Dean Roemer addresses HPC; explains disciplinary procedures

by Tom Bryant
Senior Staff Reporter

Dean of Students James Roemer appeared before the Hall Presidents Council last night and attempted to clarify his standard procedures for arriving at decisions regarding disciplinary matters.

Roemer was invited to speak at the meeting by HPC Chairman J. P. Russell at the request of several hall presidents who expressed concern about apparent inconsistencies in recent disciplinary actions.

"I don't all at once respect the fact that you have questions," he told the council. "I work for the entire community. I hope to demonstrate by answering your questions that I am responsible to you very seriously." Roemer noted that he was not able to discuss specific cases. He instead outlined "how I normally handle a case."

Waiver is standard procedure

Roemer explained that most disciplinary matters come to his attention "when somebody calls me up." These calls are usually from either campus security or one of the hall staffs. In a typical instance, Roemer possesses most of the facts before he summons the student to his office.

At the initial confrontation with the student, the dean commented that he is cautious not to establish a "preliminary diagnosis," so he will not be liable to accusations of double-dealing or deception by the student.

"I explain my responsibility as an enforcer of the rules and regulations of the University," he said, adding that he emphasized that the student "is in a serious relationship with the University." After his first meeting with the student, Roemer indicated that he calls for a second conference after a two-day waiting period. During this interval, he prepares a statement stating the facts of the incident. The lapel also gives the student an opportunity to advise the dean on the matter.

By signing this waiver drawn up by the dean, the student consents to have Roemer assign the appropriate type of action. As an alternative, the student can request a University official appointed by Roemer, or before the University Judicial Board.

"I offer the hearing if there is any question about how the facts have been written," remarked Roemer. He stated that he actually declines this option.

He noted that this elaborate procedure is used only when dealing with serious matters. "I'm not going to go through all that if I'm just going to wind up saying, 'don't do it again,'" he said.

Roemer added that a University official is always present when the waiver is taken to ensure that the student involved was not coerced into signing.

Drawing an analogy with the proceedings in a civil court, he expressed his objection to students who wish to appeal to the University J-Board when they are disqualified with his decision. "You can't go to a different court because you don't like the decision," he declared.

Grounds for appeal

"No waiver I've ever taken has ever waived the right to a hearing by the Appeals Board," said Roemer. He emphasized that a belief that the prescribed punishment was too severe did not constitute grounds for a legitimate appeal.

The Appeals Board is composed of an administrator, one student and one faculty member appointed each spring by the Student Life Council. Beyond this group, the student may appeal to the University Appeals Board in a final decision. "A penalty itself is not a proper grounds for appeal in L.A.," said Roemer, "unless you could show some violation of student rights, substantial new evidence, or some personal prejudice.

In response to a question from President Frankener Mark Eck, Roemer explained that the punishment in a particular case depended on several factors, including the number of previous offenses. He indicated that for the first partisans offense, "all by itself," the penalty was arranged for the violator. A second offense could bring a suspension from the residence hall. Dismissal from the University results when transgressions are repeated or flagrant, such as "drug kicking the yesternal concept and combining it with drinking violations."

Roemer noted that he was not disclosed. Roemer felt that he had never even gotten to you (Roemer), "Numerous situations have never even gotten to you (Roemer). I'm not saying they victimized, but there's an injustice there." Roemer responded that he was "very much aware" of the situation. "It does bother me," he said, explaining that he had sent the reactors a letter earlier in the year reminding them of their responsibility to (continued on page 3).
**News Briefs**

**National**

**Gilmore's sentence upheld**

SALT LAKE CITY - The Utah Board of Pardons ruled yesterday it would not commute the death sentence of convicted murderer Gary Gilmore, who says he prefers execution by a firing squad to a lifetime in prison.

Gilmore sat calmly and thanked the board after Chairman George Latimer announced the decision.

Gilmore had no comment for reporters as he walked from the room in which the board had heard almost two hours of testimony. Latimer said he and board member Thomas Harrison voted in executive session after the testimony that the death sentence "will not be commuted or lessened."

