



Terry Buck



Carolyn Mosier



Mary Beth Gallagher



Patricia Ovitt



Anne Kersten

To elect Miss Notre Dame tonight



Cathy Hicks

Pat Mullin, Special Projects Chairman of the Social Commission, has revealed that pictures of almost forty St. Mary's girls were submitted as entries in the Miss Notre Dame contest before the 2 p.m. deadline Friday. From this field, seven girls have been chosen as finalists by the Social Commission: Terri Buck, Geraldine Chatman, Cathy Hicks, Anne Kersten, Mary Beth Gallagher, Carolyn Mosier, and

Patricia Ovitt.

The entrants' pictures were judged by three members of the Social Commission; Commissioner Dave Vecci, Jay Harmon, and Mullin. Also judging the pictures were Dennis Clark, Student Union Director, and Tito Trevino, assistant Director.

The five judges selected the girls solely by their pictures. The seven girls whom the judges thought would best represent

Notre Dame at the Cotton Bowl were chosen.

Voting for Miss Notre Dame was to have been held Friday, in the dining halls. However, the Social Commission was unable to have the pictures of the seven finalists printed and distributed in time for the voting to be held Friday night. Miss Notre Dame will now be elected tonight in the dining halls.



Geraldine Chapman

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"I am intrigued by the thought that between us we might create a total educational opportunity that will be greater than the two separate opportunities that have existed thus far."

TH upholds ND - SMC cooperation, autonomy

by Prue Wear

Notre Dame's president yesterday reaffirmed the intention of both Notre Dame and St. Mary's to remain autonomous while increasing cooperation on all levels.

Speaking at the convocation which marked the final closing of St. Mary's 125th anniversary year, Rev. Theodore Hesburgh said that, "I am intrigued by the thought that between us we might create a total educational opportunity that will be greater than the two separate opportunities that have existed thus far."

He went on to list a series of "new realities" in the "equation" — common registration and admissions, some composite academic departments shared on each side and representing a primary responsibility on one or the other side, common academic calendar, grades, standards, academic facilities and programs planned and shared in common, and an equitable distribution of the true academic costs.

He said, "I believe that all of this can be accomplished without submerging St. Mary's

or bankrupting Notre Dame, or lowering the academic standards of either school."

He stated that the direct admittance of women undergraduates "may make sense for Princeton or Yale but these do not have a girl's school a mile distant with the historical relationship that has characterized Notre Dame and St. Mary's for 125 years."

(continued on page 2)

ND Ten given continuance

The Notre Dame Ten were granted a continuance of not more than five days to allow them time to prepare a defense at yesterday's opening hearing before the Appeals Board.

The continuance was granted with the added stipulation that the Ten give twenty-four hours notice to the Board prior to the hearing to allow time for the Board to arrange for the hearing.

Brian McInerney, one of the Ten, originally asked for an indefinite continuance of "may-

(continued on page 3)

Washington reactions to SCO

by Dave Lammers

Professor Charles McCarthy has gotten mixed reactions from the leaders of the federal government concerning the selective conscientious objector amendment which he and two professors from the law school drew up. Letters were sent to many of the Congressmen that would be considered amenable to the draft

reform and a letter was sent to President Nixon.

The gist of Professor McCarthy's letter was that a lottery without a selective conscientious objector classification "amounts to continuing and to intensifying a patently immoral situation."

The letter to the White House was referred to Colonel Charles R. Fox at the Headquarters of

the Selective Service System. Apparently the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service "very thoroughly studied the policies and legislation relating to the Selective C.O. The report said in part that "legal recognition of selective pacifism could open the doors to a

Pollution and Darwin - adapting Nature to man

The following is the first in a three-part series on the problems of pollution. This pressing problem of our time will be examined in a Conference all day Thursday in the Library Auditorium. In this series, the Observer will interview some of the participants and examine some of the problems. It is written by Steve Effler, an Observer staff reporter.

Everyone knows the story. Many years ago a weak, slow, practically defenseless quadruped started his climb to the top of Darwin's heap. Blessed with the ultimate tools of

adaptability, an opposable thumb and an ability to think, he first adapted himself to the conditions of nature, and at a continuously increasing rate now adapts nature to him.

The dream story has come to have more and more nightmare aspects. In an Observer interview concerning his part of the Pollution Conference to be held Thursday, Dr. Thomas Griffing of the Biology Department pointed out that man may be passing his bounds.

Man's progress in the fields of both agriculture and technology has shown one unpleasant common ground. It is "necessary for food production" that

"our civilization has manipulated ecosystems". Increased food production led to increased population concentration which led to more manipulation which led to . . .

Since approximately 50% of the present world-wide crop goes to insects and waste one can hardly imagine what it was like before pesticides. "The purpose of pesticides, of course, is to kill things." Unfortunately nature continually interacts with itself. DDT does not merely disappear. It is passed from the plants to the chicken to the egg yolk to the South Dining Hall breakfast. Sub-

stances can be "concentrated in food chains"; i.e., the chicken can collect DDT from numerous plants and you can collect it from numerous chickens.

Fertilizers are also a problem. Having run off the fields, they collect eventually in lakes where they encourage the growth of weeds and algae. Despite this, agriculture does not leave such dramatic traces as does industry.

Our modern society depends on the release of the stored energy of "fossil fuels". "The combustion of fossil fuels releases large amounts of carbon

(continued on page 3)

TH relates many ND - SMC benefits

(continued from page 1)

In reference to the oft-rumored merger, Hesburgh said that it would mean that "we would today be celebrating the demise of St. Mary's after 125 years of existence."

"We could join our strengths and eliminate our weaknesses" was Hesburgh's ultimate conclusion, "merging those realities that will be strengthened by a common effort and collaboration."

Throughout the speech, Hesburgh delineated the history of St. Mary's and the concurrent growth of Notre Dame. He made numerous references to the vital role of St. Mary's in the furthering of Notre Dame.

"On our side, during the hundred years or so when this was a school run mainly by religious on a shoestring, little that happened could have been possible without the help of the Sisters," he said.

As an example he told the story of the efforts of Mother Angela who in 1879, when Notre Dame's Main Building burned down, united the Holy Cross institutions across the country in an attempt to raise money to help rebuild Notre Dame.

It was the students, alumnae, and Sisters of St. Mary's who provided the statue of Notre Dame, Our Lady, gracing the top of the Golden Dome.

He also gave the account of

the building of Sacred Hearts Cathedral. In 1869, the Sisters had collected \$3500 to build a new church at St. Mary's. "Somehow," he said, "Father Sorin convinced Mother Angela

that Notre Dame's church should be built first, so she contributed the money to his church..."

Today's activities are designed

for student enjoyment. The second and final Dello Joio mass is to be held at 10:30 a.m. in the Church of Our Lady of Loretto.

Washington reactions to SCO

(continued from page 1)

general theory of selective disobedience to law, which could quickly tear down the fabric of the government. So called selective pacifism is essentially a political question of support or nonsupport of a war and cannot be judged in terms of special moral imperatives."

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota replied by saying that he could do nothing to support the bill. "The answer to your question - what can I do for the young people now? - is simply nothing." "I expect, during questions of draft reform which has been promised for next year, to continue pressing for total elimination of the draft based on the conviction that involuntary service in any war is repugnant to our national ideals."

Representative Kich sent a letter to Professor McCarthy indicating that he had introduced a selective conscientious objector amendment in the House as early as February 27, 1969. Koch deleted the words "in war in any form." that are presently in the draft bill and replaced it with the phrase "in

any form in all wars or a particular war." Koch, who is on the House Armed Services committee, is still supporting the bill in that committee.

