Is the football stadium parking lot a public place, Mr. Stephen?" 

---

**The Observer**

Vol. VI, No. 17  
Serving the Notre Dame - St. Mary's Community  
Monday, October 4, 1971

**Thieu wins confidence vote in landslide**

By Jim Grasser

Thieu, who won by 35 per cent of the vote four years ago, had wanted to limit his opponents this time so he could don the mantle of a majority president, but now, in the view of many observers here, his victory in an unopposed election has undercut his legitimacy for the next four years no matter what the final figures show about the extent of the vote or confidence.

The South Vietnamese Military Command, meanwhile, reported 52 enemy attacks in the 24 hours before the polls opened this morning, the highest level in about six months. Most of the shellings against cities and hamlets involved less than six rounds of rockets in each instance.

The American Military Command also disclosed stepped-up enemy attacks, reporting eight shellings against American units.

---

Ahmad and Kennedy lead

Cook County prison protest

by Jim Grasser

Three hundred and fifty people, representing various interests, converged on Cook County Jail Oct. 2 to show their concern over the affairs of the prison system in the United States.

Along with the others, four Notre Dame students and two faculty members heard seven different speakers express their common disgust with the present conditions of the prison or work with the prisoners, but were even denied permission to set foot inside the prison walls.

A prime example was Cook County Jail itself. She told how for weeks the she and members of a medical commission have been trying to inspect the medical

(Continued on page 2)

---

**Nguyen Van Thieu**

showed that more than 80 per cent of South Vietnam's seven million eligible voters went to the polls despite the enemy shellings of at least a dozen cities and hamlets, including Saigon and four provincial capitals.

The attack on Saigon, the first in 10 months, killed three and wounded five.

If the present trend continues, the reported turnout would be larger than the 70 per cent that went to the polls in the lower house elections in August. In the Presidential Elections in 1967, when Thieu defeated 10 other candidates for his first term, 85 per cent of the electorate voted.

Among those who refused to vote Sunday in line with the boycott demanded by various anti-government groups, were Gen. Duong Van Minh and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Thieu, who pulled out of the race in mid-August. They charged Thieu feeling runs deep, the anti-government protesters were also busy, particularly in Danang where a demonstration turned into violence. About 200 persons, including several policemen, were reported wounded.

Even in Danang, where anti-Thieu feeling runs deep, the government reported a turnout of about 75 per cent. Officials said that only 25 per cent, or roughly 68,000 voters, showed their contempt for Thieu by casting invalid ballots.

(Continued on page 2)
Protestors hear speakers (Continued from page 1)

In Saigon, the small bands of street demonstrators who had been protesting Thieu's determination to go ahead with the uncontested election remained quiet. But terrorists set off explosive devices this morning near seven Saigon polling stations, wounding two persons at one.

There were more police and armed soldiers on duty as a precaution against protesters. Government banners fluttered over the streets saying "There is Only Peace in Victory" and precessions of decorated vehicles entered the streets saying "Two Wide Giant Never Win".

Carmichael quits trustees, Remains SUMMA head

Dr. O.C. Carmichael has resigned from the University Board of Trustees because of legal provisions connected with his new post as chairman of the Commission for Higher Education for the State of Indiana.

Dr. Carmichael, who was a member of the board's executive committee, will remain as national chairman of SUMMA, the University's $82 million fund raising project. SUMMA has surpassed its goal, but does not end officially until June, 1972. It has helped Notre Dame raise more than $100 million in the past decade.

Dr. Carmichael has several individual objectives connected with SUMMA. They include endowed chairs for faculty development and student aid in the form of scholarships and loans.

The former trustee is chairman of the Board of Associates Corporation of North America, former president of Converse College and a trustee and former student dean at Vanderbilt University.

Protestors near speakers Hit U.S. prison system (Continued from page 1)

conditions of the jail only to be constantly refused admittance by the warden.

She called on all those "outside the walls" to do something in support of those inside. Miss Kennedy asked the people to do it in love and through love.

MARCH AFTER RALLY


In the march that followed the rally, no prisoners were allowed near the windows, but one man waved a stick through a small window to greet the prisoners. A hundred riot-armed policemen were also present.

In an interview with the N.D. students in attendance, there was an attitude of mixed feelings. "It, and others like it, haven't accomplished much, if anything."