**Steel exec defends prices**

PLAIN'S Ga. - The president of a major steel producer, Tuesday proposed that steel industry leaders meet with President-elect Jimmy Carter to discuss recent sharp price increases, but a Carter spokesman suggested the meeting might be unnecessary. Thomas C. Graham, president of Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, the nation's seventh largest steel producer, volunteered to lead a delegation of steel executives to Plains to "review in detail the reasons the increases are needed."

**On Campus Today**

9:30 am benefit, annual unicef sale. library lobby.

10 am 5 pm show, isis gallery, park chambers sculpture installa tions.

12:15 pm daily advent mass, celebrated by rev. robert griffin, fatlounge ballroom.

1:30 pm colloquium, "international implications of the green revolution" by aminess ghoshal and thomas patriki, n.d. library lounge.

3:30 pm computer course, "pl/l" room 115, computer center, math building

3:30 pm meeting, college of arts and letters college council meeting, rm 202 icce.

4:30 pm seminar, "effect of chemotherapy on the growth of primary tumor and metastasis of two transplantable adenocarcinomas in lobund wistar rats" by dr. gary burleson, n.d. galvin aud.

5:15 pm mass, for all world hunger coalition fasters, walsh chapel. everyone welcome.

6:15 pm dinner, aiesec, fatlounge.

7:30 pm lecture, transcendental meditation program. 109 o'shag.

7:30 & 10 pm film, "day for night" eng. aud. tickets $1.

8 pm basketball, cal. state poly at n.d. arc.

8 pm lecture, "the social control of market power" by dr. willard f. mueller, rm. 122, hayes hall.

8 pm perspective lecture series, "vagueness and precision" by israel schefter, galvin aud.

8:15 pm concert, adrian bryant, violinist. lib. aud.

9:30 pm concert, jazz in the nazz, 3 o'clock combo, 1 o'clock combo and tuesday night big band. basement of fatlounge.
Academic Council meets to consider morning exams

by Jack C. Silbavy  Staff Reporter

The Academic Council will meet tomorrow to consider the Faculty Senate resolution to suspend the 8 a.m. exam policy "a comprehens­ive factual study of affected faculty and student reaction" to the policy can be made.

University Provost F. James T. Burchfield originally initiated this policy to free students' evenings for study and campus activities. The plan has recently come under heavy fire from both faculty and students.

In a unanimous decision on Oct. 7, the Faculty Senate agreed that the practice should be suspended until the issue could be observed from student and faculty points of view.

Academic Code Revised?

Also on tomorrow's Academic Council agenda is the consideration of a recommended revision of the University Academic Code.

The proposal aims at making a student more aware of individual grade deficiencies and of correcting action early enough to graduate on time.

This Academic Code proposal points to the conflict between academic good standing being on the basis of semester averages while the requirements are on the basis of University averages of 2.000. The revision would put good standing also in reference to University averages.

In addition to these two contro­versial issues, the Academic Coun­cil is scheduled to consider the Faculty Senate proposal to add three members to that body. The council will also elect five members to its Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee de­cides what proposals or issues will be put on the agenda for discussion by the Council.

Interesting debate

"It's going to be a very interest­ing debate and meeting in gener­al," commented Pat Tack, academ­ic commissioner of Student Govern­ment and one of the council mem­ber. "This should be one of the most controversial issues this year."

Tack stated that both the 8 a.m. exam issue and the Academic Code change proposal are strongly con­tested.

She said most of the Administra­tion were probably backers of 8 a.m. exams while students would be likely to support their abolishment. Most faculty are not affected by the policy, she added.

When the Faculty Senate propos­al was made, many of its members claimed the Provost's policy was confusing because they did not know if it was restricted to depart­ments or if it extended to all classes and exams formerly held in the evenings.

Other professors complained that what a student thought of 8 a.m. classes overlapped with classes or other exams.

Tracy Ke, president of Farley Hall, is presently conducting a survey of student reactions. She told that without all the results compiled it appears that therein lies a clear-cut student view. Opinions vary considerably and many stu­dents are indifferent.

The Academic Code proposal will be challenged because the motiva­tion behind it is not clear to most people, Tack stated.

Demeter discusses burglary prevention

Sgt. Denny Demeter of the South Bend Police advised a group of students about preventing burgla­ry at a meeting at the Northeast Neighborhood Community Center.

The students who attended the meeting learned the basic mea­sures recommended by the police to discourage the most common type of burglar, the young ama­teur.