McCarthy said that the bill written up by himself and his colleagues was "tighter" because their bill used the words "armed conflict" rather than war. McCarthy pointed out that Vietnam is not legally a war, but is considered an armed conflict.

Kich's bill is surprising in that the rationale for the bill uses many of the same arguments that the Notre Dame professors used after presenting their bill for consideration.

Koch said in his letter to Nixon of February 9, 1969 that the bill was necessary to "bring the nation together," which has been "a major mission of his administration."

Representative Kich estimated that there are between 5,000 and 30,000 of "the very best of you youth" that have fled to Canada because of the draft. Koch contended that it would be possible, if his bill were passed, to allow those youth to come back to the United States to apply for a selective

conscientious objection classification.

"The young man would have to physically present himself before appropriate Selective Service Board and make out his case. If he failed to establish the legitimacy of his claim and if he is one of those who is now a violator of the law as it is currently defined and does not come within the proposed new definition, he would then be subject to all of the penalties of the law."

In his letter to the President, Koch answered a question about the selective C.O. amendment which was raised by many students at Notre Dame. That objection was that many people would take advantage of the amendment by applying for the selective C.O. on non-moral grounds. Koch wrote to the President, "As in the case of the conscientious objector to all wars, a rigid investigation is required of each applicant. Experience shows that feigning of conscience is extremely difficult and is not the likely escape for those who wish to evade the draft through loopholes in the law...."

Koch quoted Martin Luther King, who said that "Every young man who believes the Vietnam war is abominable and unjust should file as a conscientious objector."

He also quoted General Hershey's statement, that "the conscientious Objector by my theory is best handled if no one hears of him."

Treeless SMC?

St. Mary's Security said last night that a large spruce tree behind Holy Cross disappeared Saturday night. Security had heard that all of the halls at Notre Dame had marked a tree to be taken, and, had consequently, been patrolling the entire campus. Somehow they missed the thieves.

Drag marks were found leading to Notre Dame. Notre Dame security has not yet agreed to cooperate in uncovering the identities of the thieves.

According to Miss Naomi Kellison, Le Mans Hall Director, one of the trees has been found in Morrissey Hall. Miss Kellison intends to contact either Notre Dame's Dean of Students Fr. Riehle or Fr. Hesburgh today.

Miss Kellison said, "It is really quite a shame. Some of the trees on the campus are well over a hundred years old. I intend to stop this somehow."

**NOTRE DAME
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ITS LEGENDS**

by FRANCIS WALLACE

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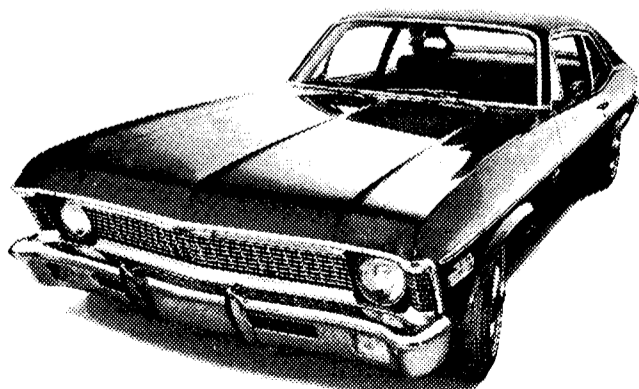
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Progress + people + waste = pollution

(continued from page 1)

dioxide into the atmosphere along with high concentrations of small particulate matter . . ." Besides the fact that we have to breathe this stuff, more serious problems are waiting in the wings. Should the amount of suspended trash continue to grow it will cut down the "reradiation" of the solar rays. Dr. Griffing could not say how much of this condition was necessary to raise the earth's temperature the one to three degrees it would take to start the melting of the polar ice caps and making other major changes in our climate.

"In the last 50 years the carbon dioxide content in the total atmosphere has increased some 15%." At the same time,

the land-based greenery which supplies 30% of the oxygen of the world through photosynthesis is being constantly decreased to make room for mankind. The other 70% comes from the free-floating algae in the oceans. The oceans are being constantly deluged with pollutants — but that's all right because it's so big. If this sounds like something our grandparents said about the Great Lakes . . .

One way of avoiding both pollution and the depletion of our finite fossil fuel supply is to tap our "less finite" supply of nuclear fuels. We have not been too cool in handling radioactive wastes. The problem is not one of gross negligence leading to radiation sickness. Sigh of relief

anyone? Rather, "in some respects radioactive materials act in an ecosystem similar to pesticides." Next time someone offers you egg in your beef politely refuse the extra optional "mutagenic and carcinogenic agents."

Granted that most pollutants are unpleasant by-products of our way of life, (here I ignore the problem of excess nerve gas and other such patently disgusting stuff) what can be done about it? Dr. Griffing suggests population control: "I don't want to suggest that it is a panacea" but, "I defy anyone to name a problem that can not be traced back to population." He sees an almost immediate cessation of population as the only

way to buy the time we need to take any technical measures to save our planet

After talking to Dr. Griffing, reading the reprint from *Time* magazine called "Now is the Time for All Good Men to Come to the Aid of their Planet" and glancing at Robert McNamara's address last spring at Notre Dame, I can only think that the worst pollution problem is human pollution. Makes you feel like one cell in a cancer.

Rather than doing anything about it, I will just wait. According to an anonymous Biology grad student, man will so screw up the world that within a couple of decades pollution and starvation will force a disaster situation that will reduce the human population in accordance with Darwin's Theories.

'Ten' hearing

(continued from page 1)

be three or four days," but Father Riehle found the wording too vague and asked for a continuance of not more than five days.

The Ten agreed to this request, and a statement of the continuance was read to the Ten by Professor Donald Costello, chairman of the Appeals Board.

Father Riehle then requested that at least twenty-four hours notice be given by the Ten to allow time for everyone involved in the hearing to arrange to be present.

McInerney voiced agreement, and the continuance in its final form was read by Costello to the Ten. Costello then adjourned the hearing.

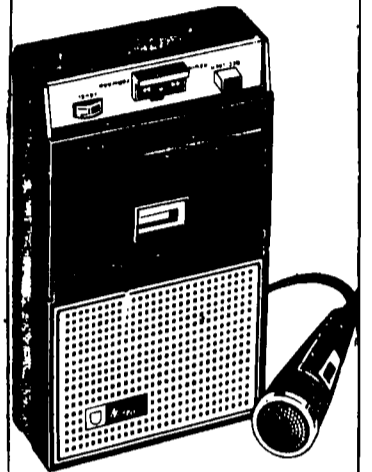
All hearings before the Appeals Board are open to the public.

In connection with Euro-job which will run ¼ pg on Tues.

Regional director will be here to discuss the program

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Werblowsky: Jesus not a Che

Current Israeli scholarship on Jesus is based on the premise that it is possible—by careful philological and historical research—to piece together an accurate picture of the background of the New Testament.

This was one of the major points made by Dr. R. J. Zwi Werblowsky, dean of humanities at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, in his first lecture Wednesday (Dec. 3) as a fellow of the Institute for Advanced Religious Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

"A great deal of modern New Testament research is a pathetic attempt to emancipate Jesus from history," Werblowsky said, adding that "the basic substratum of the Synoptic Gospels is the biography of a living man rather than the kerygma of a risen Lord."

As an illustration of the approach to Jesus and the New Testament currently being made by scholars—Gentile and Jewish—in Israel, Werblowsky cited the Gospel accounts of the trial of Jesus, which, he said, raise several questions.

"For example," he said, "there is every effort made to treat Pontius Pilate as a decent sort." He interpreted this as a manifestation of early Christian concern for the fate of their

movement if the blame for Jesus' death were to be placed on the Roman procurator.

