Philippine rebels suffer setbacks, vow to fight

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Rebel soldiers battled government troops last Monday in Manila's financial district as forces loyal to President Corazon Aquino moved against mutinous holdouts in the fourth day of the attempted coup.

On Sunday, more than 600 rebels surrendered after government units repelled a fierce assault on the armed forces headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo. Government officials said they expected the remaining rebels to surrender Monday.

About 400 rebels also held the Mactan Air Base in Cebu, 350 miles south of Manila. Officials said they expected the Mactan rebels to surrender Monday.

At sunrise Monday, rebel snipers hid in skyscrapers in the Makati financial district of Manila began firing at soldiers who approached their buildings.

One freeman was grazed by a bullet, and the van of a Manila radio station was hit by gunfire.

Militiamen fired at a helicopter carrying Gen. Laven Abadis, commander of the 205th Helicopter Wing, as it flew over Makati en route to central Luzon. Bullets ripped into the aircraft, wounding the pilot in the shoulder, but he was able to reach to the Villamor air base and land the helicopter safely, the military reported.

The mayor of Makati, part of metropolitan Manila, appealed to the rebels to surrender.

“This thing is over,” Mayor Jejomar Binay said in a message sent to rebel leaders. “The best thing for your men is to lay down their arms.”

However, one rebel leader, who gave his name as “Col. Galvez,” told a reporter late Sunday: “We will continue to fight until we get our political objective — the resignation of Aquino.

Elsewhere, Manila was returning to normal, with government and private sector employees reporting for work.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said Sunday the government had crushed the attempted coup. Aquino ruled out a cease-fire in a nationwide television broadcast and vowed: “What they started, we will finish.”

However, junior and middle-grade officers in several provincial commands declared their support for the rebellion, which began Friday.

Aquino, facing her sixth coup attempt since coming to power four years ago, rejected suggestions by Cabinet members that she declare a “state of siege,” according to assistant Press Secretary Luwes Syngain. That would be tantamount to martial law.

At least 36 people have been killed and more than 1,500 wounded since Friday, according to hospital and Red Cross officials.

More than 10,000 people fled their homes to escape the fighting and set up shop in schools, churches and other shelters.

Government troops in Manila, backed by an armored Personnel Carrier, keep their position near the government TV station as they attempt to take back the said station, which was seized by rebel soldiers.

Malta summit ends, no major agreements

MARSAXLOKK BAY, Malta (AP) — President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev left their weatherbattered summit talks offering visions of a dawning era of lasting peace, with the remnants of the Cold War giving way to a better world.

They announced no breakthroughs Sunday on issues that divided their countries, such as Central America and naval disarmament, but said that was not the point of their open-air meeting.

In their remarks, both chose to emphasize mutual aspirations.

"We sought the answer to the question where we stand now," Gorbachev told reporters.

"Many things that were characteristic of the Cold War should be abandoned ... the arms race.

"We want to form a modern socialist party guided by the party, will effectively rule as the party prepares for a special congress on Dec. 15 when it is expected to choose new leaders.

The party that has ruled East Germany for all its 40 years has already abolished its guaranteed monopoly on power and promised free elections as early as next year.

If the government was not set clear who will now try to fill the leadership vacuum.

The popular opposition, still in its infancy, remains poorly organized. The Communist Party has a broad power base from which leaders with grass-roots support could emerge.

Among the reformers named to the new 25-member party committee are Dresden Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer and the country's former spy chief, Markus Wolf.

Huge demonstrations continued despite the party leaders' resignation.

Several hundred thousand people joined hands to form "human chains" in sections across the country Sunday despite freezing temperatures. They held up signs calling for the removal of the "Central Committee mafia" and imprisonment for ex-party "criminals."
Young don't know about the Cold War

If I had to write an essay on "What the Opening of the Berlin Wall Means to Me," I would be at a loss. Unfortunately, I am one of the fortunate to say that I haven't had much of an appreciation for the changes taking place in Communist Europe, including the fact that the Berlin Wall was opened.

Part of my problem is that I am only 19 years old. I wasn't alive when the Wall was built. Nor was I witness to the beginning of communist oppression in East Germany.

I only knew that people in East Germany were oppressed; I didn't see the beginning. In my lifetime I suppose I will only witness the beginning of the end of this oppression.

I think a large part of my problem is that high school my history courses included world history and American history. In studying world history, we started at the birth of civilization and never got anywhere near the 1990's. Then junior year in American history we reached the 20th century, but we stopped at The Great Depression.