"People often say that burglars will get in if they want to," Sgt. Demeter said. "but this is simply not true," he added. Because 85 percent of the burglars are between 16 and 22 years old, and inexperienced, he explained, most of them are nerv­ous and can be scared away by a few simple precautions.

The most common way that a burglar enters a house, according to Demeter, is by breaking glass in a door or window, then unlocking and opening it. The breaking glass makes noise and is likely to upset the burglar. Therefore, if the burglar is unable to open the windows and doors, he will tend to be scared away to find another house that is easier to enter.

Demeter recommended that stu­dents follow the "systems approach" to protecting their house. In other words, different procedures should be combined to protect a house.

The one-inch dead bolt, double cylinder lock is the best means of securing doors. This type of lock can be locked and unlocked from either side of the door only with a key. The bolt of the lock penetrates the door frame by a full inch. The only way a burglar can use the door is by breaking it down. Sgt. Demeter indicated that this takes time and makes noise, and is likely to upset the burglar.

Wind can be pinned, by breaking a window, or burglars suggest, can be pinned, shutting this involves drilling a small hole through the wooden frames around both panes of a window. A nail inserted into the hole will then secure the window and discourage enough that it can not be seen.

Dorothy Palma, associate direc­tor of off-campus housing was at the meeting and advised that shrubbery be kept trimmed to a height of no more than two feet. This eliminates a possible hiding place where a burglar may break in unnoticed.

Demeter added that further pro­tection is possible if lights are placed high off the ground illuminate a house. "A burglar is more likely to rob a poorly lit house," he said.

He suggested that lights inside the house should be left on when no one is home.

"Prevention is a further deter­rent," Demeter said. "and prevention is the main concern."
In Defense of Idealism

douglas allen & jack d'aurora

In regard to Mr. Majuka's letter in the Nov. 23 issue of the Observer, certain faults are found in the contentions he makes in that letter. I oppose that Majuka, though apparently cognizant of the problem of world hunger, does not clearly see what the hunger coalition is trying to accomplish, nor he recognizes the option of a majority of pragmatic idealism—through which the Coalition functions.

To begin with, Majuka criticizes the right of every individual to a nutritionally adequate diet, on the basis that it is, apparently to him, a mere lofty aspiration, a notion to be contended by idle dreamers.

This starting point for the recognition of world starvation is only a senseless thought of no pragmatic value, implies Majuka, who then tries to turn the "Right to Food" resolution into a ludicrous proposition by enumerating several other resolutions that the U.S. should adhere to, resolutions that are certainly impossible to become reality in the near future (believe me, if there was a way to guarantee happiness for everyone in the world, as Majuka suggests, we'd all be for it).

If we actually understand what the foundation behind the Coalition is for, it would seem impossible to be able to find fault with it. The foundation behind the Coalition is simply that every person in the world, regardless of his humanity, is entitled to a nutritionally adequate diet. This is the reason for trying to make such a goal reality, to involve the ND-SMC community in its work.

In an attempt to involve the whole U.S. in this project, a letter drive was carried on last year (through the organization Bread for the World) to impress Congress to accept the belief that no one in the world should have to starve to death.

The result was that Congress recognized the idea through its formulation of the "Right to Food" resolution. Now as every individual who contributes to the Coalition does so through an adherence to such a belief, it was felt that Congress must also proclaim such a belief, in a very clear statement of rational resolutions if it is to later act in the elimination of hunger. Such a resolution had to be initiated in order to turn the participation of a grain reserve for the subject of the second national letter drive.

As to the grain reserve, Majuka contends that the distribution of the grain will be problematic; so, problematic, in fact, that Majuka envisions another Vietnamization of the world policy merely multiplies the evils.

The essential question here is how an analysis such as Majuka's be accurate, especially when those to be beneficiaried are the starving masses of the entire world.

Lastly, in one regard we have to agree with Majuka. Believing that every single individual has a right to eat an adequate diet is a lofty aspiration, in fact, it's a damn lofty aspiration, it is not a dream. But we have to dream. Either we dream or we go nowhere in life and stagnate. If people didn't dream, how many parents would be able to summon the close to $20,000 necessary to send their children to this institution? Better yet, if people didn't dream how could Martin Luther King have thought that something like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 would be enacted?