Another puzzling aspect of the trial, according to the Jewish scholar, is why Pilate would want to kill Jesus anyway. "This is unrealistic," he said, "and overrates the impact of Jesus in the Jerusalem marketplace." He theorized that Pilate was indifferent to the fate of Jesus, but was more interested in Barabbas, an insurgent whom he wanted executed. Werblowsky dismissed the view that Jesus was a revolutionary. "The position which makes Jesus some sort of first century Che Guevara is not borne out by the facts."

Werblowsky also characterized as "utterly unreal" the Gospel accounts of Jesus' trial before the Sanhedrin. Such accounts, he said, "do not correspond to anything which is known about the Sanhedrin's function or procedures."

Werblowsky also questioned the Gospel stories of Jesus' driving the moneychangers from the temple. "There are practical reasons—such as the presence of temple guards and priests—which make this scene impossible for me to imagine," he commented, "and there is also the overall impression of Jesus' ministry, which was one of non-violence." Werblowsky speculated that

these accounts were actually embellished versions of another key act of Jesus—His prophesy concerning the imminent destruction of the temple.

Werblowsky said he believed that Jesus came to Jerusalem, preached—as had others—of the imminent destruction of the temple, was arrested and cross-examined before some sort of unofficial Jewish "court," not on whether or not he was "King of the Jews" but on the nature of His prophesy. "At this point," Werblowsky said, "the Jewish establishment decided to do away with him, but what actually happened after he was turned over to Roman authorities is less clear."

The Second Vatican Council's exoneration of Jews in the death of Jesus did not cause the excitement in Israel that it did among Jews in Europe and the United States, Werblowsky admitted. "I told my colleagues," he said, "that I was awaiting an exoneration of the Greeks for killing Socrates and the French for killing Joan of Arc."

Werblowsky, who occupies the Corthy H. and Lewis S. Rosentel Foundation chair in Jewish Theology at Notre Dame's Institute, is also chairman of the departments of comparative religion and Jewish thought at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Lost and Found

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON. (UPI) — The Klamath Falls Herald and News printed a UPI newpicture of a boy who found \$1,000 but the newspaper inadvertently omitted from its caption the fact that it happened in Boston. A local man, apparently assuming the picture was of a Klamath Falls boy, telephoned to claim he had lost the \$1,000.

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Approve new calendar

Leo M. Corbaci, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs, has released the details of the combined Notre Dame — SMC 1970-71 calendar.

The Notre Dame Student Senate voted for the calendar 26 — 4. All ND faculty members received a ballot to vote on the proposed calendar before it was put into effect. Of 682 faculty who received the ballot on the calendar, 400 (59%) replied. Of these 315 (79%) were in favor and 85 opposed. In addition, 40 (out of 60) non-faculty Administrators voted for it and Librarians voted 38 to 2 in

favor.

The vote was spread so that all ranks in all colleges (except Science associate professors who voted 15 — 14 against were in favor of the new calendar. The absolute majority of Arts and Letter, Business Administration and Engineering professors and associate professors favored the calendar.

Between Dec. 22 and January 19, 1971, school is not in session nor is it in session in the third week in March (13 thru 21st). Commencement will be Sunday, May 16.



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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher
FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

GAETANO DeSAPIO, Editor
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Calendar Change

The Notre Dame-St. Mary's Academic community has demonstrated flexibility in releasing its new calendar, and that's good. The two rapidly merging schools have indicated a certain willingness to change, to experiment; a willingness that gives rise to hopes of better things to come. But this experiment, we fear, will take much effort on the part of students to adjust to, since it falls wide of the mark on several counts.

Final semester examinations, according to the new calendar will come before Christmas vacation. Most students seemed to want that. A sizable number of students though count on getting home a week or so before Christmas so that they can pick up one of the numerous pre-Christmas jobs floating around and subsequently pick up some money for Christmas shopping. The new schedule will deprive those students of that opportunity, and the resultant extended post-Christmas vacation will not make it up to them. There are few jobs available after Christmas. That's going to take a lot of getting used to. Perhaps future calendars could be structured to allow the semester to end earlier.

A great error, we believe the two schools made, was the elimination of the Easter Vacation. The action is a theological absurdity; this, the most important day on the Christian calendar, apparently merits as much observation as Moratorium day and less than Thanksgiving. Moreover, people look forward to a pleasant, reasonable lengthy midsemester break with their families at times when all their other friends (and probably brothers and sisters) are also home from college. What next year's calendar offers is not even a reasonable facsimile. The second semester could have provably been scheduled to start at least a week earlier and an Easter break could have been provided.

Finally, it is a wonderful thing to end the second semester and go home on the twelfth of May, but not at the price of attending school on national or religious holidays. If a holiday celebrates something valid, it should be observed. If it doesn't, it should be ignored. In no case should a Christian community pay lip service to something to which they have no intention of attaching any importance.

We appreciate the difficulty of devining a year-round schedule. We are grateful for the fact that cooler heads prevailed on proposals like the one that suggested seventy-five minute classes. We also appreciate the fact that we're stuck with this calendar for at least a year. In turn, we hope that the Notre Dame and St. Mary's Academic Councils appreciate the fact that their new calendar does the students a hardship and themselves a disservice, and that the Councils use their notable flexibility again next year when the calendar comes up for review.

Notice

A statement was circulated in the dorms this weekend which quoted an *Observer* news story as stating that six of the 10 people who were charged with breaking the 15 minute rule (and consequently suspended or expelled) were improperly charged. The fact is that six of the ten *claim* that they were falsely accused. *The Observer* has no way of ascertaining whether *their claim* is true or false. That is up to the hearing board.

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I just don't think it's you, that's all.

Tim Treanor

The long night

"There is no right to kill indiscriminately. . ."

—statement of the Notre Dame ten

"The issue. . . is the primacy of human life. If you consider human life the most important thing, then you can have no argument with what he did. If human life isn't the most important thing, however, then that raises all sorts of questions; like the purpose of a Christian University. . ." —Ed Roickle, speaking before an audience of Badin

Hall Students in defense of the actions of the Notre Dame 10.

It has been three hours now, and after three hours in a situation like this one is beset by curious perceptions. Since we were sealed off the temperature has felt warmer; the pressure, higher. One person in ten would be honest; he would cry; the others would smile jackass smiles and laugh jackass laughs.

But, goddamit! why haven't we retaliated? Or more importantly, why did they think that they could attack with impunity? Or more importantly yet; what are the implications of action without reaction? What will come next?

It was finally here; having hovered overhead for so long; it was bound to descend. The war that had no prisoners; the army that took no survivors; it had precipitated in venerable Boston, and before the mushroom cloud lifted there was a body count of over a million. Now, a thousand people packed in a sardine shelter meant for only eight hundred listened grimly for further news.

There had been no new bombings; either on our part or the part of the Soviet Union; and speculation arose that the original bombing was a mistake; a tragic miscalculation. . .

It was funny how quickly a large group of people could quiet down in so brief a period of time; it took only the crackling voice of the radio.

"The President of the United States," it announced.

The President's low, solemn voice wafted through the speaker, only a whisper. "We cannot retaliate for this senseless and tragic act, for the only retaliation would be as senseless and tragic as the act itself," he began.

"Our enemy has come upon us, bearing the weapons of war. I urge you, the people, to meet them with the weapons of nonviolent resistance. As Ed Roickle said in his book, *The Primacy of Human Life* 'There is no right to kill indiscriminately.' And you, my fellow Americans, know that was is mass, indiscriminate murder. As president, I cannot condone mass murder. As a people, we cannot support it.

