

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

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UAC operating; fieldhouse to stay

by Paul Gallagher

Last October no more than a handful of Notre Dame-SMC faculty members and students met in a room near the Bear's Crawl in the basement of Breen-Phillips Hall. The group talked about the need for encouraging creativity and the cultural arts on campus, but they talked less enthusiastically than they had a week before. Their numbers had diminished to a fraction of their initial strength.

"You can't organize artists", complained Dr. Thomas Fern, Chairman of the Notre Dame Art Department. "They usually just aren't the type that likes to attend meetings." So the group decided to stop having meetings and go to work. They gave themselves a name the University Arts Council, colored themselves an official university organization and appointed senior Juggler-Scholastic writer, Tom

Kronk, to do the organizing.

Yesterday, only three months from that early October anti-meeting, a letter from President Hesburgh awaited Student Union Academic Commissioner Pat Dowdall in the Commission Office. Hesburgh wrote that the Vice-President's Council, with his recommendation, had granted the wish of the University Arts Council members and ordered a six month moratorium on demolition of the university fieldhouse. And this, he wrote, in order that its servability as an art center could be investigated and discussed. "The understanding is," the president continued, "that during this time we will take a long and hard look at the building, the cost of refurbishing it, and the results of the Arts Council members' efforts to raise sufficient money to cover these costs, as well as the continuing costs for the operation of the program."

The announcement marked a real triumph for members of the UAC. In the weeks since early October they had staged rallies, circulated petitions, solicited the cooperation of every faculty member and student known in any way to be sympathetic to the arts, and still, somehow, managed to do a little art themselves. There was no question in the president's letter and there is no longer much student government spokesmen that the University Arts Council has become a bona fide student organization. It is here to stay.

And the news is not being wasted by the arts boosters. Hours after reading Hesburgh's letter, Pat Dowdall, a UAC member himself and spokesman at November's art rally that hosted Father Hesburgh, announced that he would resign his position as academic commissioner to co-head with Dr. Fern a fund-raising

committee for the arts center. Dowdall said he felt things were well in hand in the SUAC office and the arts project was of such importance that he wanted to devote himself fully to it.

"We hope to raise our goal of \$1.5 million through soliciting private individuals, corporations and foundations", said the new committee co-chairman. He said

committee members also intended to ask for the university's fund-raising help at a meeting with university officers and architects expected to be held next month. However, a date for the meeting discussed by Father Hesburgh at the November rally has yet to be arranged. Asked whether he felt

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Dowdall quits post to aid Art Center

by Rick Smith

In a news conference yesterday afternoon, Pat Dowdall announced his resignation as chairman of the Student Union Academic Commission. Dowdall said that he and Dr. Thomas Fern would head the committee for the University Art Center in its drive to raise \$1.5 million to renovate the old fieldhouse.

At the same time, Pat McDonough, public relations director for the Academic Commission, was named to succeed Dowdall.

Pointing out that the Academic Commission had achieved its goal of presenting a program which was both subject- and topic-oriented, Dowdall said "my term has been enjoyable."

In his new position, Dowdall plans to continue to work closely with SUAC in its upcoming programs, including the Camus Conference, Asian Studies, and Urban Affairs.

Denny Clark, director of the Student Union, assured Dowdall

of the Student Union's full support.

"We wholeheartedly embrace the goals of the Art Center and will lend Pat as much aid as possible."

Clark called Dowdall, "the driving force in the present excellent program of lectures."

McDonough said that he planned to initiate no major changes in policies, personnel, or programs and that the emphasis would continue to focus on subjects, not on personalities.

"I hope to provide a truly worthwhile program for the Notre Dame community. This is still Dowdall's program, since he structured it."

Hoping to cement the next semester's tentative events, McDonough said he plans to "maintain the present level of excellence."

McDonough also pointed out that through a more efficient programming coupled with greater cooperation with St. Mary's, the Academic Commission had allayed the effects of the large budget cuts for the present semester.



Commissioner McDonough



Ex-commissioner Dowdall

Sixkiller directs organization to aid urban - dwelling Indians

by Jim Graif

Jess Sixkiller, Executive Director of the American Indians United, yesterday explained the structure, purpose, and aims of the organization.

Seek court injunction

Four Notre Dame students are scheduled to appear at 10 o'clock this morning before the St. Joseph Superior Court II as the defendants in the University's attempt to obtain an injunction "restraining and enjoining the defendants and all persons acting in consort with them" in connection with the November 17, Dow-CIA demonstration.

The four are Fred Dedrick, Rick Libowitz, Tim MacCarry and Brian McInerney. The name of Sister Jean Malone, originally on the complaint, issued Nov. 18, has been dropped by the university.

Testimony concerning the dealings of the defendants and their participation in that demonstration is scheduled to be given at the hearing. Philip J. Faccenda, Special Assistant to the President, Father James Riehle, Dean of Students,

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Dedrick

In an interview, he said that American Indians United is an affiliation of Indian organizations through U.S. cities. There are seventy-two affiliates in thirty-one states each of which according to Sixkiller, maintains its local autonomy. He explained the primary purpose of A.I.U. as being to make use of the talents of Indians who live off the reservations and to find methods of relieving the needs of off-reservation Indians, particularly in the areas of economic development and social improvement.

Begun a year ago, the organization channeled its first year's efforts towards making assessments of its needs, forming affiliations and lining up sources of assistance. It has already participated in a wide variety of projects. Mr. Sixkiller said; citing the following: An affiliate is assisting a group of Indians in Texas to obtain ownership of an ice cream factory. Another affiliate helped change a law on drunkenness in Anchorage, Alaska. The organization persuaded Inland Steel to hire an Indian recruiter and urged Cleve-

Funded by the Ford Foundation, the organization receives no government support. However, Mr. Sixkiller feels that it is effective since it channels its funds directly to the people for whom they are intended.

"A program whose funds don't all get to the people for whom they are intended, isn't worth a damn," he said.

"Too many programs have been designed for Indians rather than by Indians," Sixkiller said. He feels that the government could provide technical assistance in areas where it is needed.

Sixkiller thinks that the main problem so far has been informing Indians in the cities of the existence of Indian centers in the cities. He feels that because Indians are so spread out in large cities the organization has not yet reached as many people as it could.

Since the organization has a sound basic concept, Sixkiller foresees a good future for it. He feels that its next aim is to inform the national vehicle of its needs.

Co - education to be examined

by Cliff Wintrobe

Observer Associate Editor

The Student Government Research and Development Commission will present their report on coeducation which includes four proposals for a coed Notre Dame to the Student Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees next Thursday.

The report was made in an attempt to change Notre Dame's present course of action concerning coeducation, which it termed "ill defined toward an unarticulate and, therefore, unknown goal."

The commission intends the report to be only a basic guideline for future study of the feasibility of coeducation. It

warned that until a complete study was made and a specific goal was created "it will be continuously difficult to achieve any significant progress no matter what the direction."

The Coeducation Committee of the commission formulated the study which concluded that Notre Dame and St. Mary's could no longer "afford to further delay meaningful consideration of a question which is so fundamental to their future existence."