When I look back at junior high school the story is much the same. Seventh grade, we started at the English Empire; a eighth grade, A african history. The texts always included modern history, but summer vacation interrupted the class just before we got to modern history.

Many people need to know history, including modern history. When I took the National Geographic's End of the Century history test on history and literature I found that I made many errors in the modern history section. I was never taught about the World Wars, the Vietnam War or the building of the Berlin Wall.

Junior high schools, high schools, and especially colleges, must include mandatory courses that teach students about modern history. I know that Columbus discovered America in 1492, I know the George Washington was the first president of the United States.

I should know when the Berlin Wall was built, I should know when it fell. Educators cannot forget that their students missed a lot of history by being born in the late 60's or later. We need to be taught what we were not alive to experience ourselves.

The changes taking place right now in the world are exciting and I'm lucky to witness them. However, the nightly news and Time magazine can only tell so much.

I hope the Cold War is ending, but I'd like to know when and why it began. It's hard to become excited over world events when we've never been educated as to why they're important in the first place.

Many teachers and professors say that students are not intellectually curious enough, but maybe they just don't know what we're talking about. It could be that we'd like to learn about events that took place before we were born other than the history we've learned many times before.

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The differences between Japanese and American school systems were the topic of a lecture given by Howard Wallace at the Saint Mary's Education Club at Clay High School last night.

Wallace is an English teacher at Clay High School and visited Japan in the summer of 1988 as a member of the South Bend team of Indiana's "Learning and Teaching about Japan Project." The focus of this project is to internationalize Indiana's curriculum and learn what makes the Japanese school system so successful.

Japanese and American school systems are very similar, according to Wallace, but Japanese students are achieving more than their American counterparts, because of cultural and societal differences. Japan has a value system that honors learning as well as education, Wallace said. Students are expected to work hard and are more aware of international events than their American counterparts, he said.

Structural differences between the two systems include the fact that curriculum is standardized on a national level in Japan. The resources spent on education, interscholastic sports, and a focus on independence and individualism, Wallace said. On the one hand this means American students tend to be more individual in their social development and more street level in their sense of worldliness. On the other hand Japanese students are focused on group social development and are more aware of international events than their American counterparts, he said.

The homogeneous nature of Japanese society unifies the educational system since there are few differences that need to be accommodated for. The lack of diversity add to the unity and serve to reinforce the values of the country.

Pressure also factors highly in the success of Japanese students, who are always pushed to conform to the high standards of society, Wallace said. Trade-offs between Japan's educational system and that of the United States include a loss of diversity and variety of experience on the part of Japanese students as compared to American students.

American students have the advantages of student employment, interscholastic sports, and a focus on independence and individualism, Wallace said. On the one hand this means American students tend to be more individual in their social development and more street level in their sense of worldliness. On the other hand Japanese students are focused on group social development and are more aware of international events than their American counterparts, he said.

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The Observer/Sarah Vakkur

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**Bush meets with NATO leaders, discusses Malta summit with allies**

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — President Bush reports today to NATO leaders on his superpower summit with Mikhail Gorbachev, saying the allies can be pleased with two days of talks that helped "year down any remaining barriers" erected during 45 years of Cold War.

The president said the meeting helped dispel Gorbachev's doubts about Bush's attitude toward economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union, as the United States applauds the fall of hard-line communist regimes throughout Eastern Europe.

"I don't think he has me down as a total negativist at all and I certainly don't have him down" that way, Bush said before leaving the Mediterranean island of Malta, where he held eight hours of discussions with Gorbachev aboard the Soviet cruise liner Maxim Gorky. Arriving here Sunday night, Bush said, "Much was accomplished to accelerate and improve East-West relations."

While there were no concrete agreements, Bush and Gorbachev said they want to speed completion of three arms control treaties: to banish chemical weapons, slash long-range nuclear missiles by as much as 50 percent and to reduce troops, tanks, artillery and other conventional forces in Europe.

There had been some concern among the allies that Bush and Gorbachev might strike an arms deal without consulting them, but Bush said there were "no surprises."

Today's gathering of leaders from the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization was a mini-summit of its own. Bush planned to brief them during two rounds of talks spanning about 4 1/2 hours.

Gorbachev, meanwhile, was back in Moscow to brief leaders of a radically reshaped Warsaw Pact. Attendance by Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Solidarity figure, marked the first time a non-communist would sit at the table.

