Kirk responds to Colloquy 2000

By KATE CRISHAM
News Writer

Assistant Vice President of Residence Life William Kirk addressed student questions in response to the Colloquy 2000 at last night's Hall President's Council meeting.

Hall President's Council.

"This document is a self-study of the University," said Kirk. "It shows the long term goals, hopes, plans and dreams of the University.

Student questions primarily focused on Recommendations 24 and 26, which call for increased 24-hour space both on campus and in residence halls.

"As we make renovations in residence halls, we hope to make a special effort at improving 24-hour space," said Kirk. "Increased social space will hopefully help improve male-female relations."

Several students expressed concern over whether students would have any input into the changes proposed by the Colloquy. HPC Co-Chair Chris Canzoniero remarked that "as a whole, HPC was pleased with the recommendations made by the Colloquy. However, we don't agree overwhelmingly for a non-binding resolution calling on the president to consult with Congress before placing any U.S. troops under foreign command and asking for a report within 48 hours.

"I supported 96-2, a measure stating the sense of the Senate that U.S. troops "must be under operational control of qualified commanders; and must have clear, effective and robust command and control arrangements, appropriate rules of engagement, and clear and unambiguous mission statements."

Sponsoring this measure were Sens. Wan Nunn, D-Wa., and John Warner, R-Va. Sens. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., and Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, were the only opponents.

The action, while a triumph for Clinton, was a prelude to a sterner challenge to his war-making powers expected later in the week by Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan.

The White House continued to negotiate with Ottawa on measures requiring prior congressional authorization for the use of the military in Haiti and Bosnia.

Congressional dissatisfaction with the administration's foreign policymaking has fueled Senate efforts to curb the president's power.

"I think the administration has been given a warning light," Nunn said of the debate and subsequent vote.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy said it stopped and boarded a Belgian ship off the coast of Haiti Tuesday afternoon, the first such action since the reinstallation of the oil and weapons embargo against Haiti at mid-night Monday.

The master of the boarded ship, who said he was carrying cement, cooperated with the Navy and was allowed to proceed to the Turks and Caicos Islands, officials reported.

The Senate spent much of the past two days debating the president's right to place U.S. troops under the control of foreign commanders, with the arguments crossing party lines.

"I don't see how you can prospectively tell the commander in chief what he can do with armed forces," said Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz.

Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said, "We ought to say, 'Mr. President, slow down, slow down. We don't think you've thought through this.'"

The proposal included plans for employing a director, a faculty coordinator, student planners and speakers.

S.U.R.V. (Spes Unica Resource and Volunteer Center) may eventually become part of SMCSC in an attempt to best accommodate students' desires to serve the community, according to S.U.R.V. President Kristin Johnson.

"At this point, BOG strongly supports the proposal and believes there is a need for SMCSC," said Wilkinson.

BOG members will meet with Saint Mary's College President William Hickey and Vice President and Dean of Faculty Dorothy Feigl to discuss plans regarding SMCSC on Nov. 9.

A forum, which will include a question and answer panel, will then be held to discuss the proposal for SMCSC on Nov. 16 at 7 p.m. in the Carroll Auditorium. Students and administrators are encouraged to attend.

In other business: BOG also voted in favor of a petition for the partial funding of the Student Alumni Association's student directory. The directory was passed out during the Founder's Day Festivities.

**INDIANAPOLIS Weather**

**Top weekend movies**

- **October 15-17**
  - *Demolition Man* $10.3 million
  - *Beverly Hills 90210* $9.5 million
  - *Cool Breeze* $7.0 million
  - *Malice* $6.5 million
  - *Judgment Night* $4.1 million

**The Good Son** $3.2 million

**The Joy Luck Club** $3.0 million

**The Age Of Innocence** $2.7 million

**The Fugitive** $2.0 million

**A Bronx Tale** $1.0 million

**INDIANA Weather**


**Oklahoma fails effort to execute inmate**

MUSKOGEE Oklahoma failed in its bid to execute a twice-convicted killer, and now must decide whether to keep him in prison pending an appeal or send him to New York to serve a separate sentence. U.S. District Judge Frank Sexay ruled Monday that Thomas Grasso, convicted of murder on both states, must serve twenty years to life in New York before Oklahoma can carry out its death sentence.

**National unemployment mirrors Indiana’s**

INDIANAPOLIS Indiana is a good example of what’s wrong with the current federal unemployment reporting system, a state official says. “We believe we have an excellent test case here for them to analyze,” Stephen Sellers, director of marketing and communications for the Indiana Department of Workforce Development, said Tuesday.

“For the past four years Indiana’s unemployment rate estimates have been consistently below national average; in the past few months, by about 1 percentage point, which is a significant comparison with what’s going on in the country. In June and July we saw estimates 2 percentage points below. While Indiana has been experiencing a weak job growth, we are not experiencing that rapid a job growth. We believe that the numbers are accurate,” Sellers said. "People use unemployment figures as economic indicators; businesses make decisions about community housing, figures such as unemployment estimates, federal funding is affected by unemployment rate figures. It’s important they be reasonably accurate,” he said.

**The Observer • INSIDE**

Wednesday, October 20, 1993

**The pre-season verdict might be incorrect**

The jury of Irish fans had declared this way would be the year. The chimes struck a sigh of relief when we handed down the decision. We broke the deadlock as soon as the backfield bolted, and three-time Heisman candidates left town in one day, on their way to the NFL.

That was all the evidence we needed, wasn’t it? Even Lou Holtz could see the future, when he looked closely at hismagical golden helmet during the preseason ritual: Notre Dame would go no better than 7-4 this year, and maybe earn a trip to the Holiday Bowl, to try to avenge the 1992 season.

Just as the backfield bolted, and three-time Heisman candidates left town in one day, on their way to the NFL.

No more Rick Mirer, Jerome Bettis and Reggie Brooks in the backfield. No more Irv Smith, Steve Emtman, and Craig Hentrich had screwed up any chance to recruit a quality kicker when he signed Scott Bentley to Notre Dame’s social life.

