

THE OBSERVER

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Cease-fire declared

(C) 1973 New York Times

Washington, Jan. 23-- President Nixon said that Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho, had initialed an agreement in Paris today "to end the war and bring peace with honor in Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

In a televised report to the nation, a few hours after Kissinger had returned to Washington, Nixon said a cease-fire in Vietnam would go into effect at 7 P.M. Washington time on Saturday. Simultaneous announcements were made in Hanoi and in Saigon.

Nixon said that under the terms of the accord--which will be formally signed on Saturday also--all American prisoners of war would be released and the remaining 23,500-man American force in South Vietnam would be withdrawn within a 60-day period.

Obviously pleased by the long-awaited development, ending the longest war in American history, Nixon said that the Hanoi-Washington agreement "meets the goals" and has the "full support" of the President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Thieu earlier had expressed strong reservations about the draft agreement worked out by Kissinger, Nixon's adviser on National Security, and Tho in October.

Nixon only sketched the outline of the accord. The full text of the agreement and accompanying protocols will be issued tomorrow by joint agreement with Hanoi, he said.

It was not possible, for instance, to determine from Nixon's 10-minute address what changes have taken place in the agreement since October.

In his brief description of the accord, Nixon said that they cease-fire would be "internationally supervised," a reference to the projected force of Canadians, Hungarians, Indonesians and Poles who will supervise the truce. But he did not say how large the force would be. The United States has wanted a highly mobile force numbering about 5,000. The North Vietnamese have suggested substantially less.

Nixon also said nothing about the controversial problem of the demilitarized zone dividing the two Vietnams. Saigon has wanted this line reaffirmed to make sure that legally there are two Vietnams, and Hanoi had resisted this. All he said on the subject was that people of South Vietnam "have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future without outside interference."

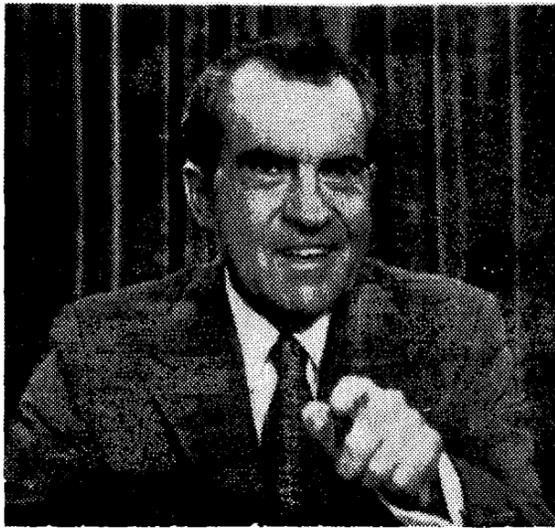
Last fall, Nixon insisted that he would only agree to a "peace with honor," and he insisted tonight that today's accord met "the goals that we considered essential for peace with honor."

In Saigon, Wednesday, Jan. 24, President Nguyen Van Thieu declared that he considered the peace accord reached in Paris only as a cease-fire that did not guarantee "a stable, long-lasting peace."

While claiming that the agreement demonstrated that Communist aggression against the south had "been smashed," Thieu said:

"Let me say frankly of the peace accord to be signed in three days that I only consider it as a cease-fire agreement. As to whether or not we will have real peace, we must wait and see."

"I say this is only a cease-fire agreement, not more or less. In the days to come, we will see if the Com-



Nixon: Today's accord meets "the goals that we considered essential for peace with honor."

munist will observe the agreement."

Thieu made his declarations in a 40-minute speech broadcast to the South Vietnamese people this morning. The beginning of his speech was timed to coincide with the radio and television address by President Nixon, which was broadcast on the armed forces radio here. But Thieu continued long after Nixon had concluded his talk.

Thieu made two principal points in the speech: That North Vietnam had lost the war and therefore had been forced to make significant concessions to the South, and that the agreement reached in Paris fell short of assuring a lasting peace in South Vietnam.

Like Nixon, Thieu announced that a cease-fire would go into effect throughout South Vietnam at 8 A.M. Saigon time Sunday morning.

"After 18 years," he said, "The Communists had to stop their aggression. This is thanks to our gallantry. The army of South Vietnam and the people have smashed their military aggression."

Thieu did not indicate whether his government had signed or would sign the peace agreement.

He said merely that the accord would be signed on Saturday "by the parties participating in the talks." Only North Vietnam and the United States actually participated in the Paris Peace Talks.

He described the signing of the peace agreement as "the end of the first phase of our struggle, the phase of defeat of Communist Military aggression," and said the next phase would be "a political struggle in which we will defeat Communist atheistic doctrine."

The next phase of the struggle, he said, would be "not less dangerous and not less difficult" than the phase that is now ending.

In an apparent effort to ease possible apprehensions in Saigon, Nixon pledged that the United States would continue to recognize Thieu's regime "as the sole legitimate government of South Vietnam."

He also pledged--"within the terms of the agreement"--to continue to supply assistance to South

Vietnam "and we shall support efforts for the people of South Vietnam to settle their problems peacefully among themselves."

The actual agreement is understood to provide machinery for the eventual reconciliation of the Saigon Government with the Vietcong, but officials here have expressed doubts in recent days that the two rivals for power would be able to resolve their hostility.

Nixon referred to "peace" in Southeast Asia, suggesting that the accord extended to Laos and Cambodia, which have also been engaged in the war. But there was no direct mention of those two nations today, and it is not known if the cease-fire extends to them as well.

Calling on all parties to "scrupulously" adhere to the agreement, Nixon, in an indirect reference to Russia and China, said "We shall also expect other interested nations to help insure that the agreement is carried out and peace is maintained."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers was due to represent the United States at the formal signing Saturday, and the foreign ministers of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) were also expected to participate in the ceremonies in Paris at the International Conference Center where Kissinger and Tho met today and where the formal substantive talks began Jan. 25, 1969.

The agreement will mark the end of the longest war ever waged by the United States, a war that never was formally declared by Washington and that often lacked widespread public support. It ends more than 10 years of direct American military involvement in South Vietnam.

The debate over the war produced sharp divisions within the country and contributed to Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in 1968 not to run for office again.

(continued on page 7)

(C) 1973 New York Times

Hong Kong, Wednesday, Jan. 24--North Vietnam announced today the agreement to end the war in Vietnam in a communique issued by Hanoi's Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The communique was transmitted abroad from Hanoi by North Vietnam's official news agency as President Nixon was making his television announcement on the agreement.

The text of the Hanoi communique, which the agency said had been agreed upon between North Vietnam and the United States, was as follows:

"At 12:30 Paris time on Jan. 23, 1973, the 'Agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam' was initiated by special adviser Le Duc Tho on behalf of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Dr. Henry Kissinger on behalf of the United States.

The agreement will be formally signed by the parties of the Paris conference on Vietnam on Jan. 27, 1973 at the International Conference Center in Paris. The cease-fire will take effect at 2400 GMT Jan. 27, 1973.