"So there will be no war, as much as our enemy desires one. Or more correctly, there will be a war, but there will be no indiscriminate killing. Instead, this war will be a war of the spirit, and the prize will be the soul of America. . ."

The mood in the bomb shelter was strangely undefinable. Elation was there, of course, and so was relief; people could leave the shelter; There were people who had their skin melted off, but that was all right; that part of the war was over. . .

Yet there was another mood; not revenge, of course, and not mistrust of the president or of nonviolence, but. . .

The radio again. "Two thousand people, lying down in front of Russian tanks in the New York Harbor, each holding a copy of *The Primacy of Human Life* and shouting 'People are the most important thing' were run over and killed by the tanks about ten minutes ago. Here with the details. . ."

The bomb shelter "thousand," who were preparing to leave their cocoon, sat down as one man. And as they sat down, a terrible realization hit them all.

In a totalitarian country, nonviolence is not a weapon. It's a joke. The whole premise of nonviolence is that it is more potent to offer one's own life than to threaten another's. The modern totalitarian state is more than willing to accept such an offer, because a smaller population is easier to control than a large one. The state doesn't need people — it has machines to do menial things. Mass execution (systematic liquidation) is by far the easiest method of population control. The troublesome element is gone with remarkable rapidity.

I am burning this as I write it, gospodin Comrade, and I urge you to do the same; also, the writings of Comrades Roickle, Ghandi, and Christ, for the issue before us now is not the primacy of life; but rather obedience to the will of the state. . . .

The long night is here.

Romeo and Juliet: Post Mortem

by Steve Tapscott

Poor Shakespeare. A lot of people (including the author) put a lot of work into the drama department's production of *Romeo and Juliet* (this weekend and next at O'Laughlin Auditorium). I am trying to determine what happened. After a devastating opening night (imagine Romeo's embarrassment: what light through yonder window breaks" suddenly the spotlight blazes on the wrong balcony. No Juliet.) the cast seemed to rally, and Saturday night they hit a high level of practised, well-honed mediocrity.

There are, of course, many artfully executed aspects of the production. The stage is a unit set, a standard framework which allows a minimum of scenery and an unencumbered rapid pace. Careful manipulation of the unwieldy 5-act text has made, without much deletion, a smoother (3-act) presentation (although the first act does run 1½ hours). The players know their parts well; there are outstanding performances by several actors. Even the lighting, after opening night, adds unobtrusively to the total effect. And several scenes are excellent.

Romeo's entrance to the Capulet tomb, for instance, manages to arouse irrational hope and natural foreboding. The man approaches his "dead" lover's tomb with a torch, a scene which is a strong metaphor for the brief flare of their love against the backdrop of terror

and grim circumstance. In this production by Robert Speaight, Romeo uses the torch to blind Paris before killing him, a brilliant use of the prop, even to the smell of the smoldering torch, which fills the auditorium morbidly (which the audience might realize if they would stop choking and giggling.)

But, as Mr. Speaight explains in his program notes, he sees the play as "a tragedy of circumstance, not of character." From the opening scene, when the chorus tells briefly the story of the "star-crossed lovers" before the tableau vivant of the two houses, personalities are secondary to family rivalries and ironic fate. The lovers (particularly Romeo) brood their way through the drama, as if they had read the plot before and recognize that they are only players. Even if this is actually a drama of circumstance, the tragedy should develop from the personalities of the protagonists, who do not know that they are caught in the web of fate and who act as if they were self-determining. This "tragedy of circumstances", which every tragedy eventually is, should rhythmically build and rise and then soar, so that the love of the two is an "ever fixed mark", undefiled by the petty hates of the earth or even by the deaths of the lovers. Franco Zeffirelli's film, although it may have swung to the other extreme, more clearly achieved this tension. I wonder why the drama department chose this year to do *Romeo and Juliet*. The



Patrick Gibbs

timing was unfortunate, and the play is overall a good effort in a losing cause.

Several of the secondary characters do come across well. Paulette Petretti as the Nurse fumbles and plods and chuckles lustily, and she is unforgettable. James Hawthorne overacts as Mercutio, apparently to the delight of most of the audience. To me the character seemed more brash than gallant, more mouthy than clever — a lobotomized Soupy Sales. John Paul Mustone presents a slimy if well-intentioned Paris, and Lenore Wright effectively creates herself a part on the basis of a few lines as a servant. Dick Riehle's authoritarian and sincere Capulet makes the ponderous Montague seem even more stiff. The role of Friar Lawrence is elastic enough to be played in many ways; Mark O'Connell chooses to make him less a personality than an agent of whatever force is controlling the circumstances (besides the director), and he does an adequate job. Mark Skrabacz, on stage for less than a minute, makes a suitably tattered and horrid apothecary (yes, a drug dealer). Willem O'Reilly's delivery as Benvolio is smooth and effective. Authoritarian Michael Kelly plays an authoritarian Prince.

And Mark Genero is outstanding as Tybalt (despite a couple of graceless swordfights, motion without rhythm — including off-stage sound effects of crowd noises which are turned on and off abruptly and a Romeo who observes unapprehensively). Genero's Tybalt is artfully haughty and splenetic. His antagonism is a welcome contrast to Mercutio's fawning exhibitionism. Romeo should have as much character.

In fact one wonders (and perhaps this is the fault of the play itself) what Juliet can possibly see in this Romeo besides

lust. (Or is that enough motivation? They know each other, after all, for less than two days.) Ann Patterson is a graceful and lovely Juliet, with a rich voice. Her Juliet is very feminine, even in the death scene. In the text and in this production, Juliet is a young woman of much sensitivity and (more significantly) more intelligence than her lover. In the ballroom scene she flirts archly with a self-dramatizing Romeo, and in the balcony scene she could very well appear glib ("swear not by th' inconstant moon", she even corrects Romeo). But Miss Patterson makes Juliet particularly young and joyful and passionate — the play needs more of that, believe it or not!

— especially when she hangs over the balcony hungrily and when she speculates about the effects of Friar Lawrence's "death" potion. Although her delivery varies little, remaining always on the same convinced, passionate plane, it is also consistently smooth and almost innocently amorous.

Unfortunately Tom Broderick's sluggish Romeo is also totally consistent. He is directed either to dash on or off stage or to immobly deliver his lines with his (good) voice but not with his body. His Romeo — a college student playing Romeo — a student who physically looks the part (all the actors fit their roles well) but who would be relieved if someone else were doing the whole thing.

For some reason I kept expecting Romeo to bend over and check if his swash is buckled. His entire performance needs fewer swaggers and much more actual physical acting, less sentimentality and more genuine sentiment (a psychological dildo or something). But then, so does much of the production.



Patrick Gibbs

Our lady smiles

by Dave Lammers

For all of us who have been ignored or shad upon by Lady Luck lately, take some consolation in these two incidents, insignificant in the light of other events perhaps, but interesting.

A refrigerator — one of those Salvation Army rejects that have 55 owners in 5 years and travel about every state in the nation — was bought by five Howard Hall seniors for thirty-five dollars. In shipping, the finish of the ice box was damaged and the students decided to pull the standard repainting job that everybody does to something the first week of school. In the process one of the painters happened upon something bulky taped to the bottom of the de-icing tray. In suspense, the package was removed and found to be an envelope marked "November 18, 1957 — \$400."