Sr. Patricia McNeal, a member of the Notre Dame non-violence program, noted the necessity of this and other rallies because, "we must let those in power know that we are outraged by their actions."
OTB isn't going anywhere in Harlem

by Steve Cady
(c) 1971 New York Times

New York, Oct. 3 - The shriek of an ambulance sirens broke the early November silence. Then the affulent whine of a silvery jettiner letting down through the smoky gray clouds, 7:30 a.m. landing at LaGuardia. A saucy young blonde limboed past on schedule-hurling sheets of water against the windows of cars parked at the curb outside the Offtrack Betting Corporation, West 125th Street. Across the street, a man in purple pants half-heartedly minced the wiggle of a passing girl, but she paid no attention. On a nearby corner, a group of youngsters in faded football uniforms dreamed of glory while they waited for their bus.

As they headed the OTB office, behind the blue and orange plastic barriers, half a dozen horse players scanned the entry lists as they worked on another kind of Harlern dream - winning a substantial amount of money in a hurry. Seventy-five percent of the action is on doubles and exactas.

"Pop folks here don't want $50 for $2," said Bill Merchant, a 32-year-old former poverty-program publicist who manages the branch. "They're accustomed to playing the numbers, and that means a windfall 1-1 for a single, 6-1 for a triple if they hit."

Campus News Shorts

A new organization called Voters for a New U.S. (VNUS) is concentrating on sending 18-21 year old representatives to the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami.

Joe Raymond, an ND sophomore is co-chairman of VNUS. He stated the purpose of the organization is to get off campus true students and young people who are Indiana residents to run for the state convention. He also urged all students to take VNUS ideas back to their home state and use them.

Raymond said, "The Democratic National Committee on Reform pointed out the discrimination against women, blacks and the young at the 1968 National Convention. We are simply trying to remedy this situation."

The organization is active in Indiana and Manhattan and is starting in several other states. In St. Joseph County, where ND is located, Raymond reported that 80 out of 130 state convention seats were presently unfillled.

"The state convention is the way Indiana picks its delegates to the national convention. We are trying to get some of those seats," Raymond stated.

The organization hopes to back a new state delegate to the state and national conventions. They are trying to support the general idea of the platform for VNUS. The platform contains ten objectives of foreign and economic policy including: immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam, a volunteer army, full employment economy and a guaranteed income for all citizens.

VNUS has information about convention procedures for every state. Since the organization has no office on campus Raymond suggested that interested people phone him at 234-9608 for more information.

ND Republicans

The Notre Dame College Republican Club held its first meeting of the academic year 1971-1972 Thursday evening for organizational purposes.

John Gaither, former chairman and Indiana State Secretary, said interest in the club on campus is growing, and students on campus will be eligible to vote. "This provides a greater interest in political activities," Fitzmyer said.

John Gaither, former chairman and Indiana State Secretary, gave a brief account of the history of the club and made projections for the coming year. Gaither said the trend of college students away from party affiliations is good, "Now people will listen to all points of view and evaluate them on their merits."

Gaith recommended that the club develop a speaker program to acquaint people on campus with the viewpoint of prominent Republicans.

The club adopted a resolution supporting President Nixon's economic program. The resolution read in part, "We feel that his action was needed to reverse the slide in the nation's trade balance and to reverse our balance of trade."

Committee was formed during the meeting to organize activities for the coming year.

Sanction meeting

An open hearing is scheduled tentatively for Tuesday night at 8 p.m. at the Center for Continuing Education concerning SLC A-Hoc Committee on Disciplinary Matters' proposed sanctions on university paralegal, alcohol, and drug violators.

Meeting last Friday, the SLC steering committee set up the open hearing format, which will give all university students, faculty, and administrators the opportunity to express their opinion. Because the newly renovated SLC opened all committee meetings, Steering Committee Chairman, Floyd Kezel said the Tuesday night meeting would give everyone a chance to express their opinions on the proposed sanctions.

Following the open meeting Tuesday, the Steering Committee will report back to the SLC Friday.

Three new standing committees were created by the Steering Committee last Friday: Planning, hall life, and rules and regulations committees were organized under temporary chairmen, Deas Widdick, Fr. Thomas Blanz, and Fr. Thomas Chambers, respectively. The reorganized Sanction Committee will meet to the Hall Life Committee.

All of the present sanction guidelines will be included in a report to be made to the Trustees on October 22.
The Invisible Exception

Further, the use or presence of alcoholic beverages is forbidden in all public places in campus. Public is defined as all areas on the campus except rooms in dormitories.

-University of Notre Dame 1971-72 student manual, page 24. (under "University Rules").