"The Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States express the hope that this agreement will insure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

Students cite inaccuracies

Kovatch contradicted

by Maria Gallagher
St. Mary's Editor

Several reports contradicting St. Mary's Security Chief Anthony Kovatch's account of an incident involving alleged gunshots over the weekend were received by *The Observer* yesterday following publication of the story on Monday.

Mary Regent, Regina Hall Council member, called to report that a Security officer told her that blank cartridges were fired while pursuing male intruders. Another student confirmed this report by stating that Security Officer McCormick told her that he had fired two blank cartridges. Both these reports are contrary to Kovatch's statement that the sound heard was "firecrackers."

Regent, who originally reported the five men at large on fifth floor Regina North, also claimed that the story contained several other inaccuracies.

"The time of the incident was around 1:30 a.m. -- definitely not after curfew," she said in reference to Kovatch's placement of the time as between 2:00 and 3:00 a.m., or after the curfew limit.

She added that she later heard a commotion outside and what she said sounded like a gunshot, and then called Security because she "hated to see the guys going through all this," and wanted to make sure they weren't accused of any false charges."

Regent then went to the Security building where the guards asked her to identify the one student who was caught.

Another student reported a third inaccuracy in the report, one concerning the single Notre Dame student apprehended.

"He didn't turn himself in, as Kovatch stated in the paper; he was caught hiding in the bushes," she said after revealing

(continued on page 7)



Mass in special commemoration of Lyndon Johnson, who died Monday, will be celebrated by Fr. Theodore Hesburgh at 5:15 today in Sacred Heart Church.

Hesburgh, president of ND, was a personal friend of the late president. He served as a member of the Civil Rights Commission during Johnson's entire administration.

"The verdict of history will probably make Johnson the greatest of President's," said Hesburgh at a press conference. "He did more for practical emancipation, for civil rights, than any other President."

Hesburgh received the Congressional medal of honor from Johnson in 1964.

world

briefs

Paris -- Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho concluded their long negotiations on a Vietnam cease-fire Tuesday with glowing smiles and hearty handshakes. As always, however, they emerged from their final session without a word, leaving it to their capitals to announce that they had at last achieved success.

Washington -- In an assessment of the impact of the Vietnam War on American life, James Reston writes that one thing is fairly clear: "There has been a sharp decline in respect for authority in the United States as a result of the war -- not only a decline in respect for the civil authority of government, but for the moral authority of the schools, the universities, the press, the church and even the family.

Washington -- A witness said that \$199,000 in cash payments to a defendant in the Watergate Trial in Washington had been approved by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans. The money was said to have gone to G. Gordon Liddy, a lawyer for President Nixon's campaign organization, who had been assigned to establish what another witness described as "an intelligence gathering operation."

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on campus today

- 5 - 6:30 p.m. -- registration for neighborhood study help program (tutoring), south dining hall
- 6:30 p.m. -- meeting, nd sailing club, 204 engineering
- 7:00 p.m. -- auditions for mime show, moreau little theatre, smc
- 7:00 p.m. -- meeting, amateur radio club, club house behind Holy Cross hall
- 7:30 p.m. -- lecture, "northern ireland: yesterday and today," by david doyle, loyola univ., carroll hall
- 7:30 p.m. -- field education conference, "formation in theological education," rev. krister stendahl, dean of harvard university divinity school, center for continuing education
- 9:00 p.m. -- meeting, charismatic prayer, holy cross hall

Academic Council proposes member cut

The Academic Council yesterday asked its steering committee to reconsider its proposal to reduce the size of the Council from 63 to 29 members.

Discussion of this proposed revision of the Faculty Manual was followed by a straw vote of the Council which revealed little support for the reduction, primarily because it would eliminate representation of some

campus constituencies.

The Council did initially approve, without major modification, existing Faculty Manual sections of contracts, faculty services, faculty salaries, retirement, and leaves of absence.

In an initial discussion of the section on the Faculty Senate, the Academic Council rejected a provision of the Faculty Senate revision proposal which would have made elected Academic Council faculty members also ex-

officio members of the Faculty Senate.

The Council approved the change of the name of the Department of Geology to the Department of Earth Sciences, a term broad enough to include new areas such as geochemistry, geophysics and oceanography. The change will effective next September 1.

Near the end of its meeting in the Center for Continuing Education, the Council discussed an appropriate way in which the campus could observe the end of the Vietnam War when it comes. Academic Commissioner Ed Ellis raised the matter before the Council, which seemed disinclined

toward marking the event with an immediate free day while favoring some sort of liturgical ceremony. Father James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost, was given the task

of planning an observance, possibly one which would also involve off-campus people. Fr. Burtchaell and Ellis will meet Wednesday to discuss ideas.

Debaters attend tourney

Seniors Jack Keeney and Brian Kelly placed Notre Dame into the limelight of the college debate world when they chalked up a 7-1 record in preliminary rounds in the Southwest Missouri State Debate Tournament held in Springfield, Missouri over the holidays.

Out of a field of over sixty teams, Kenney and Kelly ranked as the fourth-seated team, defeating the

University of Kansas, Iowa State, Washington and Jefferson, Emporia, Emory, Ohio State and Texas Tech.

The Irish lost their octofinal elimination round, however, to a team from Emporia in a very close decision. The preliminary record, nevertheless, marks one of the best Irish efforts in championship competition.

SMC alumnae to gather

SMC alumnae from across the nation converge on the campus for a three-day meeting, starting today. The theme of the meeting is, "You are St. Mary's."

Dr. Henry will greet the alumnae members with remarks at the opening session, today. Saint Mary's College faculty will join the alumnae today for a reception following the business meetings. Tomorrow a similar reception will be held with the College's current senior class and student leaders and counselors of all four classes.

This meeting is designed to communicate through personal

contact to the alumnae the new paths and future roads of the College. Each major administrative and academic department will review the College's activities with the group.

Alumnae are housed in the College's residence halls. Each has a student hostess, to enable her to closely relate to the Saint Mary's College of today, through personal dialogue with students. Alumnae will also have the opportunity to attend classes through observation, and share liturgy with the students.

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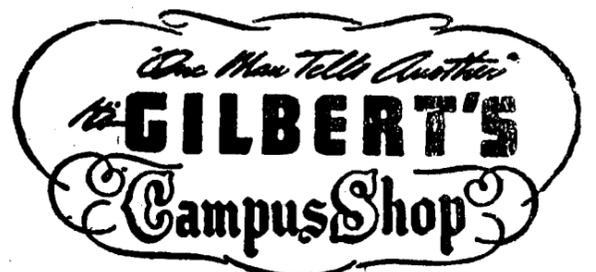
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Fr. Toohey expresses dismay

ND-SMC reacts to abortion ruling

by Marlene Zloza
Staff Reporter

Campus reactions to Monday's Supreme Court ruling in favor of a liberalized abortion law included surprise and some degree of unpreparedness.