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**St. Nick's Christmas Bazaar** begins today in Lemans Lobby goes on until Friday—last chance for Christmas shopping

**CLUB TUESDAY:** TOMORROW NIGHT IN HAGGAR PARLOR—SHEILA O'DONNELL AND CHRISTMAS CAROLS

**STUDENT ACTIVITIES BOARD:**

"St. Nick's Christmas Bazaar" begins today in Lemans Lobby goes on until Friday—last chance for Christmas shopping

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**News Writer**

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The Observer page 3
Coup

continued from page 1

refugee centers. Many shops were closed, and garbage piled high in the streets.

Schools were closed indefinitely, but officials planned to reopen the international airport Monday. Domestic flights remained suspended.

Air force officials also said 18 of the 37 people charged in the 1983 murder of Aquino's husband, Benigno Aquino, remain at large after rebels released them from the stockade at Villamor air base. The rebels seized the base at the outbreak of the attempted coup and later gave it up.

Philippine forces continued to seize rebel-held bases.

A $500,000 scholarship endowment established

Special to The Observer

A $500,000 scholarship endowment for undergraduate students has been established at the University of Notre Dame by Salvatore LaPilusa, M.D. of Bayonne, New Jersey. Dr. LaPilusa's gift memorializes his wife, Lorraine McNally LaPilusa, who died on January 4, 1989.

At the request of Dr. LaPilusa, the annual scholarships will be given to selected outstanding undergraduates of Irish or Italian descent who are in need of financial assistance to continue their education. One half of the fund's earnings will be provided to those students of Irish heritage and the other half to those of Italian descent. Special consideration will be given to the academic achievements, character, and leadership qualities of scholarship candidates.

"Undergraduate scholarships are the most compelling of our current fundraising goals," said Fr. Edward Malloy, C.S.C., president of Notre Dame.

Gorbachev, meanwhile, headed for Moscow to meet with his Warsaw Pact allies while Bush traveled to Brussels to brief the NATO allies.

Tonight we stand at the crossroads of history on our way to a Europe made whole and free," Bush said when he arrived in Brussels. "Today as the sun broke through the clouds there at Malta, we could both see a new world taking shape, a new world of freedom," he said.

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Happy Late Birthday, Tasha!

Missy, Liz, & Cecilia

Painstaking progress

Fifth year Architecture student Brian Buzzila diligently puts the finishing touches on his thesis project.

Summit

continued from page 1

for Washington. The fireworks missing in the superpower talks were supplied Sunday night in a loud and colorful display over the Grand Harbor of Valleta, the capital of this Mediterranean island nation.

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The Observer/Greg Vukmir
Japan market difficult, but lucrative venture

Keiretsu obstacle to U.S. firms

One problem imported products face when competing in Japan is the huge markup that the complex of firms operating under the keiretsu system adds to the final retail price.

**Example: a necklace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The import agent pays:</th>
<th>$28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The wholesale distributor pays:</td>
<td>$56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The department store's buyer pays:</td>
<td>$70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The customer pays:</td>
<td>$112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution markup: 300%**

Keiretsu are networks of the two nations' structural barriers to trade.

Simply finding someone to distribute new products in Japan often is impossible because of exclusive, longstanding relationships between wholesalers and retailers. Sole import agents, although easier to find, limit sales. Amway Corporation, the direct-sales company, is doing a booming business here. Secret? It imported its own distribution system.

The company offers house-hold items, toiletries and cookware through its network of 300,000 Japanese distributors who sell through personal contacts from their homes. A phone call to one of Amway's three modern distribution centers will produce an item within 72 hours, says Peter Scarce of Amway Japan. Amway is the fastest-growing foreign company in Japan, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Research Institute, with sales of more than half a billion dollars last year.

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**Weak growth seen for final quarter**

WASHINGON (AP) — The government's forecast of a 3.5 percent growth in the fourth quarter of 1989 that it had made in October, has been revised downward to 2 percent to 2.5 percent for the final quarter of the year.

The Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which measures the current and future state of the economy, fell to 101 in December, from 101.9 in November. The index had been expected to rise to 102.2.

The decline followed two months of gains, which economists said indicated a trend of slowing economic growth.

**Computer industry finds profit in American illiteracy**

The troubled computer industry thinks it may have found a new profit center for the 1990's by focusing on a problem even bigger than its own -- the shortage of skilled workers in America.

Look for a major push by the technology tycoons at the national convention taking place this month in Washington in February.

The meeting is billed as a warm beginning to a broad-based effort to turn things around this fall, when President Bush and Congress are expected to introduce a universalized concern about the sad state of American education.