As a prologue to this editorial, we will assume that the football parking lot is a public place. A whole lot of people go there, and it’s not a room in a dormitory. (We know that because there are no cockroaches in it.)

Now, let's consider what happened last Saturday:

The day was a hot one and there were no signs of relief. A considerable number of Alumni found themselves thirsty. So, they sauntered to the parking lot, opened up their cars and tanked it up.

They did this in full daylight, in full view of the University's deputys, as though Mr. Stephan didn't exist. They were not at all camera-shy, and you can see the results on the first page. The one lady standing next to her car looked to be in possession of enough booze to keep the entire Notre Dame community in euphoria for a week.

Let's take another look at the rules. The rule doesn't forbid public boozing to students; it forbids public boozing to everybody. It does not rely on Indiana state law; it makes appeal to some vaguely pronounced higher law - the law of God, perhaps, or the aforementioned Mr. Stephan. And it was that law that was violated, both at halftime and after the game.

Could it be as Mr. Candon and others suggested in their letter of September 30th, that the University condones a double standard? Could it be true that there is one set of rules for drinking in public for alumni rich enough to hall themselves down to the game and another for students? If so, the University ought to hire its corporate self down to the turnstile room and correct the manual's discrepancies.

While it's doing that, it might corporately consider another drinking problem rampant on campus. It appears as though many of the hall chapels are serving Communion under both species at Sunday Mass. Since orthodox Catholic theology contends that the consecrated wine retains the "appearances" (i.e. taste, color, form, and smell) of wine, it would appear that this is an obvious case of drinking in a public place.

Does that mean these halls are soon to lose their mass privileges?

We will be awaiting the Board of Trustees ruling with batedears.

---

Night Editor: Marty Miller
Layout: Don Biancanano, T. C. Treanor, Glen Corsa, Candy Clark
Headlines: Mark Hamilton
Night Controller:rick smith
Features Editor: rick smith
Sports Editor: Jim Donaldson
News Editor:John Abowd
Associate Editors: Ed Ellis, Ann Therese Darin,
SMC Editor: Ann Conway
Managing Editor: Don Ruane
Compositor Manager: Dan Thronton
Headliner Operator: Mick Kane

THE OBSERVER
Monday, October 4, 1971

THE OBSERVER
AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER
Executive Editor
T.C. Treanor

Can you teach an old dog new tricks? Can you teach any dog new tricks?

Steve Lazar
The Human Toy

My friend Rex is a toy. Really, he is Ever since junior year in high school we've gone over to his house on Saturday afternoons to play with him. His mother always lets us play with him because she knows that Rex likes to go out with us and do fun things. But wise and loving as she is, she has no idea that Rex is a toy.

Sometimes when we go over to get him we find him moaning and groaning in his bed. His family thinks that he's sick but we know that the matter is really something else. After we shoo them out of the room we pull out his great chrome turn key and wind him up. Then he gives us a big grin and wants to play.

Rex is in high school in the storied class. He never studied or did his homework or anything like that because it wasn't very much fun. He always got 100's on the tests, though, because he discovered that high school teachers teach like puzzles, and if you can crack the method you've got the whole thing solved. If you were a toy, of course, like Rex, it was easy.

When those of us who are Rex's close friends went away to college he stayed behind and went to the local university. When we came home to visit him at Christmas, however, his parents were afraid to let us play with him. They thought we had become bomb-throwing fanatics because our hair was a little freaky, and they feared we would subvert their boy. Well, little did they know that the most threatening subversive in the group was dear Rex.

It would be hard to catalog all the things that Rex has done since he started college two years ago, but one that stands out among them is the way he infiltrated ROTC. He had been toying around that year, trying to find a niche, but he could never get himself to sit down and fill out an application. While he was fretting away his time (which to a toy, of course, is irrelevant) all the deadlines had expired except those for ROTC scholarships.

So before the CIA could prevent it, the Army had placed under contract its first human toy and had given him a scholarship and honors to boot.

It would be hard to call Rex's activities in ROTC anything else but subversive. Not only did he see his official patches on the rear end of his blue jeans, but when awards day came around he didn't take his plaque with the traditional handshake but instead gave the officer a big kiss. The army hierarchy, to say the least, were chagrined.

Rex had another encounter with governmental agencies that is worth mentioning. Roaming around the Post Office one day trying to crack the zip code, he stumbled onto an auction of used postal vans. He picked up a bid sheet and put down a good number of low bids hoping that with luck he might actually get the rights to one or two of the vehicles. (It should be noted here that to a toy, money, like time, is meaningless. To Rex the stuff has no value other than that of lettuce or cabbage or some other leafy vegetable substance that is fun to crunch around in his pocket).

