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THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1969

Bucher defends military intelligence missions

by Dave Fromm

"The United States could not be the great country it is without maintenance of its military force," said Commander Lloyd Bucher addressing a capacity crowd yesterday afternoon in the library auditorium.

"The dedication of the people in the service is rather tremendous and people who knock the military establishment tend to ignore this fact," continued the former Captain on the intelligence vessel USS Pueblo.

Defending U.S. spy missions, Bucher said, "If we're going to be protected, we must collect intelligence. If you don't, you're shutting your eyes while the other guy's swinging at you."

The Pueblo's mission was to collect peripheral electronic

intelligence off the coast of countries which might prove hostile to the U.S. Bucher's ship was engaged in this type of activity off the North Korean coast in January of 1968.

The Pueblo commander went on to outline the events leading up to and following the capture of his ship by North Korea.

Near the end of January, Bucher was heading south along the North Korean coast. He felt that the mission was worthless since he hadn't been able to collect any information. The cold weather caused ice to form on the hull and brought about other problems as well. He intended to recommend that no future trips be made to the Eastern Sea of Japan in winter.

"But by this time they were really hammering into us. A few of us, including myself, were

already wounded," Bucher explained. So he decided to let the communists come aboard.

Bucher concluded that the North Koreans were merely looking for South Koreans planning to infiltrate the North. He was convinced that they were unaware of the true nature of the Pueblo's mission.

"At no point was I stupid enough to go within their territorial waters. Whenever I wasn't sure of my exact position I would move twenty to forty miles out to sea," Bucher said. He later determined that he was 16.8 miles offshore when the incident occurred.

The North Koreans boarded the Pueblo and accused a number of crew members of being South Korean. "They beat the tar out of anyone who even looked South Korean," Bucher

said.

Then about noon on January 23, the Pueblo came under harassment from four North Korean gun boats. As Bucher headed out to sea, the North Koreans commenced machine

gun and three-inch cannon fire.

The captain then commanded emergency destruction of classified material.

"I had heard that the North
(continued on page 2)

Landry no longer coordinator

by Cliff Wintrade

Larry Landry Thursday announced that in "all fairness to the student government and the students," he could no longer remain as Student Government Executive Coordinator.

The decision was the result of discussion and thought between Landry and Student Body President Phil McKenna. It was emphasized this process of "dialogue and thought" between the two resulted in the mutual decision.

Landry said his decision was not the result of displeasure with student government but a recognition that he was not doing an effective job in student government.

"It (my decision) is because of the intensity and commitment of the dedicated individuals working as a team, that I, realizing, that I am not an effective cog in the functioning of this organized drive towards a better community, have to terminate my stay as executive coordinator," Landry said.

Landry cited outside interests as the main theft of his time which prevented him from "interacting very often" with the cabinet members.

"My workings on the student development program, undergraduate work studies, university town relations, the urban institute, and the functioning as the chamber of commerce's research director have with a wonderful girl friend and a taxing academic schedule been my concerns," he said.

Landry justified his decision by arguing that it was better for him as an individual to pursue his present course of action rather than trying to be a good

executive coordinator because he was "afraid I cannot be anything near a competent executive coordinator."

Landry added that he felt the position of executive coordinator was necessary, but that other cabinet members had taken up

his slack.

Landry commented on the value of what he was doing in his outside activities.

"I plan to continue my free lancing activities as I feel that I am making progress toward a better community," he said.

Theft of cornerstones played down by officials

by Bill Carter

At the dedication of Flanner Hall Sunday morning no cornerstone was placed in the empty space in the wall facing the main entrance. There was no cornerstone to place in the wall because the stones from both Flanner and Grace Halls had been stolen sometime last week. But the original program for the dedication ceremony never included plans for the laying of the cornerstone.

Jim Gibbons, who is in charge of the special events for the university, supervised the ceremonies, which centered around a dedication mass and the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Thomas Flanner painted by Notre Dame art professor Stanley Sessler.

Gibbons said he received a phone call last Friday from someone who wanted to know if there were any plans for the laying of the cornerstone in the dedication program.

"I had not seen the letter in the Observer (10-31 issue) about the theft of the cornerstones, so I did not know then why the call was made. But I told him the cornerstone laying was not in the program," he said.

As stated in their letter, the

aim of the students who pulled off the robbery was to initiate a series of demands concerning food, laundry, and bookstore improvements and a rebate for the Grace-Flanner residents. The apparent blackmail tactic hinged on what they believed would be the irreplaceable value of the cornerstones.

"Actually the real, formal cornerstones for both buildings were put in long ago when the halls first started going up. What was stolen was only a block with the year carved on it that was supposed to be put in the wall near the door. But that was never a part of the dedication ceremony, so the theft didn't interfere with that at all." Fr. Whelan, Director of Housing, who also celebrated the mass was only slightly more disturbed by the loss of the stones. He also emphasized the pointlessness of the theft since the stones had nothing to do with the program, but he felt the incident did say something about the character of those involved.

"The thing is, all these things they were talking about in that letter have to do with money. The University is having some financial problems right now and then somebody pulls a stunt like this to get even with some

people who were good enough to give money to the University for new dorms," he said.

Whelan added that the theft made one point.

"I think the whole thing is

kind of dumb." Maybe since the stones are gone we shouldn't bother to get different ones but just leave the dumbness there. Let the hole in the wall be a

(continued on page 2)



Commander Lloyd Bucher spoke on the Pueblo incident. Pat Gibbs



Photo by Jay Anderson

Father Whelan - "I think the whole thing is kind of dumb."

Riehle explains Campus Judicial Board set-up

by Jim Graif

Rev. James L. Riehle, C.S.C., Dean of Students, explained yesterday the methods which will be used in setting up the three Campus Judicial Boards for the newly approved Judicial Code.

The Judicial System will continue to consist of three boards: Hall Judicial Board, Student Judicial Board, and University Judicial Board.

The University Court, which hears serious cases which are of concern to the entire university, will consist of six members of the Student Life Council: two students, two faculty members, and two members of the administration. The two representatives from each branch will be chosen by their constituents on the S.L.C. and then the six nominees will be approved by the entire council.

The Student Board, which hears serious cases which only concern students, consists of five regular and five alternate members chosen from the student

body.

Student Body President Phil McKenna explained how these members would be chosen. McKenna, along with Judicial Coordinator Gary McInerney, and assistant Judicial Coordinator Dave Kelly will select ten people from the present board. These names will be submitted to the Student Senate for approval.

The Hall Judicial Boards will be selected by the various halls. There will be no limit on the number of members each hall board may have.

When asked why he had opposed the elimination of the limit on number of members on the Hall Board, Fr. Riehle explained that he felt that a small number of qualified and objective people could do a better job in a dorm than a large number of halfway interested people.

When asked to comment on the code, Fr. Riehle said that he felt it is a good code but that its success depends on the students; on how serious they would be in their endeavor.