The argument you'll be hearing from computer companies is that one of the most cost-effective ways of opening a new market is to develop a new education is on more and better software.

IBM, for example, is getting ready to spread the story of Drudgeberg, S.C., where in 1987 only 14 percent of the 6,500 students—80 percent black, 70 percent on reduced-price school lunches—scored better than the national average on the Comprehensive Test of Basic Skills. That jumped to 57 percent in 1988 after installation of 140 IBM computers. ("We use the same books, same teachers, same administrative, says school superintendent James A. Karr. In our classes, the computer is a variable.*"

Computers in schools are considered a new idea, of course; more than a million educationally oriented companies, and programs have been installed in the past year. The problem, say companies like IBM, Apple, and Tandy, is that educators are convinced that this is just the beginning of what the rule they can play in educating backwards children is running, "and so it's time to turn things around.

So the computer industry says that just industry executives argue, by appealing to the instant-fun inclination of today's youth, while making the routine tasks of learning interesting.

As James B. Desool, head of educational marketing for IBM, put it, "Technology makes learning exciting. If we're going to keep our kids from the dropout and illiteracy problems in America, we have to make learning for them exciting. The ability to do that is available today.

An array of technology "smarts" to capture students' attention and motivate learning: computers are increasingly available. Apple, Tandy, and Commodore, which dominate the school market, are heartened by the admission of Education Secretary Lauro F. P. dolce, "We are out of a standing still," last month, "and so it's time to turn things around.

And so it is. IBM says, "and so it's time to turn things around. And so it is for Tandy's "School Mate" concept, which is a computer software that goes into a network of integrated learning systems. IBM has come up with programs like "Writing to Read," which entertainingly shows kids how to read by writing the words they are speaking. And Compaq has introduced a line of personal computers specifically for educational purposes.

In a period when it is far easier for Americans to proclaim goals than to finance them, the newest classroom technology will inevitably face stringent budget constraints. On its side, as government recognition of the price of education is on the rise, funding for school and education is increasing, as much as $200 billion a year, and recent Japanese attitudes say that education is more important than in the past. cupboard. 

Some of the ways in which computer technology is on the rise, according to the American Educational Research Association, are the following:

- **Writing to Read,** which entertainingly shows kids how to read by writing the words they are speaking.
- **School Mate** concept, which is a computer software that goes into a network of integrated learning systems. IBM has come up with programs like "Writing to Read," which entertainingly shows kids how to read by writing the words they are speaking.
- **Compaq** has introduced a line of personal computers specifically for educational purposes.

In a period when it is far easier for Americans to proclaim goals than to finance them, the newest classroom technology will inevitably face stringent budget constraints. On its side, as government recognition of the price of education is on the rise, funding for school and educational programs has increased, as much as $200 billion a year, and recent Japanese attitudes say that education is more important than in the past.
Dear Editor:

The Observer is the independent newspaper published by the students of the University of Notre Dame as an outgrowth of the Notre Dame News. The Observer does not necessarily reflect the policy of the administration of either institution. The news is reported as accurately and objectively as possible. Unsigned editorials represent the opinion of the majority of the following: Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Executive News Editor, Viewpoint Editor, Sports Editor, Assistant Editor, Photo Editor, Saint Mary's Editor. Comments or letters are encouraged.

Monday, December 4, 1989

GARRY TRUDEAU

"ALL YEARS COME BEFORE DEATH NOW..."

Chauvinistic attitudes mean real Laundry victims get lost in the wash

By S. P. Udayakumar

My love and admiration for the United States is not because I am getting such a nice educational opportunity now, but because it is the land of many of my personal heroes: George Washington, Abe Lincoln, Martin Luther King and John Kennedy, all of whom were introduced to me by my parents during my childhood. As a young college student, I used to hold the United States as the symbol of human freedom, liberty and democracy. The idealization of the rightist and leftist factions of the Communist Party of India ( CPI) towards Beijing and Moscow respectively to solve convergent or non-convergent problems on the terrorist activities of the Marxist-Leninist Naxalites in some areas of India made me really worry about the possible occurrence of so-called 'revolution' in India. It also made my love for the U.S. even deeper.

This love is not one which has no strong base, India, my homeland, and the United States have quite a lot in common. The historical connection between the peoples of both countries. Indian philosophy influenced New England writers such as Walt Whitman, Emerson and Thoreau, and they, in turn, influenced Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts greatly, and Gandhi, in turn, influenced Martin Luther King profoundly.

