Lowenstein condemns Nixon

The President has managed to pay less than a $1,000 in taxes in the last two years. The inequities of the tax system were again addressed by Lowenstein as he claimed that the Washington C.C. ghetto paid many more taxes than the money they received from all federal programs received.

The reason Nixon gets away with these inequities is because he can "count on the people not caring," Lowenstein claimed. The people need to shake their divisions and share the blame of power according to Lowenstein.

Lowenstein quoted the late Robert Kennedy when saying that the people have to begin "recapturing the country."

Political sabotage and money in people's pockets linked to the favors granted by the Nixon administration have to be stopped according to Lowenstein. He claimed that these corruptions have distorted democracy and elected Nixon.

Lowenstein said that impeachment would be traditional but letting a man like Nixon get away with what he wants would be worse.

"I feel very optimistic about America," Lowenstein said. "I feel all politicians have to go back on all these deals. It's not enough to remove Nixon. It is essential but not sufficient." "The outrage about Nixon coupled with hope can give the people the courage to get him done."

This is a moment to feel hope Lowenstein said. "Watch and Enjoy" Nixon wallow in his own arrogance Lowenstein laughed.

In the question session one student asked what he could do. Lowenstein replied that we should try to communicate with our Congressmen. "Bring pressure to bear on the Congress." "Remove people whose aspirations are against America," Lowenstein said he felt the young people of America had all the hope, time had energy to bring about the changes needed. "So many young people don't realize their power."

"Madison designed it (the Federal government) to work with leadership," Lowenstein said. "The President isn't too powerful according to Lowenstein, "the damage has been the rise of Richard Nixon."

"The crisis will be resolved if the leadership can bring out the hope of the people...rather than fight over the scraps."

Lowenstein remained after the talk and gave an "off the record" conversation about the particulars of his criticism of Nixon and the prospects of his own political future.

Nixon speaks on energy crisis

By EUGENE V. RISHER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Predicting the worst U.S. energy shortages since World War II, President Richard Nixon Wednesday night proposed reducing high-way speed limits, lowering night-time light standards that could reduce commercial air flights by 10 per cent, and year-long use of daylight savings time.

"Distortion, poison, and extortion" are the elements of Nixon's America Congressmen Allard Lowenstein, ap-outspoken Nixon Critic, told about 300 students in the chapel of Keenan-Stanford Hall last night.

"Impeachment is what we have to have," Lowenstein said. "We have given up a stamp of apps in this Corruption." The people must now invoke their sovereignty and restore decent leadership in the Presidency was the plea made by Lowenstein.

Former Congressman from New York Allard Lowenstein's talk "Nixon's America" was sponsored by the Student Union Academic Commission. A long time friend of the late N. D. community. Lowenstein received the 1970 Senior Fellow Award and has several students on his staff so his appearance was almost like a homecoming.

An enthusiastic crowd listened as Lowenstein illustrated the absence of virtue in the Nixon administration.

"We have strayed from government with the consent of the governed." The administration has lost touch with what America is all about according to Lowenstein. "The momentum to remove Nixon has very little to do with ideology or politics," Lowenstein said. "It has to do with how people of America feel about what the President represents to them."

Lowenstein feels the impeachment proceedings are in no way a partisan effort but a virtuous reaction to corrupt government.

A motion on the recent move to Ford to the Presidency is the best way to restore confidence according to Lowenstein. "We can't have a constant President selecting his successor." He advocates using the old law of the land that allowed an election by the people to fill any vacancies in the federal government.

Lowenstein went on to list the corruptions of the Nixon government. One example given was the impoundment of housing funds while Nixon homes are beautified with $10 million in public funds. A second example was the development of the decision of the Nixon secret bombing of Laos. Nixon was accused of spending $51 for every school child in America while spending $5,000 for every Vietnamese soldier, claimed Lowenstein.

Nixon manipulates and taints every issue, dividing the people, Lowenstein explained. The power of the people to bring about a change was not "to deceive the enemy but to deceive us."

"Deceive the enemy but to deceive us." The President said. Lowenstein added, "It has to do with how people of America feel about the Nixon government. One example given by Lowenstein of the deceit of President was the secret bombing of Laos. Nixon's America was the plea made by Lowenstein.

