really coming and if so, when?**
A. They are coming to Notre Dame for an 8 pm show on Saturday, November 8. Tickets go on sale Fri., Oct. 24, and will cost \$5 and \$6.
- Q. How valuable is the Golden Dome in terms of gold alone?**
A. Considering that there are 3500 square feet of gold plate on the dome at a thickness of approximately 1-10,000 of an inch, one can understand the \$800,000 estimated value. But hang on to your tuition, it's replaced only once every ten years and is paid for by Uncle Sam.
- Q. What is the minimum GPA for an undergraduate student?**
A. For one's first semester, it's 1.700, second semester 1.850, third semester 2.000 and the fourth and subsequent semesters 2.000.
- Q. When do deficiency reports go out?**
A. Deficiency reports were turned in by instructors yesterday. They will be mailed out on Oct. 23.

Law schools

(Continued from page 3)
pointed out that the average age in first year law schools has been rising in recent years, as more people delay their entry into law school.

Following the student's GPA in importance, the LSAT score is significant as a measure of expected law school performance. Waddick said that most law schools use a formula that weighs the GPA as two and the LSAT score as one. The resulting figure is a very accurate index to estimate the first year performance in law school.

Waddick noted that the national average score on the LSAT was 500, ranging from a low average of 400 to a high average of 600. A score of 600 is high; higher than 700 is very high. He added that, "As the quality of the school gets higher, the median LSAT score also shows an increase. Some schools which claim subjective selecting methods also tend to have students with LSAT scores of near 700. This is because these schools draw the students with the higher scores, and then can be very selective of whom they accept."

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ND vs. other universities

Campus policies discussed

(Continued from page 1)

Smith said. Fewer people left campus to go to town, he noted.

Cornell

Cornell University is considering the possibility of purchasing a Burger King franchise. Instead of merely collecting commission from a company.

Food Director Art Jager cited two reasons favoring purchasing such a franchise.

"First, we want to employ our own people from the university and

the observer

Night Editor: Dan Sanchez
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Compugraphic: Chip Spina
Night Controller: Marth Fanning
Ad Layout: Pat Russell, Mike Miller

supply them with jobs. Secondly, a considerable amount of money will be made and we prefer this money to remain in the school. The University can then use this profit to hold down food prices in the future on campus," he stated.

Primarily a commuter school, Cornell has only 4,000 campus residents out of 16,500 students, Jager said. No semester meal passes are required, he noted. All food plans are voluntary, since so many students live off-campus.

"To convert a campus building into a Burger King would cost roughly \$100,000," he said. "The cost is quite reasonable, considering the pay-back period is relatively short," Jager said. "I would say it would pay for itself in about ten years."

The project is still under consideration and no contract has yet been signed, he maintained. The University Senate, composed of students, faculty and administrators, is expected to decide whether or not to purchase a franchise by the end of the this semester, he said.

Notre Dame

To set up franchises on the Notre Dame campus is against university policy, according to Vice-President for Business Af-

fairs Fr. Jerome Wilson.

"Our policy is to hire good men to manage the enterprises on campus with the hope of saving the University money and the students as well," he stated.

"If there is a profit to be made, we think we should make it and thereby, keep the student tuition low. All profits from campus endeavors (including the Huddle) are used to offset a portion of the academic expenditures of the University," he said.

Several firms have made some contact with the University about establishing franchises on campus, but up to this time the University has "not been interested," Wilson said.

"If the University employs top managers there is no reason for not giving satisfactory service to faculty, staff and students. At the same time, it would save profits the franchise would realize," he noted.

The size of the student body was another reason Wilson cited as a factor in considering the advantages and disadvantages of a franchise. Schools with franchises on campus tend to be quite large because the company wants a good volume of business, he said. Notre Dame, with about 7,000 students, is comparatively small.



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Crying for 2 Navy tickets 6896

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

Need \$\$\$? I need 2 GA USC tix. Call Brian 3260

Good money paid for any home tickets. Call John 1816

Desperately need 1 USC and Navy ticket Call Pam 4-4161

Need 2 tickets for Georgia Tech. Call 1038

Ski instructors wanted. Must ski well, experience not necessary, will train. Kitty Martin 695-5495 or Royal Valley, Buchanan, Mich. 20 min. from Notre Dame.

Desperately need 6-10 USC tix. Pay well. Tom 7795

Need part time employment? Call 277-1221 after 5 pm

Wanted: 4 GA tickets to Navy and USC. Call Marty or Joe at 287-5113

3 GA GA Tech. tix to trade for Navy or sell 8698, Charlie

Need only 1 Southern Cal. ticket and - or 2 Georgia Tech. tix. Call Jack 1131

Need 4 or 5 USC tix. Call 4-5483

Wanted: One ticket to Navy game, anywhere, call Bill 8744

Desperately need two USC tickets. Call Bob 3665

PERSONALS

Dear Foofie, Confucius say: What good 2 sleeping bags when I will do? Sayonara

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ROGER ANDERSEN!