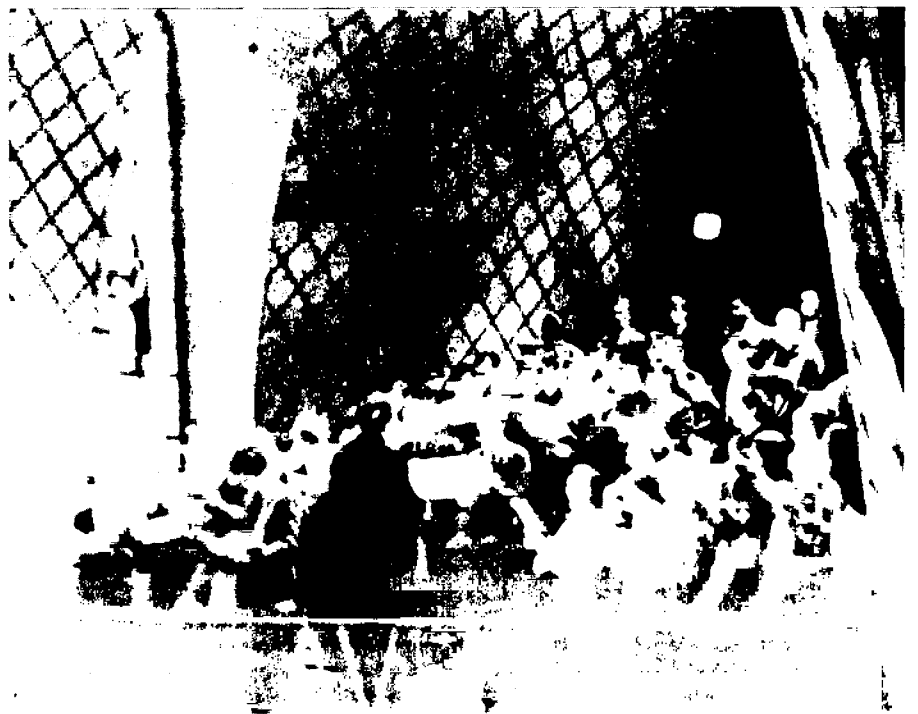
What followed is a great commentary on human nature. Trembling, the five men opened the envelope and counted the money, which was in tens and twenties. Only \$380 of the promised four hundred could be found, and an immediate hue and cry went up for the missing twenty dollars. Suspicious glances were cast around by all in case someone had pulled the old Snuffy Smith trick in the back pocket. But the friendship was preserved when a note was found lying on the floor, "Took 20 dollars from the pack." So the lucky five from Howard only \$76 instead of \$80.

Our second perker-upper for today is a Dostoyevsky-like reprieve from imminent death, well maybe no imminent death, but it is more important than the happening cite above.

Greg Powers put down September 29th, 1949 when he went in to register with his draft board. (I'll bet you can guess the end of this little anecdote already.) His mother and his aunt were forever agruing the matter, Greg's mom claiming her son was born on the 30th day of September, his aunt, who has since passed away, arguing that her nephew was born on September 29.

In deference to the aunt, Greg celebrated his birthday on the 29th, and gradually grew accustomed to putting down 9-29-49 on the endless forms that we are always commanded to complete for this that and the other.

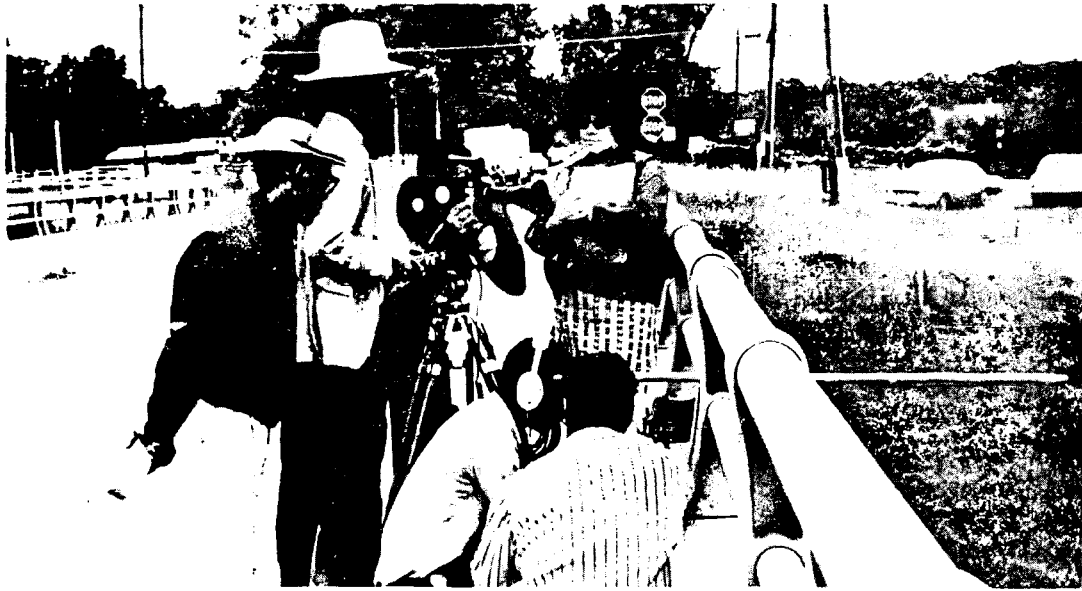
When the draft lottery took place Greg was left with number 151, not a very good thing at all, as we all know only too well. After a day of agony, he remembered the traditional argument over his date of birth. So Greg's mom trotted on down to the courthouse to see what they had put on the birth certificate, and it was September 30th, so now Greg is 315 instead of 151. Which just goes to show that things start to get out of hand before you've even seen the light of day.



Doug Madel

Mr. Norman Dello Joio conducts the 160-voice mixed chorus at yesterday's Anniversary Mass at SMC.

Project reaches to educate adults



On location near South Bend is the film crew of "Project Reach," a University of Notre Dame program designed to improve promotion and teaching of adult basic education. Crew members, three blacks and three Mexican-Americans, are being trained as para-professionals in cinematography and television skills while developing testimonial films for adult basic education and producing videotaped instructional material. Roy Lewis, training instructor of the film group, is the tall man standing next to the camera. The project is supported by the U.S. Office of Education.

TCHAIKOVSKY

Piano Concerto No. 1

GILELS/CHICAGO SYMPHONY

REINER



Pierre-Paul Prud'hon—Cupid Laughing at Love



Harocci—Study of Trees

BEEHOVEN SYMPHONY NO. 5

SCHUBERT SYMPHONY NO. 8 "Unfinished"

BOSTON SYMPHONY MUNCH

STRAUSS

ALSO SPRACH ZARATHUSTRA
REINER/CHICAGO SYMPHONY

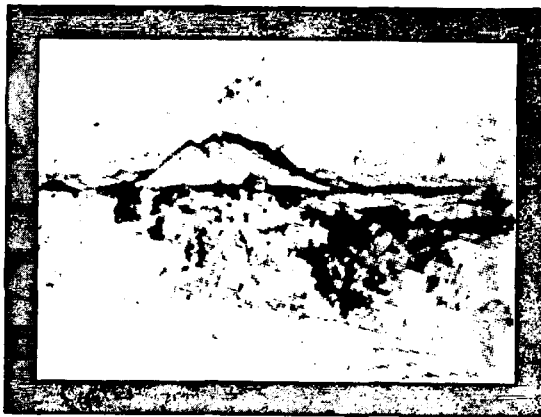
Includes: Theme Music from the Film
2001 A Space Odyssey



FRANCK

Symphony in D Minor

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CHARLES MUNCH



Announcing a

Giant Sale on Classical Records

at the

Notre Dame Bookstore

The film clip opens with a pan shot of a scrap heap at the old Studebaker plant in South Bend and moves to a closeup of a Negro, wearing a black hat, grey suit coat and white shirt open at the collar.