Notre Dame's Director of Campus Ministry Fr. William Toohey used the words "surprise, dismay and astonishment" to describe his feelings toward the 7-2 ruling. "I consider this a decision against the affirmation of life, and in this day of multiple death, that affirmation is needed," said Fr. Toohey.

After two years of study, the Supreme Court ruled that a woman has the absolute right during her first three months of pregnancy to decide whether to bear the child. During the next three months, states may regulate the medical aspects of abortion, such as the licensing of physicians, clinics and hospitals. From the seventh month on, the state can forbid all abortions except those essential to save the mother's life or health.

"The most painful thing," said Fr. Toohey, "is the inconsistency of the war protests and the respect for life (ecology movement) in contrast to the disregard for the unborn and their welfare."

The Campus Ministry director elaborated with the example of people who decry the bombing because of the risk to civilian lives that may be in the area, but don't mind taking a chance on destroying the possible life of the unborn child.

Fr. Toohey expressed agreement with the dissenting opinion of Justice Byron R. White, who said, "The court apparently values the convenience of the pregnant mother more than the continued existence and

development of the life, or potential life, which she carries."

According to the majority opinion, the legal rights of the fetus are not protected by the state. Justice Blackmun said there is no basis for the theory in the Constitution and "the unborn have never been recognized in the law as persons in the whole sense."

Fr. Toohey called this "nonsense," pointing out that people don't have to be persons in the 'whole' sense to be protected. Those under eighteen years of age don't have all the rights of older citizens yet no one condones their murder. If such protection is not in the Constitution, maybe it should be, maybe we need another Amendment," asserted Fr. Toohey.

Fr. Roger Cormier and Fr. Ned Reidy of the St. Mary's Campus Ministry released a statement Tuesday that agrees in general with Fr. Toohey's comments:

"Colleagues among the St. Mary's College faculty, in different disciplines, are appalled at

the decision of the Supreme Court disallowing the states to protect the rights of the unborn and for not granting the benefit of the doubt to the fetus. Apart from any national or judicial influence, in moral decisions individuals still have the responsibility to act out of a well-formed and sensitive conscience which respects and safeguards the sanctity of life. It is gratifying to hear clearly and continually the voice of the Catholic Church proclaiming that life is to be lived, that all life is to be respected, particularly the innocent life of the unborn."

Fr. Toohey stressed the importance of including all concerned people in the protest against abortion on demand. "This is not a Catholic issue, as is the use of contraceptives, but a humanistic one: anyone who believes in the affirmation of life should be against legalized abortion," he said.

"The crucial hope is for a massive educative campaign, for if people could be guided by conscience, there wouldn't be a need for abortion laws," added Fr. Toohey.

Katie Duffy, a member of the Steering Committee for the ND Women's Caucus, also feels the decision should be up to the woman and that it is a moral decision, but

she sees laws forbidding the choice as immoral.

"The Caucus has not specifically discussed the abortion issue, but but I would say that we feel it should be a personal decision not to be regulated by the states. In this sense we favor a liberalized law but personally we are pretty conservative," said Duffy.

"As for myself," Duffy added, "I couldn't make the individual decision in favor of it."

According to the *Detroit Free Press*, some Michigan doctors expressed the opinion that abor-

tions should be readily available immediately, while others were more cautious, preferring to wait for a new state law or at least clarifications.

Some Michigan counties are already planning abortion clinics and state legal authorities appeared unprepared to consider any immediate ramifications.

St. Joseph County Prosecuting Attorney William Vorr, when contacted Tuesday, preferred to reserve comment until he had studied the official ruling in its entirety.

No aid for Nicaraguans

Notre Dame has promised nothing in the way of financial aid to the Nicaraguan students whose homes were destroyed in the December 23 earthquake, according to Mrs. June McCauslin, director of Financial Aid.

Mrs. McCauslin explained that the University is not involved in financial aid to foreign students. They usually are supported by family funds, are sent by their government, or are exchange students.

In a front-page *Observer* story Monday, Roberto Salvo, a Notre Dame student from Managua, noted Mrs. McCauslin had mentioned the possibility of as much as \$1200 to be available in a combination grant and loan program to Nicaraguan students.

"It does not seem to be a big problem," said McCauslin, since only one Nicaraguan has applied for aid thus far.

Milton Caldera, a Nicaraguan student, declined to comment.



Fr. Toohey: "I consider this a decision against the affirmation of life."

