Summer sales not perfect
Basketball tickets cause controversy

by Tony Pace
Staff Reporter

Pointing to an ever-increasing demand for Notre Dame season basketball tickets from South Bend area fans, Ticket Manager Mike Busick explained that student basketball tickets were sold over the summer in order that all students could receive them.

"We knew the students' demand was equally great," he said, "so we had to place a moratorium on new season tickets for the general public. We have fulfilled the demand for student tickets and, for the first time, the whole home basketball schedule is sold out," Busick continued.

Another reason for the summer sale was the number of complaints received from students who were financially strapped in either the spring or the fall. "Near the end of the past season, Busick observed, "many students are running out of money. When they return in the fall, they have no funds to purchase books and supplies."

Seeing the need for financial considerations that Busick presented a down payment purchase system for 1976-77 season basketball tickets. But, he said, this posed new problems. "To 80 tickets were never claimed last fall. Some students who made a down payment in the spring did not want the tickets after all. Others just never claimed the ticket and even refused to take back their downpayment."

These problems led Busick to devise the present system. Students received their ticket applications during the summer months and, if they desired tickets, with payment in full. "This system," said Busick, "is the easiest in terms of payment. With students working during the summer, they can try to fit the cost of the ticket into their budget or, if they can't, they can ask their parents to lend them the money."

"One drawback of this system," he continued, "is that transfer students who were accepted late did not receive the mailing. Also, the postal service itself is not perfect. I know of these problems and I tried to find tickets for those students. I tried to solve the problem early in the semester and said they wanted them."

Thus Busick has procured season tickets for those approximately 200 students and he has a waiting list for about 40 more.

Those who did purchase tickets during the summer sale were not given an exact seat location. This is because Busick felt that most students would prefer to sit with their friends.

"Seat locations will be assigned on a first come, first served basis. The tickets will be distributed this Tuesday through Friday at the ACC. Busick remarked, "We will start with the closest seats to the floor in the best section and move right down the line. The first guy in line is going to get what we believe is the best seat in the house."

At this time, students may also purchase tickets to the games against Mississippi, St. Joseph's and the Russian national team. The first two games were not included in the student ticket because they fall during the Thanksgiving and Christmas breaks respectively. The Russian game was not included because it was only recently added to the schedule.

Generally, Busick likes the student basketball ticket situation at Notre Dame. "I think it's important to us here. Approximately 45 percent of our arena, which is sold out for the first time, is occupied by students."
Ticket complaints

(Continued from page 1) this season, goes to the students. This is certainly not the case at many other schools which have sold basketball programs. Further, while the regular ticket prices were raised for this season, the student prices have remained the same."

"Of course, our distribution system still has some problems, but we can learn from them and plan so as to avoid them in the future," Busick concluded.

Weather

Mostly cloudy and a little cooler today and tomorrow morning, but becoming partly sunny tomorrow afternoon. There is a 30 percent chance of light rain today with less than a 20 percent chance of drizzle tonight and tomorrow morning. Highs in the upper 60's today and around 60 tomorrow. Lows tonight in the upper 40's.

SMC Regents approve new library facility

by Molly Wessle

The resolution to construct a new library was unanimously approved by the S.Mary's Board of Regents at a meeting held Oct. 21. Other resolutions passed were the establishment of a campus police department, a financial plan for 1978-79, and the agreement that the Sisters of the Holy Cross will donate back to the College the annual lease payment for next year.

Katharine Rice, dean of Student Affairs, commented that the present library "lacks space and general comfort." "There's no lounge area, she explained.

John Duggan, president of St. Mary's, remarked, "We're so crowded now we don't have room to put all our books on the shelves."

He added that the new library will be four times larger than the current one and "will be comfortable study rooms, smoking areas, display cases, and audio visual and rare book rooms."

According to Duggan, architects have suggested two possible sites for the library: south of Lemans or the present parking lot between Lemans and Regina.

A fund drive is being planned to raise five million dollars to cover construction costs and two million dollars for a library endowment.

Duggan expressed the hope that the money will come from "mostly alumni" and "are the primary supporters of the College. They're our best friends," he said.

"We'd like to raise the money within a few years—maybe one year."