He also explained the reasoning behind the requirement that a student who commits an offense in a new hall after being kicked out of another hall for three offenses must be tried by the Student Judicial Board. Of-

'No room for the individual'

(continued from page 1)

Koreans didn't come out of their houses in the winter. I guess that was a bit of an understatement," Bucher added.

Bucher described the courage of his men while in captivity as "fantastically tremendous."

"I just can't say enough for my crew. The men stuck together like glue," he said.

The commander labeled North Korea the "tightest communist society in the world." North Koreans are totally committed to the idea that the world will never be truly happy until all peoples dedicate themselves completely to the state, according to Bucher.

"There is no room for the

individual in North Korea," Bucher said.

Bucher was very pleased that he and his men were released in time for Christmas last year. "I couldn't have asked for a better Christmas present," he said.

Bucher is presently studying Naval Management at the Naval Post-Graduate School in Monterey. He doubted if he will ever receive another command although he would be delighted to accept one.

Commander Bucher was born in Idaho in 1927 and lost both parents within a year. He lived in one orphanage after another until he ended up in world famous Boys' Town.

"I learned a lot about life and

dorm to dorm over four years committing an almost unlimited number of offenses without worrying about dismissal. The Student Judicial Board does have the power of dismissal and thus can prevent such a situation.

about people there," he said. He learned to appreciate how this great country can provide for those who are less fortunate.

Bucher joined the Navy in his senior year of high school because he longed to see the world. But he soon tired of painting and swabbing the decks. So he left the Navy and attended the University of Nebraska.

But he was recalled at the outbreak of the Korean crisis at which time he earned his commission. Bucher soon decided to make the Navy his career.

"I felt this was the best way I would repay the many kindnesses bestowed on me by the generosity of the people of this country," he said.

Bucher went into the Submarine Force where he found "the hardest working people in the U.S. Navy." Twelve years later he was assigned to the Pueblo.

Stone theft

(continued from page 1)

witness to someone's stupidity. I don't even know what they could do with the stones. Maybe they would make a nice door-stop," he said.

Fr. Riehle indicated that he has more than a good idea where the stones were and could get them back rather quickly if it became necessary. However, he has no immediate plans for getting the stones back or bringing the thieves to justice.

"I don't think the security people are involved in this and there really is no reason why they should be. I think it will be taken care of very soon and very easily," he said.

SMC names new program director

Mary A. Gerber, 51952 Lilac Road, South Bend, has been named director of programming for Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana. She replaces Mrs. Katharine Cooper who accepted a position in the local business community.

Mrs. Gerber is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, attending West High School in that city and the University of Minnesota before coming to South Bend. She has also attended Saint Mary's College and Indiana University in South Bend.

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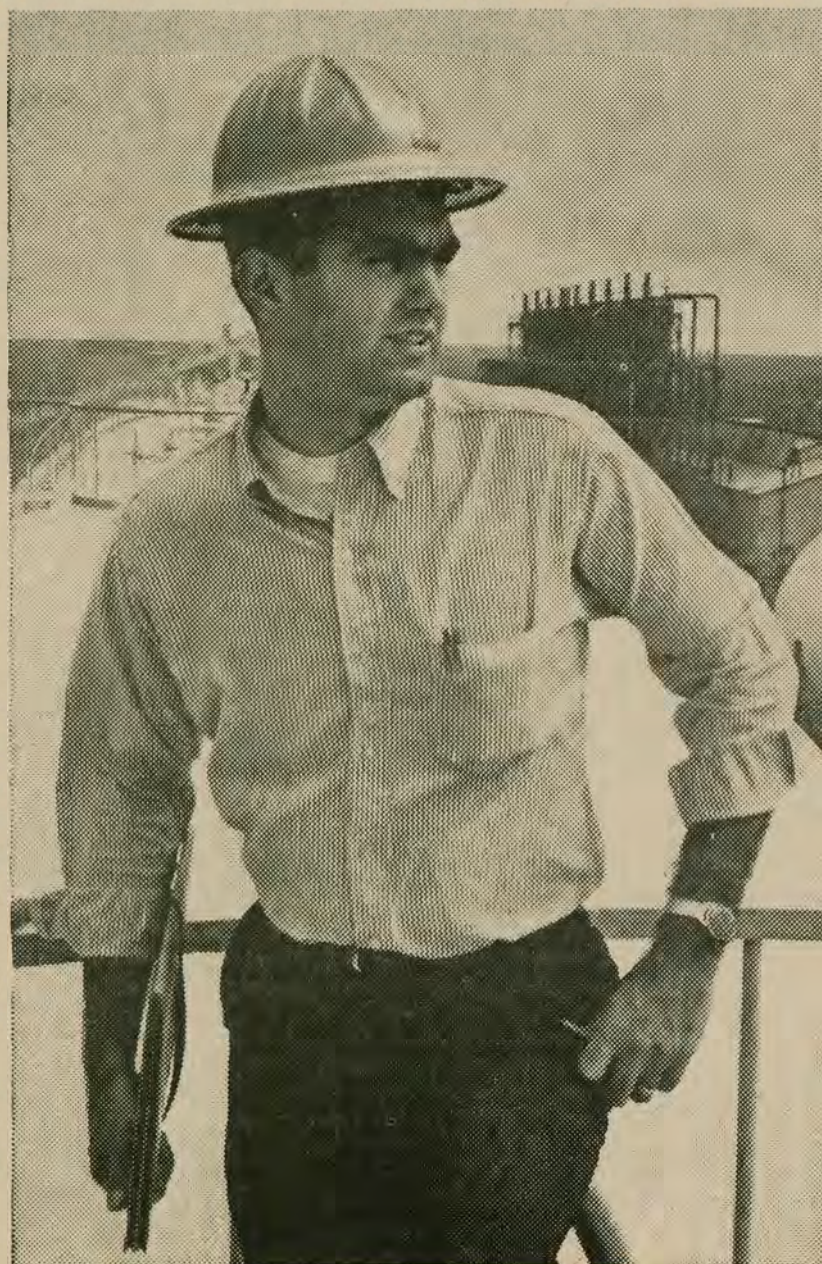
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F.U. program is enjoyable

The Free University at the University of Notre Dame offers courses to help people cope with life, understand life, enjoy life, or just plain out-wit life.

Senior Rick Libowitz, a member of the Free University board, described the purpose of the varied offerings as "helpful people gain knowledge relevant to their personal roles in contemporary society and developing individual sets of values with which to assess their growth as human beings." Libowitz expects 600 students from Notre Dame and nearby St. Mary's College to enroll in courses which can be led by anyone, attended by anyone, and are

always free. There is no official tie between F.U. and the University.

The 31 courses offered generally fall into three classes, the first composed of discussion groups which help students explore their own attitudes and values. Such a course is "The Draft," taught by Mike Kovacevich of South Bend, and described as a "course for confused, concerned people." The discussion sessions will consider the alternatives of induction, resistance, leaving the country, or accepting deferments, and will offer a sounding board for the students to consider the questions, "Will I go if called? If so,

why? If not, am I willing to accept consequences?"