Needless to say, within a week Rex had thirteen postal vans headed his way. Needless to say, this time it was his father who was chagrined. At any rate, the toy did get out of this one. He took a large bit of what is known as bumble pie and wrote the government asking them to set him free.

Besides subverting the educational, military, and governmental institutions of the land, as well as rendering meaningless the realities of temporal space and capital, our toy Rex has destroyed the penultimate value of this society--the American notion of three meals a day. Who, we may cry, ask, but a wild-eyed fanatic could do such a thing? Let an example suffice to show his anarchistic designs. One day, instead of eating breakfast, lunch or dinner with his family, he went off by himself and played and played until three o'clock in the morning. Then when he came home he didn't say his prayers and go to bed but proceeded to devour everything in sight. A few hours later when the sun was dawning Rex had run out of things to eat. To do this he remembered nothing of that night except a half gallon of vanilla ice cream that went sliding down his throat like an iceberg. See how he is!

The relevant question at this point for all people of vested interests becomes, Can society survive in the face of Rex? Obviously, it cannot. Rex is the salvation of repressed industrial society, the new hero, the pure unadulterated comic hero of the world. With assurance we may say to the peoples of the technocracy, "Take heart, the Rex will save you."

Page 4
The Beach Boys came to the A.C.C. Saturday night with something to prove. The sell-out crowd just came to have a good time. And it seems, everybody went home happy.

The theme of the concert was an anticipated in the advertising build-up. The Beach Boys, radio commercials enthused, had grown up since the early sixties when they had been everybody's favorite surf group. Now they were prepared to entertain us with some heavy stuff. To back up this claim there were sophisticated reviews of the Boys' new album, Surf's Up, in both Rolling Stone and Time. They had played the old stuff, the radio said, but they were also going to play the heavies. Besides that, the Social Commission had managed to keep ticket prices low. So for these reasons and for a lot of others, 8,000 people decided to come and listen.

At the beginning of the concert, Brian Wilson reemphasized the basic theme. "We're going to be here for a long time," he said, "so relax. We'll get to everything." And he almost kept his promise. The concert was a blend of the material that made the group a success when most of us were still in grade school and the material on which they hope to build a comeback. Breaking out of the Social Commission of preceding the main attraction with an unknown group, the Beach Boys did the whole two hour show by themselves. The fact that even then they didn't have time to play some of their biggest hits ("Barbara Ann", "Don't Worry, Baby", "409") reminds us of what giants they once were. Throughout the first two sets it was the old songs ("Good Vibrations", "God Only Knows", and "Wouldn't It Be Nice").) that brought the greatest reaction. But when they weren't clapping, cheering, and singing along to the classics, we seemed to appreciate the solid material from Surf's Up. Among the best of these songs were "Disney Girls, 1957", "Don't Go Near the Water".

It was obvious that the Beach Boys had matured just as we'd been told. They had even grown up enough to make jokes about the light-weight songs that had made them famous. As Mike Love joked about the social significance of surfing songs, his bell-bottomed farmer jeans seemed an incredibly long way from the old madras shirts and the sun-tanned Levis. Brian, reportedly the man who determined the group's direction, was more serious about their comeback. At one point, when the crowd began shouting requests, he replied almost with reproach, "Look, we haven't seen you in four and a half years. We're trying to show you what we've been doing.

It was not as though the audience had to suffer through the Surf's Up songs, just that what they really came to hear were the things that made the Beach Boys a part of their growing up. None of the usual town kids showed up to storm the stage screaming; perhaps because they were too young to remember when rock groups had short hair and dressed alike. Maybe Saturday night was all part of the current nostalgia kick, but most of the people at the concert had been touched by Beach Boy music and they wanted to be reminded of what it was like. They wanted to think about grade school and high school days when things seemed less complex. And they wanted to think about the awkward deelanings at those first mixed parties and about the first summer sweetheart. This was the music that helped them to do that.

So after the first two sets of serious music and solid, professional performances from the Boys and from the band that they had brought with them, everybody was ready to let loose with the "Golden Oldies." Mike Love set the mood for the celebration during the first encore saying, "You know the words; sing along. You're part of this." And so we sang along. To "California Girls", to "Get Around", to "Fun, Fun, Fun", and especially to "Surfer Girl." We embraced the self consciousness that we have left at the other concerts. We enjoyed being kids again. We enjoyed it so much that we brought the Beach Boys back from the dressing room three times to help us. And when it was over (when those nasty signs from the A.C.C. turned on the lights to make us see that we really had grown up) we went away happy. We were happy for what they had given us. We were happy also for what we had given them. Because we had, after perhaps thousands of other concerts, made them enjoy this one with us-obviously. And we were happy to give the dome-back dreams of our old friends a boost.