The four proposals include a complete academic merger of the two schools with limited living on the Notre Dame campus by St. Mary's girls, the admittance of women not from

St. Mary's to the university, a combination of the first two proposals, and a trial experiment including the transfer of 100-200 women to Notre Dame for a year.

The first proposal advocates continued expansion of the co-ex program coupled with the recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of the two institutions and the removal of all "pretensions" by St. Mary's of being a university in itself.

Instead it recommends that St. Mary's "direct its energies towards becoming a college with areas of study limited in number but excellent in quality."

A degree would be granted in the name of the institution

where the student takes the "burden" of his or her courses eventually leading to a combined Notre Dame-St. Mary's degree.

A number of St. Mary's students limited according to the space available would live on the Notre Dame campus.

The committee felt that unless St. Mary's made a "financial and attitudinal" commitment to coeducation now, the college would be in desperate financial straits in the future due, in part, to a duplication of facilities and faculty.

The second proposal, based on the assumption that the first proposal is not acceptable to St.

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Jack Wilson

Bringing home the predicament of the Indian

*The following is a personal
opinion article submitted by
Notre Dame student John
Wilson.*

To those of you who may not have noticed, Notre Dame this week is the site of a conference on the plight of the American Indian. The lectures and discussions have had fair-sized crowds so far, with only a slight variation of faces at the different events. It is extremely ironic that the overwhelming and silent majority of Notre Dame students sit in their comfortable rooms in the buildings on the land stolen from the Potawatomi tribe apparently oblivious to the historical and contemporary conditions that make our white race guilty of genocide.

When Columbus "discovered" this country, there were nearly a million inhabitants using the land. By the time white America stretched from coast to coast, over half of the native Americans were killed through such tactics as germ warfare, cold blooded

inhuman murder and stealing: the average income of an American Indian is between \$1000-\$1500 annually (between one-third and one-half the rather minimal national poverty level); the average education is 5 years of grade school; the suicide rate is the highest of any ethnic group in the world—in some tribes, reaching the unheard of proportion of ten times the national average; all standards for measuring the quality of medical facilities, from infant and maternal mortality rates to deaths from TB and massacre, and death marches. We continually broke our treaties with the Red man as we discovered that the land stolen at the expense of their lives and culture meant more profits for our pockets.

Our "Manifest Destiny" has since brought America far beyond the bounds of continental America, and our blatant genocide has shifted to Asia. However, even if one were to claim our bloody exploitation of the Indian was only a sin of the past, there is little doubt that Red Americans are still, in Father Hesburgh's words, "getting the shaft". Some of the statistics offered this week by Indian representatives indicate how sorry we are for our the Redmen and to a much smaller degree, in the function of the bureau. Several of the people here this week give personal witness of that change. However, the problems with which the American Indians are faced are still extreme and entirely unjust. This week, they have asked for help from Notre Dame; let's hope that the response of most of Notre Dame's students is not indicative of the response ultimately given by the university.

Since what the students

say or do has little relevance on this campus anyway, perhaps a little hope can be found in the words of Fr. Hesburgh, who was apparently invited to campus to pinch-hit for fellow liberal rhetorician, H.H. Humphrey. In his talk, Hesburgh gave a good analysis of the historical context for the present problems, a context too often lost to Americans with good guy-bad guy mentalities, which in this case was created by cowboy and Indian propaganda of the media and of education (an Indian war is a massacre or a battle depending on who won). He went on to say that the hope for the future lay in education, which several of the Indian representatives had previously expressed. Fr. Hesburgh left before any questions could be asked, but there are several that should be answered: Why does Notre Dame have only one Indian student? What does Notre Dame have to offer the Indian Americans? Perhaps those questions are unanswerable, but the following should be answered soon: What in the future will this university provide for Indian Americans and other minority subcultures in recruiting, in counselling, in content courses, in environment—in short, in the educational needs that the Indians say they want and definitely have a right to? Let us hope Hesburgh's words will not go the way of other fine rhetoric (like "Christian

influenza are at least 300% more per capita than the national average. And the list could go on and on.

The Indians are virtually controlled by the government in all aspects of their life—even more so and less subtly than other Americans; furthermore, their official Big Brother, the Bureau of Indian

Affairs, which a couple of the Red representatives called "the Indian's worst enemy" cannot simply be rejected because it has such complete control. Indians have not been very militant in their demands for human rights since the last Indian war partially because of this Bureau which has both the money to buy elections for puppet tribal leaders, and the power to make the absurd living condition they provide for a dissenting individual and his family even more insubstantial. Also, the Bureau has done much to perpetuate, or at least, maintain, an environment that, whether intentionally or not, could only be destructive for Indians as individuals and as cultures.

However, things are changing, both in the attitudes of university") that have merely served as whitewash to cover an absence of any commitment.

Another important question was raised by Dr. Olson the first night: How can a university and a president that claims they want to do something for Indians justify accepting money from and complying with the recruitment for corporations that exploit the Indians of South America? Let us hope that the apparent contradiction between Fr. Hesburgh's words and his acceptance of university complicity to the extent of allowing ten students to be suspended for protesting that complicity is only apparent, instead of hypocritical. But unless he can and does either answer some serious questions and criticisms, or respond with immediate and effective changes, some one will have to inform the editors of *Look* magazine that their moral crusader exists only in words.

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America discovered in Flanner Hall due to Student Services Commission

by Mark Walbran

Flanner Hall has a big empty basement—but not for long. All that empty space has captured the imagination of Flanner's Student Services Commission. As a result "America," a coffee house which promises to be of a different breed, has been decided upon.

Phil Defliese, Flanner Hall president, said yesterday that the renovation of the basement has already begun. After preparing a detailed plan with the assistance of Mr. Vincent Fraatz, the campus planning engineer, Bob

Coglianesse, Flanner's Student Services Commissioner, approached Fr. Jerome Wilson for financial help with the project. \$4,000 was received for physical improvement of the basement. The hall is putting in approximately \$1,000 for entertainment facilities.

John Fonseca, former manager of Badin Hall's coffee house, and Kevin Smith, Flanner Hall senator, will be the co-managers of "America." Aside from the usual folk entertainment, the two plan to feature rock and classical music, old

time movies, a variety of drama including mime and one act plays, and even fashion shows. Each weekend two acts will be presented by out of town groups, the managers said.

Artists of the University Arts Council are helping with the decor of "America." Plans include wall murals, carpeting, and black light illumination. The stage will be movable and built of several sections so that its length and width can be varied for different performances.

Fonseca and Smith said "America" will be serving light food, pizza and sandwiches. Table service will be provided.

The two said that "America" would open the weekend of Mardi Gras, February 6-7.

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15-minute rule 'protects complicity'

This is a second of a series of articles which will reprint the defense of the ten students who were suspended for their actions in the Dow CIA protest. Comments on their philosophies can be addressed to the Observer Box 11.

1. Now let us turn to the rule under which we have been summarily suspended and expelled. The rule combines in the over-burdened person of a single administrator the functions of police officer, prosecutor, judge, jury, and academic firing squad. The parallels between this procedure and martial law have been pointed out frequently. What is the reason for this severity?

