

Due to inclement conditions, there will be no weather today.

THE OBSERVER

Vol. VI, No. 63

serving the notre dame- saint mary's community

Tuesday, January 25, 1972

Congress receives budget; record deficit predicted

by Edwin L. Dale Jr.
(c) 1972 New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24--President Nixon today sent his third budget to Congress showing a cumulative deficit of \$87 billion for the three years of his term.

The deficit figure is without precedent, for Republican or Democratic presidents, except for unusual conditions of world war II.

The New Budget for fiscal year 1973 puts outlays at \$246.3 billion and receipts at \$220.8 billion--both figures, in light of recent experience, subject to wide margins of error. If the current fiscal year 1972 is any test, the estimated deficit of \$25.5 billion for fiscal 1973 will turn out to be much larger.

Nixon made no apologies for his big deficits. He said the deficit planned for next year would stimulate economic recovery at a proper pace without risking a new wave of inflation.

"Deficit spending at this time, like temporary wage and price controls, is strong but necessary medicine," the president said. "We take that medicine because we need it, not because we like it; as our economy successfully combats unemployment, we will stop taking the medicine well before we become addicted to it."

For the current fiscal year, now half completed, the president estimated the deficit at \$38.8 billion, by far the largest "peacetime" deficit in history. A year ago, for this same budget year, the deficit was estimated at \$11.6 billion.

The huge error was caused by a number of factors, but the main one was the failure of the economy to grow robustly last year, which in turn, cut back receipts to the federal government. The sluggish economy is a major element in all three deficits.

The budget contains no proposals for tax increases, except for the perennial request for \$300 million in higher taxes on truckers which is regularly rejected by Congress. Social security taxes would rise for many, however, because of the proposed increase in the "wage base" from \$9,000 to \$10,200, effective this year.

Despite the growth of government spending under his administration to nearly \$250 billion, Nixon expressed pride in his record, saying that "the rate of increase in government spending has been cut nearly in half compared to the three comparable years before this administration took office." Noting that individuals this year will pay \$22 billion less in taxes than under the laws in effect in 1969, he added:

"The basic shift in the government's fiscal philosophy has gone relatively unnoticed. The upward curve of federal spending is beginning to flatten out, while the federal income tax 'bite' out of the individual paycheck is becoming measurably less."

In a separate message today, the president asked

Congress to enact for the first time "an absolute limit on spending" for the new fiscal year at the budget level of \$246.3 billion. The ceiling would apply to Congress itself as well as to the executive branch of government. The president said, "It is vital that the executive and Congress act together to stop raids on the treasury which would trigger another inflationary spiral."

Regardless of the demonstrated inaccuracy of the over-all spending and receipts estimates in modern budgets, the new budget, like its predecessors, involved major and meaningful choices on individual programs. The salient choice in this budget, confirmed by high officials talking privately, was a big increase in defense allocation after several years of essential leveling out.

Because of the long "lead times" in building ships, planes and other weapons, actual defense spending will not rise much--about \$700 million in fiscal 1973 to an estimated \$76.5 billion but new spending authority, if Congress agrees, will jump about \$6 billion to \$83.4 billion, meaning higher outlays later.

Mainly because of the momentum of existing domestic "human resource" programs, above all social security, defense outlays will continue, for the fifth consecutive year to have a smaller share of the total budget, despite the proposed increase.

The same is even more true of other parts of the budget that have long been a matter of controversy--space, foreign aid, farm subsidies, the highway program. Each of these is now, relatively speaking, almost tiny and some, like foreign aid and space, are actually declining.

The huge growth in total outlays has come in domestic cash grants from Washington--to people and to state and local governments, mainly under laws enacted before Nixon became president, but partly under laws he has proposed. In the new budget, he again placed high priority on revenue-sharing with state and local governments--a form of direct grants with few restrictions on use--to the tune of \$5.3 billion in the new fiscal year, if Congress approves. Nixon asked that revenue sharing be retroactive to last Jan. 1, and thus he included \$2.5 billion for this account in the current fiscal year.

In his message, the President said the "Central purpose" of the budget was "a new prosperity for all Americans without the stimulus of war and without the drain of inflation."

The category of the budget called "income security"--cash payments to people--has soared to \$69.7 billion in the new budget, up from \$55.7 billion in fiscal 1971. Social security is the biggest item--and is not limited to the poor--but the category also includes rapidly growing welfare, food stamp, unemployment compensation and various military and civilian government employee retirement

(continued on page 3)



lines...the registrar.

Supreme Court: no-wait welfare

by Fred P. Graham
(c) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Jan. 24--The Supreme Court unanimously struck down today "emergency" laws passed last year by the New York and Connecticut legislatures in efforts to curb rising welfare costs by barring state welfare aid to persons who had not resided in the states at least one year.

Both states had sought to avoid a 1969 Supreme Court ruling against such residency restrictions by calling them necessary to avert financial catastrophes due to mushrooming welfare costs.

But in both instances, special three-judge Federal District Courts had struck down the laws, terming them transparent efforts to circumvent the Supreme Court's 1969 decision.

Today the Supreme Court acted unanimously and without a hearing to summarily affirm the rulings of both lower courts. There was no opinion, since the justices simply issued an unsigned order in each case saying "The judgment is affirmed."

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's recommendation last spring for enactment of a new one-year residency law was based upon a remark in the Supreme Court's opinion in the 1969 decision, Shapiro V. Thompson, that such a restriction on free interstate travel could not be justified unless it was required by a "compelling governmental interest." New York's old one-year residency requirement had been struck down by a lower court, shortly after the Shapiro decision was announced.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which filed the suit that overturned the law, said in an opposing brief that only about 11,000 new people who had been in New York less than a year were added to the welfare rolls in 1970, or less than 1 percent of all who received welfare benefits in the state.

All three of the justices who dissented from the 6-to-3 ruling in 1969 have since left the supreme Court. They were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and John M. Harlan.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger had indicated in an opinion two years ago that he did not agree with the 1969 Shapiro decision, but today he joined the majority as the court indicated, as it has on several occasions in the recent past, that it will not be quick to reconsider liberal doctrines that were established before the Supreme Court acquired its present conservative cast.



lines...the bus.