There was no way that this team, led by a quarterback who was more like Tony Rice than Tony Flore, would score 40 points a game. Was there?

That might give up, it could be written. The two best defensive players from 1992 were in the NFL, and subtracting that would mean Notre Dame would be average, which is pretty good in comparison with what is going on in the country. In June and July we saw estimates 2 percentage points below. While Indiana has been experiencing a weak job growth, we are not experiencing that rapid a job growth. We believe that the numbers are accurate,” Sellers said. "People use unemployment figures as economic indicators; businesses make decisions about community housing, figures such as unemployment estimates, federal funding is affected by unemployment rate figures. It’s important they be reasonably accurate,” he said.

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Thief steals ND student's checkbook, buys tickets

Observer Staff Report

A person who stole a checkbook from an off-campus student has apparently been using the checks to buy student football tickets, according to Chuck Hurley, director of Notre Dame Security. After one student reported the theft of his checkbook, Security received complaints from three other students who were swindled by the person, Hurley said. The bad checks amounted to more than $200 each.

Hurley warned that selling student football tickets is illegal, but he said students should ask for identification before accepting checks in general.

SECURITY BRIEF

Best Value

Best Value

Best Value

Best Value

Best Value

Best Value

Best Value

Thief steals ND student's checkbook

A person who stole a checkbook, buys tickets

...using the work "calling," but a calling from God is a reality in our every day lives," she said.

"Most of us know how very hard it is to feel a sense of calling in our every day lives," she said. "People are very worried about earning a living and having a roof over their head. But they do want a greater sense of purpose than to just make money."

Although people are always yearning for something with purpose or a continually faithful ful life with God in the center, they are fearful of the consequences of this desire, she said.

"Abraham went out following the call of God, but he had no idea where it was going to lead him," Keller added.

By reading from the works of Max Weber and comparing the spiritual experiences of Jane Adams, the founder of Hull House, to those of Americans today, Keller said that the purpose of studying history is to shed light on where we are today.

Weber's idea of the "spirit problem" that plagues men and women is brought on by the fact that people simply have a need for something more than a money-making career, yet they don't acknowledge this need as a calling, Keller said.

Calling to a vocation expresses some deeper purpose of who we are, according to Keller who recounted her experience at the Duke University Chapel mass for their freshmen this fall.

"Our prominent identity is that we are children of God, and our purpose is to lead lives worthy of calling," she said.

The Notre Dame Theology Department is sponsoring a series of lectures entitled "Calling and Career: The Dilemma of Vocation in Sacred and Secular Contexts," is a part in the "Women in Religion" series.

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Clinton vows to increase breast cancer research

Associated Press

WASHINGTON

President Clinton pledged Monday that the government would work to provide more breast cancer testing and expand research on the disease.

"When it comes to health care research and delivery, women can no longer be treated as second-class citizens," he said at the White House as he signed a proclamation declaring yesterday as National Mammography Day.

"It is important that that plan be fitted into a larger commitment to the health care of Americans, to put women's health concerns, from research to the development and delivery of health care, on equal footing with men," Clinton said.

The President said spending on breast cancer research at the National Institutes of Health would increase by 44 percent under his budget, to almost $300 million from $208 million. Several other agencies will also spend more on research, he said. About 2.6 million Americans are estimated to have breast cancer.

Under his health care plan, women would be covered for breast exams every three years from ages 20 to 39, and every two years from ages 40 to 64. They would get mammograms every two years after age 50.

Some advocates had urged that mammograms be more frequent, but the President said his guidelines were "based on actual scientific evidence." An aide, Bob Boorstin, said the mammograms might be made more frequent if studies showed a need.

HPC continued from page 1

want it to end here. We want to make sure student input continues with these important decisions."

"The Campus Life Council is making many positive changes," replied Kirk. "The best way for students to get involved is through CLC."

Kirk also addressed questions about the rumored conversion of a male dorm into a female dorm.

"Don't believe anything you hear," warned Kirk. "Rumors are flying, and those rumors are unfounded. There has been no decision made over which, if any, dorm will be converted."

In other news, a Late Night Olympics committee consisting of Dietz Lefort of Sorin College, Andrea Ricker of Badin Hall, Tara Bonner of Lewis Hall and Jay Langan of Planner Hall was established. The date of the Late Night Olympics was changed to January 21.

HPC

SPRINGFIELD

A newspaper ad calls them drug pushers and puts their mug shots in a row like suspects in a police lineup.

Yet they promote a legal product used by millions. It's the latest salvo in an anti-smoking campaign that seeks to embarrass individuals involved in tobacco sales.

But tobacco companies say the ad distorts the facts. And two newspapers, including The New York Times, refused to run it, raising questions about taste and fairness.

The ad by the Springfield-based Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco carries the headline "Meet five of America's richest drug pushers."

Underneath are photographs of five top executives of companies that either sell tobacco products or accept advertising for them: publishers S.I. Newhouse and Rupert Murdoch, Laurence Tisch of Lorillard Tobacco, Henry Kravis of RJR Nabisco Holdings and Michael Miles of Philip Morris Co.

"This was very much a strategic decision to personalize this issue because we feel it's too easy to ignore a corporation's actions and just say, 'It's business as usual,'" the group's director Jim Bergman said Monday.

The anti-smoking group says tobacco companies sell cigarettes to young people by running ads that portray smoking as cool.

Other volunteers in the campaign include a "Hall of Shame" in the group's newsletter, targeting individuals accused of encouraging young people to smoke; and flying an airplane trailing a banner reading "Larry Tisch Sells Cancer Sticks" over a New York City area beach last summer.