Another discussion course called "Gracious Living" will explore "how a gentleman faces life," and will impart such rare knowledge as "how to live the gracious life on \$7,000 a year." On the serious side are courses covering environmental pollution and ecology.

The second group of courses teach skills not usually offered by the traditional university, such as "Juggling," and "Beginning Contract Bridge." Other skills offered are "Advanced Guitar," "Elementary Italian," and "Advanced Squash Techniques."

Thirdly, F.U. offers courses quite similar to many offered by the traditional university, but with heavier emphasis on the offbeat. These include a course for military buffs on "Battles and Leaders of the American Civil War," "Baseball Trivia Seminar," and "American Locomotives."

New workshop offered

by Janine Fast

Something new is being offered this year to the creative writers of Saint Mary's and Notre Dame—a Writers' Workshop. It is open to all lower division students, especially those not enrolled in a writing class, who want "to discuss their writing with an eye to improving their craft."

Mr. Harold Isbell, the Director of the Writing Program at St. Mary's and the originator of the Workshop, stressed its informality: "It's not a course or a class. It's just a chance to come around and talk about one's writing."

Isbell feels no one can teach another how to write, and so the

Workshop will primarily serve as a place to get specific criticism or guidance in developing a writing skill. Mr. Isbell plans to conduct the program on a one-to-one basis in its early stages, and if the response warrants it, informal discussion groups will be planned twice a month.

He emphasized the Workshop's basic lack of structure since, he noted, both students and himself have busy schedules.

For all those interested in talking about writing, whether it be prose or poetry, Mr. Isbell's office is Room 126 Madelva. His office hours are 10 - 12 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and 11 - 12 and 1 - 2 on Tuesday and Thursday.

Herschbach offers Reilly lectures

New techniques to observe the behavior of individual molecules will be presented in three Reilly Lectures in chemistry at the University of Notre Dame next week.

Dr. Dudley R. Herschbach, professor of chemistry at Harvard, will speak at 4 p.m. in Room 123 of Niewland Science Hall November 3, 5, and 7. His addresses are titled "Reactions Governed by Potential Curve Crossing," "Long-lived, Osculating and Activated Collision Complexes" and "Correlation of Reaction Dynamics with Electronic Structure."

Herschbach, a former John S. Guggenheim Fellow at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and winner of the Award in Pure Chemistry of the American

Chemical Society, has refined techniques to study individual molecules as they undergo collisions and reactions.

In most reactions, there are so many molecules that the chemist cannot observe the behavior of any one, and can only obtain a statistical picture of what happens. Herschbach has refined techniques for generating "molecular beams" containing relatively small numbers of molecules, and crossing these beams to create interactions.

The Reilly lectures in chemistry were endowed by the late Peter C. Reilly of Indianapolis. Over one hundred distinguished scientists have delivered Reilly Lectures since the fund was created in 1948.



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Non - violence in mass movements

The advance publicity of The Mobilization on Washington on November 15 indicates a shift in tactics by the "non-violent" left.

The October 15th Moratorium was intended to enlighten the participants concerning the nature of the Vietnamese War, and also to demonstrate to the government the necessity for a new course of action. The organizers professed no hate of President Nixon, the military, or the North Vietnamese. There was a total rejection of the human degradation and killing propagated in Vietnam.

Thomas Cornell of *The Catholic Worker*, who spoke on campus last Wednesday contended that this month's Mobilization would be non-violent. Minutes later he spoke of "tearing Nixon down," and "taking over Washington if Washington continues to oppress the Third World."

No one can deny that Mr. Cornell is supporting a good cause when he pleads for peace in Vietnam. However, a non-violent demonstration requires putting people before causes rather than causes before people. Participants in a non-violent demonstration must realize the humanity of the people that they are trying to affect. By threatening the government and ridiculing Mr. Nixon, Mr. Cornell is employing the very means that ultimately result in domestic and international violence.

If the Mobilization fails to speak of issues instead of personalities it is no longer being non-violent, rather it is employing the politics of force, which places ends above means — causes before people. Carried to its extremes, the politics of force result in the suspension of morality so that "right ends" can be achieved.

A march upon Washington can never be non-violent if the internal disposition of the marchers includes a hate of the people in the government. The issues and problems of our nation must be examined in the context of the human condition of our leaders.

As people prepare to rally in Washington, Christ's simple command to hate the sin but love the sinner becomes relevant and profound. True peace can never come through the use of force, either covert or overt, but only through the enlightenment of all concerned. As Dag Hammarskold said, "Unless there is a spiritual awakening in the world, we are doomed."

SMC Board of Trustees

Near the entrance to the old Reignebeaux in LeMans Hall is the inscription set in stone which reads, "You shalt know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This supposedly is one of the precepts upon which St. Mary's is founded. These words are meaningless for the St. Mary's student who is repeatedly stifled in her personal search for truth. Truth is personalized, not computerized. We believe that in the St. Mary's Community the search for truth is thwarted by the college structure itself, especially by the Board of Trustees, who are ignorant, through circumstance, of what that search entails for the St. Mary's student today.

The members of the Board of Trustees descend upon the college twice a year, deal with the problems, and depart. Few students are aware of who the members are, and, more important, few of those members have a real understanding of living and learning day in and day out at St. Mary's. Yet these are the ones who determine the policies that govern every facet of student life. The board acts on matters of academic opportunities and requirements, as well as the social standards by which the students exist—everything from Afro-American Literature to Open Houses. Student contact with the board consists only in representation on standing advisory committees. By holding the responsibility for student policy in the areas mentioned, the members of the Board of Trustees limit the scope of the truths which the student is allowed to seek.

It is our opinion that the Board should have jurisdiction only in matters of finance and development. Student policy should be handled by a board of representatives of the Student Body, people who are intimately aware of the needs of their constituents and who can work with them in structuring a curriculum and a collegiate atmosphere which can be beneficial to their growth and development.

A student's life cannot be controlled by anyone but herself if she is to be free to apply the decisions she has made on the basis of the knowledge and wisdom to which she is exposed. If a young woman cannot be trusted to accept the responsibility for her own search for truth; if she must be spoon-fed a prepared diet of course material and social encounter, she is defeated from the outset and she can never be set free. She compromises her own curiosity and adopts an attitude of dependency for the rest of her life.



I'M TIRED OF THE ROTTEN YOUTH OF THIS COUNTRY MAKING NON-NEGOTIABLE DEMANDS OF THEIR ELDERS AND THEN RESORTING TO DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

Tim MacCarry

David Darst

David Darst is dead. Friday morning the news spread—his brother Chuck, stunned, remembers how they talked weeks before of how it might happen, like Camus, gone in an auto wreck. We embrace. All we have, it seems, is to hold to one another, all of us. Another Christian Brother had the day before received a letter from David, saying that he was going to visit a third Brother, imprisoned in Wisconsin for burning Milwaukee draft files. David had been ordered not to travel when his bail was set a year before—but a man free enough to face the law for destroying federal property could hardly be cowed by an order forbidding him to visit his brothers.