"Hello," he says into the camera. "My name is Edward Jenkins. For 22 years I was a Studebaker worker. I thought I was secure as a factory worker, but I found myself out of a job at 55 years old."

The difference between this message and the slick commercial testimonial is that the man in the film really is Edward Jenkins and what he says about himself is true because he wrote the script.

Edward Jenkins and the five others filming him on location that day are participants in "Project Reach," a University of Notre Dame experimental program designed to show more effective ways of reaching the thousands of adults in the nation who need basic education. "Project Reach" was granted an initial \$120,000 last year by the U.S. Office of Education, and another grant is expected in June for the second year of the program.

The emphasis initially has been on training people such as Ed Jenkins, who is still enrolled in South Bend Adult Basic Education classes, as para-professionals in film and videotape production. Roy Lewis, a black photographer and cinematographer from Chicago, does the instruction in film techniques, and Barry Barth, a former employee of a South Bend television station, handles the training in television production. Lewis and Barth teach three Mexican Americans, one of whom is a woman, and three blacks.

The film group's goal is completion of 24 one-minute "community messages" (the word "commercials" is disdained by the group) to promote South Bend's adult education program on television and radio. The messages are not slick productions, but neither Lewis nor the students want them to be. What they want is believability — the kind of quality Ed Jenkins has when he talks about the trouble he had filling out job applications and 24-year-old Rene Barza has when he talks about the unsatisfying life of the migrant worker as the film shows him picking tomatoes. When each film ends with its plug for adult

education and a slogan, "Why Settle for Less?" the target audience knows a person with their own backgrounds, handicaps, and frustrations has "told it like it is."

At the same time that the group is acquiring film skills by shooting and editing promotional materials, Barth is teaching them technical skills involved in television — camera work, lighting, sound, and production. The end product here will be a series of taped television lessons to be used, together with follow-up instruction, in teaching basic skills in South Bend adult education classes. Working with adult basic education teachers, Barth is developing a television instruction curriculum which uses a visual approach to teaching such things as the alphabet or addition.

Most of the last six months has been spent in training the para-professionals in television equipment use, but with an old campus gymnasium taking shape as a television studio, script work is now underway. Scripts will be written by Barth and adult basic education teachers. "We're trying to develop a kind of "Sesame Street" educational approach for adults," Barth said. "We want to avoid the twin dangers of an overly-structured learning sequence in which the student who gets behind is lost, and the loosely organized individual-instruction approach which often lacks direction."

Panthers shot

NEW YORK (UPI) — The killing of 28 Black Panther party members, mostly leaders, by police in less than two years has brought a growing call for an investigation into what one lawyer calls a seeming "nation wide pattern of police action against the Panthers."

The latest incident occurred last week in Chicago when policemen shot Fred Hampton, 21, a former NAACP youth chairman who was chairman of the Illinois Panthers, and Mark Clark, 22, a Panther official from Peoria, Ill. Police said they opened fire, wounding four other Panthers besides killing Hampton and Clark, after Panthers shot at them.

The Panthers and their lawyers disputed the police version. They said Hampton was assassinated in his bed and said an independent autopsy performed on his body "confirms our theory that he was murdered while he was asleep."

Compiles bibliography

Canon Astrik L. Gabriel, director of the Mediaeval Institute at the University of Notre Dame, is about to "repay" the United States for the citizenship it gave him 16 years ago.

His opportunity stems from a 1963 planning meeting of the World Congress of Historical Studies in Cracow, Poland, which he attended as vice president of the International Commission on the History of Universities. Assignments were made for compiling a bibliography of the history of universities, and the only country of Western civilization not listed was the United States. Gabriel himself was asked to work on a bibliography of English, Scottish and Irish universities. The mediaevalist called attention to the

omission and presented a list of 27 American universities founded before 1800 to his colleagues.

They gave him the assignment, and the National Endowment for the Humanities recently awarded Notre Dame \$9,480 to support his research. Gabriel plans to visit the campuses of all the universities on his list, which begins with Harvard, founded in 1636, and ends with the University of North Carolina and Union College, both founded in 1795.

"The Bibliography of American Universities Founded Before 1800" will be distributed — along with volumes from 16 other nations — at the 1970 meeting of the World Congress of Historians in Moscow.

Letters to the Editor

India Week

Dear Editor:

This letter is being written rather late, but I think the contents of this letter are still relevant.

We recognize the great amount of effort that is made by the *Observer* staff and realize their difficulties in bringing out the *Observer*. There is something, however, that I would like to bring to the attention of the Notre Dame community and the *Observer* staff.

The only news coverage that India Week, which took place in the first week of October, received from the *Observer* was the proclamations by the Mayor of South Bend and the Vice-President of the University. (Incidentally, India Week activities were attended by over a thousand people in spite of the lack of interest shown by the *Observer*.) However, the *Observer* did publish a feature article not on India Week activities, but on criticism of the signing of the two proclamations on the ground that the Mayor and the Executive Vice-President were not non-violent people. Such people, it was argued were not qualified to speak in favor of Gandhi and non-violence. This article was certainly a good substitute for an article on Gandhi on India Week promised by the Editor!!

A similar situation arose again. This time, it was with respect to the China Day. The *Observer* gave more priority to the criticism of China Day, as compared to the China Day itself. This can be easily noticed by having a look at the *Observer* dated November 12, 1969 (page 8). Does it not sound logical to give first priority to the announcement of China Day activities and then, if necessary criticize it. Many Chinese students that I had the opportunity of talking to were rather disturbed about this whole episode. I would, therefore, like to urge the *Observer* staff to be more careful and considerate of the sentiments of the international students. If they try to bring their culture to your door-steps the least they expect or need is discouragement.

Sincerely,
Vinod Khera
University of Notre Dame
editor note: Our apologies for our shortcomings. Limitations of staff and the staff's time prohibit us from covering everything we would like to. Our columns are the personal opinions of the authors the Observer doesn't necessarily agree with them or ask that they be written on certain topics. Letters like the one about the Chinese Day are the personal opinions of the authors only. We would be glad to give any event more coverage if we can find the students who are willing to help out. Our international friends are welcome to join us in our effort.

Becker's Rural America

Editor:

I would not argue with Miss Becker that washed-out orange and mediocre green Christmas decorations are somewhat less than attractive. I would, however, like to comment on the rural American banality to which she refers in her article of

Dec. 4.

Having lived in such areas for the greater portion of my life, I can remember a time, not so many years ago, when the owners of small independent shops that made up the commercial district of my hamlet decorated in a much different manner. There were real Christmas trees in front of each store, old-fashioned strings of Christmas lights and garlands made from real pine boughs hung from telephone pole to telephone pole, and real holly wreaths in the doorways. The disappearance of these things seemed to closely coincide with the introduction of the Penneys, the Woolworths, the Acmes, and the A&P's to my little town.

The increasingly poor condition of the roads of rural America seems to be directly proportional to the increasing use of these roads by tractor-trailer trucks and the very buses which Miss Becker rides. If Miss Becker were to examine the windswept trash that blows down the street of the commercial section of my town, she would probably be amazed at the amount of litter that could be attributed to the introduction of such palaces of convenience as McDonald's, Burger King, and Taste-Freez.

It would seem then, that there is a close relationship between the outstretching arm of metropolitan America and the deterioration of rural America. If rural America is becoming more banal it is only because it is becoming less rural. And all of this stems from the worship of the great American god of Progress.

Finally, Miss Becker is certainly free to criticize our "boring all-alike, early-American-practical-houses" (May I ask what a house is supposed to be, if not practical?) and the "ugly courthouses in the center of town surrounded by tanks and iron soldiers." May I inform her, however, that a great many of the inhabitants of rural America would not trade their "ugly courthouses" for what she might consider a more "beautiful" structure of glass and steel and that, personally, I would not trade a bunch of square linoleum tiles on a concrete slab for the personality of a creaking floor-board.