The Committee on Development has recommended to the Board that the College undertake an annual capital fund drive rather than a traditional capital campaign.

Board members also divided into groups to discuss aspects of student life and workshops for students, "but our talk was about the start of an alcoholic awareness program," stated Rice. "It would consist of films, followed by discussions, young speakers that the kids can relate to and pamphlets."

The purpose of the program would be to help students who wish to drink alcohol to do so responsibly."

The Board consists of twenty-six trustees, including the SMC president, Sisters of the Holy Cross, Alumni, and businesspersons.

New members introduced at the October meeting were Mary Rokvina, president of Student Government; Joseph Fahey, Jr., chairman of the Board and president of the State National Bank of Connecticut; Richard Nash, Jr., president of Nash Realty; Franklin Schurr, editor and publisher of The South Bend Tribune; and Mary Ann Heaton Spitters, a 1949 graduate of St. Mary's and a former member of the Alumni Board.

The board will meet again the second week of February and before graduation in May.
Lombardo’s death ends success story

NEW YORK [AP]—There'll still be a New Year’s Eve this year, but it won’t be the same. Lombardo, whose millions of American and Canadian fans consider him a “dangero usly close to pro-apartheid” recording artist, passed away Sunday, according to the Associated Press.

In a situation similar to that of 21 Notre Dame groundkeepers, housekeepers at the University of Pennsylvania were dismissed last Aug. 8 as a result of what Teamsters Union officials claim is an attempt to prevent unionization of the workers.

According to the October issue of the Gazette, the University of Notre Dame alumni magazine, 341 housekeeping employees were released from the University’s employment in August. The workers claimed it could save over $750,000 or approximately 15 percent of the $5.8 million housekeeping budget by hiring private contractors who would provide their own workers, with fewer benefits.

Teamsters Local 115 head John Morris, however, does not believe that money is the real issue. “The University rejected our proposals because it did not want to bargain with the Teamsters,” he stated. In support of this claim, Local 115 has filed “refusal-to-bargain” charges with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against Penn.

According to the Gazette, the housekeeper’s decision to join the union was incidental to Penn’s action. For the idea of contracting an outside firm to replace the housekeepers has been considered since 1975. The workers were informed of this possibility in January, 1976.

Gerald Robinson, executive director of Personnel Relations, claims that two meetings were arranged by Penn and the Teamsters to discuss alternative methods of the use of outside firms before the housekeepers’ meeting to fire the housekeepers, but the Teamsters did not attend them. Union officials also neglected to answer a registered letter sent by the university, the Gazette states.

Robinson said Mr. and Mrs. McManus, assistant Labor Relations director, stressed that “a settlement is being encouraged with the union, but local Teamsters officials are presently concerned with pressing pressure in the state’s capital through its lobbying efforts.”

One official connected with Penn, however, quoted union officials as saying, “The University is afraid to deal with Local 115.” This official agreed with this statement and said, “Local 115 is the roughest union in Philadelphia, a city which is known for its tough unions.”

The Gazette reported that University officials did not take the union’s reputation lightly. In August, administrative officers at the school were dispersed. The assembly’s office was moved to a spot on campus where it had easier access to the Brink’s truck pick up which is at the school’s hospital. Such precautions were later found to be unnecessary, but Penn has had problems with such thieves as truck deliveries and garbage collection.

In addition, Penn officials have admitted that union lobbying efforts at the state capital have caused $187 million in funds allocated to the school to be held up indefinitely.

The case is now in deliberation before the NLRB.

In October of this year, Notre Dame announced similar plans to permanently lay off its grounds-keepers after deciding that a private firm would save the University money. Teamsters officials from Local 364 claim, however, that the worker’s dismissal was a result of their desire to unionize.

The Notre Dame case has not yet been decided by the NLRB.
Credit cards, loans? Not easy for students

by Bill Delaney

Thinking about applying for a credit card, taking out a loan or buying on a time payment plan? If you are a college student, you may be disappointed.

In the buy-now-pay-later world of credit cards and consumer finance, students often find themselves faced with a Catch-22 type of situation. They can't take out a loan or qualify for a credit card without first establishing a credit background. But, in order to establish a credit background, they must borrow money or make purchases on credit transaction.