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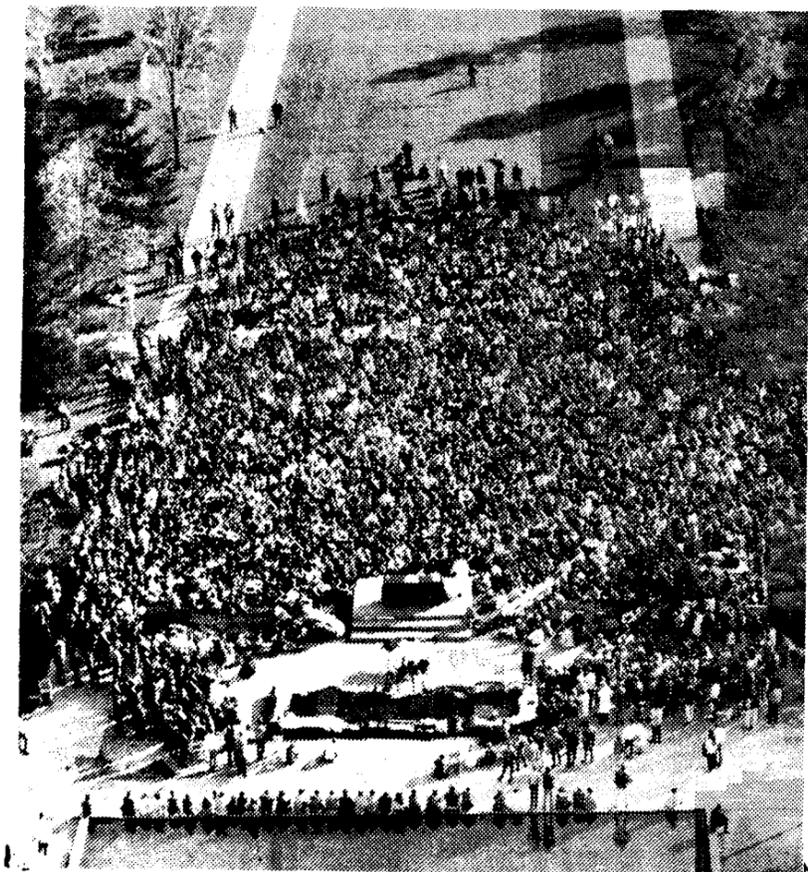
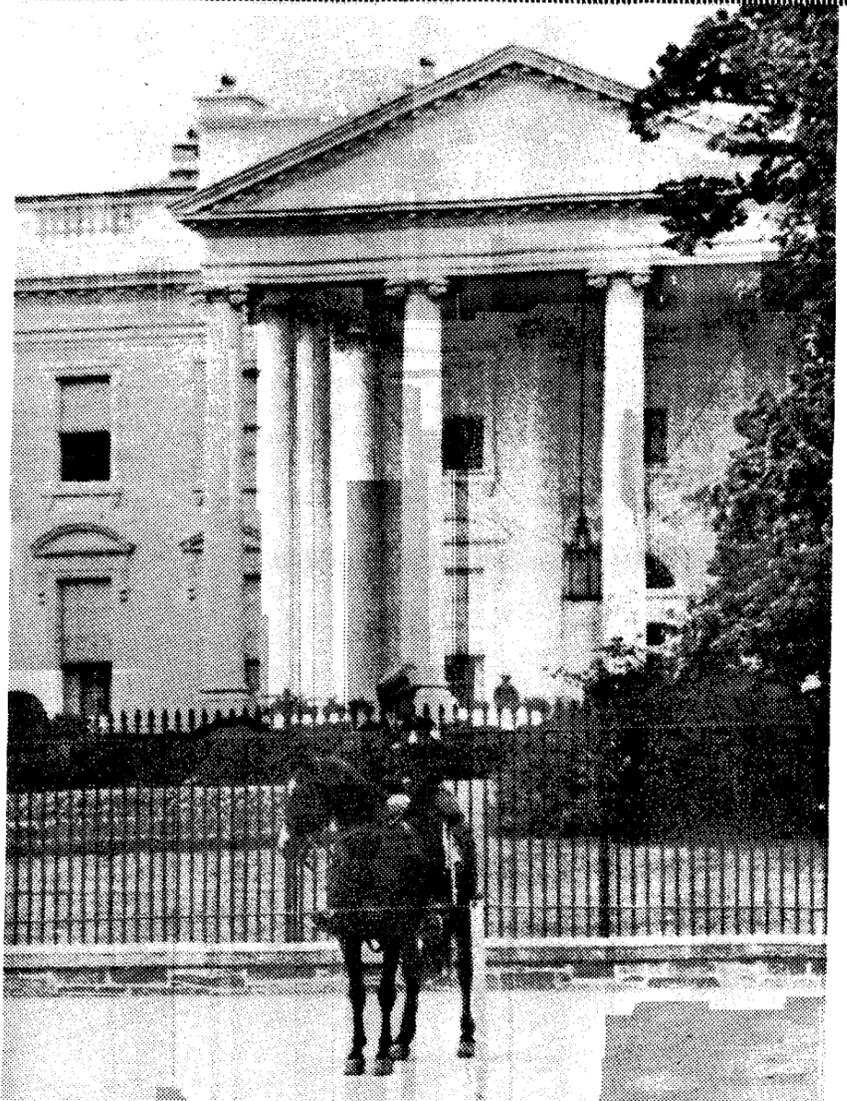
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Vietnam: the Presidential War (c. 1961-1973?)



Vietnam War Casualties (1961 through Jan. 13, 1973)

Military

UNITED STATES--45,933 killed and 303,616 wounded (with 153,300 of these requiring hospitalization).
SOUTH VIETNAM--183,528 killed and 499,026 wounded (all requiring hospitalization).
NORTH VIETNAM AND VIETCONG--924,048 (an estimate by South Vietnamese command. Figures on wounded not available.)

Civilian

415,000 South Vietnamese civilians killed and 935,000 wounded as result of combat, 1965 through 1972 (estimates provided by U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees).

31,463 South Vietnamese killed and 49,000 abducted as result of Vietcong actions against civilians, 1966 through 1972 (figures from U.S. Defense Department).

20,587 killed and 28,978 jailed as result of Saigon Government actions against civilian Vietcong, 1968 through May, 1971 (figures from U.S. Agency for International Development).

Peace in Vietnam
Thank God.

THE OBSERVER

Nation mourns death of Johnson

by Roy Reed
(C) 1973 New York Times

Austin, Tex., Jan. 23--Thousands of Texans of all ages filed past the coffin of Lyndon B. Johnson today as his body lay in state in the huge library bearing his name at the University of Texas.

In Washington, President Nixon announced that Thursday would be a national day of mourning and that all federal offices

would be closed. All state offices and buildings in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will close at noon Thursday.

Nixon sent a message to Congress officially informing it of the death of the 36th President. He praised Johnson for having held the nation "on course" after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

"If he had done no more," Nixon said, "his place in history would have been assured. But he did much more, and his role

then was not a high-water mark but a hallmark. For it was his noble and difficult destiny to lead America through a long, dark night of necessity at home and abroad. He had the courage to do what many of his contemporaries condemned him for, but what will surely win warm praise in the history books of tomorrow."

night for those who wished to come by. "There have been literally hundreds, perhaps thousands, of messages coming into the ranch, the Library and KTBC (an Austin television station once owned by the Johnsons)," Tom Johnson said. "Many are from foreign heads of state, governors, senators, friends and associates. I have no idea how many there are."

An autopsy last night at Brooke Army Medical Center at San Antonio showed that Johnson had died of coronary thrombosis. He was stricken yesterday afternoon in the bedroom of his home at the LBJ ranch. Secret Service men tried without success to revive him with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and external heart massage. With a physician from Johnson City, they rushed him by airplane to the San Antonio hospital, but he apparently had died soon after the attack.

Burial Thursday

Johnson will be buried Thursday afternoon at the LBJ ranch, 75 miles west of here, after a funeral service in Washington.

The flag-draped coffin was brought from the Weed Corley Funeral Home here to the Library at noon. It was placed at the top of a long stairway in front of a long metal wall etched with scenes representing various stages in Johnson's life.

Johnson's widow, Lady Bird, and their two daughters and sons-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Robb and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent, arrived with the coffin. Mrs. Johnson was escorted by Brig. Gen. James Cross, retired, pilot of Air Force One while Johnson was president.

Once during the brief service around the coffin, Mrs. Johnson glanced at a group of reporters nearby and beckoned to a woman she had known in Washington. The two women embraced, both with moist eyes, and after a few words of consolation, Mrs. Johnson smiled and said, "oh, but didn't he live well!"

There were prayers by two Austin ministers, the Rev. Dr. John Barclay, former pastor of Central Christian Church of Austin, and the Rev. Charles A. Summers of St. David's Episcopal Church.

State and city officials and other dignitaries, many of whom had been friends of Johnson, stepped forward to speak to the family.

Thousands pay homage

Then at 1 P.M. the front doors were opened and the thousands who had already lined up outside in the sun began to file past.

They walked up the stairs at a steady pace, past the flag-draped coffin and back down the stairs. They were rich and ragged, young and old, a few of them black, a few Mexican-American.