Sincerely,
I. Ross McGraw

The Elated Ones

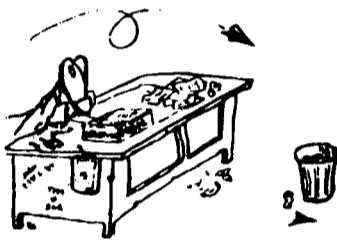
Editor:

Walking towards the campus on Notre Dame Avenue last night about 9:45 I was a bit puzzled by the masses of students en route, apparently, to Frankie's and/or Louie's. It seemed a little strange that so many people should be heading to the drinking places on a Monday night. I was at quite some loss to explain the phenomenon until I was passed by one elated scholar who kept jumping for sheer joy and repeating "Three-sixty-three! Three-sixty-three! THREE-SIXTY-THREE!" And then I remembered. This was the

night. The Great Federal Bingo Game, the night of the Impartial Game of American Roulette, where one prays that the chamber will be empty while someone else aims at him and pulls the trigger.

The Elated Ones I passed on Notre Dame Avenue could have only been the Untouched, the Fortunate. Not one of the numbers I heard being joyfully parroted was lower than the 260. The farther I walked, the more I was reminded of gladiators who had drawn white balls on the night before one of the Emperor's "games." And now they were going to celebrate the fact that fate had allowed them a new lease on life, at least until Caesar decreed the contrary.

The aura on campus this morning was reminiscent of what it must have been like in Pharaoh's Egypt the morning after the avenging angel passed through: joy among the Untouched, desolation among



the stricken. But both the Untouched and the Stricken seemed smitten with uncontrollable curiosity: at least eight out of every ten greetings began with "What's your number?"

The really depressing thing about the entire business was the seriousness with which everyone seemed to have taken Caesar's latest dictate, the readiness with which everyone seemed to have accepted this latest designation of himself as an expendable unit of power. For the time, people had once more ceded their identities as human individuals. For this morning, there were no

John Does, Joe Johnsons or Jim Smiths: instead there were 208s, 196s, and 314s.

I myself was asked my number no less than 23 times this morning, and frankly, I am getting tired of the question very quickly, and so I wish to make the following announcement public:

I do not accept the government's latest attempt to make me a thing rather than a person. I did not watch or listen to the draft lottery, nor did I read the newspapers' announcements of the order of drawing. If anyone knows the number with which the government has attempted to brand me, I would very much appreciate his keeping it to himself. No matter what that number may be, it will not affect my refusal to be enslaved by the SSS. It is not that I simply do not know my number, it is that I hereby declare that I have no number. In so declaring I assert that I am a free man, and that my name is quite a sufficient designation.

Yours in the peace of Christ,
Timothy Kendall
Theology, 1971
413 Flanner

No Expulsions

Dear University,

With the possible expulsion and suspension of the "Notre Dame 10" coming upon us, I feel that one concept is sadly lacking.

It has always been my belief (mistakenly?) that one went to a university to become wise in the ways of the world, and more idealistically, to become a better person. It would seem that one would learn and gain insights through a cross-section of ideas, not by being told that one thing is right and that the opposite is necessarily wrong (Spiro's technique). At Notre Dame I

thought that we had this exchange of ideas - it appears that this is not the case.

The students who blocked the doorways presumably hold to a particular set of ideas. While the methods they used to profess their beliefs are perhaps not the best, they are what they feel is right. The University and many of its members obviously do not feel this way - fine. But why must these students be kicked out of this "Christian" community. There is a conflict of beliefs, why can't people be human and discuss where they differ - the gap is not as wide as most individuals think. The responsibility of the University to educate her members should not end as soon as differences of opinion occur. There is enough war (forcing of ones beliefs on another) in the world without having one at Notre Dame.

Sincerely,
Corey Hogan
904 Flanner

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The Observer now has the bestest Christmas tree in the world.

Stop up and see it.

Our thanks to Ginger, Barb, Jan, Tom and T.C.

Pittsburgh Club Meeting

Tuesday Night: 7:30 2D LaFortune

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IS THAT ALL THERE IS?

CALL DAN AT 8845

C.P.A. MEETING TONITE
7:30 118 Nieuwland
To Discuss -
DEFENSE OF N.D. 10
FUTURE ACTIONS

VIRGINIA LAW SCHOOL
Professor Richard E. Speidel of the University of Virginia School of Law will be conducting interviews for prospective students on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, in Room 154 of the Center for Continuing Education.
Sign up for an appointment outside Room 101 O'Shaughnessy.

the Squire

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Outclassed Valpo third Irish victim

by Mike Pavlin
Observer Sports Editor

It was like being back in high school again. The basketball arena at Valparaiso, Indiana has all that you left behind in Newark or Chicago: the small court, the bleachers right down to the sidelines, the volleyball lines superimposed on the playing surface.

But the Valpo gym has some definitely college aspects, like a chorus-line of "Crusaderettes" doing a mock-striptease during halftime (when asked "Do they have that back in Jersey", one

Irish fan retorted, "In Jersey, we got the real thing."). The arena is also the home of the Valpo Crusaders, a well-drilled, good shooting team which refused to be run over last Saturday night. Led by Austin Carr outside and Collis Jones inside, the Irish took their third decision of the year 98-82 in a game never in doubt but never really a rout.

"Yes, we're always worried when we go to play these small schools like Valpo, Butler, and Northern Illinois", said coach Johnny Dee yesterday, "The court is smaller (six feet less than in the Convo) and you can't work your break right." Dee's matching-zone defense gave the Crusaders trouble from the start, but they managed to score well from the corners. On offense, ND used the "double stack" with devastating effect. With Mike O'Connell out front working the ball in, the others four deep, attempting to get free for the short shot.

During the first half, Jones, Sid Catlett, and John Pleick were able to out-rebound the smaller Crusaders on the offensive boards (game rebound edge 48-29) for easy tip-ins. Pleick was particularly deadly, hitting on 8-11 shots from the floor during the game.

While the frustrated Crusaders were trying to figure out how to dispatch the ND defense, Carr was gunning them to death.

Wandering all over the front-court, Austin hit a hot shooting streak and helped push the Irish to a 33-18 lead. Some fine shooting cut the lead back down to eleven, but a Pleick tip-in made it 45-32 at the half.

Mid-way through the period, O'Connell was sidelined with a slight knee injury (he'll be ready for Northern Illinois) and was replaced by Jackie Meehan and later by Tom Sinnott. Dee said that he may continue to shuffle his guards, not including Carr, as a means of varying the offense.