In 1967 he and eight others raided the Catonsville, Md. draft board, burned the files with napalm (made to Special Forces Manual instructions), and waited for arrest. They stated that "some property has no right to exist" including Hitler's genocidal ovens, or files used to send youth to a murderous imperial war. They challenged the religious, the "good Catholics" who, like the good Germans of 1943, calm consciences by claiming not to be involved, not to know what's really going on, or saying "I only followed orders." It was an act of faith that, somehow, the miracle of Christ's example might be repeated—that an acceptance of suffering might make a blind people see its shame, a deaf nation hear the cries of the dying, and a crippled national conscience rise and walk toward justice.

The Catonsville Nine said that if the American people would permit suffering to be caused in their name in Vietnam, it would thenceforth be necessary to bring suffering on them at home. They claimed that the law forbidding destruction of federal property was void when such property was used to violate the rights of the Vietnamese to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The judge ordered that these claims be ignored; they were convicted, given two-year sentences, and freed on bond pending appeal.

It was just after the conviction, in Fall, 1968, that David came to Notre Dame. He spoke to a packed library auditorium audience on why he had joined the raid, and of his hopes for America. He called for support from Americans who love their country too much to accept its degradation—for resistance, the taking of risks, beyond casual protests, petitions, and vigils.

A group of us went with him to an off-campus house for beer and pizza, talking of nonviolence and sacrifice until we were loose enough to laugh and joke about our fears of prison, and the complex logistics of the action he had done. As much by his smiling presence as by his arguments, he had brought to Notre Dame an idea which he was to repeat a year later at the Vietnam Moratorium rally.

His idea was that to be a Christian was, as it was for the apostles, to be a revolutionary: to seek change at all levels of personality and society, to build a new order based on faith, hope and love, with the law of men always subordinate to the law of God. That we should be ready to violate the law of men, and accept suffering, in serving the law of love. And that this deepest of all revolutions demands a respect for the humanity of the oppressor, a willingness to laugh at one's own fears and rationalizations, and above all a celebration of life, a rejoicing in that freedom which an offering of one's own life brings.

It was his first visit which began the development of a community, through the CIA lie-in, then St. Francis House, and now the South Bend-Notre Dame Resistance, of people trying to live the Christian radicalism of which he spoke. David's passing can only remind us that, at a time when soldiers are asked to die in a war we oppose, people in the movement for peace and justice must be ready to answer with a commitment to accept suffering beyond even the sacrifices of freedom in prison: the offering of the precious gift of life itself.

David Darst is dead to the world, but alive in God—he lives in those who turn grief for the dead into action for the living, who live not for the world's way of death, but for the way of truth and life to which he bore witness.

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Photo by Doug Madel



Homecoming displays are only one of two additions to the ND atmosphere at Homecoming.

Photo by Doug Madel

A splendid time was had by all

We bombed at ND: once again the U.S. military is attacked, this time in the stadium.



Photo by Phil Bosco

After roses and a kiss for Mrs. Jones, it was a day in the stands for the President.



The game was on the field and in the stands.

Photo by Phil Bosco

On top of old Smokey

by Jim E. Brogan

Bob Dylan has called Smokey Robinson America's greatest living poet. I'm not so sure that he is that, but he is one of America's great entertainers, as he proved here in last Saturday night's Homecoming Concert.

Smokey and the Miracles have been around long enough to know how to really entertain an audience, and their show once it got started (after only a 45 minute wait - not bad Student Union, you're improving) was the most professional that Notre Dame has seen all season.

For the first time this season there was some cohesion in the concert as a whole. There wasn't the effect of throwing together two different acts that weren't complimentary to each other like Woody Herman & Dionne Warwick, Campus folk talent & Chambers Brothers, but rather a blending of some solid soul performances. There also wasn't the problem of an unknown group doing unknown material.

The audience, which was psyched to start with, was warmed up by Bohanna & the Motown Sounds. This 9 member group (2 guitars, 3 saxophones, 2 trumpets, a drummer, and a congo drummer) performed 4 instrumental numbers. Although it is normally rather dull just sitting and watching a non-vocal band perform, the excellence of

their sound coupled with their choice of material made their short stint more than bearable. Best received of their offerings were *Alfie* and *Everything is Uptight, Outasite*.

The remainder of the first half of the concert was performed by Yvonne Fair, a Motown artist who has worked with such notables as James Brown, Chuck Jackson, the Supremes, the Temptations, Stevie Wonder, and Marvin Gaye. Her experience with these musical Hall of Famers has helped make her into a whirlwind of activity the moment she sets foot on the stage. She not only sang in the Aretha Franklin - Tina Turner tradition, but she danced like a female James Brown.

The essence of singing blues music is total involvement on the part of the singer. Miss Fair was involved in her music and belted out her songs, the likes of which Notre Dame hasn't seen since Ray Charles was here for Homecoming 1966. It is doubtful, however, that she will make it big as a recording artist because, like so many others, she sounds too much like an imitation of Aretha.

Every song that she did the audience appreciated. Of her seven numbers the best were Edwin Starr's *25 Miles Temptations*, *I Wish It Would Rain*, and a Marvin Gaye type rendition of *I Heard It Through the Grapevine*. She was fine as a second

billing to a bigger act, and the crowd's only disappointment was that she was not on longer.

After a 20 minute intermission, Smokey Bill Robinson and the Miracles appeared. As a point of information for the Student Union official who introduced them, they are not merely one of the original Motown groups; but rather it was Smokey Robinson teaming up with the Miracles who recorded the first hit for Barry Gordy's Motown Records. It was called *You Better Shop Around*.

Their performance was flawless. It had all the elements of a truly professional concert. Smokey related to the audience with his songs and his between song patter. Probably the most interesting thing to note about this performance was the method with which Smokey introduced his act. Instead of just talking to the audience he used the vehicle for which he is most famous, to relate to the audience, that is he sang his introduction.

Smokey and group did 10 numbers altogether, including a 4 song medley called "sad memories," which included *Yesterday* and *Tracks of My Tears*. They opened up with *If You Can Want the powerful I Second That Emotion*, and a soulful version of *Wichita Lineman*. The best thing about these songs was that Smokey didn't just sing them, he really felt them. The

audience could really believe and sympathize with him as he sang "I need her More than want her," from *Wichita Lineman*.

He held the audience in the palm of his hand when he introduced *Abraham, Martin, & John* with "We are now living in a powder keg" and that they were about to dedicate a song to four men who had died leading a rightful struggle for freedom. And then when the high school element from town rushed the stage during *Mickey's Monkey*, he sent them back to their seats with only a kind rebuke and they obeyed for the most part.