"Impeachment is what we have to have," Lowenstein said. "It is to poison the political choices of the American people."

Lowenstein: "We have strayed from government with the consent of the governed."

One means of poison listed by Lowenstein was the extortion of money for Nixon's Campaign. He told a story of a businesswoman in New York who was harassed because she would not donate money to Nixon. She was told she could make a contribution by illegal means "dined by the Nixon fund-raiser... She did not and immediately was harrassed by the federal authorities.

"Everytime you bought a bottle of milk you helped the President," Lowenstein explained. He told of $2 million pledged by the milk producers that was raised through a federal authorization of a price rise during the price freeze.

The real source of Nixon's money was not just the political extortion but also a tax structure that protects those who have money according to Lowenstein. Even the President knew how to work it Lowenstein said.

speak to yourself of what he was actually doing," according to Lowenstein. The President's philosophy is to poison the political choices of the American people.

Lowenstein said to you the opposite of what he was actually doing."

"In our factories, our cars, our homes, our offices, we have to use less fuel than we are accustomed to using," he said. "Some school and factory schedules may be realigned. Some jet flights will be canceled."

But he said his program of nationwide sacrifice does not mean that we will run out of gasoline or that air travel will stop, or that we will freeze in our homes or offices. "Nixon ordered federal agencies to draw up contingency plans for rationing of gasoline and home heating oil if the situation gets worse. His top energy advisors tell reporters shortages would have to get much worse before the "horrendous exercise" of the World War II-style gas rationing is imposed.

The President ordered a 50 m.p.h. speed limit for federal vehicles, and the administration set a 48 degrees in federal office buildings, and urged similar voluntary measures of federal anti-pollution standards, jet fuel and airplane landings, and nuclear reactor plants. He also proposed shortening business hours in shopping centers, and curtailting Christmas lighting and other nighttime outdoor illumination.

"We must face up to the stark fact that we are heading toward the most acute shortage of energy since World War II," Nixon said. "In our factories, our cars, our homes, our offices, we will have to use less fuel than we are accustomed to using," he said. "Some school and factory schedules may be realigned. Some jet flights will be canceled."

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"But he said his program of nationwide sacrifice does not mean that we will run out of gasoline or that air travel will stop, or that we will freeze in our homes or offices."
Student poll on Nixon conducted

Ninety-two per cent of Notre Dame students believe President Nixon was either involved in or had knowledge of the Watergate break-in or cover-up.

In a poll conducted last week, U.S. News & World Report, the economics honor society found that only 5 per cent of those polled believe Nixon was not involved.

Although large numbers of students believe Nixon was involved, other questions tend to show that not all students view this involvement with the same degree of seriousness.

The poll was taken in light of recent events related to Watergate. Despite these events, 65 per cent of those polled feel the administration still has credibility, and less than half, 49 per cent, favor impeachment.

A smaller percentage of people on the national scale favor impeachment. During a mid-October Gallup Poll, 38 per cent favored impeachment while 53 per cent opposed it.

The poll of Notre Dame students had the following results:

1. In the light of recent events, do you think President Nixon was involved in or had knowledge of the Watergate break-in or cover-up? Yes 92 per cent No 5 Undecided 3
2. Do you feel the present administration has any credibility left? Yes 54 per cent No 43 Undecided 2
3. Should President Nixon be impeached? Yes 49 per cent No 38 Undecided 3
4. On a scale of zero to five, with five being the most detrimental, how would you rate the effect of Watergate and the other scandals of the present administration on the workings of our government? zero-less than one per cent one-0 two-8 per cent three-25 per cent four-38 per cent five being the most detrimental

(continued on page 7)

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House overrides Nixon veto

By KIM WILLENSEN
WASHINGTON (UPI) — By a four-vote margin, the House overrode Wednesday President Nixon's veto of a bill limiting his power to wage war. The Senate was expected to agree and thus give Congress its first override in Nixon's second administration.

The House vote was 284 to 135, four votes more than the necessary two-thirds, despite impassioned pleas from presidential nominee Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., and other conservatives who said the bill was a “potential disaster.”