Those who reached the top of the stairs at 3:15 P.M. were astonished to find that Mrs. Johnson and her daughters had returned and were standing near the coffin greeting every person who walked by. For a while the three, red-eyed but no longer weeping, performed the social task they had done so often in the White House in the back corners of the country where Johnson had so relentlessly and frequently taken them.

A young black man paused to speak to Lynda Bird, the older daughter, and she was heard to say, "the job remains to be done."

Mrs. Johnson smiled frequently as she shook hands with old friends in the line. She wore a dark blue suit.

The coffin was surrounded by a military honor guard and by a constantly changing troupe of men and women who had worked in the White House for Johnson. They included Walt W. Rostow, Johnson's foreign affairs adviser, who now teaches at the University of Texas, and George E. Christian, Johnson's press secretary, who has a public relations company here.

Most of the ceremony here has been arranged by Christian and others who worked closely with Johnson.

Tom Johnson, formerly an assistant press secretary in the White House and more recently an aide to Johnson in his retirement, estimated that 7,800 persons had walked past the coffin by 4:15 p.m. The doors were to remain open most of the

Examined by doctor

Tom Johnson said that the former President was examined last Thursday by Dr. George McGranahan, his Army physician from Brooke. McGranahan saw Johnson at the ranch and told him his heart appeared to be stable and that his vital signs indicated no change since his last routine examination.

McGranahan said he telephoned Johnson at 8:30 a.m. yesterday, less than eight hours before his death, and asked him how he was feeling. He said Johnson had told him, "I feel fine," but added that he had felt some discomfort in the lower abdomen.

The body was brought to the Austin funeral home and members of the family went there this morning to accompany it to the Library.

An Army band played "Hail to the Chief" as the coffin was brought from the funeral home and placed in a hearse. Several hundred soldiers lined the streets as the hearse and the cars following it drove the two miles across northern Austin to the University campus. Thousands watched at the coffin was taken from the hearse to the catafalque inside.

At the State Capitol nearby, the Texas Legislature declared Thursday a day of state mourning. The Senate passed a resolution to make Johnson's birthday, Aug. 27, a state holiday.

In Washington, Nixon issued a proclamation urging Americans to go Thursday to "their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of President Johnson on the day of his funeral services."

Nixon has arranged for Mrs. Johnson and other members of her family to be flown to Washington, with the body, on the same Air Force plane that carried the body of President Kennedy from Dallas to Washington on November 22, 1963. It was on that same plane, on a runway in Dallas, that Johnson took the oath of office and became president.

At Nixon's invitation, the Johnson family will stay at Blair House, the official Presidential guest residence, until the body is returned to Texas.

Body to lie in state

The body will lie in state at the Capitol Rotunda tomorrow. A funeral service will be held Thursday morning at the National City Christian Church.

Tom Johnson said that Mrs. Johnson had asked that friends, instead of sending flowers, "do something in their own communities to make life better."

For What It's Worth



ND-SMC Must Answer the Questions don ruane

A lot of significant things have been making headlines this past week. There were Lewis Hall, and all the questions it raised; the start of a new graduate student judicial code, a law suit seeking a declaratory statement in a tenure decision; and most recently the report that certain faculty salaries will be frozen and that others can expect only a minimum increase in the next three years.

And that is only on this side of the road.

Over yonder they too have a significant dispute about tenure, and their security has also been called into question. In the tenure dispute, a question of due process has been raised, as well as the question of secrecy, while security has become a questionable model of safety for the campus.

Unfortunately for the administrations of Notre Dame and St. Mary's all of this publicity has not been favorable, and at times downright embarrassing from some perspectives. In a large degree they are responsible for this.

Both institutions maintain a policy which views questions of faculty tenure and salary, and disciplinary cases as private matters between the institutional representatives and the party involved. Both can do this because they are private institutions and do not have to answer to the general public.

However, neither seems to want to answer to the party involved. And they don't particularly care to consult the involved party either, except by superficially accepting recommendations from various faculty and student committees, which produces a nice aura of democracy. Unfortunately the recommendations are usually ignored once they are submitted.

In tenure and salary cases the information need not be broadcast across campus, but explanations are in order for the faculty since they must live with the direct consequences of the decisions. For tenure decisions in particular, it follows that if we are in the university to seek and improve knowledge that a person be told his weakness so that he may correct it, and be a better student.

When the institution refuses to give the reasons, or tries to change a previous written commitment without cause, then it subjects that over-extended privacy policy to public scrutiny, and the institution to unnecessary criticism of its employee-employer relationship.

Blunders like the Lewis Hall incident are exceptional cases. The identity of the woman has undoubtedly circulated widely via the grapevine, and there has been a report that the case was known beyond the Notre Dame community before the story broke in the Observer. While the identity of the woman should remain protected as best possible, many questions of due process and exploitation of the situation (the woman's unfamiliarity with United States legal system, and her fear of losing her visa are examples) have been raised. The University should attempt to make public answers to public questions and show its desire to rectify its mistakes. Otherwise it looks as if the University is willing to chalk it up to experience and leave justice unsatisfied. That is not a very nice image for a Christian university.

Now to jump across the road to St. Mary's. Her tenure case is similar, and her security has been brought into the shadow of doubt, doubt as serious as that about security here at Notre Dame.

The question is whether a security officer fired bullets or blanks, or whether it was simply firecrackers that exploded as Security chased three Domers sneaking into one of the dorms Sunday morning. There are three reports, including one from a hall director, which say bullets had been fired. If so, a full investigation is absolutely necessary. There is no excuse for such action. One security officer is reported to have resigned because of the way the situation has been handled. There is sufficient question to demand answers from St. Mary's.

Both Notre Dame and St. Mary's owe us some answers. They know the questions, and the objects of those questions can only be considered clear and present dangers to each institution, both physically and morally, if satisfactory answers and solutions are not provided.

the observer

doonesbury

garry Trudeau

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Provost dismisses reports

Faculty wage freeze rumored

by Don Ruane
Executive Editor

A report that salary raises for faculty in two colleges would not be granted for a year, and that Arts and Letters faculty could expect no more than a three percent raise before 1976 was dismissed last night.

Provost James T. Burtchaell said that budgets for the colleges have not been examined, and that some are not yet submitted, thus making any comment unfounded in fact.

Fr. Burtchaell said that it is "far too early" to estimate if any such freeze or limitation on raises is anticipated.

Officials in Science and Engineering, the two colleges



Fr. Burtchaell: "far too early" to estimate if any freeze on raises is anticipated.

expected to feel the freeze, also said the report was not true. Science Dean Bernard Waldman, said that his understanding based on what the provost told him is that all colleges would be treated the same as last year.

Edward Jerger, Associated Dean of the Engineering College, said there will be some salary increases, and that he "was not at liberty to make a public announcement" as to how the increases would compare with last year.

Dean Thomas Murphy of Business Administration, said he could not discuss the matter and suggested contacting the Provost. Arts and Letters Dean Frederick Crosson is in India and con-

sequently unavailable for comment.