SBA to retake referendum

by Mike Baum

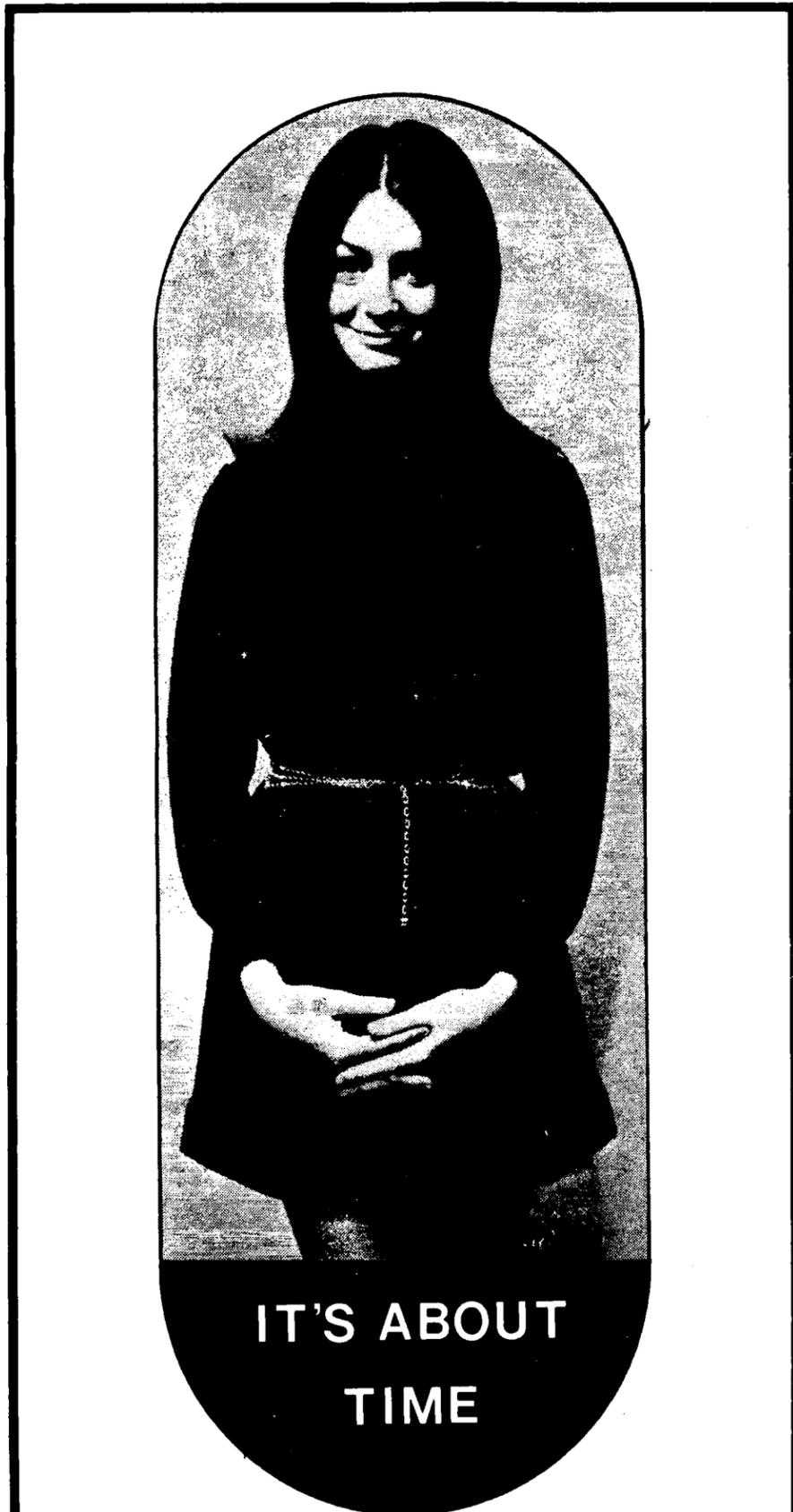
Student Bar Association President Tim Hartzler announced yesterday that the SBA will retake the student referendum on the proposed law school addition, originally scheduled for Friday and rescheduled for yesterday, this morning between 9am-3pm. According to Hartzler, the move was made because Monday's turnout was "inadequate."

Hartzler said that 250 students out of the law school's enrollment of approximately 450 voted. The figure represents slightly more than 55 percent

of the school's enrollment. He refused to release the results of this first vote.

If the turnout for tomorrow's election does not significantly increase, the SBA president has no plans to hold another referendum. Remarked Hartzler, "If they haven't voted by then, then they don't care."

Dean Shaffer of the law school declined to comment on the move, saying that he'd rather wait for the final results.



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EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS

Include Laos and Cambodia in Paris talks: Mansfield

(c) 1972 Washington Star
Washington, Jan. 24—Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield said today that the Paris Peace Talks should be expanded to include the opposing forces in Laos and Cambodia, and should be relocated in or near Indochina.

In a speech prepared for delivery in the Senate, Mansfield suggested that Prince Norodom Sihanouk be returned to power in Cambodia in the place of the Lon Nol Government which overthrew Sihanouk two years ago. In Laos, he suggested, the "compromised" leadership of Prince Souvanna Phouma be replaced by a new government under the King, Sri Savang Vatthana.

Mansfield said there had been no serious negotiations in Paris during the three years of the talks there, and that it now appeared impossible to work out a settlement of the war in Vietnam without expanding the talks to include the neighboring countries in Indochina.

"What once was one war, winding down, has now become three wars sealed into one," Mansfield said. "That was the inevitable consequence of the invasion of Cambodia in 1970 and the military adventure into Laos in 1971."

Mansfield said the government of Souvanna Phouma in Laos was created as a result of the second Geneva settlement in 1962 when the Prince held the confidence of various Laotian political factions.

"For a decade the Prince tried to shape a single government of national unity," Mansfield said. "His efforts have been astute and dedicated but they have also been in doubt from the very beginning."

"In the past few years they have broken down completely and the second Geneva accord has come to be ignored on all sides."

While North Vietnam has supported the Pathet Lao, he said, the United States has supplied "hundreds of millions of dollars of military and other aid" to Souvanna Phouma's government and "I regret to say it, but it seems to me that our help has been so overwhelming that we may well have compromised Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutral status beyond any ex-

pectation of recovery."

Mansfield said the King, who resides in the Royal Capital at Luang Prabang while Souvanna Phouma is in the functional capital at Vientiane, "may command sufficient trust and respect among the Laotian political factions which, when combined with the Quasi-religious loyalty of his people, may permit him to speak for the entire country with a measure of authority."

Mansfield's assessment of Cambodia was even more pessimistic. "The blunt truth is that the present government in Phnompenh is hapless, helpless and hopeless," he said.

"Only the resources of the United States stand directly and indirectly between the continued survival or the sudden demise of that government."

He added that "the sooner we remove ourselves from this situation the better for all concerned."

Mansfield credited Sihanouk with keeping Cambodia out of the Indochina war for 15 years. "In retrospect," he said, "the overthrow of Sihanouk has proven more than regrettable; it has been a tragedy for the Khmer people and it has served this nation's interests not at all."

Sihanouk is living in Peking as a guest of the Chinese.

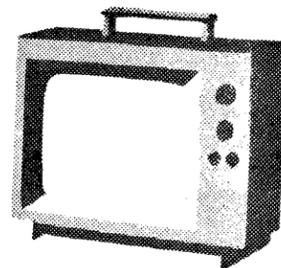
ND prof invited

The director of the industrial relations section of the University of Notre Dame economics department, Rev. Mark J. Fitzgerald, C.S.C., has been invited by President Richard M. Nixon to participate in a White House Conference, "The Industrial World Ahead," on February 7-9.

The first of its kind the conference will bring together national leaders in various fields related to the private enterprise system for an in-depth look at the economic future.

A member of the University faculty more than 30 years Father Fitzgerald will participate in discussions on social responsibility and the human side of business as they will develop during the next twenty years.