2. It is perhaps the most basic impulse of Anglo-Saxon common law—subsumed under the phrase "innocent until proven guilty"—that there be a temporal and personal separation in the process of apprehension, prosecution, judgement, and execution of sentence. This procedure is understood to apply at every level of our society, even for the most heinous crimes—murder, rape, the destruction of essential property. It is ludicrous to compare our action to crimes like these; yet the Administration has denied us the protection of this fundamental procedure. What is the reason for this severity?

3. Finally, it should be clear that not all "disruptive" actions but only those with certain objectives are intended as the object of this rule. One may block a door-way, "substitute force for rational persuasion," or "impede normal University operations" in the course of a party-raid, a week-end drunk, or an over-exuberant pep rally without fear that the "15-minute rule" will be used against him. But the rule was immediately conceived and employed in response to actions of this sort when those actions were directed to political ends: specifically, ending University complicity.

4. What, then, is the reason for the severity of the rule? The only answer we can surmise is that the Administration sees something much more important at stake when those actions are directed at the political stance of the University than when they merely "infringe on the rights of others" (often much more seriously than we did) with no overt political motive. And what is at stake is the perpetuation of the University as a service station for a system that lives on domestic and foreign countries repression. The 15-minute rule is designed to protect the University's complicity. The Administration seems to believe that the financial life-blood of the University as a research and development installation flows only

with the political subjection of the University to military, governmental, and industrial organizations; the Administration must therefore prevent any effective threat to its political alignment and cater to the political opinions of these organizations and of those (wealthy) parents and alumni who share these opinions. It must prevent "embarrassing incidents" as well as any effective interference with its political stance. The University's constituency is, in short, not the community of teachers and students within it, but rather that "outside constituency", the political and economic system represented by the Board of Trustees!

5. The principal audience, therefore, for the promulgation of the 15-minute rule was not the University community but rather that "outside community", for whose purposes the University is being run. It is being told in not uncertain terms that Notre Dame is a "safe" place and that the Administration will brook no interference from students or faculty with the cooperation of the University and that constituency. Of course the Administration must be ever wary of the slightest occasion for the use of that rule in order to demonstrate its resolve and prove in the face of critics from the outside it is no "paper tiger." Now we contend that a rule (a) promulgated unilaterally and by fiat,

obviously in haste, (b) to repress, in the harshest possible fashion any effective interference with the political function of the University, is no rule at all when the political stance which it protects becomes so evil as to be intolerable.

6. On November 18, 1969, the Notre Dame Administration, fully cognizant of the year long debate concerning University complicity, presented us with an ominous alternative: either (a) we must acquiesce in the administration's endorsement of Dow, the CIA, and the structures and assumptions that they represent by the simultaneous scheduling of recruiting by these two organizations—squarely under the Golden Dome, literally and figuratively; or (b) we must prevent this affirmation of a vicious system, even if it meant that the Draconian rules for the protection of this perverse political relation would be used against us. We could find no third alternative: we therefore chose the latter course.

Lyons' Hall President proposes co-ed dorm

by Mike Mooney

If Lyons Hall President Bruce Johnson has his way, full co-educational living will come to the Notre Dame campus long before anyone expected. Johnson has proposed transforming Lyons into a co-ed dorm for the coming semester, and, if that effort fails, he feels confident that a future co-ed dorm in Lyons is more than a good possibility for the coming fall term.

Neither suggestion has been formally adopted by either school, however. Johnson cited "lack of courage" and "bureaucracy" as the reasons for the delay.

Johnson feels that his proposal is only a slight anticipation of the general trend of Notre Dame and St. Mary's toward a full merger. He considers the stopped-up enrollment effort and library expansion plans at SMC signs that St. Mary's is preparing to enter into a full merger with ND.

"St. Mary's realizes that they will have to merge if they are to survive," said Johnson.

Johnson, in conjunction with McCandless Hall President Ruth Johnson and Holy Cross (SMC) President Mary Bernath, presented the suggestion to an informal joint meeting of the Student Life Council, Hall President's Council and Hall Life Board in December and encountered only light opposition.

"Most of the opposition was due to the timing of the proposal," said Johnson.

"The members were not opposed to the idea of a co-ed dorm, only that they thought it was coming too fast or that it would take a lot of study."

He also noted that several faculty members had some opposition because they felt that a co-ed Lyons would interfere with the plans for a joint ND-SMC experimental college. The Lyons hall president felt strongly that the need for study of the proposal was overplayed.

In the written proposal presented before the joint committees, the three hall presidents declared:

"There is no need to over-study the proposal for no divine

light is needed to see the benefits of co-educational living facilities. The details of the proposal can be ironed out in a few weeks time. What is needed is the courage to admit that the proposal makes sense, has been found morally acceptable, and should gladly be made fact in

Lyons Hall next semester."

The written proposal also quoted Father Theodore Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame as saying that "we might create a total educational community that will be greater than the two separate opportunities that have existed thus far."

Verdict questioned

In the wake of the suspension of the Notre Dame 10 by Father Riehle last month, the group has addressed a letter to Father Hesburgh appealing their position and calling for a conference with him.

Speaking for the ten, Jim Metzger stressed that Fr. Riehle was not aware of the severity of his actions. He also commented that it was unfortunate that Riehle did not give more attention to the recommendations of the University Appeals Board of which the ten thought highly.

Metzger contended that Riehle did not grasp the sense of the Board's recommendations, and was not aware of the consequences of the suspensions. He cited problems of draft re-classification, insufficient credits, and problems of readmission as terrible obstacles that the student now must overcome.

Metzger felt that Fr. Hesburgh, as the University President, should respond to the ten, and accept the invitation to confer with them, and take up total consideration of the matter.

"Punishment or not, we want Fr. Hesburgh to see we are trying to bring up the issue of University complicity not

previously brought up," Metzger stated.

He further observed that Hesburgh should understand that the group was most concerned with their personal moral response to the University's political stance. Therefore, he continued, a dialogue is a necessity in order to comprehend the entire situation.

Metzger concluded by reiterating that the punishment of suspension is very, very harsh, and that the University could be much less severe if they really wanted to.

Mardi Gras chairman calls for step-up in raffle ticket sales

by Glen Corso
Observer News Editor

Dave Dewan, chairman of Mardi Gras, issued a statement yesterday saying that this year's Mardi Gras raffle book drive is in serious trouble.

"It has been made clear that the profits of Mardi Gras are allotted to charity—Student Union and Student Government are merely channels for this disbursement, and they absorb none of the profit.

"Nevertheless, the first two nights of collection have netted less than \$1,000—only one-thirtieth of this year's goal. From preliminary indications this trend may continue and if it

does the fate of Mardi Gras has already been determined—at best there will be no Mardi Gras next year; and possibly this year's event may suffer a similar fate," he said.

Dewan had some mild criticism for students who have not been selling chance books. He stressed that all the money went to charity, and that all the work was being done to aid those "less fortunate than us."

"With all the talk of involvement and personal commitment that one hears today it is sad that the needs of others can be so quickly overlooked. Mardi Gras offers an unusual challenge to those who promote peace and

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Cotton Bowl receipts

According to the national press the University received over \$340,000 for its appearance in the Cotton Bowl on New Year's Day.