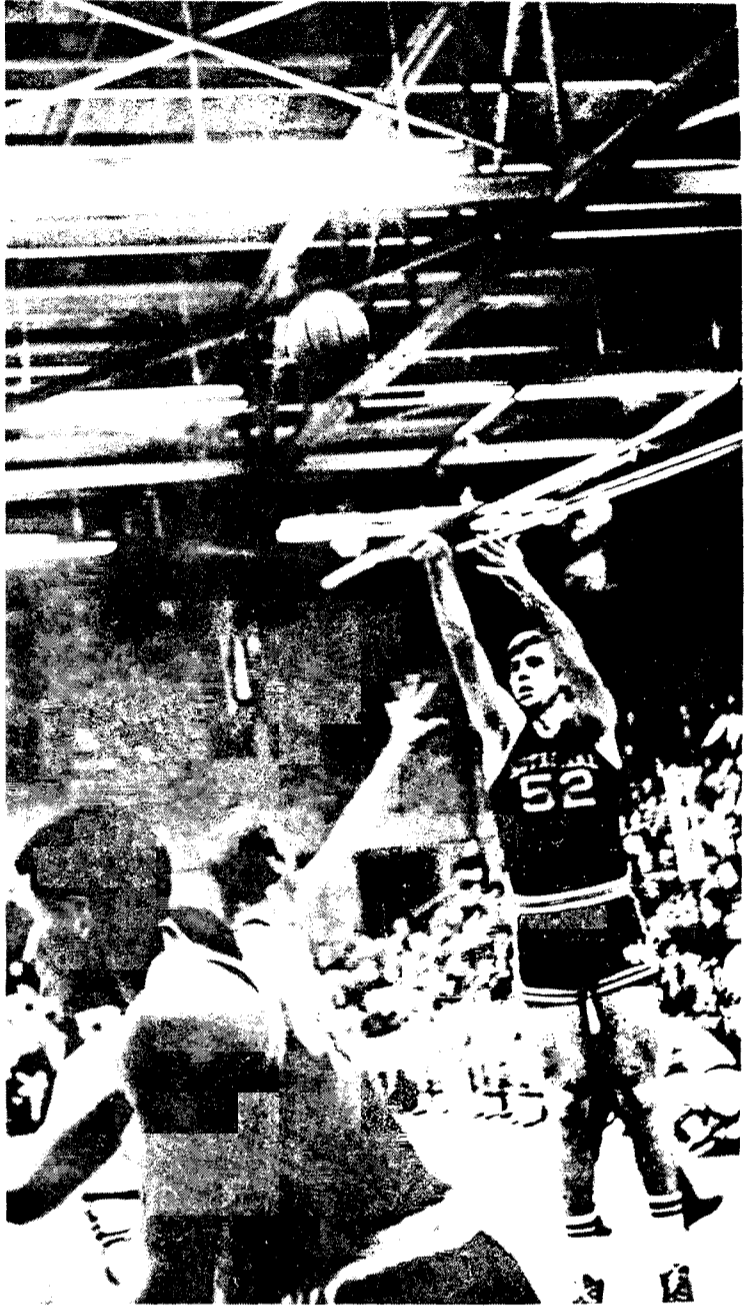
Notre Dame busted the game open early in the second half on several fast breaks, but a 22-point lead at 17:20 was the widest margin the Irish could manage. Sparked by 6-4 forward Bruce Lindner and guard Rhett Tauber, the Crusaders played the Irish even the rest of the way and succeeded in cutting the deficit to as low as 14 points.

Tauber, who did not play the first half, shoots his jumpers like a shot-putter gone wrong, jamming the ball straight away from his chest. Lindner deals in long, tun-around jump shots. Together, they delighted the packed-in crowd of Valpo rooters and amazed the extremely vocal ND contingent (total attendance: SRO 4,300) with as fine an exhibition of long-range shooting as I've seen in a long time.

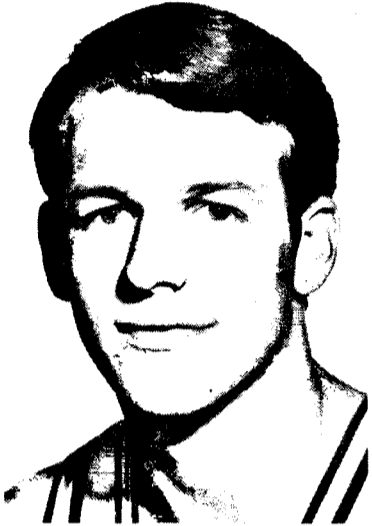
The Irish, however, continued to dominate the back boards and Carr continued to score. The junior captain canned 17-25 shots from the floor and ended up with 39 points. He now has 107 for the season, a 35.7 average. With the score 88-68 with 6:00 left, Valpo came out in a full court press which seemed to give ND only slight difficulty. Nevertheless, the Irish could score only eight points in the final six minutes. One basket came from Jay Ziznewski, who pulled one of the better moves of the evening by drawing an offensive foul from one of the Valpo guards at mid-court.

Jones had 26 points (12-18 shooting from the floor) and

Pleick 16. Catlett, performing team's defensive effort. "We well on his now apparently held them in the 30's for the half," he said, "And that's what It was the finest shooting effort of the season for ND: The Irish frosh absorbed their 43-76-57%. Linder led the Crusaders with 17 points, Harold Green had 16, and Tauber 13. second shallacking of the year, 95-69 from Valpo. Also for the second time, Don Silinski led all Dee was pleased with his scores, with 33 points.



John Pleick scored most of his 16 points in the first half helping ND to a 45-32 lead. Collis Jones (foreground) prepares for the possible rebound.



Mike O'Connell injured his knee slightly against Valpo, but he'll be ready for Northern Illinois.



Pucksters blitzed

Coach Lefty Smith's icers came down to earth this weekend as they suffered a pair of losses at the hands of powerful Wisconsin, 7-3 and 5-1.

Wisconsin simply had too much talent for the Irish, now 3-2 on the season. On Saturday night, goalie Dick Tomasoni was brilliant in keeping the score down to 5-1, as he made 51 saves. Badger Bert DeHate scored his 103rd career goal during a three goal, second period spree which put Wisconsin ahead. ND's only score came from the stick of John Roselli (above).

Grapplers 1st at Rochester

With Notre Dame wrestlers winning four events and placing second in five others, the Irish grapplers out-scored runner-up Rochester Institute of Technology 90-72 and captured first place in the RIT Invitational Tournament for the second year in a row, this past weekend in Rochester. Case Institute of Technology placed third in the tourney with 53 points.

Winning their respective weight classes for the Irish were Captain Keith Giron (126), John Maas (134), Ken Ryan (142), and Bill Hasbrook (190). All four wrestlers won their final matches by decisions, Giron topping his opponent, 6-1, Mass besting his man, 9-4, Ryan romped to an 8-0 win, and Hasbrook shutout his opponent also, registering a 4-0 triumph.

Tom Ciaccio (118), Bob Habig (150), Jim Hansen (158), Greg Abrams (177), and Bill G'Sell (Heavyweight) all turned in fine performances before placing second in their weight classes.

Notre Dame also recorded a third place finish in the only other weight class, 167, as Tom Powell was beaten before reaching the finals.

The Irish proved their super-

riority early in the tourney, winning nine of the first ten preliminary matches. It was a top-notch showing for the team and for rookie coach Terry Mather, who returned to the city where he did his high school coaching and displayed the talents of his Fighting Irish.

The Irish hope to continue their winning ways when they battle Purdue in Lafayette this Wednesday. Last year's team was the first Notre Dame club to beat the Boilermakers and this year's team will be going all out to thwart Purdue's attempt for revenge.

ND meet goes to Ball State

Ball State took six firsts and racked up 102 of 119 possible points in repeating as champion of the Notre Dame Pre-Season Invitational Relay Swim Meet Friday night.

Notre Dame was edged out of second place by Central Michigan University which totaled 75 points to N.D.'s 74. Oakland University followed with 71, and Valparaiso and Wayne State were far behind with 35 and 17 points respectively.

The final event, the 400-yard freestyle relay, decided second

place when C.M.U. beat Notre Dame by one second with a time of 3:23.4.

N.D. won the first event as Vince Spohn, Jim Cooney, John Sherk, and Gene Krathaus swam the 200-yard freestyle in 1:31.4. Spohn and Krathaus also swam with Frank Fahey and Craig Ferrell in the 200-yard butterfly team that tied Ball State for first with a time of 1:43.2.

B.S.U. won all other events except diving, which was won by Oakland.