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world briefs

(c) 1972 New York Times

Dacca, Pakistan--Bangladesh was recognized Monday by the Soviet Union in a move announced simultaneously in Moscow and Dacca. The recognition was the first by a great power to the new nation proclaimed by Bengali separatists in East Pakistan. The only other nations to recognize Bangladesh have been from the Indian sub-continent or Eastern Europe.

Karachi, Pakistan--President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto reversed his stand against Pakistan's financial elite and appealed for the help of businessmen in rebuilding the war-shattered economy. He also announced that no new categories of industry would be nationalized and released from detention three industrialists charged with holding foreign exchange outside the country illegally.

Washington--The Nixon administration was accused by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, in a lawsuit filed in Washington, of illegally raising the federal price support for milk in return of \$322,500 in campaign contributions from the dairy industry. The White House declined to comment on the matter since it was before the courts.

Washington--A proposal to give strong enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was delayed in the Senate when administration opponents, who had prevailed in early votes on the measure, saw their strength dissipate when Senators Hubert H. Humphrey and Henry M. Jackson left the floor to go campaigning for presidency.

on campus today

- 7:00--meeting, inpirg, fiesta lounge, lafortune
- 7:00--construction, mardi gras '72, stepan center
- 7:00, 9:30--film, boccacio '70, engineering auditorium
- 8:00--lecture, daniel callahan, library auditorium

nd - smc

Record budget deficit seen

(continued from page 1)

employee retirement programs. The bulge in unemployment compensation payments, to an estimated \$7.2 billion in the current year, partly because of new legislation, was a major reason for the serious underestimate of total spending in fiscal 1972. The total is now put at 236.6 billion, compared to the estimate of \$229.3 billion a year ago and a revised estimate of \$232 billion in early September. If the spending estimate for the new fiscal year proves correct—which is doubtful—the rate of increase in spending will, as the President claims, slow sharply. Outlays rose \$15 billion in fiscal 1971 and an estimated \$25 billion in fiscal 1972 and this would drop to an increase of just under \$10 billion in fiscal 1973. But looked at in another way, the jump of \$25 billion in spending in the current fiscal year was the

largest for a year in the entire postwar period—larger even than the biggest increase, in fiscal 1967, during the period of the Vietnam War buildup. The 1967 increase of 24 billion was larger in percentage terms, however. During his election campaign four years ago, the President persistently criticized the large budget deficits of the Johnson Administration as inflationary, although he said he did not support "a mechanically balanced budget." He justifies his own large deficits on the ground that the economy is now sluggish rather than booming as it was in the late nineteen sixties and can safely use stimulus from the federal budget. Although the over-all rise in the new budget was relatively small, it contains literally dozens of increases in individual programs, ranging from foster grandparents to rural housing. The budget appears to contain

very few "gimmicks" designed to hold down the spending total artificially. One such item is a saving of about \$200 million by shifting some farmers home administration programs from direct to guaranteed loans.

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New SMC ministry head

A new Director of St. Mary's College Campus Ministry, Sr. Katherine Reichert, has been appointed to take the position temporarily filled by Father Roger Cormier. Sr. Katherine graduated from St. Mary's, taught theology here for three years, and worked on the Upward Bound program for three summers. For the past two years, Sister has taught theology and served as a freshman advisor at Dunbarton College. Sr. Katherine is "committed to the concept of Campus Ministry because on the modern day campus, specialization has caused the neglect of religious needs."



Sr. Katherine Reichert
"Deeply happy" to return to St. Mary's, she hopes that the Campus Ministry will be able to supplement the theology in the classroom situation. Sister is presently team teaching a theology course at Notre Dame.

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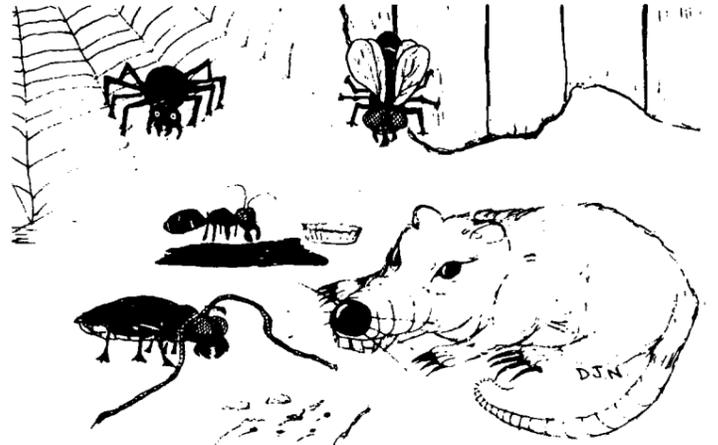
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HI! WELCOME BACK TO NOTRE DAME

Hall Life Board- Futility revisited

Notre Dame witnessed another administrative abortion Monday--the announcement by Rev. Thomas E. Blantz, of the appointment of members to the Hall Life Board. Of all the various committees and commissions that deface Notre Dame's landscape, this is one of the more grotesque. The Hall Life Committee was set up by the Student Life Council to oversee the halls. In the spring of 1970 the Trustees made the Board a separate entity and charged it with the responsibility of "reviewing hall constitutions and parietal regulations and insuring both conformed to standards set down by the board."

Its achievements rank among those of other outstanding committees in the nations past, like the emergency cow manure production committee, set up during the last great conflict.

What its achievements will be in the future could be a source of amusing speculation, if one was so inclined.

This University doesn't need another committee to investigate and pass along suggestions and recommendations about improving hall life to "the proper authorities." This University doesn't need another committee composed of people that either have too little time, or experience to solve the problems they are called upon to investigate.

The Trustees made a pledge last fall to the Student Government to improve conditions in the halls and the student center. Nothing has been done to fulfill this pledge. Nothing has been done to fulfill this pledge because of administrative inertia. A few bare beginnings have been made, a few bare beginnings esconsed in a lot of rhetoric.

The Hall Life Board, according to available information, is not mandated to carry out this pledge. Even if it was, it probably couldn't. Such a body would need members with lots of time, some money and a good dose of expertise. The Hall Life Board lacks all three.

It isn't easy to get the Trustees to make a pledge to do anything, much less promise sweeping changes in student life at this university. The present student government managed the difficult task of extracting that pledge. So far they have failed to obtain a commitment from the administration to carry it out.

Lack of funds may delay immediate implementation of physical improvements on a broad scale. The Trustees though, the same trustees whose job it is to scrutinize our financial affairs decided last fall there was enough money to begin.

There is no cogent reason why that beginning hasn't been made, no reason at all, save the fact that the people responsible for that beginning have been unwilling to do it.

The best thing the Hall Life Board could do is to meet, dissolve itself and call for the creation of a body empowered to begin reconstructing the halls and the student center.

That is the best thing the Hall Life Board could do and the only thing it could hope to do well.