The day that Notre Dame announced that it would accept the bid, Father Edmund Joyce, Executive Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, announced that the proceeds from the game would go toward helping minority students come to Notre Dame.

As of yesterday, there was no official word on exactly how much money the University made, how it was officially to be used, or more importantly, who would sit in on the decision as to how it was to be used.

When Joyce made the announcement it was received by the community and the nation alike as a promise which showed Notre Dame's concern for the issues of the day and especially for making the opportunity of college education equally available to all. It is regrettable that the University has not said anything about the project since then.

The University should disclose the exact amount that it received for its participation in the Bowl game. Since the team's expenses while they were down there are to come out of the receipts, the administration would disclose them so that the community is aware of exactly how much is left to use for the purposes that Father has suggested.

In the mean time the University should make public its present ideas for the money's use so that students who have been working diligently in the area of minority recruitment can have the opportunity to make comments and suggestions as the plans are fully developed. Students should be invited to play a role in the final decision as to how the money is to be used.

If the University is to make a public commitment for the use of the funds, the University has the obligation to make public the exact areas to which the funds go. At the same time it is necessary for the University to recognize that the students who have been directly involved in recruitment have learned much by experience and hard work which could be applied to make Notre Dame's public commitment a working reality.

Mardi Gras

We can only reinforce the plea put forth by Mardi Gras chairman Dave Dewan, for students to get out and sell more chance books. This is the only time all year long that students are asked on a university wide scale to do something for charity. We really don't think that it is asking too much for students to sell twenty dollars worth of chancebooks.

None of the money goes towards student government or student union. Any and all profits are given to the Council of the International Lay Apostolate for their charitable work which is done around the globe. There is much talk at this University about charity and involvement. We feel that Mardi Gras provides the ideal opportunity to translate these ideals into practice.

It is unfortunate that inducements have to be offered in order to get students to sell these books. Still human nature being what it is, it is understandable that such inducements are a necessary part of a major fund raising drive. What is surprising is that despite the incentives being offered there is nothing but apathy among the students concerning the drive. It hardly takes a prodigious amount of effort to sell chances. Many students could have easily sold them at home over Christmas merely by offering them to neighbors or relatives. It would still be possible to do this by mailing several books home, and asking parents to help sell them.

Another consideration enters the picture. By showing such a lethargic response to this charity drive, we are insuring the death of a weekend which has proved to be a delightful oasis in the social desert which exists on this campus between the last football game and the period after Easter Vacation.

We urge everyone to make an effort to sell at the very least 2 chance books. We cannot stress enough the importance which CILA attaches to the monies it receives from Mardi Gras. At the same time it takes little effort for students to envision the long cold winter which lies ahead, whose spell is broken briefly by the magic of Mardi Gras weekend.



You've got to hand it to the military-industrial complex, they make great coats.

Glen Corso

Notre Dame Ten

After reading the defense put out by the ten students who were disciplined for their actions during the Dow-CIA controversy I came away with the strong feeling that it was a time for decision. As the MC5 put it, "Now is the time Brothers and sisters, for each and everyone of you to decide..." I have decided.

The issue of University "complicity" as put forth in the defense gave me a fascinating insight into the workings of the radical mind. The complete paranoid rejection of society and indeed reality is disappointing.

The condemnation of the University for allowing ROTC on campus for "channeling" its graduates into industry and government, and for investing in corporations is downright childish.

The question of ROTC has been debated back and forth for so long that it has degenerated into the hurling of hackneyed phrases by both sides. The simple fact of the matter is that the freedom of this nation depends on a strong and effective military. Aggression is deeply imbedded in human nature. I see little hope of eradicating this trait. As long as it exists our only defense will be the military. The only way we can have a strong military is to have a strong officer corps, which ROTC provides. The University would be failing in its duty towards this nation if it did not do all it could to insure a strong defense for it.

The assertion that the University is "channeling" its graduates into government and industry is myopic to say the least. What other areas of employment are available to a college graduate? There is teaching to be sure, yet how many teachers can we use? There are very few fields of employment which do not fall into either of these two broad categories, so I really can't see any point here at all. I want to work in government. No one has channeled me. In fact I haven't talked about my aspirations with anyone in the school administration.

There remains the rather explosive issue of corporate investment. No doubt some radicals will shudder with horror, but I see nothing wrong with Notre Dame investing in any and all legitimate corporations. I include in this group those corporations which manufacture armaments for our nation's defense, or for the war in Vietnam. I see nothing un-Christian in adopting a strong posture of self-defense, or in waging a war to protect our interests by insuring that most of Southeast Asia will remain free.

In short I completely reject the fanciful notion of "complicity" by the University. As I see it, the universities are a vital part of our society. They equip their graduates with the necessary skills to earn their living in the world. They provide a haven for the intellectuals in our society who are interested in knowledge for the sake of knowledge, rather than in means of application to everyday life. By having ROTC on campus and by having most of its graduates go into business and government and by investing in corporations the universities are guilty of nothing more than playing a vital and active role in serving the needs of our free society.

The decision I mentioned in the opening paragraph concerns my future course of action. I am casting my lot with the forces of sanity. The lines have been drawn and the swords sharpened. There is to be no turning back. The revolution occurring in the country must be aimed towards achieving freedom and justice, not mob rule by left-wing brown shirts. The time is now, and the decision is yours; I have made mine.

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Time has come: Middle America strikes back

by Paul Gallagher

The awards have been given, the bows have been taken, and as the early days of the new year pass by, John and Mary Middle America, voted Man and Woman of the year 1969, rest a little easier in the warmth of their suburban home.

There sits John, the one with the peanut-butter and jelly sandwich. He sits admiring a picture of he and Mrs. on the cover of *Time* Magazine. "Yeah, it was on *Time*, that business magazine", he had told his friends on bowling night two days before. "It took up the whole cover and was in a bunch of colors on that glossy paper they have," he had explained. "Kind of like modern artish."

He beamed for a moment as he admired the picture, then turned the cover to page through the lengthy tribute. He smiled with reverence as he came across two pictures of Mr. Nixon, but found the other faces foreign and disinteresting. The long columns of even print came to bore him. He layed the magazine at his side, careful to keep the cover displayed.

John thought of Mr. Nixon, his friend. They were friends now, in a way—evern since the President had sent him a program from the year's Texas-Arkansas football classic with an endearing note scribbled indise.

"We need more people around that stick to their job without complaint when the going gets tough", the President scrawled. "You don't make much noise, but we know you're there backing us", he wrote.

Next to John is Mary. Mary, too, has recent honors on her mind. For her, being the nation's first pick meant a special gift—an album of favorite Christmas carols—from the nation's first lady. Mary strokes the album with soft gauze and positions it on the stereo. The cabinet growls at first, then whispers of the saga of the reindeer and his nose.

At the hall phone upstairs, Michael, 16, reflects with a friend on the drama of passing from childhood, through adolescence on to maturity. He speaks of dates and dances; of Judy, the cheerleading captain and how he could have taken her out but that he was like a big brother to her. He speaks of how he almost played second string guard on the junior varsity team, but how—just like in grade school—the guy who took the job was the coach's son.