The problem, according to Paul Hill, loan officer at the South Bend American National Bank, banks, stores and credit card companies demand "some kind of previous loan experience" as assurance that their money will be paid back on time. "No one will stick his neck out to get a guy who has nothing," he explains.

The most important factor in deciding whether or not a person of good credit risk is usually his file at the Credit Bureau, a company that specializes in providing credit information. Hill says. Unfortunately, many young people have little or nothing on their file so creditors know nothing about them, he continues.

If you have some extra money you want to save, Hill suggests, a good way to begin to build up a file is to take out a loan using the savings as collateral and then deposit some or all of the money in the savings account. The loan goes on file with the Credit Bureau as a good reference.

At American National, the passbook savings account is kept under lock and key so that neither the borrower nor the credit rating can be withdrawn, Hill says. The disadvantage of this method is that the original savings are tied up for a period of time; the money, however, continues to draw interest.

One Notre Dame junior used a similar technique last summer to get a Blusamericard. He applied for the card, listing a department, the telephone company and a checking and savings account as references, but did turn around because he was a student. He was able to get a $200 loan on time payment from a bank, however, and paid back the loan over a period of months with the same money that he had borrowed. With this in his file, they were willing to give him the credit card.

Getting something on file with the Credit Bureau, however, is not always the final solution to establishing credit. "That is just the first step," Hill warns, because "you don't go from a $200 loan on a savings account to a $4000 loan on a new car over night. You've got to crawl before you can walk.

Credit Bureau files are not the only obstacles in the way of students who wish to get credit. There is a definite prejudice among lenders towards college students because of the high rate of non-payment on loans for tuition, Hill asserts.

Congress has recently passed legislation to protect people who borrow money. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1976 makes it illegal for creditors to discriminate because of reasons including age and occupation but Hill points out that "laws can't change attitudes, there is still that prejudice." Jerry Cauldwell, operations manager of the South Bend Credit Bureau, feels that employment and residency are two factors that hurt student's chances for being granted credit. Most students don't have full time jobs, he says, and "even though they get a check every month from Dad, that's not the same as a job.

Students whose parents do not live in the South Bend area have a further problem. Cauldwell continues, because creditors look a length of residency.

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"Start out small, meet obligations and maintain stability of address and employment," he says.

For people who have been rejects, there is some recourse. "A person can dispute any rejection," Hill says. "Present law states that we have got to tell the customer why he was rejected and if he can rectify the situation, then we are willing to talk again."

Chapter 2: Classifying Your Engagement Diamond

After a few shopping excursions, you finally come across a jeweler who says, "Since you're students, I'll give you a special discount on this perfect half carat blue-white diamond. What do you say?"

Well, what would you say? If I could offer a bit of advice, you might wish to say "thank you for your time," as you close the door from the outside. Here's why:

Student discounts, like sales of any type on diamonds, are nothing but a ploy. The worldwide supply of diamonds is dwindling every year, and those diamonds which are available are generally priced in accordance with international standards. So when you're offered a "deal" on a diamond, you can safely assume that (a) the diamond is flawed in some fashion, or (b) it has been marked up in order to be discounted back to its proper price. Remember that you're asking for trouble if you shop for diamonds in the same way you shop for toasters.

Secondly, terms such as "perfect" and "blue-white" are not used by knowledgeable jewelry establishments. There is no quality grading termed "perfect," only those diamonds which show no inclusions or blemishes are considered "flawless" when viewed by an expert in normal lighting through ten-power magnification. Likewise the term "blue-white" has been so flagrantly misused in the past that it is no longer accepted within our industry.

Finally, a "half-carat" diamond may legally range in size from .43 carats to .57 carats. A small difference perhaps, but would you like to pay for nearly one-tenth of a carat that you're not really getting? Always make sure that you know exactly how much your diamond weights before you sign your check. You may subscribe to the standards for grading diamonds established by the Gemological Institute of America. Only Graduate Gemologists such as myself can adhere to these stringent voluntary requirements. By utilizing this grading system, any GIA member in the world will be able to consistently grade the color (D thru X), quality (I thru "I2"), carat weight and cut quality of your diamond.