Steve Lazar

Captain Hook at Breakdown

Ah, my friend, you do not know, you do not know
What life is, you who hold it in your hands
-T. S. Eliot

Hook seized me as I was walking off the wharf. I cried out, but who would be near to help me on such a night, so foggy and dark? Even what small light there was, burning in the dim street lamps, was itself diffusing into the heavy mist. He overpowered me easily with his strong arms and thick body, and I could tell from the sureness of his stride that he was resolute on dragging me off. He pulled me down over a restraining wall (whether it restrained the land from crumbling into the river or the river from wandering over the land, I do not know) to a place below the wharf where he had a sort of cabin. He kicked open the door and hurled me inside. The place was mostly dark except for where the lamp glowed on the table. The furnishings were rough and the entire room smelled of waterlogged and rotten wood. Hook shut the door behind him, locked and bolted it, then took his coat off. I was more astonished by my plight than afraid, and I soon lost all thought harm would befall me when he served me bisquits and tea. Make sure you eat salt on your bread, he told me as he drew up a chair. He said nothing for a good while after that; the gleaming eyes in his massive dark head were cast down at the table, his arms folded in front of him. It was then for the first time that I noticed his hook. His arm, emerging from his sleeve, was covered at the stump with thick leather, fastened to a wooden core by brass studs. From the end of this grew the hook. In the dim light I could not tell of what metal it was made, but I don't think it was of a kind I had ever seen before. So smooth, it did not look like a battle claw, I thought. After a time Hook straightened his back and seemed about to speak. I've had enough of my own villainy, he said, and I want to put that aside now. I mean you no harm; I just want to talk to somebody. It's because of my reputation for evil and the unpleasant mein of my hook that people avoid me and I can't bear it no more because . . . inside I'm . . . I haven't always had this hook you see - I once had a hand. There's my boyhood and young manly times you've got to remember. And so I'd like you to think back with me now, back to when my hand was with me. In fact, if you will, I'd like you to pretend its my hand himself who speaks, because (here Hook began to speak in a new voice) it's the secret places have discovered, the waxy folds of an ear or the final suction of the gums as I pulled a tooth out. I remember - yes, I can really remember now! - rooting up carrots, poking a seed with one finger into the warm earth. It was so queer, the tiny weight of that sparrow and his nervous feet. Oh, I was clenched and angry, squeezing myself into a fist. Even now I can feel his lip splitting. I remember touching the hand of a blind man, and envying it, for it could see. Or pulling nightcrawlers from their holes. Or in the barn up the cow's vagina, pulling her calf out. Then the bee stinging and the mad puffing of the flesh afterwards. I remember when the other arm went numb from pain; I felt with awe over its broken places, its mangled bones. It lay there like a thing hurt, like a fawn crushed under a flurry of hoofs. It was the arm of a dead man, I thought. And so I took the bread and broke it, raised the cup. All hands on deck, they said, all hands on deck. Lord, how that cannon was hot! And how cleanly I made off with that woman's necklace, and give us this day our daily bread from thy bounty through Christ through - Christ! right through the bone and the blood pouring out and the pain and God, I'm strangling! 'All hands on deck! All hands on deck! they said. To arms! To arms! All hands on deck and hold infinity in the palm of your . . . Lord I'm losing my grip, I'm going to fall! I'm going to fall! hook lurched out over the table at me but I sprang to the door. He grasped the empty air and then collapsed across the table. He lay motionless for many minutes, nor did I move, watching him. Finally he turned his head to me and said, It's your life now! You have the hook! I closed the door, and fled.

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hey dunn, where's my quarter?
does the cook write, ann?

T.C. Treanor

Boccaccio '70- two outta three ain't bad

For \$1.00 tomorrow you can see a one-line joke go on for forty-five minutes; Sophia Loren and Romy Schneider in their underwear; and three fairly reputable directors add nothing to their reputations. The occasion is the Cultural Arts Commission's presentation of *Boccaccio '70*, an Italian film creation. *Boccaccio '70* was the brainchild of Carlo Ponti, who is married to Sophia Loren. He should have quit while he was ahead.

The *Temptations of Dr. Antonio* is the most ambitious of the three films, and as such the biggest flop. Federico Fellini directed and co-wrote the screenplay with his customary sledgehammer symbolism. It was Fellini's first color effort - the film was done in 1961, as were the other two - and in use of color was perhaps the only category in which he applied restraint. The thing was in short, gaudy: overripe, overplayed, overdone.

I say the film was a flop; but I mean that the film is a flop as entertainment; of Dr. Antonio as art I have no opinion. It does not create a sustained impression; it does not mold or define the intangible; it creates no permanent sympathetic bonds; but none of that is really art; in fact, who knows what art really is? Some critics thumped the tub for Fellini because of this film; and some critics panned him for it; so it is with most things.

As entertainment, *The temptation of Dr. Antonio* is a one-line joke blown up a thousand times by cinema's magic lamp. Peppino de Filippo plays the joke; Dr. Antonio Mazzulla, a dour, moralistic physician with a compulsion to catch people in acts of carnality. He is generally successful, to nobody's severe discomodation but his own. While addressing a troop of boy scouts (on purity, of course) construction crews roll by him on their way to the center of the park, where they erect a large billboard with Anita Ekberg

on it. Anita is wearing a slinky dress and holding a glass of milk and smiling like Mae West under anaesthesia. In the background, a loudspeaker sings the Italian equivalent to Drink More Milk.

At this point the film begins to get arty - that is to say, disconnected and dull. Mazzulla sees the commissioner of public morals, and the commissioner clucks sympathetically a couple of times before throwing him out. He sees the Bishop; walks through the church during a funeral to rope up a few inspecting secretaries; rides with the secretaries in funeral silence to the spot of the alleged eyesore; and listens helplessly as one of the secretaries grimly pronounce, "We've already seen this picture."

The important thing about the film to this point is its element of noise - whenever Dr. Antonio makes noise, nobody listens. People honk their horns while he's speaking or talk over him or ignore him or agree without understanding. Nothing new here.

At this point his rage boils over into action. He hurls inkbottles at the huge billboard, until the cops come and haul him away. Later that afternoon, they cover the billboard with paper.

Later in the evening, Dr. Antonio ensconced safely in his home; a storm rumbling outside; the family is gathered to celebrate his triumph. Stammering and protesting, Antonio agrees to play the piano and sing a little. But as he begins, he is suddenly beset by a vision: Anita Eckberg leering at him from the now-covered billboard.

As the storm continues; the rain and the wind conspire to tear down the restraining paper. Antonio goes to bed, but the storm's noise wakes him up. Hesitantly; almost against his will, he walks to the window and looks out towards the billboard. There, to his horror, he sees



Anita, making faces at him.

Then the fun begins. He tears down to the park, runs up to the billboard, and begs Anita to leave the city. She climbs off the billboard and begins to taunt Antonio. He begs and pleads; does the If-I-could-only-help-set-your-morals-straight routine, and finally confesses everlasting love. So it goes.

Anita Eckberg crawls down from the billboard but she acts like she's still up there. Peppino de Filippo isn't much better, and whoever dubs his voice does it with a strained agony which sounds halfway between anger and constipation.

In truth, though, it would be difficult for any actor to deliver lines like "If she enters the city two million souls will be damned!" (Fillipo's line) "I don't want to die - put me down" (Fillipo's line) "I am the devil come to take you away" (Eckberg's line) and "The moment has come, and you will never forget what you are about to see." (Anita again) "I will never permit this to happen." (Fillipo) &c. There is an unsurprise ending, and some

drivel from the archangel Cupid. This may be art, but it isn't much fun.