Majuka likes this idealism because with Don Quixote, who though well intentioned was more harm than good. Majuka, however, fails to carry out this analogy to completion, as it is Quixote who gallantly charges out to rectify the problem of world and eliminate inequities who would be enacted?

Majuka does not necessarily recognize the option of a majority of pragmatic idealism; an option in which the problem be enacted?

For example, the U.S. grain reserve was recognized the problem of world hunger a solvable, albeit difficult, proposition or something so far beyond the realm of reality that we should just retreat into the solitude of our own comfort and let 460 million wretched souls suffer without interference?

It's gotten so bad that anyone who has anything near to the Southern accent is treated with deference and respect, just on the off chance he might be a member of the Carter transition team.

Yet, in my opinion, the Myrdal syndrome is a mighty kind of bad," the boy said.

"I wasn't expecting my own office this early in the game. I was waiting to start on the ground floor.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.

But it wasn't our fault.
James Balkcom spoke in the Library Auditorium last night about his experiences fighting the Ku Klux Klan. He has spent 25 years opposing them in various ways, including infiltration of their meetings.

Mike Moses
Staff Reporter

James Balkcom, an opponent of the Ku Klux Klan for the past 25 years, spoke to over 100 students last night in the library auditorium, about his experiences in fighting the Klan.

The owner of a small-town movie theater in Georgia during the 1950's, Balkcom was intimidated and four University faculty members were allowed to fly in an aircraft on a forward air control operational mission.

AFROTAC cadets take trip

Fifty Notre Dame Air Force ROTC cadets, three staff officers, and four University faculty members will start at 1 p.m. today from the Michiana Regional Airport for a visit to Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.

The trip is part of the AFROTAC Base Visitation Program. The program is designed to introduce cadets to day-to-day activities at a typical Air Force installation.

While at Patrick, near Cocoa Beach, Fla., the cadets will tour the U.S. Air Force Eastern Test Range at Cape Canaveral and the Kennedy Space Center Complex.

Several of the cadets will be allowed to fly in an O-2 "Skymaster" aircraft on a forward air control operational mission.

Notre Dame faculty members participating in the trip include Dean Richard J. Thompson and Professors Alan Dowty, Robert A. Leader, and Joseph C. Sequin.

Wednesday, December 1, 1976

Export program 'fumbling' according to Carter

PLAINS, Ga. (AP) — President-elect Jimmy Carter said last night that the government has had a "fumbling" export promotion program, called yesterday as a way to help the American economy, has developed a "cornucopia" of problems that will have to be dealt with.

In a speech delivered by telephone to the New Orleans convention of the Southern Sector's Association, Carter noted Mond­ay that the United States invested $4.1 billion more than it exported during the first 10 months of 1976. It said foreign trade was $9.9 million in deficit in October—the ninth month with a deficit this year.

The Commerce Department reported Monday that the United States invested $4.1 billion more than it exported during the first 10 months of 1976. It said foreign trade was $9.9 million in deficit in October—the ninth month with a deficit this year.

Carter's call for more farm exports is similar to his recommen­dation during the campaign that "we should have a program of export promotion to present the sale of American agricultural commodities and services so that we can help the American economy." Carter promised that "vigorous, constant and sustained efforts to build dependable world markets will be a key feature of our program in the next administration."

In his speech today, Carter said that in Eastern Europe, in the Soviet Union and even in such a tiny country as Bulgaria those promoting exports "speak with one voice"—which he contrasted with what he termed the often-fumbling efforts of this country.

"Greater farm exports, Carter said, would help bring the domestic economy but would "help international relations with other countries."

Speaking with pride of his own the last time he served in the White House. He guessed that James Jeffer­son might come closest to being the most recent. However, Joseph Nathan Kane, an authority on presidents, lists Jefferson as a lawyer and writer. Kane says the most recent 'president president was George Washington, whom he describes as a surveyor and plan­ner.

Promising to work closely with agricultural interests and expres­sing a conviction that what is good for farmers is good for consumers in the long run, Carter said he is seeking a secretary of agriculture with on-the-farm experience.

South Bend volunteers needed

The Office of Volunteer Services is in need of students to fulfill the various requests volunteers from the South Bend metropolitan area.