Mike George

The beach boys - for a while we weren't so grown up

The Obsever
The following article was prepared by Joseph Lelyveld, Francis X. Clines, Michael T. Kaufman, and Lee Markham, members of the New York Times Reporting Staff. This is the first of a four-part series.

New York, Oct. 3 — "The situation at Attica is feeble and true," indeed. All we received were promises of change.

So Lt. Richard Mulrooney, at 22800 at the Attica Correctional Facility on Wednesday, Sept. 28, to Jack Dunne, the Chairman of the Committee on Crime and Correction of the New York State Senate. Inmate 22800 was Herbert X. Blyden, a black Muslim who 13 months earlier had been a leader of the prisoners' revolt at the Manhattan Men's House of Detention, known as the Tombs. Now he signed himself "Minister of Information for the Attica Liberation faction."

The situation, apparently, was more fluid than even Blyden suspected, for a few hours after his diplomatically worded plea for a visit to Attica by Dunne had been dispatched, a chance misunderstanding was occurring in A Yard that was to lead directly to activity in the yard froze almost prison order so stunning that it struck the guard — a breach of shoulders. Acting apparently on instinct, Dewer spun around and instigated a single guard was on duty at a manual gate that always was open during the breakfast hour.

The guard, William Quinn, was unable to secure the gate against the inmates. As he was subdued, his skull was fractured in two places.

Having taken Times Square, the inmates had easy access to B, C and D cellblocks. Raiding parties moved off in three directions. Behind B block was the metal shop — a factory where prisoners manufacture office furniture — which became a prime objective.

Sgt. Edward Cunningham, who was to die four days later in the police assault, locked the doors of the shop to keep the raiders out. It took only a few moments, however, for the doors to be forced open. At that point, Herbert V. Blyden — who already had a 72-count indictment against him for his role in the Tombs rising — was working in the rear of the shop.

Not all inmates were eager to be "liberated." In 12 gallery of A block, a group of 36 prisoners — blacks and whites — obtained a set of keys and locked themselves into their cells. Rebel inmates, armed with pipes and razors, found another set of keys and opened the cells, announcing in tones that did not invite disagreement, "Everybody's going down to D yard.

The misunderstanding in A Yard that Wednesday afternoon occurred at about 3:45 p.m. as the yard was filling with inmates returning from work-strips. The usual cliques formed in the usual places, with some men playing cards and others watching television.

Off to one side, a white inmate, Ray Lamerie, said to be a defensive coach for a prison football team, was showing a young black inmate named Leroy Dewer some linemen's moves and feints.

To the right, Richard Mulrooney, a seasoned correctional officer who had just stepped through a door in the yard wall, it looked as if the two prisoners were fighting. An inmate who was there described what happened next:

"A guard was protectively guarding an inmate who was being chased by a group," he said. "The inmate never touched the guard, but the guards reacted as if they were being attacked. The guard spun around, got the inmate on the ground and hit him two times with a nightstick. The inmate went very still and then the guard began hitting him again. We all witnessed this."

The guard, William Quinn, was unable to secure the gate against the inmates. As he was subdued, his skull was fractured in two places.

Having taken Times Square, the inmates had easy access to B, C and D cellblocks. Raiding parties moved off in three directions. Behind B block was the metal shop — a factory where prisoners manufacture office furniture — which became a prime objective.

Sgt. Edward Cunningham, who was to die four days later in the police assault, locked the doors of the shop to keep the raiders out. It took only a few moments, however, for the doors to be forced open. At that point, Herbert V. Blyden — who already had a 72-count indictment against him for his role in the Tombs rising — was working in the rear of the shop.

Not all inmates were eager to be "liberated." In 12 gallery of A block, a group of 36 prisoners — blacks and whites — obtained a set of keys and locked themselves into their cells. Rebel inmates, armed with pipes and razors, found another set of keys and opened the cells, announcing in tones that did not invite disagreement, "Everybody's going down to D yard.

The misunderstanding in A Yard that Wednesday afternoon occurred at about 3:45 p.m. as the yard was filling with inmates returning from work-strips. The usual cliques formed in the usual places, with some men playing cards and others watching television.