The last number that they were able to perform was *Going to a Go-Go*. For in the middle of

their song the South Bend high school element stormed the stage again and were literally on top of old Smokey. He could perform no longer and hurried off the stage. These few wrecked it for the rest of the audience as it seemed that Smokey was ready to perform at least one more number after this. The ushers were nowhere to be found and an unruly few ended the concert for everyone.

If one event can be singled out as typifying the whole concert, it was when Smokey yelled, "Is everybody ready?" and the crowd overwhelmingly roared back in the affirmative. They were ready for Smokey and he was ready for them - everybody was ready.



Letters

Editor:

Tim McCarry's column was very cute on Tuesday. Everyone of course will agree with him that Rome has horribly perverted the Christian faith, and that all the saints were horny, messed up, etc. However, I'm afraid that there is one thing I can't allow to pass without correction, because it involves questions of doctrine.

In the account of the controversy of Firmilian and Pope Stephan over the question of re-baptism of heretics, McCarry states that Firmilian's position that baptisms conducted by heretics are invalid was "in accordance with the earliest Church traditions", and states Firmilian's position that Rome had broken away from the Church by rejecting this position.

An hour and half of research in the Library sufficed to bring to light the fact that Stephan's condemnation of Firmilian's position was based on tradition; in fact Firmilian's position originated in the beginning of the third century, while Pope Stephen's interpretation was the one *really* in accordance with the earliest Church traditions. Pope St. Stephen's position has survived as the teaching of the Church, with confirmation by the great Augustine within a century.

Now the point itself is not what I most object to - I do not expect that there will be a renewal of loving loyalty to the Pope at Notre Dame because Pope St. Stephen was indeed correct. What I most object to is the fact that such half-baked, or more accurately, patently inaccurate renderings of the truth can appear in print to influence people who didn't have the time that I did to check it out. People concerned with undermining proper Catholic loyalty to the Roman Pontiff have always sought to twist history to suit their purposes, and it is just too

bad that McCarry has decided to repeat these old-fashioned, worn-out tactics. It can only be hoped that people will accord such actions the kind of disdain they deserve.

Chris Wolfe
721 Grace Tower

Salaried sisters

Editor:

I am writing in connection with Julienné Empric's article (*Observer*, October 22, 1969) on "The Plight of the T.A.'s." Having been a TA myself, I certainly agree that the salary received is entirely disproportionate to the services rendered. However, I would like to make another point here, one connected with Miss Empric's comparison between the TA's and the members of a religious order.

One might interpret her analogy to mean that, while the TA must struggle daily with financial reality, the "parochial school nun" can live in blissful "unconcern," because the religious community "assumes the costs of food, clothing, lodging and medical expenses." But just what is "the religious community"? It does not exist apart from its members, and its funds are only what its members bring in. I would like to propose an analogy of my own: Suppose the TA's all turned over their salaries to the Graduate Student Union. And suppose the University then said, "The TA's don't need a raise. What do they have to worry about? The Graduate Student Union has assumed the costs of their food, clothing, lodging, and medical expenses." The TA's would very quickly point out that they were the GSU and that the GSU funds were no more than the consolidated (inadequate) TA salaries.

I make such a point of this fact, that religious life does *not* provide a blank check and a refuge from responsibility, be-

cause of several instances of ignorance and injustice which I have encountered during my three years at Notre Dame. Up until two years ago that I know of, it was the practice to pay Sisters who worked, for instance in the library, exactly one-half the wages paid to other students doing the same work. Why? Because, as was said to me, "Their orders can afford to support them. The orders won't let them starve." (An interesting criterion!)

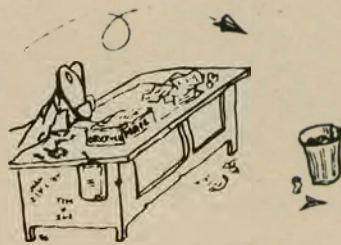
A couple of years ago one of my professors was amazed to hear that I was not going home (to California) for Thanksgiving, Christmas, or semester break, because I couldn't afford it. "I thought you religious had unlimited funds," he said, and he was actually *serious*. Again, up through the last academic year, when a Sister won a dissertation year fellowship it was automatically cut in half, at least in my department, on the theory that "the nuns don't need it—they have religious orders to support them." And just the other day I was talking to a new departmental secretary over in O'Shaughnessy, who was astonished to learn that Sisters on this campus do pay for room rent, tuition, food, books, etc.; she had always thought that nuns got everything free because this is a Catholic university!

In view of these misconceptions and the many others I've run into, I would like to share a few facts about my own religious order, which is not untypical.

Close to half the members are either still finishing their education, or working in an area where they make no salary at all, or ill and temporarily not working, or past retirement. These bring in no funds. Therefore, the other half are supporting themselves and someone else. Those Sisters who are in hospital work generally

receive regular professional salaries, but those who are teaching are lucky to get as much as \$150 a month. Even with all funds pooled, it is becoming more and more difficult to wring food, clothing, medical expenses, building upkeep or rent, education, recreation, and charitable donations, plus the care of the aged and the ill, from the combined incomes of the Sisters.

The point is that religious orders are *not* rolling in money; they do *not* have unlimited



resources; they can *not* afford to support Ph.D. students away at school. Some kind of financial aid or supplementary work is as necessary for religious graduate students as for any other; their orders, too, are caught in the bind of higher prices/fixed salaries, salaries which often have to be ridiculously small in order to provide funds for whatever charitable work the Sister is engaged in. In the past decade I have been member of a religious order, parochial school teacher, diocesan high school teacher, college teacher, graduate student, and TA; and I speak from all those perspectives when I say that the myth of "the rich nuns" is just that—a myth.

Sister Ellen FitzGerald, S.M.
326 Lewis Hall

Model T.A.'s

Editor:

Your series on "The Plight of the T.A.'s" calls attention to the needs of a segment of the student body often overlooked and taken for granted. However, some of the figures given on the stipends received by T.A.'s at other universities are considerably different from figures given me last spring. At that time I wrote to the History Departments in the nineteen universities rated highest in history by the Cartter Report on graduate education. I inquired what stipends were paid to their history T.A.'s. Seventeen of these universities responded. It was not always clear whether tuition was included in the figures reported, and there are further uncertainties about whether the services required of T.A.'s are strictly comparable in all cases. In spite of these drawbacks, the results provide some basis for comparison. All the figures that follow are for the academic year 1968-69 unless otherwise indicated. The size of the endowment of each institution, also useful for comparison, is given in parenthesis.

Harvard (\$622,000,000), Stipend for History T.A.'s \$4200 (for 3/5 of a full teaching load).

Berkeley (\$250,000,000), Stipend \$3240-3285-3330 (three step rate).

Michigan (\$50,000,000), Stipend \$2720-2900-3000.

Illinois (\$14,000,000), Stipend \$2700 (1969-70).