VOXPOPULI

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As Dunne points out, that homosexual will eventually feel attracted to him. Is it not ingays in the military, one soldier during the recent debate on ence of such impulses, isn't it those people to hide the misconception that gay men are attracted to someone. I happen to be attracted. If the rector of Badin Hall invited me to shower with the students who live there every Sunday, it is reasonable to say that eventually I would develop some sense of attraction for one of the girls in that shower. Why? Because they are all members of the sex to which I happen to be attracted.

The same hold true for the gay soldier. Eventually, he's going to feel attracted to someone in his shower. Eventually he's going to act on it. Why? Because that is the gender to which he is attracted.

Dunne also writes that Catholics must accept homosexual sexuality because they are commanded to love all people unconditionally. I agree completely that God expects us to love all people, regardless of their supposed shortcomings. We see this when Jesus chooses to be with the tax collectors and prostitutes instead of the more righteous. Notice, however, the reason Jesus gives for the fact that he spends so much time with these people. Doctors are for the sick, he says, not the healthy. It is the sinners who are furthest from God who need God's help the most. It is precisely because Jesus objects to the sin that he spends time with these sinners. So, of course Catholics should love homosexuals. But they should not love homosexuality.

Dunne also thinks that we must interpret the Bible in light of the twentieth century (and therefore, I presume, ignore the parts critical of unrepentant homosexuals). That strikes me as a wee bit dangerous. The Lutherans, though, have just done that. They seem to be on the verge of accepting homosexual sexuality. But think about this. Liberal human institutions can pass a law that contem- porary interpretation they want but it is still possible such a thing is possible (apparently we have), it is an excuse? No. A number of liber- als in the scientific community also believe that many people convicted of violent crimes have a chemical imbalance in their brains that cause them to engage in such behavior. We already know people can be born with a disposition towards alcoholism.

Being born with a genetic disposition towards committing otherwise sinful acts does not give one the right to engage in them. This is true for gays as it is for alcoholics and violent criminals. Again it is a ques- tion of what is acceptable to God.

There is not an asterisk next to the commandment that forbids us from salvation because of one neighbor's wife that provides exceptions for those with un- usually high levels of testosterone. The same goes for those who are born gay. Would Gomorrah have been acceptable if they had a toll booth on the main road into town where visitors would have their genes examined to see if they were born gay or had more recently. Shall we say, 'bloomed'? Of course not.

In conclusion, as to Kirsten's elegation that much of the homophobia we see is produced by men who themselves might be gay, that is mere conjecture and there really isn't a way to prove or disprove it. But if the homosexual community needs a good jingle for its next membership drive, "you guys are just jealous" probably won't do it.

Finally, I would like to say something about The Observer's apparent desire to serve as a sounding board for all those who can't figure out why homosexuality and Christianity are incompatible. I am going to take the optimistic view and assume that those on the left who write to The Observer just can't think of any other lost causes about which to write. So I have a few suggestions. Here are some possible titles for your letters. "Bill Clinton is a foreign policy genius" or "Hillary Clinton is not a socialist and really likes free enterprise."

PETER ZAVODNY Graduate Student in Law Grand Beach, Michigan
Dear Editor:

As a member of the Notre Dame Anti-Apartheid Network from 1985 to 1991, I was surprised and outraged to read Father Oliver Williams' attempts to revive the history of Notre Dame's investment policy in South Africa in the Oct. 8, The Observer headline "ND to Invest in S. Africa." 

Contrary to what Williams would have one believe, Notre Dame did not follow the lead of other Catholic institutions and embrace a policy of divestment from companies supporting apartheid in South Africa.

Instead, Notre Dame opted for the less costly and, as history has born out, completely ineffective policy of constructive engagement. Although the article encourged us not to "look for the less costly and, as his stance with the Anti-Apartheid Network, the Breen-Phillips Hall Divestment Group and the Center for International Review, the moral and financial imperative behind the divestment movement for the purpose of whitewashing one of Notre Dame's more embarrassing moral failures, Father Williams trivializes not only the hard work of the Anti-Apartheid Network, but also the efforts of all the organizations and individuals that took a public stand against ND's investment policy, including the Graduate Student Union, Professor Peter Walsh, the Faculty Senate, Scholastic, The Observer, and Student Government.

When discussing this issue both publicly and privately, Williams had often stated that people of good will may sometimes disagree. Such conduct, however, reveals a basic lack of concern for honesty and integrity that is in no way compatible with any notion of "good will."

PAUL CHECKETT
Graduate Student in Psychology
East Lansing, MI.

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Alcohol letter exhibits 'ignorant sarcasm'

Dear Editor,

William McDonald, your ignorant sarcasm does not become you (The Observer, Oct. 14, "Alcohol Awareness Week is push to get students drunk and have fun"). I'm not trying to defend friends, but your attitude shows that you have not looked at anything that the Office of Alcohol and Drug Education is trying to do on this campus.

Not to mention the traditions of tailgating, for the purpose of arriving at a football game drunk enough that your buzz will last you through the whole game. Notre Dame, as I see it, has a constant underlying goal of being drunk as possible, and hooking up with someone of the opposite sex.

That is what Alcohol Awareness Week is trying to combat. I admit, I'm not yet 21, and I do drink alcohol. I've been drunk and have spent many evenings of "worshipping the porcelain god." But I don't go to parties to get smashed, I go to see bands, and to see friends. I'm trying to say that I'm better than anyone, I don't drink to deal with the point in wanton drunkenness.

The Office of Alcohol and Drug Education does advocate responsible drinking, and not necessarily abstinence. They simply ask that you drink in a fashion that neither harms yourself or others, be that physical or legal. If they didn't want students to drink at all, they'd say so. They'd have the "Zero Rule," not the "Zero, One, Three Rule.":

I've worked with Mark Pogue (the Office's director) and when I asked him about the Office's policy, he said that he had no problem with alcohol use. But he does have a problem with abuse, and actions that don't look at alcohol as the sole purpose.