According to AFROTAC detachments, base visits such as this offer the cadets a unique opportunity to view Air Force operations at the grass-roots level. It also allows them to meet and talk to active duty Air Force officers in career fields in which the cadets are interested so that they can best determine what careers they would like to pursue after they enter the Air Force.

Violin recital

Adrian Bryttan, an assistant professor of music at Notre Dame, will perform a violin solo Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 8:15 in the Library Auditorium.

Bryttan, the concert manager for the South Bend symphony, will perform compositions by Dvor­ák, Tartini, Ravel and others.

There will be no admission charge for the event.

If you enjoy working with people, are interested in making a difference in people's lives, and you need a part-time job, come and talk with us about volunteer opportunities in the following categories:

- helping the YWCA with their Inner City Basketball League as an official and scorekeeper
- helping the Christ Child Center load a truck for their Christ Child Bazaar on Friday, Dec. 3, from 9 to 11
- helping the YWCA with their Christmas party for their retarded clients
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Please call Joan Griffis or Pete Wall at 7308.
Like American Indians, native Hawaiians regard their history as the story of strangers in their midst gaining control of the bounty of their land - and depriving them of their identity and self-esteem.

Once, native Hawaiians, descendants of the original Polynesian settlers here, nearly succumbed to white man's diseases. Now, they are rekindling not only their number but their sense of ethnic pride - which they hope will lead to regaining the fruits of their land.

The Hawaiian ethnic pride movement - known simply as the Hawaiian Renaissance - is rooted in increased self-respect for the spirit and traditions of being Hawaiian.

And out of this growing "consciencization," Hawaiian movement leaders believe, will come practical benefits as well. "Due to a resurgence of pride in being Hawaiian, more has happened socially, politically and culturally in the Hawaiian community during the past five years than happened between the past five years than happened during the previous 50," says a high-ranking Hawaii judicial official.

Native Hawaiians now occupy the bottom rung of Hawaii's socioeconomic ladder. They account for about half of all welfare recipients, about half of the adult jail population and about 60 percent of the juvenile correctional inmates.

Less than 15 percent of the native Hawaiians ever graduate from high school. And native Hawaiians own just one percent of the state's privately owned land.

"I grew up with the idea that Hawaiians are lazy and non-achievers," says Daytona McGregor, a young Hawaiian teaching in the University of Hawaii's ethnic studies program. "I want to combat that idea."

Today, "pure" and part Hawaiians are the fastest-growing ethnic group in the state - numbering 150,000 or about 19 percent of the population - because of highly productive out-marrying. Of these 150,000, only 50,000 have one-quarter or more Hawaiian blood. But part-Hawaiians usually consider themselves more Hawaiian than whatever their other ethnic derivations.

The past five years have seen a rebirth of native Hawaiian language, arts, crafts and culture at the University of Hawaii, for example. recent enrollment have zoomed in Hawaiian language classes.

Hawaiian studies are still hampered by inadequate funding and a shortage of qualified instructors.

Hawaiian activism is also hampered by inadequate finding and a shortage of qualified instructors.

Native Hawaiians have been registered with Security, the student will have to register his bike when he brings the bike to the football stadium at Gate 14, on their bikes should bring them to the football stadium at Gate 14, on Friday, Dec. 3, between 1-6 p.m.

Ellis, two Notre Dame students, supervised by Security once again.

Students wishing to register their bikes should have:
- the serial number of the bike.
- his social security number.
- the Department of Transportation registration (or license) for the bike.
- a one dollar fee for the registration.

If anyone has questions, they can contact either Bob Ellis or Paul McDonnell after 4 p.m. at 3134.

The Hawaiian Movement was born in 1970-71 in Kalama Valley, where theBernice Pauah Bishop Estate evicted valley residents to make way for a housing development.

As a result, the Hawaiian community found itself caught in a Catch-22 situation: The Bishop Estate was evicting valley residents, who were mostly Hawaiians, from its land to generate money for Kamehameha School - an institution for Hawaiian children and the Bishop Estate's main source of income.

Then, in June 1971, with the money still fresh, the Hawaiian community voiced a storm of indignation over the Bishop Estate's request for a $1 billion settlement from Congress for Hawaiian lands taken by the U.S. after the overthrow of the monarchy.