The *Job* is a variation of an old Maupassant theme; a wealthy playboy (Thomas Milan) pays 700,000 lire for some call girls; thereby causing a scandle and discommoding his wife (Romy Schneider).

Romy (not to be confused with Romy Hammes) then says that she's bet her father a hundred million lire that she can support herself apart from her husband. After much dressing and undressing, she agrees to go to bed with Milan for 400,000 lire - the call girl's fee minus the madam's fee. In the last scene she lies tearfully on her bed, awaiting Milan's plastic passion as he hungrily writes out his check.

The story's pretty impressive until one stops to reflect that it takes 700 lire to make one U.S. dollar. Luchino Visconti is responsible.

In *The Raffle* a bunch of dirty old men raffle off Sophia Loren's body with her unhappy consent. The raffle raised 210,000 lire, and a sexton wins. There's some good earthy humor in the ensuing action; but to spare the suspense, Sophia pays off all 210,000 and the sexton walks home with a kiss on the side of his face. In its limited way, *The Raffle* is the best of the three. It's funny - intentionally - and its unpretentious. But it drags and fails to entertain during the first half (I here discount the part where Sophia Loren takes off her shirt.) Vittorio de Sica is the director.

Boccaccio '70 has been called an art film; and students may glean tiny appreciations from Fellini's clown-and-cardinal shots or from little camera tricks.

But it lacks the synthesis of form and matter and the direction that a good film ought to have. The directors exploit bodies, not skills; and in general fails to make the fantastic familiar, or the familiar sympathetic.

Joseph Abell

Football tix? Got a spare 60 hours?

So you think Notre Dame is the ultimate in training grounds for future jocks, huh? Well, y'all ain't seen nothing 'til you've seen Dallas ticket offices before a Cowboy game. No matter who the opponent, Cowboy fans in Dallas start marathon lines to get tickets for it, sometimes even if there is little chance to see the game. Only the hope of seeing the Cowboys play keeps them going.

Take the recent Super-Bowl game, for instance. For the second year in a row, the Cowboys have a shot at the Championship. And their Dallas fans knew it--so much so that the first in line with ticket options was in front of the window ten minutes before the end of the NFC Conference championship game was over. So began the saga of the ticket-wait in Dallas.

A friend of mine, Kevin Kite-Powell, was one of the hundreds who waited in that infamous line. He was gracious enough to tell me his story and adventures, and here I pass them on to y'all:

The scene: Expressway Towers, home of the Dallas Cowboys (and numerous other "respectable" businesses). The weather: the worst in recent Dallas history. (Yes, Dallas does have snowstorms and freezing weather). The temperature was a South Bend high of -5 degrees, and the streets had been graced with a nice, two-inch layer of ice. A beautiful day for standing in line! The spirit: high excitement and enthusiasm for the Cowboys.

8:00 on Tuesday morning, and the ticket office did not open until Wednesday at 7. He arrived, complete with nothing except a transistor radio and a few growing apprehensions. He "signed in" somewhat similarly to an SMC freshman at 12:00 and received his number as 179 in the line.

The first order of business after signing in was to find a suitable place to spend the next 23 hours. Line-waiters were allowed to stay in the tower lobby. He headed for the area near the front door.

That idea was changed the first time the door opened.



Many were set up as completely as 18-year-old Rick Doucet here, and others, like author's friend Kevin Kite-Powell, had very few conveniences. Blur in upper left-hand corner is Kevin.

Photo by George Clark courtesy The Dallas Times-Herald

At that time, the wind invaded the lobby at about 30 miles per hour. Immediate choruses of "Close the door! Close the door!" rang out, but by then the temperature inside had dropped to around 20 degrees, which was a bit too frosty for Kev, "so I ditched that for a warmer corner." He found one and crawled into it and listened to the tinny sounds of a local popular radio station.

After about half-an-hour, a small, vaguely rotund man with a hint of a moustache approached him.

"Want some company?" he asked.

Kev shrugged. "Why not?"

"Name's Jerrol," he told Kev.

A long conversation began, during which Kev learned the tickings of a "gung-ho, banzai Cowboy fan." His mother had apparently given him ticket options for Christmas, and he was in line early to see that he got the tickets.

He was one of the people who comprised about 50 per cent of the crowd--people who would actually use the tickets they were waiting for. High hopes for a Cowboy win abounded among them as ethnic, racial, and other differences disappeared in conversations about their team.

The other 50 per cent was made up of paid mercenaries, of which Kevin was a member. These were mostly college students with little else to do in the Christmas vacation, and had agreed to sit in line for various business blocks of ticket options. Their fees ran anywhere from nothing to \$100. "One guy got some kind of agreement to get \$5.00 for every ticket he eventually bought. He wound up buying over 80 tickets, getting some \$400," Kev said. He himself had agreed to do the job for \$50.

"That was before I knew what everybody else was getting."

Noon was rolling around by this time, and so were the gastric juices in Kev's stomach. Arrangements for lunch had fallen through and salvation managed to arrive in the form of myself.

Having seen news reports of the line at Expressway Towers, I had braved the slick streets (salt on the streets? in Dallas? when it gets cold how often?) to see if it was really true. Under my arm, a sleeping bag, the result of a telephone call making various requests.

"This place is a real zoo!" was the only thing I could greet Kev with. By this time, about 300 people were standing around. A couple of Frisbees sailed past my head as their owners, two- and three- year-olds, went tearing through my legs. An overweight woman asleep on a couch woke up and leered at me as a small girl crawled up on the couch after her paper plane. Music and the soapy sounds of "Days of Our Lives" bombarded me from all sides. Kevin laughed.

Suddenly, a shrill voice made itself heard above the din. "Roll call! Roll call!" and like a flock of Notre Dame frosh before their first mixer, the crowd gathered around the voice. "This is the part that's the most fun," Kev explained. It seemed that a roll call was made at odd intervals to make sure nobody signs up and leaves.

Then proceeded 30 minutes of name-calling. "Everybody always gets real hyper about roll call," Kev said, after the

man had pronounced only half of his name. "The first time, guys were calling wolf--y'know, fake roll calls--and gettin' everybody hacked off. The second time, it didn't work."

By this time, equipment was at its peak in the Towers lobby. People waiting in line had brought any and everything in the line of distractions. Most had only a blanket and a radio, but one man had an entire stereo, complete with turntable and speakers, a card table and chairs, two lawn chairs, a portable radio, cards, and a television set. His area resembled a discount store. Most people were playing cards or monopoly.

By 5:30 that night, nearly 800 people had been registered and placed in the parking garage. By this time, also, a system had been worked out to give everyone a specific place to sleep. "This was the ultimate in sheepherding," Kev commented. "We were all shuffled around and put in a place, y'know number so and so -- Joe Blow--here, Ralph Whatsyername, here, and so on." Until 10:00.

He finally lay down for the night at about 11:30, and was "fairly comfortable," if a bit cramped.