Mary, 15, Susan, 14, and Robert, 12, relax their minds and refresh their spirits with a wholesome family episode on the Flying Nuns on the television set below. This week Sr. Sallyfields gets her whimple

caught in the kitchen can opener and sisters in the cloth rally to her aid.

It has been a long year for John, Mary and their once ordinary family, and John feels a real satisfaction as he thinks back at how, way at the beginning of the year, he decided that things had gone too far and that he was going to exert himself: He considers how he was a nobody letting people smarter than him push him around. Now, twelve months later, he was a somebody who had learned how to use his weight.

It all started when he and his fellow Kiwanians decided to invite what turned out to be "one of those real kooks" from the neighboring university to speak at their luncheon last winter. Chaos had broken out shortly after the beragled youth finished a verse by Yippie Leader Abbie Hoffman and began a dispassionate, but driving speech. John found civility difficult to maintain as he took to instructing the lad. He had not been extended a friendly invitation to the luncheon, said John, to insult the club's president or the other Kiwanis members present—members whom, he did not fail to add, represented some of the most respected members of the community. The boy, he felt, should have some sense of place. He should not have appeared before them in rags, and especially he should not, as a lad of 19, have taken to instructing gentlemen much older and more experienced than himself.

Commotion at the luncheon had fragmented what little of his speech the youth had been able to deliver and made it difficult for the local reporter to hear exactly what had been said. Apparently, however, the youth intimated that students at the university did not mind Kiwanians selling candy for Little League teams and, when tired of the golf course, holding benefit balls. They only objected to the club's moving into areas of government and civic life where some understanding was necessary.

Indignation filled John's chest and head as he moved through the afternoon. Nor was it relieved that evening as he waited for Mary to finish preparing supper. First Huntley-Brinkley was showing a detailed review of a "gorilla mass" featuring kids running through a church "like animals". They ran shouting, singing, and hugging one another, and they drank wine. Then 14 year old Susan came to ask her father where she could get information about hippie communes and love cults—she was going to do an English theme.

That did it. John had heard enough of people's own bags and of blowing minds. He had had it with blacks and colored people and Negroes. He had had enough of slums and protests and following your conscience, of being scorned just because he lived in a comfortable home, and being ridiculed because he played Crazy Eights. John decided to stand up for his rights.

The next Sunday, he began by appealing to his friends. At first, he appealed self-consciously and defensively, treating with great delicacy of the secret workings of God in his life, the health hazards of drug use, and the misguided efforts of those desiring peace in the country.

Soon, however, he found that delicacy was not necessary. Support came from all sides and John felt himself becoming an instant expert. God ceased his secret workings and came to act with the directness of John's office secretary. The Almighty helped John pick the very tie he wore to work and helped him greet the salesman at the door. Drug use became more and more lethal as John spoke and marijuana more and more addictive. Misguided efforts of peacenics became at first treacherous and finally treasonous.

John and his band of workers, calling themselves the "Fraternity to Rot Out Nonsense", found themselves cementing one leaky vessel after another before they could catch their wits. They worked with unparalleled furvor and with amazing success. The school needed to be rid of radical teachers, the kids were thinking too much, too young. The city's charity victims were to be made well aware that good money was not to be given away until they showed themselves at least willing to clean themselves up and get a decent job. Theaters and book stores, even the public library, learned that smutty books and immoral pictures would not be tolerated in at least one town. One theatre owner was even persuaded to contract for Walt Disney reruns.

Before long Mary joined the cause and organized the city ladies into a geranium planting committee. By early November they had planted and watered daily 876 blooming geranium plants around city memorials.

Only the local newspaper gave John's Nonsense group opposition. John demanded that the paper stop giving extravagant headlines to a "handful of radical nuts, queers and criminals", and that it start instead to give space to the silent majority of Americans. (The silent majority, that was a stroke of genius, John's shrewdest thought of the year. He liked the sound of that.)

The news editor quipped that he doubted that much color would be brought to a profile of a mute Americans watching television but before many months had passed, John and the Nonsense group had made the whole staff take care when biting the feeding hand.

John smiles and philosophizes as he cleans jelly from his shirt front. "I guess they're right", he says to his wife who has moved to his side, "I guess we have done something small for man."

Mary smiles and adds, "Yes dear, and something small for mankind."

Dave Stauffer

Wake up the echoes

The Cotton Bowl did it. If I remember correctly, the University for years declined to participate in a post-season game because it would lead the public to believe that Notre Dame is a "football school." Well, as I sat in front of the television on New Year's Day with about fifty screaming relatives I was at last convinced that Notre Dame is, in fact, a football school.

Now don't let my attitude confuse or be misunderstood. Like every other member of the great Notre Dame family, I want Notre Dame to always remain football's Number 1 — both in the polls and in our hearts. However I'm scared. The students—the greatest twelfth man in the world, the most essential element of the Notre Dame spirit—the students are neglecting their duty to the football tradition at Notre Dame. Believe it or not, I have noticed that some students would rather waste their time in protest than attend a football game; others would rather go to a so-called art film than go to a pep rally. Some people even study when the Ara Parseghian Show is on Channel 16.

Notre Dame must be saved! Football must remain first and foremost in the minds and hearts of the students. The time for talk is over—action is the only solution!

Right now you are probably thinking: "Of course, I agree 100%. But he, like all who have spoken before him, is wasting his time with meaningless rhetoric rather than proposing a definite plan of action."

But, God bless us all, you are wrong. Now that I look back on it, the solution was obvious all along; the problem merely required some deep thought, a plan of action, and the divine inspiration provided by residence beneath the Golden Dome.

The plan? Simple: Academically, culturally, and immediately, Notre Dame must become sports oriented in every phase of its operation. The possibilities and promise are limitless, but the major areas to be dealt with are mentioned below:

1. TERMINOLOGY: 'Community' no longer exists. It is replaced by 'team.' Fr. Hesburgh is not the president, he is the head coach. Administration = staff; maintenance and security = groundskeepers; students = players; Huddle = Huddle.

2. CALENDAR: The semester system is completely abandoned. In its place will be the 1-4-3 system. That is, there will be a one month period of preparation for the school year, training camp. This is followed by the first full period of the college year, known as the indoor season.

This will be followed by the outdoor or spring season, lasting three months.

Vacations will no longer be based upon national or religious observances; but upon various sports seasons. Specifically, Thanksgiving will be moved forward to become the World Series Break; Christmas and New Year will be eliminated, but coincide with the Festival of the Bowls; Easter will celebrate the opening of baseball season and the closing of hockey and basketball. Of course, the Holy Days will also be removed, and will be replaced by observances such as Super Sunday, when everyone is required to attend the TV of his choice during the game.

3. ACADEMICS: Admittance to the University will be based primarily upon one's high school performance in sports. All university correspondence will assume the form of the standard newspaper sports story; i.e., "We were greatly pleased to receive your letter of intent to attend Notre Dame. We are sure you will be an asset to our program, especially since Notre Dame is losing over 1300 pep rally lettermen this year, and your fine record on the high school yodeling team will help us fill in our front lines. You can look forward to intellectual challenge also, as we play two teams (LSU and Missouri) nicknamed Tigers and will therefore need two catchy slogans to yell at rallies and games..."