Interestingly, India and the U.S. are the two largest democracies in today's international system. Beside all these common factors, my predominant Tamil sentiment, "Where you are is your native and whom you meet your relative," makes me love this country as much as I love India.

An elected government in India, voted to power by the universal suffrage of millions of men and women and toiling to create a better life marked by individual liberty and human freedom, was callously down and brow-beaten by the Nixon Kissingers and Richard Helms. However, a military dictator, Yahya Khan, who refused the democratic rights of West Pakistan and ruthlessly murdered the East Pakistanis, was patted on the back with the Seventh Fleet. Yahya Khan and his Foreign Minister Bhutto refused to transfer power to the popularly-elected 'Awami League' leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, that did not appear to be a crime against democracy.

One of the key reasons for the disaster at St. Michael's College is precisely because the U.S. administration at all. The modern U.S. diplomatic history is replete with many such instances. But Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega are held now as the two most dangerous anti-democracy monsters in the whole of our world.

If this is the United States' view of democracy, election and parliamentary process, its stand on terrorism is even more interesting. The U.S. administration maintains a shameless terrorist organization-the CIA-which blatantly murders people, overthrows legitimate governments and creates chaos all over the world. That is the operational aspect of the U.S. democracy. But, according to the U.S., what the PLO, ANC, and SWAPO do is human savagery and naked terrorism.

The U.S. administration refuses to give a visa to Yasser Arafat, even after he has renounced violence and expressed willingness to recognize the state of Israel. He wants to come to the U.S. territory now to see Niagara Falls but to address the United Nations, a higher authority that recognizes the state of Israel. Israel has itself, 1 personally feel that at least some people might vaguely consider the possible acceptance of a United States hegemony in world affairs provided that certain terms and conditions are immediately satisfied and kept by the United States.

Mahatma Gandhi once said, "My notion of democracy is that, under it, the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest." This 'opportunity' is an all-embracing concept. It is high time the U.S. ruling clique, which has left 35 million people poor and 1 percent of the U.S. masses feel powerlessness and alienated, reevaluate their definitions for democracy, freedom and liberty with clear consciousness and try to live up to their professed values honestly. The U.S. badly needs our own values and perspective.

S.P. Udayakumar is a graduate student in the Institute for International Peace Studies.

Dear Editor,

We are writing in response to Janice O'Leary's Inside Column (The Observer, Nov. 20). In attempting to make light of the disastrous occurrence, Miss O'Leary makes some clearly prejudiced, as well as offensive, remarks.

We would all like to address the fallacies in most of her points. First of all, the assertion that "Notre Dame is finally being punished, either by God or some feminist group, for its chauvinistic ways" is preposterous and hypocritical. This logic can be analogized to that of homophobic fear that AIDS is God's punishment for being homosexual.

Furthermore, the idea of chauvinism, a sensitive subject at this University, is simply perpetuated by her so-called tips. Her column is nothing more than a perversion of chauvinism. Her implication that men are domestically omnipotent is paramount to the male assumptions that women can't change flat tires, mow the lawn, or function in any traditionally male-dominated profession.

The disaster at St. Michael's is not about women with attitude problems or men with laundry problems, however. It is about jobs. Many people lost theirs, and Miss O'Leary reflects this important fact.

The chauvinistic attitudes at this University will continue to persist if men and women alike continue to propagate them. Chauvinism is a two-way street, as is evidenced by Miss O'Leary's article. Her last tip, "all else fails, call Mom," we say "Why not call Dad?"

Matt Davis
Bruce Goyan
Matt Langle
Bob McLaughlin
Dave Vreeland
Keenan Hall
Nov. 20, 1989

QUOTE OF THE DAY

"We are God's children. We are equally beneficial from his creations, just as we are equally responsible for our survival."

Elie Wiesel
Teddy features big name and lacks plot

Old habits are hard to break. CBS constantly thinks that placing a big name star into a two-bit show will help viewers overlook the program's mediocrity. Cases in point: Jon Cryer in his cheesy new sitcom

Joe Bucolo

To be continued...

"The Famous Teddy Z."

"7.7" airs on Mondays at 9:30 p.m. It presents Jon Cryer as Teddy Z. (Jon Cryer, left) begins his new job as a young agent at the Unlimited Talent Agency, working with Al Floss (Alex Rocco), a hyper, uptight agent, on "The Famous Teddy Z," airing Monday nights at 9:30 on CBS.

"Three's Company" seem so...until one watches "Teddy." Where's the agent who sold "Teddy" to CBS? Maybe he has a brighter future writing comedy for Bob Hope. "Teddy" will surely be famous, but not as CBS hoped.