According to Fr. Burtchaell, each college is given an amount of money which it must budget. The amount of money available for raises depends on how the fund is budgeted.

According to the report the colleges of Science and Engineering would not receive any raises; and it was projected over three years that Arts and Letters faculty could expect 2.5 percent increases this year, a little more next year and possibly three percent the following year.

Across the nation, faculty raises usually amount to increases between five and seven percent.



Murphy: non-committal on subject

Abortion ruling raises several questions

by Jane E. Brody
(c) 1973 New York Times

New York, Jan. 23--The Supreme Court's far-reaching decision on abortion, variously hailed as an overwhelming victory for women's right to privacy and attacked as depriving the fetus of its right to life, has left the country to sort out a number of serious medical and legal issues raised by the justices' 7 to 2 ruling Monday.

Among the issues, according to authorities consulted today by the

New York Times, are the immediate impact on existing state laws, and the role of local health authorities in setting standards of safety for early abortions.

According to legal authorities here and in Washington, the court's decision, which holds that no state may interfere with a woman's right to obtain an abortion during the first three weeks of pregnancy, has the effect of immediately invalidating all existing laws that do not conform.

In the strictest interpretation, only New York State's abortion law appears to conform in all details to the court's ruling. Three other states--Hawaii, Alaska and Washington, which like New York have laws permitting a woman and her doctor to decide about an abortion--also have residency requirements; such requirements have been struck down by the court.

The remaining 46 states and the District of Columbia will, in effect, have no abortion laws until and

unless the legislatures choose to pass laws that conform with the Supreme Court ruling, legal authorities said. While a person could still be brought into court for violating a state law that does not conform to the ruling, the case would be unlikely to get very far, they said.

As one authority, Mrs. Harriet Pilpel, attorney for planned Parenthood-World Population, said, "when the Supreme Court interprets the constitution, the decision becomes effective immediately. I think that until new laws are passed, doctors can go ahead and perform abortions."

Whether and how doctors across the nation will take advantage of this situation remains to be seen. "Interested lay people--women, clergy and others--will have to work with the medical profession to assure that safe, humane, low-cost abortions are made available to all women," said the Rev. Howard Moody, Pastor of Judson Memorial Church here and director of the National Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion.

Planned Parenthood expects to work with its 190 affiliates in 40 states to help those who want to set up abortion clinics and to establish a too-free nationwide telephone referral system.

Campus Happenings . . .

Northern Ireland

The American Scene: A Cultural Series will open its spring program tonight with David Doyle of Loyola University, Chicago, speaking on "Northern Ireland: Yesterday and Today."

All students registering for the one-credit series are required to attend the talk at 7:30 in Carroll Hall, Saint Mary's.

This lecture series is sponsored by the departments of education, art, English, speech and drama, humanistic studies, and music; and the Performing Arts Series, Student Development, and the Student Academic Commission.

Martucci speaks

Dr. Mary Martucci, Director of Counseling at SMC, will speak on "Career vs. Marriage," at 8:30 p.m., Thursday, January 25, 1973, to the Law Wives Association of the University of Notre Dame, at the Memorial Library, University

of Notre Dame.

Dr. Martucci has instructed in nursing, sociology, and psychology. She has served as Head Nurse and Clinical Instructor in Neurology and Neuropsychiatry, was the Coordinator of a Medical-Surgical Nursing Program, and was the Co-Director of Undergraduate Psychiatric Training Program. Among her most recent accomplishments is the development and direction of a Student Adviser Program at Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dr. Martucci, whose specialty is psychology of nursing, is a Registered Nurse with an M.A. in Clinical Psychology from Duquesne University, and a Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology, from the University of Notre Dame.

'Aparajito' show

The film "Aparajito", directed by the world-renowned film director, Satyajit Ray, will be shown at 7:30 p.m., Thursday,

January 25, 1973, in Saint Mary's College, Carroll Hall, Madeleva Memorial. The film is the first session of the College's "India '73" series.

"Aparajito" is the second film of Ray's famous "Apu Trilogy". It was awarded first place at both the Venice and the Los Angeles international film festivals in 1958.

The movie portrays the tension between traditional and contemporary India through the characterization of a young man who rejects following his father's priestly vocation, and moves to Calcutta to acquire a university education.

Mime auditions

Auditions for a mime show will be held tonight at 7:00 p.m. at Little Theatre, Saint Mary's. Persons interested in either performing or working backstage are welcome.

Anyone unable to make the meeting may contact Sue Maher for further information.

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Kovatch report is challenged by students

(continued from page 1)

that she had been present during the incident.

Security was unable to apprehend the other students involved. They reportedly gained access to the fifth floor by "just walking through the main lobby," Regent said.

There were a number of other conflicting reports concerning the incident. Several sources disagreed on the time. One report stated that Regent reported the students as "five strange men," in her initial call, but that when she arrived at the Security building, the Notre Dame student caught knew her and called her by name.

There was also disagreement as to how the students escaped. The newspaper account given by Kovatch claimed that they took the north east exit, while at

Regina resident believes that they "ran back through the main lobby, cut through the courtyard and out the back double doors by the cemetery."

Kovatch, when contacted last night and informed that conflicting reports had been received, still held to his story. Questioned about the coverage in Monday's *Observer*, Kovatch verified all facts within as correct and asked, "Why should I lie?"

The incident brought to a head the security problem that Regina has posed all year. The hall has eight doors to secure, while most other halls have only two. Petitions for firelocks by the hall council,

hall directors, and security have been turned down by the Holy Cross sisters who still own the former convent. They claim that the installation of firelocks would "deface" the building, according to Regina staff members.

Meetings were held on all floors in Regina last night announcing a crackdown on student security offenses. Penalties will be increased, first offense will be sent immediately to the Student Relations Board (judicial board), and all offenders' parents will be informed by letter of the violation. Most of the offenders have been freshmen.

Student reaction to the crackdown was mixed, but there was a unanimous outrage at the apparent false statement issued by Kovatch.

"How can they expect us to be honest with them if they aren't honest with us?" one asked.

"Maybe they just didn't want to upset us, but I think we're mature to handle the truth," added another.

One of the security guards on duty the night of the incident has reportedly quit because of the disorganized and understaffed SMC security situation. He was unavailable for comment last night.

Peace settlement in fourth year of talks

(c) 1973 The New York Times

Today's peace developments occurred nearly four years from the day when substantive talks on a Vietnam settlement began, on Jan. 25, 1969, in the former Hotel Majestic in Paris, the same place Kissinger and Tho held their session today.

The negotiations that produced the actual agreement, however, took place in villas in and around Paris between Kissinger and Tho, beginning in August, 1969.

The holding of those negotiations remained a closely guarded secret until last Jan. 26 when Nixon disclosed them in a speech accusing Hanoi of delaying tactics.

After North Vietnam's offensive in South Vietnam last spring, the secret talks resumed.