N.A.P. Welcome to N.D. Happy Oktoberfest!! love you. Your Little Sister

Here's to you, Patrick, on your birthday! love, me

Phil, She skeletons are rattling and theirscape is imminent.

Mariann, Happy Birthday! 3A.

Don S. - Happy Birthday! You've got nice legs. Love, Little Sister and Jocko

Hottlips: The lasagna was a slap in the face, but the water was a kick in the... Maureen, Michele, Sue, Betsy, Mary Rose, Mary, Ellen, Sue

Momand Dad, So I became a sister again on October 15! A girl!!! God Bless her and KEEP HER ALWAYS Dora M.

Dunne Juan: Are you sure there's enough of you to go around? The Harem

Spotted Tail, Come to my totem pole. S.I.M.

Juniors - Fantasize no longer - Fantasia is here! The Jr. Class Formal tickets on sale now student Union ticket office

Guy with my gold ring from crew practice call 5124

Lynn, Happy 1 yr. Anniversary Love you, J.S.

LOST AND FOUND

Found: One SMC class ring. Call 287-3528

Lost: A silver necklace with three red stones on it. If found please return it. It was a special gift. Call Susan 2184

Lost: Silver ID bracelet, name Patricia. Call 6788

Lost: Gold charm bracelet. Little hearts and one big heart with a white rose. Happy Birthday inscription. Please call Bill at 8943

Lost: Blue jacket, says S. alesianum State Swimming Champs. Please call Kathy 4-5335

Lost: 1 pair gold, wirerimmed glasses at St. Mary's between Lemans and the dining hall. Call 234-6352

Found: 1 pair gold wire rim glasses on field hockey field. Broken frames. Initials B.B. Call Maureen 7515, 311 BP

Found: 2 keys on leather key chain on shuttle. Numbered 511 and 1067 Call 8340 to claim.

Lost: pair of glasses, black case, light tan frame by Brownson. Tom 1224

Lost: 1 purse, brown leather, on shuttle bus or in Library Friday night. Callk Mary Anne 4-4007

Found: Blue windbreaker with ND emblem. Call Jim 1578

Lost: gold charm bracelet with one gold Happy Birthday charm. Call 7628

Lost: Ram pitching wedge. At golf Burke course on Thursday, Oct. 9, 1975 Call 3574

Irish look to improve vs. Falcons

by Tom Kruczek

This week the Irish need more than just another victory when they travel to Coorsland to play the Air Force. This week at Colorado Springs, the Irish need to start executing like a team, put together a sustained offensive attack and revitalize the defense, because this game marks the end of the first half of the season. The second half of the season begins with John McKay and his third ranked Southern Cal Trojans next Saturday.

The last two games for Notre Dame, have been to say the least shaky. The loss to Michigan State featured some unbelievable hitting.

Last week against North Carolina, the offense remained in its doldrums almost to the very end, and the defense, even in the words of Dan Devine "was not a stonewall." This week does give the Irish a chance to get their game together against a team that may not look that good on paper, but will show some interesting formation and has shown moments of brilliance.

The Falcons of the Air Force are winless in five contests this year, but did tie 18th ranked UCLA 20-20. Devine has tremendous respect for the Falcons, despite their record. "I've coached against Ben Martin's Air Force teams five times and I've found out that they have always been a well-drilled team. They like to run out of a variety of offensive formations, so you never really know from play to play what they'll run out of, so your defense has to be extra alert."

Heading the offensive attack for the Falcons will be quarterback Mike Worden. Last week against Brigham Young, Worden picked up 83 yards in 13 carries. "Worden's scrambling ability keeps the defense honest," Devine stated.

Bill Brink



Ken MacAfee, Notre Dame's fine tight end, and the rest of his Irish teammates will try to sharpen their performance this Saturday in Colorado Springs.

"He adds another dimension to the running attack and he can hurt you on critical downs."

In the backfield will be senior fullback Chris Milodragovich and halfback Ken Wood. Wood had an outstanding game last week against the Cougars, gaining 70 yards in 20 carries. Wood is the workhorse of the offense, while Worden will look primarily to flanker Craig Adams in passing situations.