"Another way is some people like seat belts, thus infringing personal freedom," said Murray. "For me, that was a very satisfying part of my college experience." Murray's interest in philosophical discussions began while he was an ND undergraduate at the Stanford Hall. "What used to happen is some friends of mine and I would end up staying up really late in the dorm after we finished studying," said Murray. "We had interesting conversations about all sorts of topics. With all of the students taking courses like philosophy and theology and mentally stimulating courses that expanded one's horizons, I think that leads to a lot of stimulating discussion on campuses," he said. "For me, that was a very satisfying part of my college experience."

Murray's discussions with his friends were spontaneous and covered a broad range of topics, from the general to the specific. Murray's first book was written with a group of friends who would meet every week at a diner, and that's where the idea for writing those interesting questions came from, he said. "So at the diner, each person would contribute questions that they had thought up, and as a group we would discuss the question. At that got going, I decided to write up a list of those questions so I wouldn't forget them, and that list became the early manuscript for the book. And as the list grew larger I realized that I could turn this into a book," said Murray. Based on the initial response to What a Question! Murray believes that the book can be read three different ways. "The first way is, they read the book on their own ahead of time and then later when they're talking to people, ideas from the book trigger in their mind and spark conversation," said Murray. "Another way is some people just enjoy reading through the questions and thinking about what their answers would be." Murray says, "That's more of an introspective self-discovery approach."

"The third way is when people actually have the book while they're talking to other people and will be reading questions from the book," he said. Murray's ten-page guide to conversation. Murray refuses from using hard and fast rules; one of his tips is to "have fun." The guide is separated into different sections, and interested readers can obtain a copy of it by writing to New Voyage Books, 415 Route 18, Suite 234, East Brunswick, N J 08816. "The reason I wrote What a Question! is to launch people directly into conversation without a lot of rules," said Murray. "I think people sometimes get turned off by a long description of conversational techniques that doesn't tell you what to talk about."

With the publication of one book under his belt, Murray plans to write more books. "My theme (will be) relationship enrichment, in other words, improving your interpersonal relationships with other people," said Murray. As far as Murray's relationship with his friends from Stanford Hall is concerned, "We'll talk about any and every topic with many of the people who stayed up all night with him, deep in conversation. "When I was in college I used to have conversations with everybody, I knew there...would all be friends for life," said Murray. "Typically happens instead is people drift apart and it takes an active effort to keep in contact and finally that effort is well worth it."
Vols

continued from page 12

But the referee called Davis for a charge, wiping out the basket. Givings, diving the ball back to Tennessee. On their next trip down court, Givings drove to her left at the top of the key and was tripped by a Vols defender. Lichtenwalner was again called for travelling, and Givings was given a foul shot. She missed it, and it looked like the game was over. "I thought we should have lost (the officiating) bother us, but it did," said Irish coach Mary Timme. "If we were playing offense, we really needed every basket we could get, so that hurts a little bit."

The Volunteers closed out the half with an 8-0 run to head into the locker room with a 35-27 lead. Over the weekend they had won the last three games and quickly disposed of the Irish, running to a 45-26 lead with a little over 12 left to play.

That key to the second half was Tennessee's work on the boards. Although Notre Dame managed to pull in 12 rebounds off the Volunteers 24-23 in the first half, the Irish defended their rebounding edge at the forward position took its toll on the Irish. By the time the second half rolled around it was obvious that Notre Dame center Margaret Newland, who led the Irish with 10 points and 15 rebounds, could not compete with the plethora of talented rebounders Tennessee brought on to the court.

"Margaret did a good job defensively," said Timme. "But she has no help and our three guards are all under 6-0. We had to get a lot of our depth hurt more than we anticipated." Apparently, the key to the game was the strength of the Irish in the second half. Although Notre Dame had reached the 1-2-3 press employed by the Volunteers in the first half, the man-to-man defense of Tennessee forced the Irish into several turnovers.

"They forced our offense out away from the basket, and our guards didn't handle the ball very well," said Timme. A key to this was supposed to be in our ball handling, but it's tough for us to control our pressure in practice because we only practice with that defensive group of strong, talented players that we use down on the bench."

"The Irish in the second half, Although Notre Dame had nearly four times the offensive rebounding of Tennessee, the Irish were able to turn the game around to their favor.