4. CLASSES: Desks will not be arranged in rows, but rather in formations. Names and places will be known for the sports personalities they most resemble; i.e., Aristotle will be remembered as the Vince Lombardi of philosophy. A class day will consist of eight periods, with breakfast known as warm-up, lunch as half-time, and food sales renamed the post-game wrap-up.

5. PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The groundskeepers will wear jerseys and helmets; the maids will dress as cheerleaders. The campus will be completely covered with AstroTurf, lined in white and ready for play.

Of course these measures only dent the surface of the reforms which must be made to improve Notre Dame. Students Players must take up the banner and burden of making the school of the Fighting Irish the haven of collegiate football it has been in the past. Look at our present pitiable state! It is obvious that the *Observer* should have reported the suspension (rather than expulsion or acquittal) of students at the Dow-CIA demonstrations as "A 10-10 tie as the result of the final 15 minutes of play."



Concert tonight

First Friday will appear in concert tonight at 9 p.m. at the St. Mary's Coffeehouse. A light show will be given by the Greater Northern Light Company. You are cordially invited if you pay the \$1 admission (2 for \$2).

The hero of Middle America knew that he was the hero of Middle America in 1969. But that didn't make it a dull year: the one on the left (with his mouth open) proved that number two doesn't have to try harder—he only has to speak louder.

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Dewan foresees disaster for Mardi Gras festivities

continued from page 3

happiness in the world. Although on the surface Mardi Gras may seem to be far removed from this situation, but a brief moment of serious reflection will dispel such beliefs.

"It is indeed sad to think that the Notre Dame and St. Mary's students need to be literally coerced into giving a small amount of their time to the welfare of others. Should Mardi Gras die, it will be the result of the apathy that often prevails among students in the dead of winter. For those of you more 'more socially

included' there really 'won't be a damn thing to do around here' in February," he stated.

Dewan's statement also mentioned the history of Mardi Gras, saying that it had run for eighteen years at a profit, with the "students responding admirably to the challenge" of selling chance books. Last year Mardi Gras suffered its first deficit.

Dewan attributed the loss to "organizational difficulties" which plagued last year's set-up. He emphasized though that this year "every attempt" has been made to correct these difficulties. He said however "the best

nization in the world will not benefit charity if the students don't sell their raffle books."

Dewan finished his statement with a plea for increased chance books sales.

"Please make every effort to sell at least one raffle book. If every student cooperates, the success of Mardi Gras would be insured. Your hall reps are listed below - support their efforts with your raffle returns. Why should Mardi Gras drop from the 3rd largest collegiate weekend in the country to a non-existent one?"

HALL REPS: T. Tooney, 1025 Flanner; D. Souers, 911 Grace; S. Merkle, 336 Zahm; S. Underhill, 125 Keenan; J. Riley, 304 Stanford; M. Winnings, 413 St. Ed's; T. McKenna, 401 St. Joe; P. Bowers, 423 Farley; T. D'Aquila, 333 Breen-Phillips; B. O'Brien, 218 Cavanaugh; J. Coberstein, 230 Sorin; J. Grabias, 300 Walsh; R. Kacenski, 350 Alumni; D. Redle, 312 Dillon; P. Simmons, 428 Fisher; T. Cronin, 325 Pangborn; T. Treanor, 358 Badin; S. Martinek, 133 Howard; R. Connell, 203 Morrissey; J. Toller, 205 Lyons; N. Fairbauch, 308 Carroll; J. Cox, 234 Holy Cross.

The 59¢ Lunch.

The burgers are bigger at Burger King.



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University seeks court injunction

continued from page 1

Richard Conklin, Director of Public Information, and Phil McKenna, Student Body President are among those scheduled to testify.

If a temporary injunction is granted, the length will then be decided upon. The complaint for injunction states that the defendants and their consorts are enjoined and restrained from "congregating or assembling within the Administration Building or in any corridor, stairway, doorway, or entrance therein in such a manner as to disrupt or interfere with the normal function conducted by the Placement Office . . . or any other business office of the University."

The order emphasizes the fact that the four are acting as "representatives of all others acting in consort or associated with them."

UAC starts

continued from page 1

the university would discourage his committee's university benefactors, Dowdall said, "I have already talked to Mr. Frick about this and he showed no such squeamishness."

While Dowdall prepared for arranging finances, UAC chairman Tom Kronk turned toward getting the arts moving on campus second semester. Kronk and his group had been promised full use of the fieldhouse next semester with the university picking up the tab for lighting, heating and minor repairs. Permission was also given for one or two members of the UAC to reside in the fieldhouse so that artists can work early in the morning and late at night.

While neither Dowdall nor Kronk wish to exaggerate the implications of President Hesburgh's letter, both hope that development of an engaging cultural arts center on campus might mean a change in the philosophy of the university from one of professionalism to one of fostering individual student growth.

"We hope the success of talk about an art center will mean a reversal in the present trend toward technology and mass education in which every student becomes the computer card", said Dowdall. "We hope it means a change away from professionalism of the university, emphasis on graduate prestige, and the depersonalization of students", he said.

"The arts is interested in things in people that aren't measurable", said Kronk. "We aren't interested in professionalism but in developing the person," he added.

Nobody moving O-C 2nd sem.

by Shaun Hill

Dean of Students Fr. James Riehle has forbidden any student presently residing on campus to move off-campus second semester except under extreme conditions. Off-campus commissioner Bernee Ryan and Student Body President Phil McKenna learned Tuesday in a meeting with Riehle and the University Vice-Presidents.

The University's present financial crisis was cited as the reason for Fr. Riehle's decision. According to Ryan, the majority of funds for the university's yearly budget comes from students. The budget for the 1969-1970 school year was

made anticipating 60 empty beds by the end of the year. There are 110 empty at the present time. The university feels that it cannot afford a further loss of income from students moving off campus, Ryan said.

Ryan stated that the decision was final. First of all, Ryan said, it is "well within Fr. Riehle's authority" to make such a decision. Secondly, Ryan cited the fact that when a student decides to reside on-campus he entered into a contract with the University that is binding for the entire school year and not just the first semester.



Commissioner Ryan

Commissioner Ryan said that those students that do wish to move off second semester have two alternatives open to them. The first is to find someone now living off-campus who wishes to

move on and trade places with them. This is in line with past policy. The other is to see Fr. Riehle and convince him that your reasons for wanting to move off-campus are extreme enough.

When questioned as to his opinion on the matter Ryan said that, "It is a question of finances, but it is also a question of student life. I am not happy to see students forced to live

somewhere that they don't want to. While it is true that the students were given the opportunity to move off-campus last May, the circumstances that brought about such a decision could easily change by February." He felt that it would have been better if the University had issued some directive clearing this matter up before Christmas.

Ryan went on to say that "the decision was based strictly on financial grounds. Decisions based strictly on finance tend to dehumanize the University and should be gotten away from. There must be some other solution that would take into account both the University's financial position and that of the students."

As Ryan said his commission has plenty of housing available for students if they are allowed to move.