A decisive breakthrough was achieved early in October when the

United States and North Vietnam agreed to a nine-point draft agreement whose outline was made public by Hanoi on Oct. 26, and was confirmed by Kissinger that same day in his "peace is at hand" news conference.

Hanoi had originally insisted that the draft be signed by Oct. 31, but Nixon asked for further meetings to tighten the terms of the agreement and to meet some of South Vietnam's objections.

The talks resumed in Paris on Nov. 20 and recessed on Nov. 25. When they began again on Dec. 4, Hanoi objected to the proposals made by the United States in the previous round, and made counter proposals that Kissinger later called "frivolous." Those talks broke down on Dec. 13.

Reportedly angry over Hanoi's tactics, Nixon ordered the war's heaviest bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong—from Dec. 18 to 29. The raids, which included strikes by B-52 bombers, were called off north of the 20th parallel on Dec. 29 with the announcement by the White House that Hanoi had agreed to resume "serious" talks.

The negotiations reopened on Jan. 8 and concluded with an apparent agreement on Jan. 13. Two days later all bombing, mining and shelling of North Vietnam ceased, and on Jan. 18—last Thursday—it was announced that Kissinger and Tho would meet again "for the purpose of concluding the text of an agreement."

Longest war in the history of the United States comes to end

(continued from page 1)

Johnson died yesterday on the eve of the settlement of the war in which, at one point, more than 530,000 American military men were involved and in which nearly 46,000 Americans have died since 1961.

The negotiations to conclude the fighting were also the longest in history, and often seemed fruitless. But the Nixon administration, convinced that an accord was feasible, persisted, with eventual success.

The foreign ministers of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) are expected to join in the agreement.

The agreement was said to include provisions for a cease-fire throughout Vietnam and the return of all captured American Personnel. It also was said to provide machinery for cooperation between the Saigon Government and the Vietcong, but officials doubt that the rival Vietnamese factions will resolve their hostility soon.

Under the accord, the United States would pull out its remaining 23,500-man force in South Vietnam and would pledge not to undertake any military actions against North Vietnam. Such actions were suspended last week in anticipation of the agreement.

The United States has also pledged to contribute to the rehabilitation of both North Vietnam and South Vietnam. In the past, Nixon has talked of 7.5 billion dollars in aid over the next five years.

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Two Badin Hall residents hurt in US 31 accident

A car accident on U. S. Route 31 injured two Badin Hall residents last Sunday. Badin Hall President Kim Magnotta and Mary Ellen Darin were treated for broken bones at the Pawating Hospital emergency room and released after a period of observation.

Doctors feared there might be internal bleeding but released the girls when all signs proved to be negative. Also treated with the girls was Terry Madden, an off-campus senior.

Magnotta suffered four broken bones in her right leg and lacerations of the face. Mary Ellen Darin, a sophomore, received a broken wrist and nose as well as lacerations of the face. Madden broke his wrist and nose and received lacerations of the leg.

Both Miss Magnotta and Miss Darin are now recuperating at home and, according to Badin rector Kathleen Cekanski, both should be back at school on Monday.

Observer Yearbook Pictures

All staff members asked to meet at the office Thursday 7:30

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Need ride to Peoria, Bloomington, Illinois area Friday January 26 and back Sunday January 28, if possible call Jim at 1165.

Riders wanted to Kent, Ohio Friday, Jan. 26. Ken 8810.

LOST AND FOUND

Found: GM ignition key 1-20-73 between fieldhouse & library, call 7471.

Lost: Silver watch with black band and safety pin on Dec. 10. Please contact Marv Beth, 5366, 537 R.N. SMC.

Lost: gold medal of Christ. Of great value to me. Reward. Nick 1747, 805 Grace.

FOR SALE

Car For Sale - 64 Dodge Wagon Custom 880, excellent running condition. Good body. \$350. 234-7794.

Tennis & Sports equipment at discount prices - Limited supply of Adidas tennis shoes. Chris 3463.

For Sale, Notre Dame jacket; perfect condition; size 48; \$13, half bookstore price. Call Herb 8220.

Westinghouse and Santo Compact Refrigerators. Discount prices to ND - SMC students and faculty. Many models available for immediate free delivery. Call Tom 234-0578 or 232-2618.

For Sale - Ampex 87R AM-FM stereo cassette system. Excellent condition. Cheap - must sell. Call Bob - 2140.

Stereo system Pioneer SX 9000 with reverb, Dual 1219 Sony 252 deck, 2-RDC4spks; \$850 - will sell all or part. Call Tim evenings 232-8661.

8-track stereo tapes - \$3.50 - large selection. Call 1212 and ask for Kurt.

'71 Honda 600 sedan - Like new cond. 40 MPG economy. 4 speed, bucket seats, front wheel drive. \$950. J.M. Causey, days 282-2591, Eves. 291-2975.

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Irish gain more than 4 points at Mich. Tech

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Notre Dame's impressive, 6-1 victory over Michigan Tech Saturday night in Houghton enabled the Irish hockey team to gain a split in its eight-point series with the Huskies. Coach "Lefty" Smith's sextet also gained four points on the club just ahead of them in the WCHA standings, fourth place North Dakota, which dropped a pair of two-point games to Denver.

But the club's most important gain can't be measured statistically. The Notre Dame icers also gained faith in themselves last weekend.

At the outset of the season, the Irish, finally possessing the talent and experience necessary to become challengers for the WCHA title, had been optimistic. However, an opening night loss to Bowling Green set a trend of disappointment that typified the team's play in the first two months of the campaign. The club won only six of its first 16 games, going 4-6 in Association play. The low point came after 11-4 and 12-5 drubbings at the hands of Boston College and the Czechoslovakian national team, respectively. The situation seemed critical.

The Irish took a long look at themselves after those defeats and then set about playing the brand of hockey they were capable of playing, sweeping four-point series from Michigan and Colorado College on the first two weekends of the New Year. The wins were encouraging, but not conclusive.

"Beating Michigan in Ann Arbor, especially after trailing by three goals in the last period of the second game, was very pleasing," Smith said. "At the same time, it didn't prove what caliber of hockey we could play. Beating Colorado twice didn't prove much either."

Michigan and Colorado College are the two weakest clubs in the Association and are ninth and tenth in the standings. The Wolverines have won just three of 17 league games while the Tigers have taken only one of 15.

"Our big test came last weekend," Smith went on. "We were playing a club that was considered to be among the two or three best in the league before the season, one that's known to be tough at home. I figured that the Tech series would answer a lot of questions for us."