On defense the Falcon's will rely heavily on cornerback T.G. Parker, and linebacker-kicker Dave Lawson. Lawson, a 6-1, 219 pound senior is undeniably the top placekicker in the country. He is one field goal away from breaking the NCAA field goal record held by former Stanford kicker Ron Garcia. Lawson has hit 42 field

goals in 79 attempts while this year he is 4 of 12. Last year he converted on three field goals of 50 yards or over, so if the Air Force get anywhere close to Notre Dame territory, you can be sure to see Lawson.

The Irish team that will take the field tomorrow will resemble the team that beat the Air Force 38-0 last year only in that they will be wearing the same gold-painted helmets. Last year's scorers were Russ Kornman, Tom Parise, Tom Clements, Frank Allocco, Kevin Doherty and a field goal by Dave Reeve. Except for Reeve, none of these people will face the Falcon's due to graduation or the NCAA's 48-man travelling squad rule.

There will be more resemblance however between last week's Irish team and this week's. The offense

will be basically the same with Rick Slager again listed as the starting quarterback. In light of last week's performance by Slager and Joe Montana's fine job of leading the Irish comeback, one has to question Devine's choice of starting quarterbacks. "Some people worry about who starts and who doesn't too much," Devine said. Each player concentrates on his position and can help the team if he is well prepared. I'm never reluctant to put a player in if he is prepared." Look for a quick hook on Slager however if he doesn't get the offense moving early.

Injuries have necessitated some switches in the defensive lineups. Ross Browner returns to his starting role at end this week, and will be joined by Steve Niehaus, Willie Fry and Jeff Weston as the

front four. But due to the fact that Browner may not be able to go a full game, Devine has decided that an extra end will go on the trip. This means that Tony Zappala, John Galanis and Ron Crews will make the trip, and will necessitate Nick Federenko's staying at home, again thanks to the 48-man rule.

At linebackers, Doug Becker remains injured and will be replaced by Pete Johnson and backed up by Tony Novakov, due to an injury to Becker's usual back-up Steve Heimkrieter. Bob Golic and Jim Stock will be at the other two linebackers spots.

The secondary remains the same with Luther Bradley and Tom Lopienski starting at cornerbacks, backed up by Tom Maschmeier and Ron Cullins. Mike Banks will be at the strong safety and Randy Harrison, who is still getting over his ankle injury will be at free safety. Ross Christensen will be Harrison's probable back-up.

At the kicking spots, a couple of surprises were decided upon this week. Tony Brantley and Pat McLaughlin will not be leaving South Bend, with Dave Reeve being given the field goal kicking job again, after a week's sabbatical.

Punting will be freshman Joe Restic, who looked very impressive in the fall practice, and will be given his first chance with the varsity on Saturday.

The Irish need a solid performance against the Falcons, as after six games the team should be coming together and not be bothered by inexperience. Tomorrow's game may be the turning point of the season. We can only wait to see which way that turn will go.

The game will begin at 2:30 (South Bend time) and will be televised on WNDU in South Bend.

The Irish Eye

Football picks

The big surprise last week was in the East, where West Virginia just got used as they dropped a 39-0 decision to Penn St. Not too many actually expected the Mountaineers to pull off the upset, but the lopsided score did raise a few eyebrows. Also in the East, Maryland served notice that they're a team to be reckoned with by soundly whipping North Carolina St.

Here are the Irish Eye's Picks:

Notre Dame at Air Force: The Irish used up their miracles last week, but they shouldn't need any against the Falcons. Even with its wounded troops, ND figures to overpower them. Air Force is winless, though Ben Martin's boys did tie UCLA several weeks ago. Even so, the Falcons may have to wait to play Army before they have a chance of winning. Irish by 14.

Florida St. at Florida: One wonders how North Carolina St. held the Gators to 7 points four weeks ago, for they've been scoring like there's no tomorrow. This strong interstate rivalry is always intense though, so give the Seminoles a better chance. Florida by 10.

Auburn at Georgia Tech: Would you believe that the Yellow Jackets lead the country in rushing yardage per game? Pepper Rodgers' has built a strong ground game that is totaling nearly 400 yards each game, and Auburn has had trouble with anything that moves this season. But Tech's all around talent is not quite as good as the Tigers, who though they have been disappointing this year, may pull out of it yet. Auburn by 7.

Texas A&M at Texas Christian: The Christian thing to do would be not play the game. The Horned Frogs are in the wrong conference (the St. Joe-Mishawaka area would be more like it), and are completely outclassed. The Aggie defense, tops in the nation, may not even sweat, even in Texas. Aggies by 21.

Navy at Boston College: The Midshipmen chalked up a victory Syracuse last week, and have looked good lately. The Eagles offense seems to be getting on track, though so make it B.C. by 6.