Three co-ed proposals submitted

continued from page 1

Mary's, calls for the admittance of women for the Fall semester of 1971.

The long term projection of this idea is for an eventual female enrollment of 1000 to complement the present St. Mary's enrollment of 1700 while Notre Dame's enrollment holds at the present level of 6000-6100.

The immediate housing problem created by the women would be solved by the conversion of half of Keenan-Stanford, Flanner, or Grace halls for female residence. Other problems concerning their residence can be resolved upon further study, the report said.

If this proposal was enacted, the future of St. Mary's would be in serious question, but the committee felt that Notre Dame must choose a direction and if St. Mary's does not choose the same direction then Notre Dame should not feel obligated to hold back on its plans.

A combination of the first two proposals constitutes the third proposal.

The final proposal recommends that Notre Dame establish by next fall an experimental program permitting 100-200 women to transfer here for a year.

The committee felt that at the end of the one year, the program could be assessed and a decision made on the future of coeducation on campus.

The committee presented a fourfold rationale for coeducation with the belief that coeducation could benefit Notre Dame "much more" than simply "enhancing" the social atmosphere, and that primary consideration should be given to academic and financial advantages.

A study was undertaken by the Research and Development Commission last summer, in which 570 students who had been accepted at Notre Dame, but did not attend, were asked questions about their refusal to attend. An initial review of the data reveals similar findings to those of Princeton. A significant fact was that more people who had rated academic averages over 3.00 did not come

than did come.

The committee refuted the two popular myths of male intellectual superiority and the "distraction theory" that are given as arguments against coeducation from an academic viewpoint.

The committee, after looking at National Merit test scores and SAT scores plus reports from Princeton by teachers with women in their classes and comparative graduating rank with men concluded that to contend that women are intellectually inferior would be a position "difficult to defend."

The report also considered the importance and weight of the female viewpoint in all male classes and regarded it as a "positive contribution" to the academic situation.

The committee felt that a coeducational community including Notre Dame and St. Mary's would be the most economically feasible course of action for both institutions.

The idea is economically sound due to the savings on the logistics and services departments which now operate separately, said the report. It contended that financial facilities at St. Mary's, especially the new library, would be relieved by this action.

The report made the gloomy prediction that "without fully developed coeducation, both institutions face the possibility of being financially overburdened, resulting in inferior faculty, a limited curriculum, poorer but duplicated studies, and somewhat less student aid."

The social dividends of coeducation were also discussed in the committee's report. Dating, according to sociologist Samuel Lowrie is a "learning experience" and the committee felt that as such coeducation becomes an "essential component of the total education which should be endemic to the Notre Dame education."

The committee blamed the lack of opportunity for "informal" acquaintances for the "psychologically detrimental" social atmosphere at Notre Dame.

OBSERVER STAFF

Pictures will be taken for the Yearbook on Friday

4:00- Stephan Center - Night Editors and Associate Editors

4:30- Second Floor LaFortune Lounge - Sunday, Monday and Tuesday night staff, Features staff, Columnists, Business staff

5:00- Lobby of Center for Continuing Education - Wednesday and Thursday night staffs, Sports Staff and reporters

5:30- Lobby of Center for Continuing Education - All other editors (Sports, News, Photography, etc.)

Editors: wear coats and ties



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Kansas opens tough ND schedule

Just like you can predict a South Bend winter will be cold, you also know that Mike DeCicco will have an excellent fencing squad. In both cases this year is no exception.

The strength of this year's team should lie in a strong Epee division. Co-captain John Albright will lead four other mono-

gram winners with the middle size sword. Rich Deladrier and Hugh DePaolo are the other probable starters but Bill Corda and Pat McDonough provide veteran backup strength. Of this particular Epee group DeCicco feels that they are "possibly the best I've ever coached."

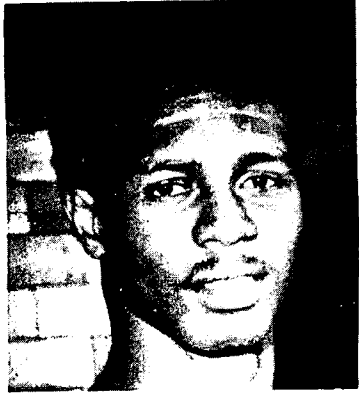
In the lighter division, foil, there is also an abundance of experienced swordsmen. Glenn Kalin, Dave Keeler, and John Lyons appear to have the inside track on starting positions but they will be pressed by Ray Madalone and Jim Reardon.

The boys who brandish the big weapon, the sabre, aren't exactly hurting. Roger Holzgrafe, the other co-captain, will lead Mike Feeney, Doug Daher and Bill Maliszewski into combat against Irish foes.

Heading this list of foes will

be Ohio State, the only team to defeat the Irish last year (against 19 wins). Other troublesome opponents will be Illinois, Wisconsin, Wayne State and Michigan State. The Irish will have 23 matches scheduled and only three of these will occur at home. The first will be this weekend against Kansas (and possibly Iowa State) in the Convocation Center.

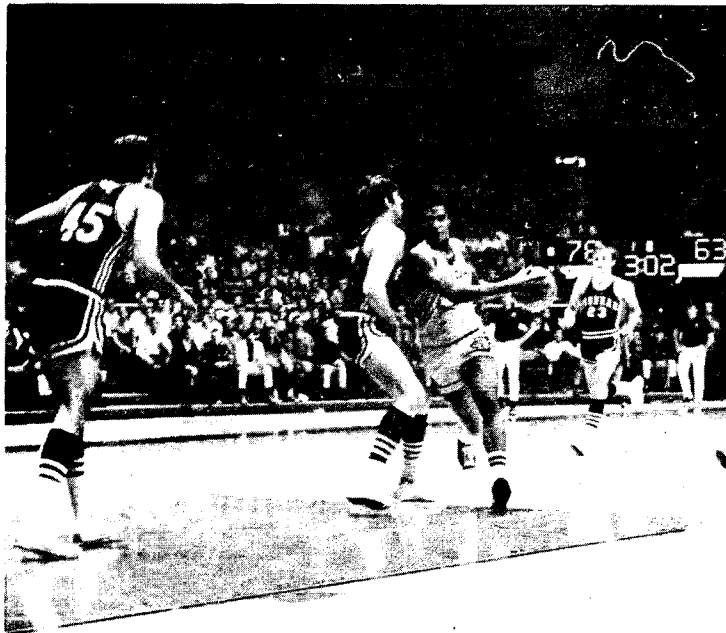
DeCicco feels this year's team has a lot of talent. Enough that they have a very good shot at a national championship. Overconfidence could be a problem but if everything turns out as expected Notre Dame will be in great shape for the National Tournament. It seems that they are scheduled for a rather friendly place, the Notre Dame Athletic and Convocation Center.



Howard Porter

Saturday afternoon, Johnny Dee's Irish test one of the nation's finest defensive teams, Villanova, in the Convo Center. The Wildcats are led by 6-8 junior center Howard Porter who is one of the best around, carrying a 20-point average. Notre Dame will seek to up its record to 9-4 after Wednesday night's 91-76 win over Fordham.