In the end, the strength and balance of the Volunteers were simply too much for the Irish. Guard Deanna Head led all scorers with 12 points, while McGhee, center Darcie Charles and three-point forward Liddy Kissel combined for 12. Kissel was called for travelling, and her question remains as to whether she will go on to pro after this season.
The only thing still sur­

fact that he isn't starting.

he has throughout this young

things against the Irish, just as

score."

lie can play two to three posi­

be a plus for us," said Smith,

satility.

s h irt sophomore has team ­

coming off the beiich, the red-

of high school. A major catalyst

mates impressed with his ver­

eligible."

season, we were wishing he was

Crum. " We used him against other guys just to get

him in shape. By the end of the

against other guys just to get

called Crum. " We used him

us right after Christm as," re­

player was back in full gear.

realized it or not, Cardinals

ing 83-69 to Illinois. By the end

regional semifinals before los­

God all the credit. "

wanted to ju st go home and

doctor weren't right,

four months. I figured I'd never

Continued from page 11

The best teams we've had in-

cloded guys who could come off

the bench and play as well as

the players on the floor," said

Crum. "I know I haven't had

any player who scored this

much off the bench. You say

why don't I start him, I don't

know. I might someday."

"He's as good as anybody on

this team or any team," said

Louisville center Felton

Spencer. "He's a phenomenal

talent who always comes out to

play."

Harmon doesn't seem to be

particularly upset about his

current role coming off the

bench. He received 27 minutes

of playing time, shooting 8-of-

11 from the floor, in Saturday's

game."

"Crum just puts me in to

add a spark to the team and

help out the offense," Harmon

said of his job on the team. "It

really doesn't bother me. I play

just as much as some of the

starters."

Besides, after waiting two full

years before his collegiate de­

but, sitting on the bench for

months, "I wasn't mov ing

around enough to get open,"

Harmon said. "I really don't

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Madson sets record in Irish sweep

By KEN TYSIAC
Sports Writer

Senior goaltender Lance Madson broke the Notre Dame record for career victories last weekend at the Joyce ACC, as the Irish hockey team swept two games from Mankato State.

Madson shone the victory in both games, stopping 38 shots in a 5-0 shutout Saturday and 47 shots in a 94-74 win Sunday. Madson also performed well on Saturday night in a 5-3 triumph over the Ferris State Bulldogs, as he boosted his record to 10-2 on the season.

But Madson, who holds several other Irish records, including losses in a season and saves in a career, was quick to credit his teammates for their part in the win.

"Everyone was really pulling for the shutout," said Madson. "And that made me feel pretty good. The defense tonight was just incredible." 

Sophomore center Pat Arendt provided all the support Madson needed, adding nine goals and six assists to Mankato State's offensive game.

But the Mavericks refused to quit. Just 33 seconds later, forward Paul Gherardi tipped a shot past Madson from in close, to narrow the lead to one goal. Mankato State continued to put pressure on Madson throughout the second period, as Notre Dame had trouble clearing the puck out of its own end.

Then the Mavericks gave the game away. With 3:36 remaining in the second period, a Mankato State defender made an errant pass from behind the net right onto Pat Arendt's stick. Arendt backhanded the puck past Piche to give the Irish a 4-2 lead going into the third period, and the Irish were on their way to their fourth straight victory.

Senior defenseman Kevin Markovitz really stood out for the Irish on a weekend when most of the accolades were heaped upon Madson. Markovitz totaled four assists in the two games. He showcased his passing and puck handling skills on a goal in the second period of Friday night's game, when he eluded a defender right in front of the Irish goal, and slid the puck past Arendt from in the slot for a perfect pass to Curtis Janicke, who tipped the puck past Madison.

"Everyone knows what coach Schafer likes me to do," said Markovitz. "He likes me to bring the puck into the offensive zone."

That's Right, John You're 21!

Happy birthday, Love, Mom and Dad
Monday, December 4, 1989

LECTURE CIRCUIT

Monday, December 4

4 p.m. "Art to Enchant, Musical Magic and its Practitioners in English Renaissance Drama," a lecture by Linda Phyllis Austern from the Program of Liberal Studies in Room 124 in Crowley Hall of Music.

4:30 p.m. Lecture, "Some Stoichiometric Properties of Planktonic Food Webs," Dr. Robert Sterner, Department of Biology, University of Texas at Arlington. Galvin Auditorium. Sponsored by Biological Sciences.