Indiana (not available), Stipend \$2500-2700 (two step

rate).

Cornell (\$182,000,000), Stipend \$2600.

Pennsylvania (\$158,000,000), Stipend \$2200-2400-2600.

Wisconsin (not available), Stipend \$2350-2440.

Stanford (\$216,000,000), Stipend \$2100.

Northwestern (\$155,000,000), Stipend \$2100.

Johns Hopkins (\$150,000,000), Stipend \$2000.

The other universities responding—Yale, Princeton, Chicago, Columbia, Duke, and North Carolina—either did not use T.A.'s or described their arrangements in such a way as to make comparison difficult. Chicago, for example, does not offer T.A.'s in history, and the stipends accompanying their "research assistantships" are "decided by the individual professors." The chairman at Yale wrote that "we pay someone \$600 a year to teach two to three hours a week." But he added that such a person would also be receiving tuition and \$200 a month for living expenses as part of the normal fellowship held by a full-time graduate student.

T.A.'s in history at Notre Dame receive a \$2100 stipend, in addition to tuition. Notre Dame's endowment is \$65,000,000. Both of these figures are low relative to the institutions listed earlier. But the stipend paid here is less dramatically out of line with the others than is the figure for Notre Dame's endowed resources. It should be noted also that seven of the eleven institutions listed receive public funds in addition to deriving incomes from their endowments. Aside from Harvard there are only three strictly private institutions on the list. Two of these—Stanford and Northwestern—pay T.A.'s in history exactly what Notre Dame does; the third (Johns Hopkins) pays \$100 less. The endowment of each of these three schools is more than twice that of Notre Dame. Moreover, Illinois requires twice as much teaching time for \$2700 (three sections meeting twice a week) as Notre Dame does for \$2100 (three sections once a week).

In view of these considerations, it does not seem that the stipends received by history T.A.'s here are outrageously out of line with other institutions comparable in certain respects with Notre Dame.

Mr. Scheer says (*Observer*, Oct. 20) that Northwestern and many other schools pay T.A.'s more than twice what Notre Dame pays. That may be the case in respect to T.A.'s in English, but it is not correct for history T.A.'s. To this degree, it is misleading to say that "The English department will serve as a model" of the T.A.'s general situation.

Everyone acquainted with the situation would like to have all our graduate students better provided for financially. All the graduate students I ever knew needed financial assistance. But not all graduate students are T.A.'s, and not all T.A.'s are in the same situation, either in amount of work they are required to do here, or in respect to how much their counterparts at other universities receive.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Gleason
Associate Professor
History

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Glenn Corso

Budget cuts

When the Senate hearings on the budget began, I was a firm supporter of the theory of "fiscal responsibility"; that is that the student government should pay off the entire debt, and then cut the budget so as to have the smallest possible but I had trouble putting my finger on the cause of my discomfort. The entire proceedings began but I had trouble putting my finger on the cause of my discomfort. The entire proceedings seemed were being cast into it, and used as vehicles for personal vendettas against several people in student government.

The first consideration which began to create a gnawing doubt in me was the brutal treatment afforded the Sophomore Literary Festival. Here was a nationally famous assemblage of eminent literary figures, who graced this rather sterile campus with their presence for a painfully short time. It was denied all but a paltry amount of funds, in consideration of "current financial state of the student government."

Next was the slashing of the Contemporary Arts Festival request. These events also enjoy national prestige. The programs offer the most culturally enriching experiences on campus, yet some of its programs were deemed expendable, e.g. Modern Dance, because "most students weren't interested." The seeming paradox that most students weren't interested in modern dance because they had never been exposed to it was ignored.

An Tostal weekend, one of the most successful social events of the entire year at Notre Dame, was cut off almost entirely.

The one event that turned me entirely against the proceedings was the cutting of the student subscription fee to the Observer. Of all the organizations that presented budget requests, none of them could claim that virtually the entire student body supported them or that they could elicit interest from even a majority of the students.

Yet the Senate saw fit to cripple the paper, thereby possibly lessening its quality and ability to cover the broad scope of campus activities. To me this seemed incomprehensible. I could not and cannot understand such an action.

My first feeling was that my theory of student support for the paper was fundamentally unsound. To check, I and a reporter on my staff conducted a completely impartial telephone survey of 100 students. We called at least 4 students in every hall on campus, and claimed to be conducting the poll for the "Student Publications Board." The results were startling to say the least. Exactly 80 of those contacted wanted a daily Observer. Fully 66 of those supported the original request of \$12,000, while the others expressed support for amounts between \$9,500 and \$12,000. Their reasons ranged from the "overall good quality of the paper," to "agreement with editorial policy," and to the need for the "daily information" provided by the paper.

After considering the full implications to these feelings, plus the fact that a deficit of \$13,000 will exist, I began to consider a rational alternative.

The concept of deficit spending is an entirely sound one. The entire country is built on deficit spending. Not only do virtually all governments follow it, it is also followed by the huge majority of the citizens in this country. How many people do you know that buy their house or car outright in cash? How many companies buy large properties or new facilities outright?

The answer is of course virtually none. Why should the student government be any different? We are in effect, buying culture and enriching experiences for the student body. Obviously these purchases cannot be made on a small scale. If they are, everyone will be shortchanged. The reason for this tight budget is not even a good one. A \$20,000 or a \$25,000 deficit would not seriously impair the financial status of the student government. A re-payment could easily be made by next year's government, with the incurring of a smaller deficit. Each year it would grow smaller and smaller, until such time that it is paid off, or the activities fee raised. There is nothing horrible about this concept. Nearly everyone in the country operates on this theory. The University itself is operating on a deficit. The administration is not panicking and cutting off the appropriations for several departments, because they feel they cannot afford them. There is some paring of the budget, but not a wholesale butchering.

The Senate should, and must create a larger deficit, and properly fund those activities whose contributions to this university are beyond measurement in terms of dollars and cents.

United Fund campaigns toward \$1.7 million goal

The United Fund League is a corporation composed of thirty-seven Health, Welfare, and Recreation organizations in St. Joseph County. The United Fund is a consolidation of these thirty-seven campaigns into one major drive. The organizations which benefit from the drive include the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Cancer Society, Boy Scouts, U.S.O., and YWCA.

The campaign this year upholds the football tradition. Six divisions of the League carry the drive to various areas of the South Bend community. These six divisions have been given the

names of pro football teams. The one thousand volunteers involved in the United Fund are thus able to reach most areas of St. Joseph County. Mr. Facenda, assistant to Fr. Hesburgh, is the head of the "Jet" division. Many other members of the Notre Dame Community are also involved in the campaign.

The 1968 campaign fell somewhat short of its goal, raising \$1,581,000. Mr. Frick commented that the 1969 campaign is presently 8% ahead of last year and well on its way to reaching its goal.

ROTC to raise flag

by Cliff Wintrode

The Vice-Presidents Council voted overwhelmingly last week not to include non-ROTC students in the flag-raising ceremonies at home football games.