At 5:30, the waiting was nearly over as a woman woke him up by packing her equipment up. Everyone was allowed to put his stuff in his car in anticipation of the final wait, to be made standing in an actual line. Lacking a car, Kev was forced to hold everything while waiting. He struggled through the door juggling sleeping bag and radio as his name was checked off for the last time. He joined the final line as his stomach was waking up. The line--reaching a final total of over 1000--wound from the office through the lobby and back into the parking garage. At 7:15, a bedraggled Kevin turned over 14 options and \$140 to the friend he was waiting for, and thankfully went home.

Would he do it again?

"Not for fifty bucks."

Well, I guess there are jocks and not so jocks.

LETTERS

disputed editorials

Editor:

When in a community obvious discrepancies arise between the ideals hoped for and the actualities practiced, we firmly feel it not only our right, but our obligation to conscientiously oppose them by voicing our concern.

There has been a breach of trust. The women of St. Mary's, specifically the freshmen, had been led to believe through official college publications that "because of the recent unification of St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame, freshmen entering SMC in the Fall semester of 1971 will have available to them all the bachelor degree programs of the University of Notre Dame." That promise has been broken. The merger has been called off.

Many of the members of our community are suffering due to that about-face decision; time, money, effort, and credit hours have been lost. The students might be willing to accept this decision if they could be assured that it had been made for the common good of the community. Unfortunately, the Trustees' lack of an explanation causes doubt as to whether this decision is in fact for the common good.

This silence is especially appalling in a so-called Christian community. As Fr. Burtchaell so aptly illustrated: "The first and most serious deficiency in our religious situation is a certain persistent disregard for the common good...a society of trust needs members who will not only contribute their personal integrity, but will take responsibility to oppose publicly those who exploit the common good." In Fr. Burtchaell's own words, then, we would ask "How Christian is our community?"

It appears to us that in the midst of the Trustees' silence and the apathy of most Notre Dame students, the only people upholding their Christian responsibility are the women of St. Mary's. By organized and selfless actions they have illustrated their concern for and rejection of the discrepancies brought about by this decision. We hope that their actions will lead all members of our community to strive more toward the realization of the Ideal as the Actuality.

This letter was signed by 14 members of General Humanities 182, ITT3, 160260-ED.

Editor:

The unification discussions between St. Mary's and Notre Dame, like other important and difficult negotiations remain necessarily confidential. One result of this silence and confidentiality is that evidence is

simply not available to pass judgment on the individuals and personalities involved. Thus your recent attacks on Sister Alma have been most unfortunate. Your editorial remarks seemed needlessly cruel, unsupported, and I believe irresponsible, blaming Sister for present difficulties without evidence, and ignoring her many positive accomplishments during this difficult period since the death of Monsignor McGrath. Sister Alma and the whole Notre Dame-St. Mary's community deserve much better of you.

(Rev.) Thomas E. Blantz, C.S.C. Vice President for Student Affairs

Editor:

The December 1st edition of The Observer pointed out especially well a major problem of the paper, the quality of the typing. Whoever sets the type for The Observer is becoming more and more careless as the weeks progress. Wednesday's edition contained a number of important articles on the collapse of the merger and the statements issued by Father Hesburgh and Sister Alma in connection with this. However, in reading the articles one soon became frustrated by the number of typographical errors, resulting from carelessness. Also closely related to this is the problem of omitting occasional words. In two separate places in this same issue, the same statement by Sister Alma was quoted. First, at the beginning of an editorial on page four was: "I wonder if it would not be a good thing for the majority of freshmen not to return (to St. Mary's)." Then in the first column on page three the same quote was used, but there it

read: "I wonder if it would not be a good thing for the majority of freshmen to return." From the comments that folled in this article by De Ellis, it was obvious that one important word, NOT, was omitted in the second quote. It is important to realize that errors of this nature can drastically change the meaning of a story. Thus, I would urge The Observer to encourage care and accuracy in the preparation of each edition for the press. This would greatly improve the quality of the paper and strengthen its reputation.

Sincerely, Terri McBirney graduate student dept. of chemistry

Editor:

I find it necessary to respond to your editorial of January 21, 1972, entitled "The Ideal Plan." A few facts are needed to avoid an uncalled for slur upon the quality of education at the Law School. First, regarding the faculty, there can be no doubt that these are men of outstanding

scholarship and ability. A clear indicia of this is the fact that the published works of these men are known and utilized by the members of the legal profession. Textbooks and casebooks authored by members of the faculty are in use in many other Law Schools throughout the nation. Another indicia is the number of graduates passing various State Bar exams last year. In New York, where passage is not routine, all candidates from the Law School passed.

Next, regarding the student body, a few facts clearly show the level of quality. This years First Year Class entered the Law School with a mean LSAT score of 620 and cumulative college average of 3.3. Next years entering class will enter with a mean LSAT score of 645 and a cumulative college average of 3.4. These figures evidence a student body which is well qualified. The fact is that the Law School is already well stocked with excellent students and a well qualified faculty. The new building addition will add the last

element necessary for the development of a high quality Law School.

Richard A. Kelly 3rd year student ND Law School

The preceding letters are only a sampling of those received on the two editorials. The rest will be printed in later editions.-ed'



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Marquette downs scrappy Irish

Warriors roll to fifteenth straight; ND falls to 3-9

by Joe Passiatore

When it was all over, Al McGuire had compliments for everyone-Digger Phelps, the Irish basketball team, and yes, even the crowd.

Of course, had the game gone the other way, McGuire might have been snapping terse "no comments" all the way back to Milwaukee. But McGuire was in a jovial mood after coming out on top 71-62 in a game that saw the second ranked Warriors extended almost to the limit.

"Phelps is an excellent coach with a great future ahead of him at Notre Dame, and his players never quit. The crowd noise here is really something. It hurts me because I like to communicate with my players, but I can't here because of the noise. I'll always contend that it was the noise that beat us here two years ago in a double overtime."

For a while last night it was last year's win over UCLA revisited. Notre Dame dominated play until 5:38 of the first half when Marquette started a streak of nine straight unanswered points, to tie the contest at 27-27. Gary Novak connected on a hook shot to put ND back out in front, but Jim Chones countered with a hook shot of his own. Allie McGuire then scored for Marquette and the Warriors led the rest of the game.

Surprisingly enough the Notre Dame front line outscored the much taller Warriors, 57-54. "Goose" Novak had 25 points and 11 rebounds in a great individual performance against Chones.

Add to this the fact that Novak guarded Bob Lackey and held him to 12 points and there is reason to believe he was the



Sophomore Gary "Goose" Novak moves against Marquette's Jim Chones while the Warriors' Allie McGuire looks on. Novak scored 25 points as Notre Dame suffered a 71-62 setback last night at the Convo.

player of the game. Novak commented afterwards on Lackey. "He didn't shoot as much as I thought he would, but he was very physical around the

boards."

When asked if Notre Dame was tiring at the close of the first half because of their pressing tactics,

Novak replied, "Yes, we were a little tired, but I thought the press was worth it. We trapped and frustrated them with it pretty well."