Off to one side, a white inmate, Ray Lamerie, said to be a defensive coach for a prison football team, was showing a young black inmate named Leroy Dewer some linemen's moves and feints.

To the right, Richard Mulrooney, a seasoned correctional officer who had just stepped through a door in the yard wall, it looked as if the two prisoners were fighting. An inmate who was there described what happened next:

"A guard was protectively guarding an inmate who was being chased by a group," he said. "The inmate never touched the guard, but the guards reacted as if they were being attacked. The guard spun around, got the inmate on the ground and hit him two times with a nightstick. The inmate went very still and then the guard began hitting him again. We all witnessed this."
Defense shines in 3rd Irish win

Minnix scores twice as ND tops Spartans, 14-2

by Jim Donaldson

Duffy Daugherty saw nothing but red Saturday when Ara Parseghian was flush with victory.

Another great performance by the Irish defense carried Notre Dame to a 14-2 triumph over the penalty-ridden Spartans of Michigan State in sweltering Notre Dame Stadium.

Senior quarterback Bill Etter, making his first start of the season, directed the Irish to a pair of first quarter touchdowns and the Notre Dame defense made that early lead stand up the rest of the way.

Penalties were almost as big a problem for State as the Notre Dame defense. Daugherty's Spartans never penetrated beyond the Irish 47 without getting the ball called back because of penalties and it was the infractions, not the 86 degree temperature, that made the usually genial Irishman hot under the collar. The Spartans were assessed 91 yards in penalties.

"This is the worst officiated game I have seen in all my years coaching," an angry Daugherty said afterwards. "It's a frustrating thing to play hard and be denied because of the calls.

"The calls hurt because we lose our momentum," Daugherty continued. "We were never able to get our field position after that. Without those calls I feel that it could have been a heckuva dogfight."

A pair of off-side penalties against State on the Spartans' second play from scrimmage had a devastating effect on the Spartans.

The Irish had marched 80 yards for a touchdown after taking the opening kickoff but State's defense was forced to tie it in a hurry the first time they had the ball.

Fleet tailback Eric Allen ran for 14 yards around right end on Notre Dame's first play from scrimmage, giving the Spartans a first down on their own 42. Spartan quarterback Frank Kolch hit tight end Billy Joe Dupree over the middle on the next play and Dupree rumbled to the Irish six before being hauled down, picking up 13 yards. The play was called back because of the off-side penalty, however.

Faced with a second and 15 situation at his own 27, instead of punt and goal, Kolch again tried to pass. He was dropped for a 1-1/2-yard loss by Walt Patalski. The Spartans elected to play on the ground on third down but fullback Henry Dattwells fumbled a pitchout from Kolch behind the line of scrimmage and Jimmy Muusacca recovered the ball for Notre Dame at the Spartan 17.

It took the Irish just two plays to score their second touchdown and although Notre Dame wasn't able to score again the rest of the way, missing several opportunities, the issue was pretty well decided because the Spartan defense never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.

But there were 35 seconds showing on the stadium clock at that point and the final 4:15 of the game were scoreless.

The Irish came close on a 19-play, 72-yard drive in the third quarter and was the longest march the Irish have put together this season.

Etter looked sharp throughout the first half, but the Irish had a plan to try to cut the lead to 7. Thus, the drive was made short to 7, but the Irish fumble recovery, the Irish scored and although Notre Dame was never threatened thereafter.

At the outset, it appeared as if the Irish might run away with the game. After Greg Hill and Gary Diminick drove State 85 yards in 11 plays for a first quarter touchdown and the Irish special teams accounted for 17 more, the game seemed over.
Riehle maintains student Character evaluation is Still useful to hall rectors

by Bill Lay

Confidential character forms have been compiled on each Notre Dame student for many years, but the practice is now being evaluated by the dean of students and other administrators. The forms, described by Fr. James L. Riehle as a "hangover from the old days," have been a valuable tool for assessing student behavior.

The forms, which are accessible only to the resident assistants to form the heart of the storm."

However, with the help of the campus ROTC unit, he has found that very few bad reports are sent out by his office. He added that the possibility of unfairness and stigmatization of students is being questioned, and the forms are generally destroyed after a half a term.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

Therefore, with the help of the campus ROTC unit, he has found that very few bad reports are sent out by his office. He added that the possibility of unfairness and stigmatization of students is being questioned, and the forms are generally destroyed after a half a term.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.

The necessity of even such simple forms is being questioned, and the forms are always borne in mind.