Volumes have been written on this subject of diamond classification, so I won't attempt to duplicate the volume of the books. But if you are interested in knowing more about the nature, pricing and classification of diamonds, please feel free to get in touch with me. Diamond Import Company is located in the lobby of the St. Joseph Bank Building in downtown South Bend, and our telephone number is 287-1427.

Next week, a few thoughts on "name brand" diamonds (once described to me as "the high powered character of a fast-food restaurant," and valuable in no way to the traditional engagement ring (a green garnet instead of a diamond)).
As everyone knows, the 5th Commandment says "Thou shalt not kill." As everyone also knows, we are not usually killed by a great deal of killing, much of which is absolved of wrong by the approval and legitimation of its author. In order for this to be done with ease of conscience, a neat distinction is made between human life and another kind of thing. These latter are considered, for the most part, fair game for the whim and mood of Man.

Again, we are quite aware of the sort of havoc wreaked on the environment through the disdain for life and existence other than our own which careful and casual distinctions permit.

As for human life, there are also types of legitimized killings: punishment for treason, self defense, 'just wars', and the like. But isn't it unfortunate how frequently the proportion is thrown awry, so that the executions rate correct abuses, people are warped reason would have it, the executions are used to mob action, news reports show that there are only too frequent enough the expansion of Western civilization has permitted enormous massacres — pogroms, etc., foreign to the vocabulary of this 'different' people. How 'human' was the intent in "Jerusalem est peridita!" For as warped reason would have it, the priests have been rejected, and what God has rejected can be annihilated with impunity by man. How "human" was the intent in Nazi Germany to purify Aryan blood — by the systematic eradication of this "different" people.

Nor have the jews been the only object of this way of looking at things; frequently enough the expansion of Western civilization has been accompanied by the slaughter and enslavement of native peoples through the simple expedient of assigning the labels 'non-human' or 'inhuman to God. And after all, why ought one respect non-humans and abominations?

Do any of these names, these neat terms, sound familiar? They should. Recall any of the stereo types and catch phrases used by "majors" to justify keeping the "minorities" in their unrefd and unequal condition. Ms. Bryant is only a more overt 'hypocrisy' of a new program, with her insistent Big Lie style of crying 'Abomination' at Jews; nor are such words as 'pervet' , 'bestial', 'subhuman', etc., foreign to the vocabulary associated with the 'decency' campaign identified with her.

For example, the modern history of the people has been marked by massacres — pogroms — precipitated by Christian screaming 'Christ killers!' or "Jesu- erel est peridita!"? For as warped reason would have it, the priests have been rejected, and what God has rejected can be annihilated with impunity by man. How "human" was the intent in Nazi Germany to purify Aryan blood — by the systematic eradication of this "different" people.

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Michigan over-powers Notre Dameucksters

Then, only 28 seconds later, the Irish turned over the ball on downs over 4 yards per carry. Ivory's running made the defense forwards. At 10:10, they scored. 

During the week, Michigan Governor Don Jesse was quoted as saying, "Michigan is going to win this game." However, Michigan was quick to respond, and the Wolverines took the lead back in the second and third quarters. 

Although Coach Smith was disappointed with the end result, he was pleased with the team's performance and the overall effort by the defense. The defense, led by sophomore linebacker Bob Golic, had a successful day, intercepting three passes and a fumble that resulted in a touchdown.

Michigan's defense was led by senior captain Tim Brown, who had two sacks and an interception. The defense also held Notre Dame to just 200 total yards of offense. In contrast, Michigan piled up 399 total yards of offense, with 238 of those yards coming on the ground. 

Michigan running back Mike Hart had a career-high 213 yards on 31 carries, including 13 carries for 100 yards or more. In addition, junior quarterback Denard Robinson threw for 216 yards and two touchdowns, completing 14 of 23 passes. 

The Michigan defense was led by senior linebacker Drew Henson, who had nine tackles and three sacks. In addition, senior safety Jeremy Belin had a career-high 12 tackles and two interceptions.

The Michigan defense was able to shut down Notre Dame's offense for most of the game, holding them to just 13 points. The defense also forced two turnovers, including a fumble recovery and an interception.

Michigan's win over Notre Dame was their first since 1978, when they won 35-14. The team's victory was a testament to the hard work and dedication of the players and coaching staff.