It is why they and S.A.D.D. sponsor non-alcoholic dances and why the Office of Alcohol and Drug Education is sponsoring this year's monthly concerts of campus bands, to give students an opportunity to do something other than drink. Where you don't feel pressured to be drunk, where they can have fun and actually remember it.

Like you, I also disagree many of the actions of S.U.D.S., and the subsequent media coverage, but that's fairly easy to avoid. Du Lac kindly affords students with the opportunity to get as drunk as they please. I'm more so, for their actions to drink to deal with the point in matter which the age, and if you're Frequency Report, We are a Tri-campus party, use a little common sense.

Don't walk around outside with your head, advertising to any parolee who cooks that there is a party, and don't piss off the neighbors. And De Aгуria's, it's not a problem. Police, or S.U.D.S., don't care about parties generally, unless there is a complaint.

I agree, there is nothing wrong with drinking alcohol. But don't yell at anyone for telling you otherwise, when they have not in fact done so.

KATE BAKKA
Graduate Student in Psychology
Breno-Phillip Hall
SMC graduate urges women to seize leadership positions

By THERESA CAUSA
Accent Writer

"Carpe diem. Seize the moment. If you want to do something, take charge and do it!" urged Gloria Ybarra, a 1975 Saint Mary's graduate, in her Leadership Luncheon address on Monday.

The address, sponsored by the Leadership Development Committee, was the first of many speeches Ybarra will make during her week-long stay at Saint Mary's.

Ybarra, who has a successful career as a lawyer and judge under her belt, currently resides in Phoenix, Ariz., with her husband and three children. She's excited to be here and says that "coming back always gives her a sense of renewed optimism."

Ybarra attributes much of her success to her years at Saint Mary's. "You have the opportunity to grow as a leader here," she said. Saint Mary's provides unique opportunities for women to assume leadership roles, she expressed.

Her Saint Mary's experience has helped her to strive for success and has inspired her with self-confidence for success in the future. Without these defined characteristics, Ybarra doesn't think she'd be as successful as she is today.

Ybarra attended Arizona State University her first year of college, and then transferred to Saint Mary's because she missed out on some things that only a small private school can provide. Although, she had never been to Indiana or seen Saint Mary's College, she decided to transfer after a close friend told her about the uniqueness of a small women's college.

According to Ybarra, this was a very hard transition, but one she never regret. Depite the hardships, she looks back on her decision and is happy that she chose "the road less traveled."

When transferring to Saint Mary's she realized she had really missed being in a leadership position and was ready to assume one. After one year, she became a Le Mans Hall representative on the Student Assembly where she dealt with similar issues as today: partisanship, parties on campus, alcohol policy and students moving off-campus.

Ybarra found Saint Mary's to be a safe, supportive environment where she could display her leadership skills. "I'm convinced that for me and for many women I know, that is the kind of environment in which you experiment with leadership; where you can take risks," she said.

Upon traveling to Boston on one October break, Ybarra was inspired to attend Harvard Law School. She felt that she had not already taken a big step in going to Saint Mary's from Arizona, she probably never would have made a move all the way to the east coast.

Graduating from Saint Mary's with a government degree, she had been interested in the law and politics ever since she was young. By the time she was accepted at Harvard, Ybarra had already planned to attend Notre Dame. But, she saw attending Harvard as a once in a lifetime opportunity.

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"I hope when you leave here that you will take those opportunities and seize those moments to grow yourself as a leader," Ybarra said.
Belles fall to Maroon
By MARY GOOD
Saint Mary's Sports Editor

The Saint Mary's soccer team suffered a disappointing 2-0 loss to the University of Chicago last night dropping their record to 6-6-1.

“Last night’s score, however, does not reflect the overall effort the Belles put forth. "We just didn’t score on our opportunities and they did. Their two shots were really good," senior Mandy Eiler said.

Saint Mary’s had 20 shots on goal while the University of Chicago only had 11.

“We had trouble finishing on offense. We couldn’t get them in," Eiler added.

Last night was the Belles’ last away game of the season. The loss was disappointing, but the effort was not.

“As a team, and especially from the seniors, it was a great effort," Eiler said.

SMC volleyball falters
By ANNE NAPIERKOWSKI
SMC Sports Writer

The new lineup for the Saint Mary’s volleyball team proved to be effective as the Belles beat the University of Chicago in four games last night.

The Belles won 15-10, 8-15, 15-10, and 15-9, to break a three-game losing streak.

Saint Mary’s coach, Julie Schroeder-Biek, was pleased with the win overall.

She was displeased, however, with the sloppy defense in the last game.

“We were slow in the transition off of the net," said Schroeder-Biek. "The team will be working on this in order to finish the season with all wins."

Filling in the back row, Jennie Taubenheim was a key player in yesterday’s win. The sophomore has had experience on the college basketball court, but this is her first year at the volleyball net. Her inexperience, however, was not apparent from her performance last night.

Taubenheim attributes the win to the team communication.

“We’ve got the losing out of our system," she said. “If we keep communicating, we have a good chance of winning the rest of our games."

No. 4 Cavanaugh faces No. 7 Alumni in season finale
By G.R. Nielson
SMC Sports Writer

On Sunday, fourth-ranked Cavanaugh clinched a playoff spot with their 13-0 victory over Sorin, and for the Crusaders to continue their winning ways, they must continue to give the ball to sophomore running back Mike Norbut.

Seventh-ranked Alumni needs to win to make the playoffs. This will be no easy task against a strong Cavanaugh team. Alumni played Zahm tough most of the game before eventually succumbing 7-0.

Volleyball
continued from page 16

everyone a chance," explained Ervin. “I just try to come in and give others a rest when they need it.”

Briggs is also increasing her role in the Irish rotation, as she played a solid third game despite being out of her natural position.

“In the third game, we experienced a little letdown because people were out of place," stated Brown. “Jen Briggs did a great job for her first time opposite the setter, and that could prove important if anything ever happened to Jenny Birkner.”