Iowa at Indiana: ABC inexplicably passed this one up, but it promises to be a thriller. Iowa has just come off Ohio St., USC and Penn St. consecutively, so the Hoosiers fit right in there-somewhere. Indiana by 7.

Northwestern at Michigan: Bo Schembechler says he's worried, but he must be talking about the economy, because the Wolverines are in a groove now, and the Wildcats should be no problem. Wolverines by 17.

Wisconsin at Ohio St.: You remember of course. This is the week that undefeated Wisconsin, after having beat Michigan, Missouri and Kansas among others, was to down the Buckeyes and wrap up the Big Ten title. I guess the Badger fans were a little off. So far the State fans haven't been. OSU by 14.

Michigan St. at Minnesota: Don't laugh. The Spartans have won only one from the Gophers since 1957. And Minneapolis is especially tough for MSU. But this year they're good enough to break the jinx. Spartans by 10.

Tulane at West Virginia: If the Mountaineers can recover from last week's shocker, they could beat the Greenies and end up 10-1. If Tulane coach Bennie Ellender can get his backfield in gear he might take it to West Virginia quick, like Penn State did a week ago. But look for the Mountaineers, by 7.

Oklahoma at Kansas State: Barry Switzer's Sooners have had enough of these close games, and would love to repeat last year's 63-0 drubbing over the Wildcats (maybe they'll even run it up this year). KSU is a little tougher this year, but Oklahoma is ready to kill. Sooners by 20.

Missouri at Colorado: This Big Eight battle could go either way, both teams looking impressive last week, especially the Tigers, who handled Oklahoma St. easily. Big Eight contests can't be judged by past weeks, however. In fact, there's no telling what might happen. The Buffaloes are well-coached, the game is in Boulder and something in the air says Colorado, by 6.

Tennessee at Alabama: If the Tide weren't riding so high, then the Volunteers would be real good bets. But Bear has whipped his team into shape and their in full gear. Tennessee would seem to be well-suited to handle the Tide (if anyone can now) because their tough defense plays well against the run (note their one defeat to pass-oriented UCLA). Alabama by 4.

Texas at Arkansas: They've had some wild, and controversial ones between these two teams. If the Longhorns aren't still thinking about last week's near-upset over Oklahoma then they can get down to what they do best, move the football. Longhorns by 7.

Upset of the Week: Oklahoma St. over Nebraska. It was 7-3 last year at Nebraska and the Cowboys have the Cornhuskers in Stillwater, a place they've been very good so far this year (last week they dropped their only road game to Missouri for their one loss this season). Nebraska is due for a letdown and this may be it. State could edge them out, by 3 or 4.

Last week, 12-3 for .800 per cent. Season 54-17 for .765 per cent.



Dan Devine, viewing with interest from the sidelines, will attempt to improve his record of 4-1 as he directs the Irish in their sixth game of the year against the Air Force.

Michigan first in Invitational

by Mike Towle

Dave Smith of Eastern Michigan topped a field of 182 finishers in winning the Notre Dame Cross Country Invitational run at Burke Golf Course on Friday. In winning the event for the second year in a row, Smith set a meet record as he covered the five miles in 23:26.7. He set the old mark of 23:34 in 1974. Teammate Nick Ellis came in second at 23:41.

The Michigan Wolverines repeated their team win of a year ago by placing five runners among the first sixteen. They were followed by Eastern Michigan, Wisconsin, Ball State and Edinboro State.

Notre Dame finished 13th out of the 28 teams with freshman Steve Welch, in 22nd, being the first Irish harrier to cross the finish. He was followed by Joe Yates in 45th, Dennis Vanderkraats in 56th, Jim Reinhart in 77th and Jay Miranda in 95th. Captain Jim Hurt was unable to complete the race because of a sore hip, thus hurting Notre Dame's chances considerably.

Netters host tourney

The Notre Dame tennis team will conclude its Fall workouts with the Irish Invitational this Friday and Saturday at the Courtney Tennis Center. The tournament will consist of a complete Round Robin and is scheduled to begin about noon on Friday. It will continue through Saturday morning and is expected to conclude at 4 in the afternoon.

Participants in the tourney include defending champion Indiana, as well as Purdue, Indiana State, Illinois State, Northern Illinois and Notre Dame. The Irish finished in a tie for second

last year.

Notre Dame's Randy Stehlik, a junior from Peru, Ind. has nailed down the number one singles position. The rest of the spots are undecided with captain Mike O'Donnell having a slight edge for the number two slot and sophomore Brian Hainline leading in the race for the third position. Seniors Paul Reilly and Dave Wheaton, along with sophomore Tony Bruno and freshman Mike Horan, round out the squad. Horan is expected to see some action in doubles.

The public is invited and there is no admission charge.