A total of 86 Republicans and 198 Democrats voted in the House to override, while 103 Republicans and 32 Democrats voted to sustain the President.

Opponents in the House said it could damage U.S. policy in the current Middle East crisis and would have tied the hands of previous Presidents like John F. Kennedy and Franklin D. Roosevelt in dealing with foreign enemies.

Ford said the bill carried the potential of disaster for us at this juncture, to take away support from the President as he works day and night with the secretary of state to achieve peace.

“We are not out of the woods yet,” Ford said. “We may be a long way from being out of the woods. I’m very concerned that to override this veto at this time could...run the President’s position.”

He added that while Nixon was willing to accept some kind of war powers legislation, he did not want in the bill’s two provisions that he said in his Oct. 24 veto measure were both unconstitutional and dangerous to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy:

- A 60-day limit on war making abroad without positive congressional approval, plus 30 days more to disengage the troops if they can’t be withdrawn earlier.
- Authority for Congress to force an end to hostilities before that by a concurrent resolution requiring only a simple majority of both houses and not subject to veto.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y., argued that the bill would actually have prevented Kennedy from acting in the Cuban missile crisis and would have stopped Roosevelt from sending destroyers to protect merchant convoys in the North Atlantic from German U-boats before the United States entered World War II.

But backers of the bill pointed out that nothing in it would have prevented Nixon from acting as he did during the recent Middle East crisis with the Soviet Union. Congressional consideration of military action would only begin when troops were actually engaged, they noted.

The votes to override came from both Republicans who defected because of Nixon’s actions in the Watergate tapes crisis and alarm at possible U.S. involvement in the Middle East crisis. Liberal Democrats who abandoned their previous position that the bill gave the President powers he did not have under the Constitution.

A White House statement said Nixon was “extremely disappointed” by the action.

“The confidence of our allies in our ability to act decisively and convincingly in times of international crisis, the statement said.

“Our potential adversaries may be encouraged to engage in future acts of international mischief because of this blow to our deterrent posture.”

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Arrives Michigan-Navarre 10:35

Leaves Michigan-Navarre 10:25
Arrives Circle 11:35

★ The first bus does not leave from circle, but, instead, starts at Michigan and Navarre.

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Leaves Michigan-Navarre 2:25
Arrives Circle 3:25

Leaves Circle 3:35
Arrives Michigan-Navarre 4:35

Leaves Michigan-Navarre 4:25
Arrives Circle 5:25

Leaves Circle 5:35
Arrives Michigan-Navarre 6:35

★ The last bus does not return to campus, but, instead, ends at Michigan and Navarre.
We Need Direction

It is extremely unfortunate when a representative body is forced to temporarily halt its process in mid-stream because of the resignation of its recognized leader. Indeed, that is one of the greatest fears that is presently confronting the American government in the wake of continued calls for the resignation of President Nixon.

The Hall President’s Council, one of the three arms of student government on the Notre Dame campus, is currently faced with much more than a fear of that unenviable position.

In the wake of the resignation of their chairman, the HPC must hesitate, three months into the governing year, and choose a new man to lead them in their efforts to offer direction through coordination of this campus’ dormitories.

And that choice is a crucial one, for the halls of Notre Dame are about to be confronted with their most trying problems since the inception of the stay-hall system.

If hall life is to suitably adapt to the recent changes in the student manual guidelines, then we certainly need more than endorsement by the SLC, the Central Staff, or Father Hesburgh himself.

Most importantly, Notre Dame needs strong leadership that arises from the group that represents the students in the halls where the guidelines are to be effective. Hall governments are the key to successive social interaction based on the new guidelines, and that effort must be coordinated by a strong central body—the HPC.

And successive social interaction is not an easy accomplishment; all past revisions of student life codes have failed to provide such interaction. It would be very easy for the new guidelines to remain a list of restrictions rather than realize their potential as the basis for social upheaval on this relationship-starved campus.

But that task is difficult one. And hall governments without a doubt, spell the difference between the present stagnant situation and possible growth. The task demands inventiveness and the willingness to fail in order to later succeed.