Even with players scattered about the court, the Irish had only minor problems in game three. After sloppy passing by Notre Dame and inspired play by SPU’s Larisa Grinbergs tied the score at 8, the Irish were able to run off six straight points to take the set.

The Irish will have the rest of the week for practice before traveling to west to face No. 17 Arizona State, No. 21 Arizona, and Northern Arizona.

Soccer
continued from page 16

for 33 points, Daws needs three points to break current third-ranked Stephanie Porter’s 1991 record of 35 points.

As a team, the Irish have tied everyone a chance, explained Ervin. “I just try to come in and give others a rest when they need it.”

With VISA you'll be accepted at more than 10 million places, nearly three times more than American Express.

And that's not a misprint.

Visa. It's Everywhere You Want To Be.
Freshman John Miller led the Notre Dame water polo club with 13 of the team's 26 goals last weekend at a tournament at the University of Michigan.
The Irish turned in a solid performance at the tournament, defeating Eastern Michigan, tying the Michigan B-team while losing to Michigan, Ohio State and Northwestern.
Miller's 13 goals contributed to the Irish's 9-6 win over Eastern and the 7-7 tie versus the Wolverine B-team. Two other freshmen were instrumental in the tie as the Irish came back from a 7-4 deficit with two and a half minutes remaining. Peter McGarty chipped in a goal and Pat Lane added the tying goal.
The Irish water polo squad was a young one this weekend with five freshmen, four sophomores and only two junior travelling to the tournament.
Next up for the water polo club is the Midwestern Championships at Eastern Michigan on November 5.

ROWING CLUB
Over Fall break, the Notre Dame rowing club travels to Boston this weekend to compete in the prestigious Head of the Charles and Philadelphia on October 31 to compete in the Head of the Schuylkill.
The Head of the Charles features top rowers from around the world and the Irish will compete in the men's lightweight 8, the men's open 8, the men's club 8, the women's club 8 and the women's lightweight 8 divisions.

SAILING CLUB
Notre Dame junior Steve Kelley won the Midwest Collegiate Singlehanded Sailing Championship two weeks ago in Madison, Wisconsin.

By JENNY MARTEN
Senior Sports Writer

'Sapiens' Will Be Infringed After All

The Irish turn in a solid performance at the tournament, defeating Eastern Michigan, tying the Michigan B-team while losing to Michigan, Ohio State and Northwestern.

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Universidad de Notre Dame

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Friday, October 22, 1993

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DANCE

Free Food & Mocktails

Pre-USC Bash

At LaFortune Ballroom

Sponsored by SADD
Irish netters put crunch on Golden
Flashes in warm-up for road trip

By Timothy Seymour
Assistant Sports Editor

Preparing for its most arduous road swing of the season, the No. 12 Notre Dame volleyball team showed that it is again ready for top 20 competition as it put on a clinic in power volleyball against Kent State last night, dismissing the Golden Flashes 15-5, 15-5, 15-9 to run its winning streak to eight straight.

With every member of the team contributing solid efforts, the Irish were never seriously threatened in the match, continuously building and holding large leads against a totally overmatched Kent State squad. In the first game, the Irish starters took the play right at the Golden Flashes, breaking away from a close 6-4 game with six straight points served by freshman outside hitter Jenny Birkin.

With Birkin’s serving disrupting an already weak Golden Flash offense, the Notre Dame hitters were able to score at will, as senior middle blocker Jenny Stark scored on three straight kills at the net, and junior outside hitter Nicole Coates contributed her own definitive cross court kill.

The first game ended care of Notre Dame’s senior co-captains, as setter Janelle Karlan hit the two ball for a kill and middle blocker Julie Harris added a solo block to secure game point.

“We were able to execute well all night,” commented Irish head coach Debbie Brown, who saw her team improve to 16-3. “The whole squad played well.”

The second game started in much the same vein, as sophomore Brett Hensel added a kill, an ace, and a diving dig while outside hitter Christy Peters notched two kills and two spawling digs of her own as Notre Dame ran out to an 8-1 lead.

“Christy stayed in the whole match, and as always she was very consistent for us,” noted Brown. “However, I was really pleased that our bench showed much depth, which allowed our starters to sit.”

Bench strength has been one of the most noticeable improvements of late in the Irish arse-
nal, and the match against the Golden Flashes only strengthened its role.

Sophomore Shannon Tuttle came in at setter and played two solid games for the Irish, running the offense without trace of a letdown. Also, freshman middle blocker Laura Beckmann saw her most extended action in a Notre Dame uniform and was task hitting for a kill the first time she touched the ball, making her presence felt at the net.

However, the most drastic improvement was noticed in freshmen outside hitters Kristina Ervin and Jen Briggs. Ervin especially is making a strong bid for more playing time, as her consistent hitting game is complemented by a solid serve. At times in each of the final two Irish frames, Ervin seemed to be the entire focus of the offense, as her hitting time and again sliced through the Kent State block and her hard task disrupted the Golden Flash offense.

“Debbie’s coaching is very team oriented, and she gives Christy Peters’ play sparked the Irish to an easy three-game victory last night.
The first site of Saint Mary's in Bertrand, Michigan, was the home of the sisters' school from 1844 to 1855. In 1855 the school was moved to the present campus on the banks of the St. Joseph River.

From humble beginnings, Saint Mary's College grew

By JENNIFER HABRYCH
Saint Mary's Editor

When two orphan girls were taken into a small novitiate to be educated by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, no one could have realized that this humble act would begin the 150 year tradition of Saint Mary's College.

From the unassuming beginnings in Bertrand, Mich., to the move to the present day campus on the banks of the St. Joseph River, the history and traditions of the College are marked by struggles and triumphs, by growth and debt, but most of all they are embodied in the perseverance of its founders.

It was a letter from Sorin to Father Basil Anthony Moreau, the founder of the orders of Holy Cross, dated Dec. 5, 1842 where a call for sisters was first made and it was clear from the beginning that the intention was for them to do more than cook and clean.