Alakoa's demands include a settlement of $1 billion, the control of 2.5 million acres of land - now valued at $34 billion - originally owned by the monarchy and the creation of a Hawaiian nationalism to challenge the benefits of the settlement for the Hawaiians.

Says Arthur Kinney, 72, president of Alakoa: "Hawaiians would rather have the land than the money. They can relate better to land than money."

Strangers in their own land

The Hawaiian Movement was...
The final Irish goal and the last of the game came at 16:35 when Al Karzia took a Walsh pass and blasted it past Sarachman. The Irish now have to kill the point.

The win increased the Irish record to 5-6-0, 4-0-0 in WCHA play. The Fighting Irish, under Coach Lefty Pettersson, seemed satisfied with the performance. Smith said he had his team in the right mind, the goading of John Peterson, and his experience as a coach let by the goalie’s best friend,” referring to head coach Denny Crum of Louisville.

Ron Thomas that hit the crossbar and caromed off on which was cleared.

Most of the praise naturally went to the penalty killing team. "The Irish were just trying to back away from the penalty call. However, the Irish saw that there was not much of a situation. Smith’s goal simply added to that. The Irish take to the ice again for the S-3 situation. I think Paul’s goal simply added to that.

Five minutes later, Sarachman blasted a slap shot past his former teammate and the Bobby Knight’s in his four quarters as the Hoosier’s of Cartwright.

6. INDIANA — The Hoosiers were 108-12 during the Buckeye season. (Scott May and Bob Wilkerson played in all their freshman years as they did not qualify for competition under an NCAA ruling that requires a scholar athlete to predict a 3.0 in the classroom.

The Irish, so bad a week and best in the RIT Invitational.

The Irish, under Coach Lefty Pettersson, seemed satisfied with the performance. Smith said he had his team in the right mind, the goading of John Peterson, and his experience as a coach let by the goalie’s best friend,” referring to head coach Denny Crum of Louisville.

The slope of each player’s assets makes for a winner. Rich Woodson of Indianapolis has performed the best of all the freshmen. He is a good one but the most prospects. He will be a long night for Al

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Dorsett runs away with Heisman

by Herchel Nissenson

NEW YORK (AP) — Before he ever played a game for the University of Pittsburgh, Tony Dorsett was a hot topic.

But, says Coach Johnny Majors, "he's been our No. 1 question all year long.

"He didn't back away from this one, either. And it wasn't until Tuesday afternoon that he won the 1976 Heisman Trophy. He had been a college football player in the United States for the past 10 years.

It was a runaway for Dorsett, almost as easy as his romps through Pitt's 11 victories this year for an all-time NCAA record of 1,120 yards.

The 5-foot-11, 192-pound senior, son of an Aliquippa, Pa., steel mill worker, carried each of the country's five voting regions — East, South, Midwest, Southwest and Far West — and received 701 of 863 first-place votes, 112 seconds, and 30 thirds for a total of 2,357 points. Twenty votes left his name off their ballots. The voting is tabulated on a 2-1-0 basis.

"I guess this makes us up for last year," said Dorsett, who thought he should have won the 1975 Heisman, but finished fourth.

"Not too many people get an opportunity to win the Heisman. It is limited to only once in a lifetime," for a college football career.

But the Heisman Trophy, the single-season record of 1,948 yards, the NCAA career mark of 5,002, the six-touchdown total of 356 points — all could easily have been nothing more than a string of zeroes if Dorsett had had his way.

"I was sick and tired of football," Dorsett said. "I think the first thing I wanted to quit was a high school all-star camp for the Big 33 game in Pennsylvania. There I came off training camp our freshman year at Pitt. The training from high school to college really did it to me.

"I basically go for a quiet person. I was hard for me to even go out and talk to them any time. But, says Majors, "he's the best team in the country.

"I think we're the best team in the country," Majors continued. "We have all the ingredients of a Thanksgiving team."

"If I had to choose a team to beat, it would be the team we played last weekend against Rice. It's easy to get off on that score because the team we played last week against Rice. It's easy to get off on that score because Rice is a 3-2-1 team and we're a 6-1-0 team."

Dorsett will receive the trophy on Thursday night at the annual Heisman banquet.

Pitt still holds number one