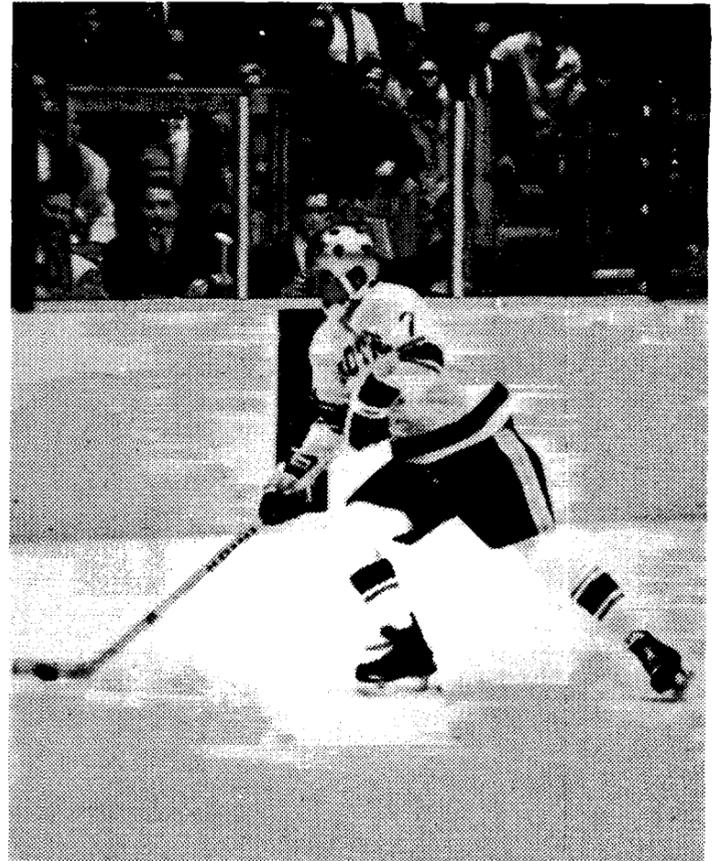
Notre Dame started well in the first game of the series on Friday, assuming a 3-1 lead in the second period. Then things went bad in a hurry. Tech, capitalizing on Irish defensive mistakes, rallied for

seven straight goals—two in the second session and five in the third—and won, 8-5.

"We were playing well, we had the lead, and then the bottom dropped out," Smith commented. "The sad thing was that Tech got seven straight goals and didn't even have to work for them. They took advantage of every mistake we made."

"After that loss, I thought of about 9,000,000 changes I could make," Smith continued. "I wondered for a long time about what to do and finally decided to take a calculated risk and go with the same players, on the same lines and rotations, that I had used Friday night. If it worked out, the kids would really believe in one another and be convinced that they could play with anyone."

"Then we went out and played one heck of a game on Saturday," Smith said, happily. "To come back, after Friday, did so much, in my estimation, to give the players faith in themselves. Now they know that, if they work hard and play good position hockey, they



Mark Steinborn and his fellow Irish defensemen will have to be at their best this weekend when the WCHA-leading Michigan State Spartans invade the ACC for a two-game, four-point series.

can do the job against anybody." The Irish may find their faith sorely tested this weekend when their opponent won't be just "anybody", but the WCHA-leading Michigan State Spartans. Coach Amo Bessone's club has posted a 10-2-1 record in Association games and last weekend ran roughshod over a non-conference foe, Air Force, 10-1, 11-5.

Notre Dame is mentally ready for the Spartans and figures to be physically set, too. Smith has been driving his club hard since the end of last semester, holding two-a-day workouts during the vacation, and there's been no let-up evident this week.

Faceoff on Friday and Saturday nights at the ACC will be at 7:30.

OBSERVER SPORTS

Swimmers dunk Oakland

by Pete McHugh

Nineteen Irish swimmers scored as Notre Dame's swimming team demolished Oakland University, 74-39, last night at the Rockne Memorial Pool. The Irish swept relay and diving honors in capturing their third win against two defeats this season.

Enroute to their first victory of 1973, the Irish set three meet records, while taking first place in nine of thirteen events. Notre Dame broke out to a 43-9 lead and was never headed, to the delight of a sparse crowd at "the Rock."

The Irish 400-yard medley team (Bob Thompson, Brian McCorry, Ed Graham, Jim Kane) began the onslaught by winning the relay in 3:52.7, a meet record. Kane, the sophomore sensation from Owings Mills, Maryland, came from a full length disadvantage to anchor the victory.

Behind senior John Sherk, Notre Dame took the 1000-yard freestyle with freshman Andy Wallach finishing second. The Irish also placed two swimmers in the victory column in the 200-yard freestyle, with Joe O'Connor and Jim Meagher finishing 1-2.

In the 50-yard freestyle, senior Gene Krathaus captured his specialty while Rich Fitzsimmons took third. Continuing the drubbing, Notre Dame's Graham swam to a meet record (2:10.7) in the 200-yard individual medley. Senior John Balthrop took third.

Completely outclassing Oakland in the diving competition, Notre Dame's divers continued their winning ways by taking the top two positions in both the one-meter and three-meter events. Dan Makielski won the one-meter and Chris Payne the three-meter competition. Freshman Mark Foster placed second in both events.

With the decision no longer in question, coach Dennis Stark was able to use most of his team.

Oakland finally captured a first place in the 200-yard butterfly with a meet record (2:06.7) by Mike Karas. However, Notre Dame's

Ed Strack took second only a half-length behind the winner. In the next event, 100-yard freestyle, senior Mark Wilcox also finished second.

Sophomore Bob Thompson continued his comeback from knee surgery by taking the 200-yard backstroke in meet record time (2:11.2). Junior John Cleaver placed third.

Captain George Block took third in the 500-yard freestyle and in the 200-yard breaststroke, Jim Fischer captured second.

Owning a 67-39 lead, the Irish 400-yard freestyle relay team (Fitzsimmons, Strack, Wallach, O'Connor) ended the evening by coming from behind to edge Oakland. In his anchor leg, O'Connor overcame a full-length deficit to spark the Irish victory.

Coach Stark said he was glad to "get back on the victory trail" while entering so many swimmers.

The Irish hope to repeat last night's winning performance Saturday afternoon against Marshall University at 12:30 in the Rockne pool.

WCHA Standings

	Pts Pts					
	W	L	T	W	L	GFT A
Michigan State	10	2	1	31	7	61 41
Denver	10	5	1	30	14	81 54
Wisconsin	11	4	1	25	11	79 57
North Dakota	10	7	1	23	17	87 81
Notre Dame	9	7	0	22	18	70 68
Minnesota	5	8	3	19	25	57 59
Michigan Tech	7	6	0	18	18	70 60
Minn.-Duluth	8	8	0	16	20	75 71
Michigan	3	14	0	8	30	60 104
Colorado College	1	14	0	2	34	35 94

WEEKEND RESULTS

WCHA
Michigan Tech 8-1, Notre Dame 5-6
Denver 10-5, North Dakota 5-3
Minnesota 3-5, Colorado College 2-2

OTHER
Wisconsin 5-8, Clarkson 4-3 (first game overtime)
Michigan State 10-11, Air Force 1-5

WEEKEND SERIES
Michigan State at Notre Dame (7:30 p.m. ACC)
North Dakota at Wisconsin
Michigan at Colorado College
Minn.-Duluth at Denver
Michigan Tech at Minnesota

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