"They must be prepared not merely to look after the laundry and the infirmary, but also to conduct a school, perhaps even a boarding school," Sorin wrote.

It was with this purpose that on May 30, 1843, three priests, a brother and four sisters set sail from Le Mans, France to relocate in North-central Indiana in an area known to them as the University of Notre Dame du Lac.

Sister Mary of the Heart of Jesus, Sister Mary of Calvary, Sister Mary of Nazareth and Sister Mary of Bethlehem found a home in the second story of the log chapel where the ceilings were so low that they couldn't even stand erect. They tended to mending and household chores, but they were not content to pursue these tasks for long.

With the arrival of three more sisters from France, they began studies in English as a step closer to the opening of schools. It was in the grand scheme of Sorin's and Moreau's visions that education for women be a part of the Holy Cross mission, even if at the time it was not a part of the American one.

The vision was one step closer to a reality when Sorin requested that Bishop de la Hallandiere allow a novitiate to be opened at Notre Dame. He denied of the request because a struggling novitiate already existed in his diocese in southern Indiana and Sorin was forced beyond the state line.

What he found was a small house in Bertrand, only six miles north of Notre Dame, which he bought from fur-trader Joseph Bertrand for $300. Little did he know that he had just acquired the home of Saint Mary's Academy.

The Sisters' school struggled the first year. Returned to Notre Dame was the meager income which barely covered the sisters' debts and the price of food and clothing.

Within a year of the opening of the school the number entering the academy increased. More than 20 boarders filled the small school in 1848 the year of the first exhibition or commencement. It was in this year that the sisters' school officially received the name of Saint Mary's Academy.

Those at Notre Dame were also beginning to have more confidence in the small and struggling academy.

"This institution at Bertrand has already made a name for itself; and if it is only conducted wisely in the future, it will easily succeed," Sorin's Chronicles said.

By 1850, the building was again enlarged to accommodate the growing number of students, which now totaled 50 from an expanding geographical area.

It was in the same year that the Academy published its first prospectus. Amid descriptions of the area and the campus, interested students...
SMC, ND relationship dates back to the start

By JENNIFER HABRYCH
Saint Mary’s Editor

When the great fire ravaged the Notre Dame campus in an April day in 1879, there was a great sense of despair in the Saint Mary’s community.

It was a time when a loss incurred at Notre Dame meant a loss for Saint Mary’s as well. The fire destroyed all of the principal buildings at Notre Dame as well as many records, books and manuscripts that chronicled the early beginnings of the University and the Academy. A part of both communities was lost.

Saint Mary’s helped Notre Dame rebuild. A number of the last time that hurt of the one institution was shared in the other.

Mother Angela Gillespie, director of studies at the Academy, issued a circular letter asking that all missions solicit funds from friends for the erection of a new building at Notre Dame as well as the rebuilding project from the women of Saint Mary’s campus on an April day in 1879.

The income of the Academy had been handed back to Notre Dame from the beginning. Most of the time this arrangement progressed smoothly, but in certain instances, the men of Notre Dame had problems making purchases for the women of Saint Mary’s.

One account said that the purchasing agent at Notre Dame bought items for females that were both inappropriate and over-priced. Without model and without adequate supplies, the sisters became焦燥, with limited funds for money to buy the needed goods.

The relationship was a cooperative one. For the most part, their was no significant loss or gain for either school. It was in the spirit of cooperation that Gillespie forwarded $3,452 to Notre Dame to use in the construction of Sacred Heart. The money was all she had solicited on a trip to the coast for the purpose of gaining funds for a similar venture at Saint Mary’s.

She was not aware of the Notre Dame plan before she left on her trip, and knowing that the Congregation could not afford to build two churches, she conceived to allow a church to be built first at Notre Dame. In a letter she said that “after a while I am sure that you all at Notre Dame will help to put up a chapel in which we will be able to mass the year round.”

Tales tell that 16 years later, when Saint Mary’s undertook the building of the Church of Our Lady of Loreto, the brothers at Notre Dame made the bricks and donated them to the sisters, although no records of the occurrence exist.

It is stories of cooperation such as these that one sees how the early traditions of the two institutions is so intertwined. The contributions were more than financial.

“Father Sorin’s great gift to the Sisters of the Holy Cross did not lie in financial benefits, it did consist in more important endowments—his extraordinary leadership and vision, his desire for a sisterhood and a Catholic women’s college, his enthusiastic support of all that the sisters undertook, and his sustained promotion of the higher education of the small community in the early years,” Sister Mary Immaculate Creek wrote in her book “A Panorama.” It is this support of the sister’s school that was so needed in the early years, when women were so seldom supported.

Without the help of those at Notre Dame, Saint Mary’s may have never gotten its start or become what it was yesterday and today.

Founding

continued from page 1

were given a glimpse at the broadening academic life that it represented.

“The institution possesses fine philosophical and chemical apparatus, globes and a planetaryarium,” the prospectus read. “All men are employed to excite laudable emulation in the minds of Saint Mary’s students. Attention is paid to the religious instruction of Catholic children.”

The prospectus also included wards as regulations for the students who attended the Academy, including a specified number of towels, napkins, cotton and woven hose, chemicals, Nightgowns, caps, gloves, shoes, knives, forks and spoons, as well as an attic where all of the other was to be worn on Sundays and Wednesdays.

On April 5th, Saint Mary’s was recognized as an academy in the State of Michigan in the Book of Laws, article 314.

“The future of the house seems assured, the public have confidence in its teachings,” Soren wrote in Chronicles.

In 1854, the young Academy was at a crossroads. The buildings at Bertrand were filled with students who came from far away to receive a superior education, but more needed to be done to assure the life of the small Academy in the stagnating town. The distance from Notre Dame and the financial troubles for continued interaction between the two schools as well.

What the Academy found was a leader and a new home. Mother Angela Gillespie (formally Eliza Gillespie) was appointed Directress of Studies at the Academy and it was under her leadership that Saint Mary’s found its new home.