And most of all, the task demands the leadership of an individual with the daring to lead all of the halls into that stab at the darkness which has for so long characterized the social situation here.

And that leader’s challenge will end there.

In the spring, it is quite likely that the campus will experience a very frightening situation very similar to the one that occurred last year. And we need the leadership to avoid the chaos that confused the entire on-campus population during the past semester.

But these issues are just the start. We need a leader. Not for any specific cause, but just because we need direction.

Throughout the first six weeks of contact over the guidelines, the student body had no one who stood out as representative of the student’s interests. This is not to say that certain elected officials didn’t offer suggestions for revising the administration’s proposals.

But suggestions are not the mark of a leader. They should rightfully arise from people who are led.

The HPC needs a strong leader because they need a person who can rise above the student body as a whole and provide both that elected group and the electorate with direction—moral direction—that this campus is sorely lacking at the present.

We need direction to help us face the need for social interaction. We need moral direction to help us face the need to house our fellow students both on campus and off. We need moral direction to help us become what Notre Dame is supposed to be educating us to become—men and women able to provide moral direction to the world in which we are unavoidably a part.

If this is too much to ask of any member of the HPC, then perhaps we must look elsewhere. But for now, the Hall Presidents have the opportunity to offer this campus what we sorely lack and desperately need. And that direction cannot arrive too soon.

For some of us, the time is growing short.

Butch Ward
two centuries of art: the notre dame art gallery
casey pocicu

This year the Gallery has planned a total of nineteen shows, ranging from an exhibition of Russian avant-garde art to the experimental photography of Dick Stevens and Todd Walker. Starting in late October, the Gallery's fall show will be entitled "The New Portfolio of Josef Albers: Square." This exhaustively documented exhibition will be formed by a set of thirty-three prints donated by the artist in memory of her late mother and father. To commemorate the provincial of the congregation of the Holy Cross in Indiana, the Alberses have noted for his dramatic fusion of color and form, especially in his "Homage to the Square." The show will open on October 26, with the highlight of the fall. In January, the Gallery is scheduled to present the second annual series of exhibitions focusing on works by the faculty of a neighboring institution. In this way the students and faculty of both institutions are given a view of the works of many artists who are not the attention of the general public. Perhaps the biggest and most important exhibition of the fall will be opening in the winter with the unveiling of the Ivan Mestrovic show. Mestrovic is a leading modern sculptor who was born in 1883 and died in 1962. His sculptures are exhibited throughout the year. Beneath the top layer of paint was an old master painting which he promptly attributed to Sir Anthony Van Dyck. Although this labeling was later found to be erroneous, Gregor's influence and guidance for the Tate Gallery collection cannot be overlooked. By 1917 Notre Dame had acquired a collection of twenty-five canvases by notable painters, fourteen drawings and prints, as well as an important large piece of sculpture. Still, some were minor inconveniences when compared to the problem of locating Mestrovic's "Pietà" in Sacred Heart Church, for which purpose an entire section of walls had to be removed and then rebuilt after the statue was moved. These are problems, to be sure, but their scope is indicative of a successful Gallery in operation. Today you can walk into the Gallery at any time and view several first-rate exhibitions but this won't always be the case. There had been a small group of paintings at Notre Dame from the time of its founding in 1842. In the spirit of John Cardinal Newman's observation that the university as a center of excellence should "place a sieve for galleries of first-rate pictures," the University had started an art collection when most of Indiana was still a wilderness. Little is known about the nature of this collection because the records most of the pieces were destroyed by a fire in 1879.

The late nineteenth century marked the beginning of serious art collection at Notre Dame. More than anyone else, Luigi Gregor was the man responsible for this new start. Gregory, the artist who painted the Crucifix mural in the Administration Building, had been commissioned by Father Sorin in 1874 to come from Italy and paint the, "Pietà" in Sacred Heart Church. He brought with him a large group of Italian drawings which he utilized in executing his commission. This group of about two hundred drawings represents the works of some of the great masters of the time. Recent legislation, however, has made it more difficult to have the student body here deserves being shown for. And throughout the year, there is plenty of work for Gallery Director Father Anthony Lauck, Curator Porter and Doctor Thompson gift was also a strong incentive to the Gallery at any time and view several first-rate exhibitions. But this wasn't always the case. This new structure provided professional care and a controlled environment for the growing collection. It also made it more accessible to both the student body and the general public. No longer tucked away in cramped quarters, the collection could be viewed in a wing of its own, off the main entrance to the largest hall on campus.