Coach Phelps agreed with Novak. "The press didn't force a lot of turnovers, but we kept them out of their offense. We did what we wanted to do with the press."

In the second half, Marquette accumulated a couple of nine-point leads, but the determined Irish kept coming back. It was 49-40 Marquette at 13:35, but four minutes later a Novak field goal closed the margin to 52-47. At this point the Warriors went back to work and with 2:10 left they had a comfortable 65-55 lead.

The rebounding battle was a virtual draw, 38-37 with the edge to Marquette. Shooting percentage was a different story, however, Marquette hit on 27 of 47 attempts for a fine 57 percent. The Irish had more shots, but connected less, 25 of 64 for 39 percent. Turnovers were low, 13 for Marquette and 10 for Notre Dame.

Marquette was 17 for 23 from the free throw line while Notre Dame was only 12 for 22.

McGuire said afterwards, "I'm going to try and soft sell my team from now on. Maybe I've been expecting too much out of them lately."

The "soft sell" approach was evident when he compared his team to UCLA. "Well, since we only beat you guys (Notre Dame) by nine, I guess this means that UCLA's about 48 points better than us."

NCAA hockey set for Boston Garden

The 25th National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship will be held in Boston Garden, March 16-18 this year, according to the NCAA.

Boston will also host the NCAA

title event in 1973 and 1974.

Boston University, currently third in the ECAC Division I standings behind Cornell and Harvard, will be seeking to defend their national championship which they won last year by defeating Minnesota, 4-2, at the War Memorial Auditorium in Syracuse, N.Y.

Denver and Harvard were the other finalists in the 1972 tourney.

Minnesota, mired in the WCHA cellar, appears to have no hope of making a return appearance in the NCAA tourney but Denver, led by standout soph center Vic Venasky, an All-American and the top scorer in the WCHA as a freshman, is near the top of the WCHA standings and has a good shot to repeat their "final four" showing of a year ago, as does The Crimson.

Novak tops ND scorers

Soph forward Gary Novak leads the Irish basketball team in scoring this season with 234 points in 12 games, a 19.5 point per game average.

Tom O'Mara, another soph, is runner-up to Novak, averaging just over 13 ppg.

Frosh stop Warrior win streak

by Stan Urankar

The Marquette winning streak came to an end Monday night. The Marquette freshmen winning streak, that is. The Little Warriors, sporting a 7-0 mark on the season, saw the Notre Dame freshmen squad hand them an 85-77 defeat in what had to be the best frosh contest of the year.

The win, third in a row, fifth in eight games this year, was a gratifying one for coach Frank McLaughlin and his Leprechauns. Last Wednesday night, the frosh had traveled to Milwaukee and presented Marquette's stiffest challenge of the year, but returned smarting from an 86-80 setback.

The Little Warriors, featured a pair of smooth 6-5 forwards, Rick Campbell and Greg Johnson, and big Maurice Lucas, a 6-8 powerhouse who was averaging 33.5 points a game. But last night, the Irish front three of Gary Brokaw, Bedford Bruno, and 6-8 Pete Crotty were the ones who came through to dominate the game.

Guards Tom Varga and Dwight Clay led the hustling Irish press that forced Marquette into early turnovers and helped ND build a 16-5 edge they never relinquished. The Warriors clicked on only 32 per cent of their first half shots, Johnson got in early foul trouble, and the Leprechauns held a 42-33 midgame advantage.

The second half was more of the same. Marquette threw an ineffective sagging zone press against the Irish, but Crotty and Bruno continued to break through for easy buckets. Johnson fouled out only two minutes into the second stanza, and Lucas and Campbell just couldn't match the Notre Dame hustle.

Lucas and guard Dave Delsman finally began to hit with about ten minutes to go, but Bruno hammered home four quick baskets and Brokaw put on his usual super show to keep the lead out of reach. When the game was over, it was once again the 6-4 leaper from New Brunswick, New Jersey, who led all scorers. Brokaw collected 28 points on nine baskets and 10 of 12 from the charity stripe, while

grabbing six rebounds and dishing out seven assists.

The ever-reliable Bruno hit on seven of eleven attempts from the field and finished with 18 points, while Clay added 17 and Crotty hit for 12 points and 14 rebounds.

Lucas had one of his poorer nights, according to Marquette dignitaries. Despite clearing the boards for 22 caroms, he made only nine of 25 shots in finishing with 24 points. Delsman added 17, and Campbell tossed in soe late layups for 15.

The Leprechauns now conclude a four-game home stand this Saturday afternoon as they host Southwestern Michigan Saturday afternoon at the ACC. Game time is 1 p.m.

Fencers still unbeaten

The Notre Dame fencing team established itself as one of the top squads in the midwest this weekend by scoring a dual meet victory over Tri-State and perennial Ivy League power Cornell.

The victories were the third and fourth of the year for the unbeaten Irish and boosted the team's consecutive win streak to 11 over a two-year period.

A 7-2 victory in the foil and a 6-3 win in epee enabled the Irish to down Cornell 18-9. Mike Cornwall and Warren Yau both

defeated Joe Valadaras, one of the country's foremost foilmen, by scores of 5-1 and 5-4, respectively.

The Irish trounced Tri-State 24-3 in the second part of the meet. Top performers were Cornwall with a 3-0 record in foil, Mike Matranga 4-0, Tim Taylor 3-1, and Chuck Harkness 3-1 in epee, and Ron Sollitto 4-0 and Dan Mulligan 2-0 in sabre.

The next Notre Dame meet will be held in the ACC on Feb. 4, when the Irish take on Milwaukee Tech.

Wrestlers split in Iowa

After defeating Knox College 35-5 for its sixth consecutive victory, the Irish wrestling team suffered its first defeat of the season at the hands of Drake

University by a score of 27-9 Saturday in Des Moines.

Freshman heavyweight standout Mike Fanning brought his winning streak to ten, with pins in both meets.

Winners for the Irish against Knox were Mike Martin, Steve Moylan, Curt Bramble, Rich Gilloon, Bill Moran, Rich Komar, Al Rocek, and Fanning. Rick Esposto tied his Knox opponent.

Only Rocek and Fanning recorded victories against Drake.

The summary:

Notre Dame 35, Knox College 5
118 pounds: Mike Martin (ND) pinned Art Lyman; 2:35.
125: Steve Moylan (ND) pinned Rick Eiseaman; 5:45.
134: Rick Esposto (ND) tied Carey Monahan; 2:2.
142: Curt Bramble (ND) decisoned Tom Davis; 11:1.
150: Gary Sprinkel (Knox) dec. Ken Ryan; 4:2.
158: Rich Gilloon (ND) dec. Dudley McCarter; 3:0.
167: Bill Moran (ND) won by forfeit.
177: Rick Komar (ND) dec. Bob Stanley; 10:3.
190: Al Rocek (ND) dec. Dave McKilip; 3:2.
Heavyweight: Mike Fanning (ND) pinned Mike Wright; 7:31.