The Council's decision was revealed in a letter sent by Father Charles McCarragher, Vice-President for Student Affairs, to Professor Carl Estabrook of the History Department, Bernie Ryan, off-campus commissioner, and David Cormier, a Notre Dame student.

The Council's decision prompted a return letter to McCarragher from a disappointed Estabrook who felt that his case had been stifled by the "proper channels."

"It seems in this instance that once again 'proper channels' have functioned merely as a defense of the status quo," he said.

Estabrook added that this conclusion was the result of three aspects of the disposition of his case: a decision was made by a group to which he had no access, his position was tendentiously presented, and the Council's analysis of student opinion as drawn from the editorial column of *The Observer* was not necessarily accurate.

McCarragher had mentioned in his letter that the Vice-Presidents Council interpreted from *The Observer* editorial of October 24 student opinion as opposing any change in the existing practice.

McCarragher added that although the question is closed for this year, he still felt it could be opened again before the 1970 football season.

In response to this suggestion, Estabrook indicated in his letter that there would be a continued attempt to raise publicly the "serious issue of the relationship of the University and the military, as well as the general question of the political responsibilities of the University."

The question of non-military representation at the ceremonies was first raised by Estabrook and Ryan who approached Fr. McCarragher with the idea of possibly changing the program to include diverse elements of the university community.

McCarragher then arranged a meeting between Ryan and Estabrook and representatives from the ROTC, the Athletic Department, and the Band.

The meeting reached an impasse which resulted in McCarragher referring the question along with four options to the Vice-Presidents Council for settlement.

The four options included dropping the issue and rediscussing at a future time, having an equal number of non-military and uniformed ROTC students present, having an equal number of non-military and civilian dressed ROTC students invited, and the last option asked for no changes.

Two of the Council members opted for the second idea while Estabrook and Ryan opted for the third idea.

Peretti elected national president of Alpha Sigma Mu fraternity

Dr. Ettore A. Peretti, professor of metallurgy and materials science at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected national president of Alpha Sigma Mu, the honorary metallurgical fraternity.

Alpha Sigma Mu is the only honorary organization representing metallurgists, and has chapters at 24 universities with a total membership of 2,500.

Peretti, who holds a doctorate of science from Wuertemberg Institute of Technology of Stuttgart, Germany, has taught at Notre Dame since 1946. Previously, he was assistant professor of metallurgy at Columbia University in New York.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining

and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society for Metals, and the American Foundrymen's Society.

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ND and Navy-the opposite extremes

by Mike Pavlin

It was wild, just wild. Notre Dame hammered Navy 47-0 in a homecoming game which just about reached the opposite extremes on offense and defense.

1.) ND's total offense mark of 720 yards is a new record, breaking the old total of 673 yards set against Illinois in 1968.

2.) The Irish had 91 rushing attempts, three more than the previous best against Iowa, also in 1968. (The 597 yards rushing fell short of the record of 629.)

3.) There were 14 runs of ten yards or better, one a 79-yard gallop by reserve quarterback Bill Etter, the longest run of the season.

4.) Joe Theismann completed

only three passes, but they totaled 123 yards. One went for 56 yards to Denny Allan, the longest pass of the season.

5.) The Irish defense allowed Navy only five first downs, none on the ground.

6.) The harrassed Midshipmen managed 19 net yards rushing on 22 attempts and a mere 93 yards total offense.

7.) It was the second shut-out in a row for the defense and it brought ND's scoreless string to 14 of the last 16 quarters.

The greatest offensive day in Irish history began inauspiciously as Denny Allan fumbled the opening kickoff and was dumped at the four-yard line. Denny then fumbled the ball away, but Navy missed a field goal attempt from the Irish 18.

Navy's defense made their first mistake by putting single coverage on split end Tom Gatewood. After some nifty faking, quarterback Theismann hit Gatewood, who had broken free, for a 35-yard TD pass with 8:22 left in the quarter. lan helped set-up the score with a 17-yard run to mid-field.

The fireworks began in earnest early in the second stanza when ND went 66 yards in six plays. Allan contributed a 20-yard draw play, then lugged a Theismann pass 56 yards down the right sideline to the one. He scored on the next play, although Scott Hempel missed the PAT.

Theismann added to the antics with two scintillating runs. The first was a 46-yard

scamper down the left side-line for the third Irish score. Then, on third-and-one at the Navy 17, he called for the short yardage formation with nine men on the line. Joe faked the hand-off and rolled right hoping to pass. With no one open, he reversed his field and headed down the left sideline. Joe made it to the one where he fumbled into the end zone and into the arms of Allan for a touchdown.

Coach Ara Parseghian expressed general displeasure with his offense during the first half, commenting especially on the turn-overs. The Irish fumbled five times during the game, losing three.

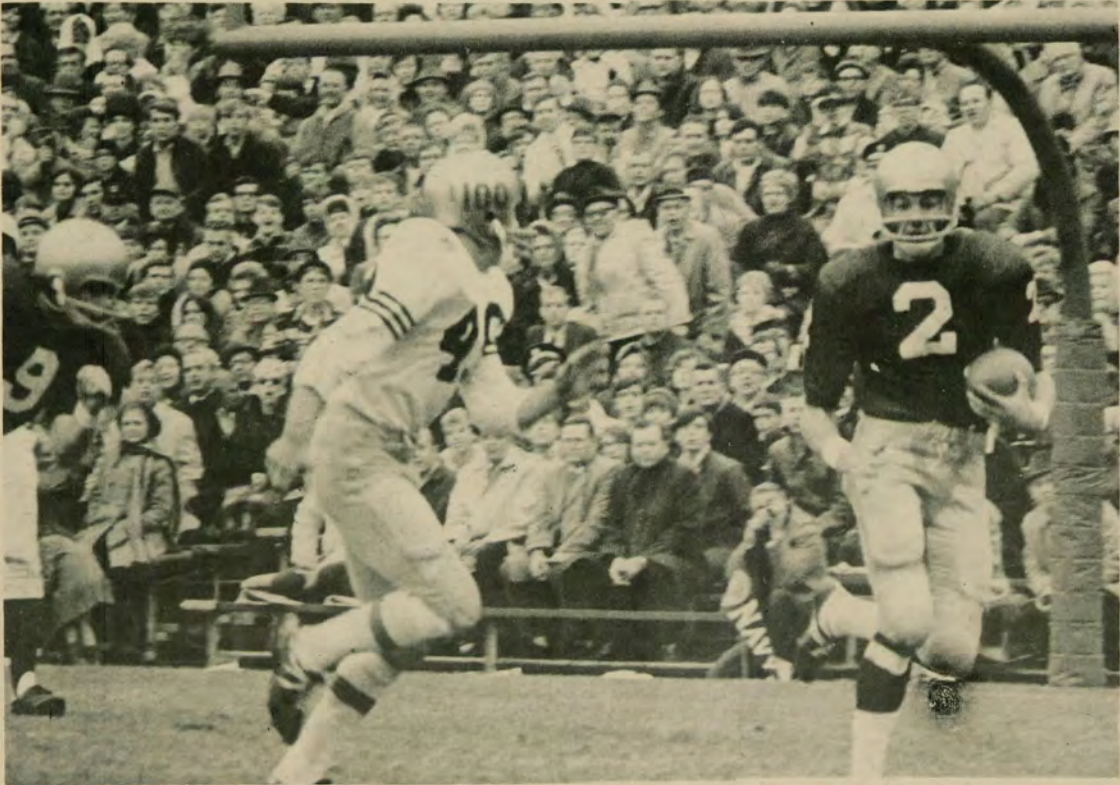
Bill Etter made his appearance late in the second quarter, leading Notre Dame to another touchdown and a 33-0 halftime bulge. Meanwhile, the enterprising defense bottled-up the passing attack of Navy QB Mike McNallen, intercepting three of his throws.