5 p.m. Lecture, "Radicalism of 1789," Ran Halevi, Visiting Welch Professor, Grinnell College. Galvin Auditorium. Sponsored by Continuing Education and the Department of American Studies.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
28 Fried
29 Inquire
30 Purgan products
31 Life story, for short
37 Rarely
39 N.F.T.
40 Six pointers
41 Snack-bar drink
42 Chopin's widow
43 Desert delights
44 Moinel
45 Prompter's activity
48 Purse the lips
50 Superficial treatment

DOWN
1 von Biemann
2 Forsaken
3 The Red
4 In the indefinite future
5 French rivets
6 Mountain nymph
7 Clock face
8 Italian wine center
9 Book part
10 Detroit N.B.A. player
11 Ancient port of Rome
12 Appears
13 City in Calif.
14 Wilderness
15 Tin eyebrows
16 Notched
17 Cannon sound
18 Unit of illumination
19 Circle segments
20 Magnetic field generator
21 Forearm bone
22 Defeat
23 Unit of short measure
24 Antitoxins
25 Prompter's
26 Snack-bar drink
27 Purse the lips
28 Superficial treatment

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WILBUR AND WENDEL

WILBUR OF WENDEL

BILLY WATERTON

NETTIE

JAY HOSLER

THE FAR SIDE

SUB invites all students to an OPEN Board Meeting Monday, Dec. 4

SUB Office

COMING SOON: Shopping Trip to LIGHTHOUSE MAIL MALL

watch for details!!
Sports

Louisville hands Notre Dame first loss of year
Domination on the boards keys 84-73 Cardinal win
By GREG GUFFEY
Assistant Sports Editor

INDIANAPOLIS - Notre Dame men's basketball coach Digger Phelps knew all along that his Fighting Irish could beat him on the offensive boards. It turned out that the Cardinals also outplayed the Irish in that category.

Louisville pulled down 16 offensive rebounds and scored 19 second-chance points en route to an 84-73 victory over Notre Dame before 40,128 fans at the Hoosier Dome in the Big Four Classic.

"Coming into the game we were concerned about their offensive rebounding capabilities," Phelps said. "You can't give a team 16 offensive rebounds and expect to beat them. That's where they punish you. It's just finding your man, maintaining contact and making sure they don't get the ball. That we couldn't rebound crushed us in the second half."

Louisville center Scott Paddecks said, "We work on it (offensive rebounding) a lot - getting rebounds, screening people off and getting rebounds off of missed free throws. Today we were able to get some baskets inside on free throws and put a few in back in the bucket."

Despite being outplayed on the boards, the Irish stayed close, but the Cardinals (3-1) exploded for a 12-0 run midway through the second half that iced their lead from 64-61 to 76-61 and virtually assured Notre Dame of its first loss of the season.

"I think they're a well-rounded team." Notre Dame center Tony Rice finished fourth with 523 points, the fourth closest to an 84-73 victory over Notre Dame before 40,128 fans at the Hoosier Dome in the Big Four Classic. That was the fourth closest to an 84-73 victory over Notre Dame before 40,128 fans at the Hoosier Dome in the Big Four Classic.

But the Volunteers pulled ahead in the bucket." Harmony said of the recovery process.

"It wasn't the type of game we've been playing," Harm on now in spotlight after big game off bench
By STEVE MEGARGEE
Assistant Sports Editor

INDIANAPOLIS - When you look at the Louisville roster, a few names quickly jump to mind. Felton Spencer for his 7-foot, 210-pound frame, LaBradford Smith for his versatile talent and Tony Kimbro for the amount of time he's spent with the Cardinals.

Jerome Harmon, a 6-4 reserve guard from Gary, Ind., isn't one of the first names mentioned when discussing the Louisville team. But it may be time college basketball fans change their habits.

Harmon, after two years of inactivity, is averaging a team-high 20 points per game so far in that success. After watching Harmon score 19 against them Saturday in the Cardinals' 84-73 Big Four Classic win over Notre Dame, the Fighting Irish admitted they didn't know too much about him.

"I hadn't really heard that much about him, but he's a good player," said Notre Dame forward Keith Robinson. "He can hurt you driving and shooting the pull-up jumper. It's hard to rush out and play him on defense."

You had to blame Robinson, not knowing much about Harmon. During the past two years, Harmon had not done too much to get himself recognized.

A McDonald's All-American while at Lew Wallace High in Gary, Harmon was a Proposition 48 casualty his senior season. After slipping on his back during the off-season, Harmon underwent surgery to have a ruptured disk removed in September 1988. He was redshirted and spent his entire sophomore year in rehabilitation.

"The doctors told me it would be six to eight weeks," Harmon said of the recovery process.