The last commencement was held in Bertrand in 1855. The sisters packed up their belongings and moved the Academy building to a larger campus on the banks of the St. Joseph River only a mile and a quarter from Notre Dame where the students began their studies at Saint Mary of the Immolacre Conception in the fall.

Sorin negotiated the purchase of 165 acres of land from John Rush, the owner. The purchase price of $8,000 was paid by Sorin and a mortgage of $16,068.25 was handed over to the sisters.

The year was a monumental one for Saint Mary’s. The college’s incorporation and the charter were legally granted to the school in that year by the state of Indiana.

The purposes set forth for the new Academy charter have continued to be part of the mission of the school today.

The purpose of the Association is to establish an academy of learning, for the education of female students in the various branches of art and science usually taught in female academies of the highest standing and to confer such degrees upon scholars as are usual in such institutions,” the second article of the new charter read.

Although they did not exercise the right until 1895, this action made Saint Mary’s the first Catholic college for women in the United States, increasing enrollment made the accommodations on the new campus inadequate. The Academy (now Bertrand Hall) was built in 1862 to accommodate the 250 students, their classes and the nuns.

With the increasing space Gillespie worked to establish the academic opportunities for students as well.

Answering the call for Civil War battleground nurses in 1861, maisters left Saint Mary’s, but in their absence the Academy continued to flourish.

The efforts of the founders and early direcress’ of the Academy, as well as those of the students and faculty were recognized by a newspaper reporter who attended the 1885 commencement.

“Saint Mary’s Academy,” the reporter wrote, “has justly earned the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly equipped and successful collegiate institutions for young ladies in the United States,” he reported.

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It was with a growing reputation for academic excellence that Saint Mary’s was earning its pioneering period. The sisters recognized that struggles would still lie ahead for the institution, but they believed that they had ended the period of uncertainty—a period where success was of the utmost concern.

After this far, removed from the first two orphan students, they were well on their way to influencing the world of women’s education.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS: 1841-1887

1842 Father Sorin and six brethren arrived in north central Indiana where they founded what would later become the University of Notre Dame

1844 The taking in of two orphan girls in Bertrand, Mich., by the members of the Holy Cross marks the beginning of Saint Mary’s Academy

1843 Three priests, a brother, and four sisters sailed from LeHaven, France as an Academy

1849 First Reference to the School at Bertrand as an Academy

1850 Saint Mary’s Academy received its charter from the state of Michigan

1855 Saint Mary’s Academy moved from Bertrand to a new campus closer to Notre Dame.

1855 Saint Mary’s Academy received a new charter, then re-named Saint Mary’s Conception. became the first Catholic women’s college in the United States

1885 Last commencement held at Bertrand campus

1885 Chapel of Loreto dedicated

1895 Mother Angela Gillespie returned from making her novitate in France and became director of studies at the Academy

1893 Leatherdale dedicated

1893 Sister Mary Immaculate Creek, R.S.M., the first president of the Academy
Exams tested more than knowledge gained from books

By ELIZABETH REGAN
Saint Mary's News Editor

Everyone at one point in their educational career has felt the intense pressure of final exams. The endless hours of reading, studying and re-re-reading vast amounts of material are integral in the art of passing an exam. Today, students are given syllabuses months prior to their exams in order to familiarize them. However, students at Saint Mary's Academy were expected to perform upon an evening's notice.

Perform in the key word. Students at the Academy were expected to take public oral exams at the end of each term and at various unexpected points in the semester upon the command of Father Sorin. The exams, given orally by the Academy’s professors and audited by selected Notre Dame professors, covered all aspects of the mandated course load.

These oral exams went above and beyond the notion of “finals” today. Students were expected to use the information that they learned in class and in their text books by applying it to applicable situations, rather than simply regurgitating facts.

Sorin and the students were sitting in the garden in Bertrand, Mich., one Sunday evening in July 1855 when he announced that some of his colleagues, the experts in their fields, would come the following morning to examine the students in the higher branches of the Academy, according to Sister Monica Wagner, assistant archivist and author of the book Benchmark which chronicles Saint Mary’s history.

The frightened and overwhelmed girls were left without Quips and Quoth. As the Notre Dame carriages drew near, “every eye was nailed on the book or cast up to the ceiling in imaginary recitation,” according to Benchmarks.

The examiners began with mathematics. However, they cast away the test book problems and rapidly fired innovative algebra, trigonometry, geometry, calculus and probability problems at the students.

“The girls, warningly to the work, forgot fright and for two hours professor and pupils became so interested in the various branches of mathematics that all forgot entirely that other studies had been ignored,” said Wagner in Benchmarks.

The professors were delighted with the knowledge that the students demonstrated.

Sorin became restless during the lengthy exam. He sent Mother Angela Gillespie, directress of studies at the Academy, to call the women and professors for dinner.

When asked if they were finished at the closing exercises of the Annual Commencement. No silks, expensive laces or jewelry are to be worn. Pupils in the graduating class form no exception to this rule,” read an addendum to the 21st Catalogue of Saint Mary’s Academy in 1879.

The studies for the graduating class of 1851 consisted of two five-month sessions each ending in an oral examination. The curriculum studied included geology, trigonometry, mental philosophy, literature, Latin, French, German, botany and general history.

Four years after its opening, the name of the sisters’ school was changed from Our Lady of Seven Dolours to Saint Mary’s Academy.

Minims, or grade-school age children attended Saint Mary’s Academy in a program called the Preparatory Department.

From the beginning of the Academy in Bertrand, two levels of students were accepted into Saint Mary’s. The juniors and seniors were separated from one another in classes and living quarters.

During the two day commencement ceremonies, students were awarded premiums and crowns, in addition to maltese crosses and diplomas. The highest premiums received were books of French works.

The crowns awarded consisted of circles of wax flowers. These were awarded for merit in politeness, neatness, order, amiability and correct deportment.