During the second half, the Irish attempted only one pass (incomplete), but rolled up 325 yards rushing. Etter warmed up with a 15-yard TD run with 8:20

left in the third quarter. Then with the ball on the ND 21, he took a keeper over the right side. Running down the sideline, he faked out one defender at the 35 and, though thrown off-balance by his fake, out-raced the remaining defenders to complete the 79-yard scoring play.

For the second game in a row, Etter was the leader Irish rusher. His 140 yards gives him 279 in the season in 25 carries, an 11.2 average. Clarence Ellis, now working at cornerback, was credited with two Passes-Broken-Up, giving him nine on the year and an excellent shot at breaking Tom Schoen's season record of eleven.

In the injury department, Larry DiNardo suffered a bruised calf, not considered serious at the moment. Brian Lewallen underwent surgery last Tuesday on his knee, injured against Tulane. First string tight end Dewey Poskon did not play due to a pinched nerve in his neck. According to Parseghian, Poskon could have played had the situation become serious enough, but he really needed the rest.



Bill Etter continued to enjoy amazing running success as he piled-up 140 yards against Navy, becoming ND's third ranking rusher. Here Jim Yoder (9) attempts to spring Etter past Navy's Jeff Lammers.

The stats.. a good time had by all

| | NAVY | NOTRE DAME |
|---------------------------|------|------------|
| Total First Downs | 5 | 29 |
| Number Attempts Rushing | 22 | 91 |
| Net Yards Rushing | 19 | 597 |
| Number Passes Attempted | 32 | 8 |
| Number Passes Completed | 11 | 3 |
| Number Passes Intercepted | 3 | 0 |
| Net Yards Passing | 74 | 123 |
| Number of Plays | 54 | 99 |
| Total Offense Yardage | 93 | 720 |
| Number Interceptions | 0 | 3 |
| Intercept. Return Yardage | 0 | 13 |
| Number Times Punted | 12 | 3 |
| Punting Average | 42 | 31 |
| Number Punts Returned | 3 | 10 |
| Punt Return Yardage | 1 | 31 |
| Kickoff Returns | 8 | 1 |
| Kickoff Return Yardage | 119 | 4 |
| Times Penalized | 0 | 6 |
| Yardage Penalized | 0 | 70 |
| Fumbles-Lost | 2-1 | 5-3 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|----|----|---|----|
| NAVY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NOTRE DAME | 7 | 26 | 14 | 0 | 47 |

SCORING

ND: Gatewood, 35-yard pass from Theismann (Hempel kick)
ND: Allan, 1-yard run (Kick failed)
ND: Theismann, 46-yard run (Kick failed)
ND: Allan, recovered fumble in end zone (Pass failed)
ND: Huff, 7-yard run (PAT Ziegler run)
ND: Etter, 15-yard run (Hempel kick)
ND: Etter, 79-yard run (Hempel kick)

| NOTRE DAME | | | |
|------------|-----|---------|----|
| RUSHING | ATT | NET YDS | TD |
| Ziegler | 12 | 74 | 0 |
| Allan | 10 | 66 | 2 |
| Barz | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Theismann | 7 | 69 | 1 |
| Etter | 11 | 140 | 2 |
| Huff | 10 | 38 | 1 |
| Minnix | 7 | 42 | 0 |
| Crotty | 11 | 57 | 0 |
| Zielony | 8 | 27 | 0 |
| Gallagher | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Yoder | 8 | 54 | 0 |

| PASSING | ATT | COMP | INT | YDS | TD |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|
| Theismann | 7 | 3 | 0 | 123 | 1 |
| Etter | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RECEIVING | | NO | YDS | TD | |
| Gatewood | | 2 | 67 | | 1 |
| Allan | | 1 | 56 | | 0 |
| PUNTING | | NO | YDS | AVG | |
| deArrieta | | 2 | 50 | | 25 |
| Yoder | | 1 | 44 | | 44 |
| PUNT RETURNS | | NO | | YDS | |
| Gulyas | | 3 | | | 8 |
| Stepaniak | | 5 | | | 17 |
| Crotty | | 2 | | | 6 |
| KICKOFF RETURNS | | NO | | YDS | |
| Allan | | 1 | | | 4 |
| INTERCEPT RETURNS | | NO | | YDS | |
| Gasser | | 1 | | | 9 |
| Schumacher | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Ritterman | | 1 | | | 0 |

| | NAVY | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| RUSHING | ATT | NET YDS | TD | | |
| Pike | 12 | 28 | 0 | | |
| Steelman | 3 | -5 | 0 | | |
| O'Connell | 3 | 7 | 0 | | |
| McNallen | 3 | -8 | 0 | | |
| Spore | 2 | 5 | 0 | | |
| McArthur | 1 | -8 | 0 | | |
| PASSING | ATT | COMP | INT | YDS | TD |
| McNallen | 31 | 11 | 3 | 74 | 0 |
| McArthur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RECEIVING | | NO | | YDS | TD |
| O'Connell | | 3 | | 5 | 0 |
| Barr | | 1 | | 5 | 0 |
| Schwelm | | 2 | | 21 | 0 |
| Lanning | | 1 | | 13 | 0 |
| Pike | | 1 | | 12 | 0 |
| Monson | | 2 | | 12 | 0 |
| Steelman | | 1 | | 6 | 0 |
| PUNTING | | NO | | YDS | AVG |
| Moore | | 12 | | 507 | 42 |
| PUNT RETURNS | | NO | | | YDS |
| Dmetruk | | 3 | | | 1 |
| KICKOFF RETURNS | | NO | | | YDS |
| O'Connell | | 3 | | | 43 |
| Marchetti | | 5 | | | 76 |



The Notre Dame defense handed Navy their first shut-out of the year. (Above) Co-captain Bob Olson confers with fellow linebacker Tim Kelley. (Below) Bob Neidert lowers the boom on Navy qb Mike McNallen.