At this time an enormous conservation problem existed involving paint loss, dirt and indiscernible over-painting. Professor Hans Tietze was asked to study the collection and make recommendations as to which paintings should be kept and which sold. Although the work was never carried out completely, his notes have formed the basis for the coming of age of the Notre Dame collection. Not only has this program of conservation saved numerous works of permanent loss but has also brought to life works previously hidden under years of dirt and paint accumulation.

Presently, the Art Gallery occupies an entire wing of O'Shaugnessy Hall. The facilities are the largest in the country for the purpose of conserving and exhibiting art. In addition, the university is planning for a new extension to the building in the future.

During the early part of World War II, in 1942, the art gallery was included in the plans for the new College of Arts and Letters and the name was changed to the Art Gallery of the University of Notre Dame. This new structure provided professional care and a controlled environment for the growing collection. It also made it more accessible to both the student body and the general public. No longer tucked away in cramped quarters, the collection could be viewed in a wing of its own, off the main entrance to the largest hall on campus.

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ND guard faces murder charges

by Tom Kruczek
Staff Reporter

Crittendon County, Arkansas

Police have reported the arrest of Sam James, Jr., a Notre Dame security guard, in connection with the alleged shooting of his wife, Bonnie Mae. The arrest occurred late Wednesday afternoon, with James coming to South Bend on Thursday to face possible murder charges.

The shooting occurred at 9:30 p.m. Tuesday in the James home at 5616 Keats Drive in South Bend. It came in the aftermath of an argument between James and his wife. He then fled to Arkansas where his relatives reside until he was apprehended yesterday.

James was employed by the Security Force of Notre Dame where he worked the night shift.

Plans for student party house 'burned'

by David Lee
Staff Reporter

Plans for a student party house are in a state of limbo because the proposed site, the old red barn on Bulia Road, burned down.

Ed Rahill, a member of the SLC, felt that there had been adequate, favorable student response in retaining a party house before the fire. The SLC had submitted plans for one. But when the proposed site for the party house, the red barn, burned down, the SLC was left with the problem of finding a new location for the party house.

Foreign student number drops from last year

Three hundred and nineteen foreign students from 56 countries are enrolled during the current semester. This compares with 344 students from 56 countries last year, 342 students from the countries in 1971-72, and 319 from 49 nations in 1970-71.

Impeachment favored

(continued from page 2)

There are 101 enrolled in this Notre Dame college, compared to 77 in 1971-72, while 319 from 49 nations in 1970-71.

A program of education in engineering is the overwhelming favorite of the 200 graduate students and 119 undergraduates. There are 160 enrolled in this Notre Dame college, compared to 77 in science, 66 in Arts and Letters, and 58 in Business Administration.

Seven of the undergraduates are members of the Freshman Year of Studies Program, 18 are sophomores, 27 juniors, 3 seniors, and six are enrolled in a fifth-year program.

The nation of Taiwan leads all others with 45 students at Notre Dame.

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HPC meeting planned

The Hall President's Council (HPC) is scheduled to meet on Tuesday, November 27 to discuss nominations for chair of the council. Elections will be held the following week in an effort to fill the position vacated by Fred Baranowsi last Tuesday night. The HPC is made up of twenty hall presidents who are elected April. Its purpose is to function as a consultative rather than a legislative body. The Council considers various problems pertinent to the college life held in addition to coordinating interhall activities, the HPC is also in charge of An Tostal Weekend.

The general procedure in electing a chairman is to nominate various hall presidents on the Council. The members then discuss the nominations and agree upon a candidate.

Baranowski, former president of Holy Cross Hall, was elected in the same manner last semester. Pat MaLaughlin, who at the time was president of Pangborn, was elected as the Executive Coordinator.