Bricks used to build the Academy (now Bertrand Hall) were made from the marl and sand surrounding St. Joseph and St. Mary’s lakes at Notre Dame. They were fired in the community kiln by students working their way through college.

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When asked if they were finished Father Shawe, from the mathematics department, eased Sorin’s fears by praising the students and asking for further time for examination.

“Truly they are an honor to the thorough teaching here, and we hope Mother will permit us to finish the other studies this afternoon,” Shawe said.

The afternoon consisted of oral exams in History and many other subjects. The students successfully met the expectations of the professors by recalling facts in no particular chronological nor connecting order.

“I just marvel at their achievements,” Wagner said.

The students of Saint Mary’s Academy were able to complete the oral exams with ease, because they were accustomed to studying hard and retaining the new information. They were not learning for grades on an exam, but for a life time.
Sisters respond to call for Civil War nurses

By LAURA FERGUSON
Assistant News Editor

I t was the evening of October 21, 1865. A messenger galloped across the ground of Notre Dame in the twilight hours to personally deliver a message from Father Sorin.

The horseman carried an urgent message from Gen. Grant, then commander of the North’s forces at Cairo, Ill. He requested the help of the Sisters of the Holy Cross to nurse the wounded on the front.

Sorin quickly crossed the field to Saint Mary’s to present the appeal to Mother Angela Gillespie.

Immediately, preparations began. The Gillespie and six companions boarded the train for Cairo beginning a tradition of service and nursing that continues today.

Grant warmly welcomed the Sisters, shaking each hand and expressing his appreciation.

"During her life, I am very glad indeed to have you here and your Sisters with us," Grant said.

Later, Grant spoke of Gillespie to Gen. Sherman as a "woman of rare charm of manner, unusual ability, and exceptional executive talent."

However, not everyone joined Grant in welcoming the Sisters. Some men who viewed them as "incompetent females." Even when faced with the reality of all-male environment and prejudice against Catholics, the Sisters endured their生活.

They came to the forefront with little practical experience as nurses. "We were not prepared as nurses but our hearts made our hands willing and our sympathy ready, and so with God’s help, we did our utmost alleviating the suffering," Mother Augusta Anderson wrote.

The majority of enlisted men suffered from "camp fever." The Sisters were hand-picked and so not all were familiar with the profession. Many Sisters provided with limited resources not asking whether the soldier wore blue or gray.

When presented with an empty ward, Sister Simon Cameron, the Sisters fashioned, "the best military hospital in the United States," according to Mary Livermore, celebrated war nurse and previous critic of nursing as a regularized profession.

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The original seven in Cairo grew to a third Holy Cross nurses in 10 different institutions forming the second largest contingent of nurses. Eight of these served as the first Naval Nurses on the United States hospital ship, the Red Rover.

"Working on the front exposed the sister nurses to many dangers. Several nurses died from disease. One sister even had a bullet pass through her veil.

The Sisters on the battleground with the soldiers they were serving during the Civil War.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross were employed as nurses, and by their skill, calmed the suffering and provided with caring. "The original seven in Cairo grew to a third Holy Cross nurses in 10 different institutions forming the second largest contingent of nurses. Eight of these served as the first Naval Nurses on the United States hospital ship, the Red Rover. "Working on the front exposed the sister nurses to many dangers. Several nurses died from disease. One sister even had a bullet pass through her veil.

On April 17, 1853, Sister Mary of Saint Angela received the habit of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

Upon her return to Bertrand she accepted the position as Directress of Studies at Saint Mary’s Academy.

As Director of Studies, Gillespie proposed adding studies in language, art and music needed her polished teaching skills and the difficulties and poverty of the community already existed.

Mother Angela spent her life in the service of the community...She loved it and if she had a fault, it was that she loved it too much.”

Father Sorin (a journal featuring distinct voices of writers), arranged for the construction of the church and the building of Notre Dame; created the Saint Mary’s College and its 150-year missions.

Gillespie’s leadership gives much to Saint Mary’s and education. "Mother Angela, I am very glad indeed to have you here and your Sisters with us," Grant said.

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The year of 1855 brought a year of drastic changes for the Saint Mary’s community. In August the Academy moved from the site in Bertrand, Mich., to its current site in Notre Dame, Ind. Although busy with the routine work as Directress, Gillespie took on more projects in an attempt to benefit higher education and the community.

With the assistance of her brother Neal, she compiled the American and Excellent series of textbooks which became standards in education. She also established St. Catherine’s Norman Institute for girls in need of religious education.

In August of 1860, Mother Angela was elected Superior of the Sisters at Saint Mary’s and Chicago in addition to her duties as Directress of Studies. The following year the tension between the North and South erupted into a bloody Civil War and Gillespie and the other Sisters of the Holy Cross responded by volunteering their services in the war effort.

Enrollment at the Academy was up at the Academy Hall (now Bertrand Hall) was built to accommodate the growing community.

Under the direction of Mother Angela Gillespie, the academic reputation of Saint Mary’s grew.

On the homestead, enrollment at the College increased despite loss of faculty and resources. “The Sisters had nearly broken up their famous schools at South Bend and elsewhere to answer the demand for war nurses,” Livermore said.

By 1865, the last year of the war, there were 265 students and three gradu­

ates. Many parents who sympathized with the South sent their daughters to Arcadia.

The Sisters were forced to diplomati­

cally subdue rivalry between the stu­

dents, especially when Ellen Ewing Sherman, Sherman’s wife, enrolled their daughter Minnie at Saint Mary’s.

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She remained well enough to assist in the rescue efforts of the fire at Notre Dame which destroyed the entire existing campus.

On March 4, 1878, Gillespie’s father passed away. Unfortunately, she died of tuberculosis soon thereafter.

"Mother Angela spent her life in the service of the community...She loved it and if she had a fault, it was that she loved it too much.” Sorin said.