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Irish demolish Wreck, 69-14

(Continued from page 8)

Irish demolished Wreck, 69-14

rushing attempts. The junior half- back had 30 carries for 266 yards and six touchdowns. He also scored a two-yard touchdown on a pass play. 

In the second period, Delco scored again, this time on a near- perfect shot from the left that just eluded Mohr's grasp. Then, in the middle of the third period, the Irish made another backhand goal with a shot past Mohr's right side. However, less than a minute and a half after that, the Wolverines answered that defeat back with a goal and three assists in the remainder of the period. 

The Wolverines would not settle for a one-goal margin as with 3:39 gone in the third, Todd slipped a shot past Mohr's right side to give the Wolverines a two-goal lead. However, the Irish refused to give up and improved their two goals of their own. Consecutive scores by Collier and Kevin Hum- phries had the Wolverines down to just one point, but under ten minutes remaining, the Irish curled the puck around and took a 13-10 lead at the 14:06 mark to give the Irish the win. 

The Irish picked up more than 300 

left in the game to give the Wolverines their 7-5 final margin. Although Coach Smith was dis- appointed in his team's effort and some breakdowns in the defense, there is still a season ahead in which the Irish have time to improve.

"You have to look at the bright side," Smith acknowledged. "Our players are excited about playing from the Dalit game to the Colorado and Michigan series. Series, although our perform- ance has improved, the caliber of our competition is also better."

"Michigan has a very fine club," Joe Scannell stated. "It's disappointing to lose, however, with the added experience and games, we'll be able to make a move." 

Well, if the Irish hope to make a move, this weekend presents an excellent opportunity. Notre Dame enters the defending National Champions, Wisconsin. The Irish, now 4-2 in the WC, will host the Badgers starting at 8 p.m.
deep man Drew Hill fielded the kick on his own three. The Tech junior then latched onto Eddie Lee Ivory who was able to sprint 67 yards for the touchdown to put the Yellow Jackets right back in the game. Smith's point after gave the Ramblin' Wreck a 7-6 advantage, only 13 seconds after the Irish score.

Notre Dame then marched 65 yards for another tally, a drive which was kept alive by a Georgia Tech personal foul. The penalty came after a Mustang pass just escaped the hands of Irish running back Matt O'Connell, who was hit by a defender after the play.

The highlight of the scoring march were an 18 yard aerial strike to split end Kris Haines and the eight yard touchdown toss to Terry Eurlak. Montana then faked a pass before dropping back to convert to give Notre Dame a 14-6 lead.

The final Irish tally before intermission emerged after Tech's Rodney Lee fumbled the Yellow Jackets opening kickoff. The Irish 32 and Willie Fry recovered for the Irish. Halfback Jerome Heavens then scammed around left end for 13 yards; Eurlak was hit by a four yard tackle in the middle and Haines made a 19 yard drive for a six. Lee's extra point gave the Irish a 14-6 halftime lead.

In the first two periods, Notre Dame registered 21 first downs, with senior place kicker Dave Reeve attempting a 27 yard chip shot at the end of the contest, an Indiana native was wide with his three-point try.

But, after holding the Yellow Jackets on their first series, the Irish-regained possession of the football. Notre Dame started on the Georgia Tech 44 via an 11 yard punt return by Steve Schmitz.

Seven plays later, Notre Dame had penetrated 50 yards by way of a one yard touchdown plunge by high school teammate Dan Hoene, later, Kip Mauer tied the score at 14-14 with the assist from Rod Morrison and Tim Manning assisting. The winning score came on an 18 yard pass from Ted Weltzin and Greg Mercier.

Dan Hoene brought the Wolverines within one with the assist from Rod Morrison and Tim Manning assisting. The winning score came on an 18 yard pass from Ted Weltzin and Greg Mercier.

The next six minutes were scoreless as the game was turned into a defensive struggle with Irish goalie John Peterson providing some decent saves. Then with less than one minute remaining in the contest, the Irish removed Peterson from the nets in hopes of scoring a final goal in the second overtime period to send the game into overtime. However, Michigan would not find the winning goal as they surrendered the game to the Wolverines, 14-14.

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