Notre Dame's fabulous Austin Carr was in danger of losing ground in the National Scoring Race when he scored only six in the first half against Fordham, but drives like this (left) and some great outside shooting helped Carr score 23 second-half points and Notre Dame pull away to an easy 91-76 triumph.



DeMoss, Mollenkoph aide, to be named new head coach at Perdue

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (UPI)—Bob DeMoss, a forestry graduate who switched to a career in football, was appointed head coach of Purdue University's football team yesterday by athletic director Guy "Red" Mackey. He replaced Jack Mollenkoph, who retired Wednesday.

DeMoss, who will be 43 on Jan. 27, takes over a team which has enjoyed some of its best years under Mollenkoph.

DeMoss also has enjoyed successes at Purdue both as a player and as head coach on two different occasions when he took over for the ailing Mollenkoph.

As a freshman quarterback in 1945, DeMoss led the Boilermakers to what many regarded as the season's top upset by thumping No. 1 ranked Ohio State, 35-12.

During his four years at Purdue, Moss became one of the nation's top passers, completing 191 tosses for 2,759 yards. He tried a year of pro football but returned in 1950 as an assistant coach, a job he was holding when selected by Mackey.

In 1961, the first time DeMoss took control for Mollenkoph, Purdue dealt a 9-0 shutout to Iowa, marking the first time the Hawkeyes were blanked in 79 consecutive games. He was named UPI "Coach of the week" for the feat.

He was head coach again for the final four games of 1968 season and the Boilermakers

won three of these.

The move to the top on a steady basis, however, figures to be challenging. Mollenkoph, despite an all time record of 84 wins, 39 losses and 9 ties, felt the breath of disgruntled students in 1965 when the Boilermakers, rated among the nation's top teams, suffered a 14-10 loss to Michigan State, even though the outcome was affected by a disputed play called against Purdue.

DeMoss has done some recruiting for the Boilermakers. He will be called on to do more in his new capacity. As a former top flight quarterback and tutor of an exceptional group of players at the position, DeMoss may prove to be invaluable in extending a tradition which has produced Mike Phipps, Bob Griese, Len Dawson, Dale Samuels and Bernie Allen.

Phipps and Griese were Heisman Trophy runners up, as was Leroy Keyes, a halfback, who graduated after the 1968 season.

Phipps, as a senior, last fall became the first quarterback ever to lead his team over Notre Dame three years in a row. Purdue enjoys a 10-4 edge over Notre Dame teams under Mollenkoph. Often a mediocre or bad season may be overlooked with a victory over the "Fighting Irish."

DeMoss, however, has a successful background and can be expected to keep the Boilermakers prominent among foot-

ball powers. He is steeped in Purdue tradition and has gathered many individual honors in his career, including selection in 1947 as the team's outstanding player and an appearance in the first North-South All Star game, in 1948. He also played a year later as an All Star in the Hula Bowl game.

DeMoss and his wife, the former Janet Thompson, are parents of three children.

Mackey said the selection of DeMoss "was a well deserved honor. He is no neophyte in head coaching and he was a unanimous choice of the present Purdue football staff."

DeMoss commented, "It is a dream come true to coach at your alma mater."

The new coach was immediately barraged with questions. He said the present coaching staff will remain unchanged.

DeMoss added he would retain his role on offense and run that phase of the Boilermaker attack. The offense would continue to be wide open, basically, DeMoss commented, with emphasis on passing. He qualified the comment by saying personnel would have to be the determining factor.

Although the appointment races the final formal approval of the Purdue Board of Trustees which meets Jan. 21, the usual practice is for a department head to name his choice and board approval follows.



JIM MURRAY

Caught in Draft

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In 1961, when he first came upon them on the field, coach Norm Van Brocklin characterized his Minnesota Vikings as "a bunch of stiffies." He was giving them all the best of it.

The point to be made here is not that those Minnesota Vikings are on the verge of becoming champions of all football now, only eight short years later, but that this squad (along with the one they play, the Kansas City Chiefs) will be the last team of this overall strength we shall ever see in the pros.

Also, that the 1961 Minnesota Vikings may come to be recognized through a haze of history as a comparative juggernaut.

The "bunch of stiffies" included Fran Tarkenton (whom they were trying to teach to stay in the pocket), Tommy Mason, Grady Alderman and Ed Sharrockman (who broke his leg), and the league had stocked them with super veterans like Hugh McElhenny.

The Vikings won only three games that first year, but in the next draft they were able to get the likes of Mick Tinglehoff and Chuck Lamson. They were able to deal for players like Bill Brown and Jim Marshall.

The personnel on that 1962 team would be Super Bowl stuff by 1973.

I will explain: The Minnesota Vikings or the Kansas City Chiefs—whichever team wins the Super Bowl—will get to draft 26th this season and perhaps for many to come.

But, never mind that. Even the weakest team has to wait 25 places between its first and second choices. Expansion, merger, growth in general, have conspired to make football Pygmals as mythical as the original.

If you have to wait 25 places to get your FIRST crack at the football player, and 50 places to get two, your chances of improving yourself significantly are minimal. Even if you have the foresight to finish last, a situation where, under the 1961 alignment, you could probably get yourself a handful of players by the 50th round, you still get only one real shot nowadays. You may need six or more good ball players to move your team into contention, but it will be like having to stand 26th in line at a one-to-a-customer nylon sale.

This has already revolutionized front-office thinking. Time was when a team that was rotting in the seams would hurriedly deal itself off a lot of deadwood for future draft choices. But, suppose you barter away an aging but still serviceable safety man to Kansas City for their first draft choice? You have lost yourself a genuine proven pro for a guy who is only, at best the 26th best college player in the country. He wouldn't even make the second-team All-America. He may never make a pro.

Canny coaches like George Allen, who saw this coming, loaded up with veteran players rather like the company commander in the South Pacific during the war who got the coded word that the Japs were blockading the area, and he hurriedly requisitioned a warehouse of canned ham from an evacuating man o' war. "But we don't like canned ham," protested his officers. "You will," predicted the commander.

Minnesota and Kansas City are atop football today because they stocked up in the days of plenty. They are teams without weaknesses now that the famine is here. Howard Schnellenberger swears Kansas City has such balance and textbook specimens at each position that they just ran their finger down a Sears, Roebuck catalogue, and said, "I'll take two of these (6-5 ends) and two of these (290-pound tackles) and two of these (cornerbacks who can jump 6-6 and fo the 100 in 9.5)."

Since the merger, the catalogue is slugged, "Subject of availability." The wave of the future is teams like the Cleveland Browns or Detroit Lions — ones who have outstanding individuals but team weaknesses. The bricks are fine but the mortar is chipping away between them here and there. The Vikings, on the other hand, are solid cement.

The proposition is advanced that the Rams, for instance, are getting too old. Too old for what? Too old to stave off a 1961 expansion team? Hardly. You'll never be able to go from stiffies to supers in eight years getting a football player every 26 turns of the wheel. That's like trying to catch the Rockefellers by digging oil with a spoon.

If your only weakness is old age, you're still socially secure. If you're merely over the hill, you still have an edge over those who are under the hill. I expect any day the Super Bowl will have two teams wearing glasses, some of them bi-focals.