Drake 27, Notre Dame 9
118 pounds: Kelly Bast (Drake) decisoned Mike Martin; 10:5.
126: Donnie Williams (Drake) dec. Steve Moylan; 7:1.
134: Steve Denman (Drake) dec. Rich Esposto; 4:0.
142: Steve Hardman (Drake) dec. Curt Bramble; 4:1.
150: Gregg Gruss (Drake) dec. Ken Ryan; 9:2.
158: Vane Overturf (Drake) dec. Rich Gilloon; 8:0.
167: Mike Beaman (Drake) pinned John Imhoff; 1:59.
177: Dave Scherer (Drake) dec. Bill Moran; 6:0.
190: Al Rocek (ND) dec. Steve Fitzpatrick; 5:2.
Heavyweight: Mike Fanning (ND) pinned Don Bonner; 4:35.

Swim team posts win

Led by Larry LaFratta's victories in the diving events, the Notre Dame swim team drubbed Kings College 77-36 Saturday in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Irish, 3-1 on the year, took first place in every race but the 500-yard freestyle.

The summary:

400-yard medley relay: 1. Notre Dame (Grayham, Fisher, Fahey, Krathaus) time - 3:57.6.
1,000-yard freestyle: 1. O'Connor (N.D.); 2. McGrath (K); 3. Ryan (K). Time - 11:00.17.
200-yard free style: 1. Megher (N.D.); 2. Kane (N.D.); 3. Heydt (K). Time - 1:51.8.
50-yard freestyle: 1. Krathaus (N.D.); 2. Waiter (K); 3. Wilcox (N.D.) time - 23.1.
200-yard individual medley: 1. Graham (N.D.); 2. Balthrop (N.D.); 3. Coaklay (K). Time - 2:13.7.
1 meter diving (required): 1. LaFratta (N.D.); 2. Naab (K); 3. Calhouh (K). Time - 1:22.6.
200-yard butterfly: 1. Fahay (ND); 2. Strack (N.D.); 3. McGrath (K). Time - 2:10.8.
100-yard freestyle: 1. Kane (N.D.); 2. Waiter (K); 3. Heydt (K). Time 50.4.
200-yard backstroke: 1. Balthrop (N.D.); 2. McGroarty (K); 3. Revak (K). Time - 2:18.4.
500-yard freestyle: 1. McGrath (K); 2. Short (ND); 3. Ryan (ND). Time - 3:32.1.
200-yard breast stroke: 1. Fisher (N.D.); 2. Calquhoun (K); 3. Smith (K). Time - 2:27.3.
1 meter diving (optional): LaFratta (N.D.); 2. Calquhoun (K); 3. Naab (K) 157.15 points.
400-yard freestyle relay: Notre Dame (O'Connor, Short, Balthrop, Meagher). Time - 3:30.4.

'Less bang for your buck'

NJ law muffles ear pollution for first time

by Ronald Sullivan
(c) 1972 New York Times

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 24—The nation's first comprehensive noise control legislation, calculated to muffle the clamor in one of the country's noisiest states, was signed here today by

Gov. William T. Cahill. The new law gives the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection the power to regulate all kinds of noises that it regards as harmful to physical health and mental serenity.

"What we are trying to do,"

remarked a state environmental official, "is to give less bang for the buck."

In signing the measure this morning, Cahill, a Republican who is gaining a tough reputation in protecting New Jersey's deteriorating environment, said that the state was the first to legislate in this field.

As a result, instead of excessive noise remaining a local crime of disturbing the peace, it will now be a statewide offense of disturbing the environment.

Because New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation; because it has the most heavily traveled highways, and because it is one of the most industrialized states in the country, state environmental officials say it also is the noisiest.

The noise has prompted one community after another to adopt local ordinances aimed at reducing it. But state officials say most of the communities simply do not have the technology to deal with the problem. Moreover, they say that most towns have treated noise as a local nuisance rather than as an environmental

pollutant that some psychologists regard as just as injurious as air and water pollution.

The new law empowers the commissioner of environmental protection to establish statewide noise level standards for automobiles as a condition for their passing state operated inspections; to restrain industries from disturbing surrounding residents; set curfews for specific kinds of noises; prohibit the use of machines that do not have

mufflers; and bar the use of machines and other kinds of noisy equipment unless they meet state-established noise level specifications.

For example, the state would no longer allow a sleeping suburbanite to be jarred from a Saturday morning's sleep by the unmuffled racket of a power mower or by the ear-grinding clatter of a garbage truck grinding up refuse. However, there are no state provisions for barking dogs.

Weekend security report

by Ed Rahill

This weekend saw the theft of a black Cadillac and \$500 worth of merchandise, according to Security Director J. Arthur Pears.

Pears reported that thieves stole a black Cadillac belonging to Mr. H. Holsinger of Terre Haute, Indiana, from the Morris Inn parking lot Tuesday evening between 6:20 and 7:45 P.M. County police later recovered the car, stripped of its wheels, the next morning. In addition thieves broke into three cars last week and stole an estimated \$500 worth of merchandise.

In comparison the entire vacation period was relatively crime-free, with only the theft of an electric screw driver reported. Pears attributed this to what he called the "tight security conditions" on campus during the vacation.

According to the security director, the post-vacation return of students was partially responsible for the increase in crime. However, Mr. Pears refused to assign sole blame upon returning students, asserting that some of the thieves might have come from the South Bend area. "We do not know who they are", he said.

A big love affair.



Stroh's... From one beer lover to another.

THE STROH BREWERY COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48216

Winter Consort will replace Jonathan Edwards in the Notre Dame Mardi Gras concert on February 13, Rich Donovan, Social Commission Concert Chairman announced yesterday.

The classical jazz group was chosen after Edwards cancelled out of his engagement this past weekend, Donovan said. He reported that Edwards was unable to appear because he was booked for two performances that same weekend in the South, and felt consequently that it would be too difficult to keep his Notre Dame date.

We are not at all disappointed with our substitute Winter Consort, however, the Concert Chairman stated. "They appeared with Gordon Lightfoot last spring and were extremely well received."

Donovan also noted that the group had previous 'jam' sessions with Richie Havens, who will also appear that night.

Mardi Gras '72

Construction Begins Tues. Jan. 25 From 7:00p.m. To 12:00 p.m. We Need Volunteers To Help With General Construction If You're Interested Come On Down To Stepan Center Tues. Night Or Any Other Night The Rest Of The Week

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Official Classified Editor Statements

1. My hardest thanks to the people who layed out this column yesterday. It was flawless. Good show.
2. A note to everybody else... The Ad Headquarters, our home away from home, Has Been Moved. Ask anyone in the OBSERVER complex for directions to our exciting new location.
3. Keep those ads and letters coming.

AD RATES

Words	1da.	2da.	3da.	4da.	5da.
1-10	.65	.95	1.15	1.35	1.55
11-15	1.00	1.50	1.85	2.10	2.40
16-20	1.30	1.95	2.15	2.55	2.95
21-25	1.70	2.55	3.20	3.85	4.45
26-30	2.10	3.15	3.95	4.75	5.45
31-35	2.45	3.65	4.45	4.75	6.15
36-40	2.80	4.20	5.25	6.75	7.75
41-45	3.15	4.70	5.90	7.10	8.20
46-50	3.55	5.20	6.50	7.80	8.95