At Tuesday's meeting, the members will also discuss the possibility of electing a chairman to serve during an interim period until the presidents become more familiar with the ways of the HPC.

Baranowski, commenting on the search for a new chairman stated, "Some of the presidents elected last April don't know the system of the HPC yet." "There are enough, a handful who would be capable of filling the seat," said Baranowski. The former chairman saw no indication of any particularly favored candidate.

When asked about the future elections, a member of the TPC, Chuck Cardillo, president of Keenan Hall, stated, "There are a lot of presidents who haven't been around a long time. Nobody really stands out at this point."

"When Fred was nominated," he continued, "it was taken for granted that he would win. And he did win by a unanimous vote. This year, it isn't so clear out."

Over 100 high school students attend leadership conference this weekend

by Howard Wood

Student Leadership Institute (ISLI) at Notre Dame Friday through Sunday. The theme for the conference "to examine the design of American democracy."

The ISLI objectives are threefold: to increase participation efficiency with leadership roles in task-oriented groups, to discover the impact of oneself and others on group processes and to learn to plan and manage problem solving and change as a leader or member of a group.

Fr. Thomas Chambers C.S.C. founded the institute at Notre Dame seven years ago. The institute has spread nationwide, and now there are centers located at many colleges and universities across the country.

"The program is designed to increase student responsibilities and involvement," Chambers noted. "It helps recognize potential in people and develop their self-confidence. The program creates better understanding of group process and importance of group communication."

Chambers pointed out that this program has been successful and will be continued. Last year, Chambers served as Resource Consultant to National Catholic Committee of Boy Scouts of America to give techniques of leadership development. He has also given advice to many college fraternities and sororities.

The incoming participants will work in small groups, using their own group activities to examine leadership. "The result is not only to develop leadership concepts and skills but to enable participants to become more aware of their own leadership and personal interaction style," commented Chambers.

There will be 40 trained facilitators, 15 from Notre Dame, and over 100 high school students at the conference. All the facilitators are college students from the various centers and have been trained by Chambers. The facilitators have successfully completed both their internship and in-service training program which qualifies them to facilitate the task-oriented groups.

Colleges and universities that will be represented at the conference, in addition to Notre Dame, will include University of Portland, Vancouver College, Stonehill College of North Easton, Mass., and Clark College of Dubuque.

John Short, a senior in the College of Arts and Letters, and freshman Darlene Palme are the coordinators for the institute at Notre Dame.

Thanksgiving buses to Chicago

DEPART CIRCLE 1:00pm WED. NOV. 21
ARRIVE O'HARE 2:30 (CHICAGO TIME)

RETURN SUNDAY NOV. 25th
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The Irish Eye

A whole new ball game

What a difference four years can make.

Four years ago Terry Shields, a Pittsburgh native, was a Notre Dame senior and was sports editor of The Observer. And four years ago Ara Parseghian was preparing his undefeated Fighting Irish football team for a game, "every Pitt football guide has had some catchy little saying like this year the Panther begins to grow." This year the phrase was "The Pitt crowd will be pretty loud for this game, sure. And if we beat them they're tough to overlook an advantage of your mistakes, and when they do, they're tough to beat.

"Ross is a quick center," Hoene said. "He takes charge much like Jim Novitzki. Freshman Jack Dorsett, who along with Novitzki was a consensus All-America selection last season, assisted three times and will be the fifth man. Novitzki and Mike Tardani, last season's penalty-killing heroes, will see similar action in East Lansing, trying to keep the puck in of the Irish hockey team will be led to take on the Spartans in front of goalie Mark Kronholm. The senior netminder was brilliant in both Tech contests and will carry a 2.71 goals against average into tomorrow's game.

"Michigan State is one of the top five clubs in the WCHA," Smith concluded. "We recognize we will have a tough series against them, especially with the strong Notre Dame-North State rivalry, you can expect a tough weekend." Michigan State is indeed a powerhouse, and the Irish know they must come up with an equally powerful performance to gain momentum for their series with Wisconsin at home next weekend.

And if Notre Dame plays the Ice Arena rather than the team inside, it could be a long weekend for Lyle Smith's sextet in East Lansing.