

SLC hears appeals of blacks

Social meeting place sought

Janet Longfellow
Staff Reporter

"A need for action" was the major outcome of the discussion conducted by black students at yesterday's SLC hearing on Black Students at Notre Dame.

While revealing views were shared, the panel of black students left the open meeting of SLC members, faculty, administrators, and students with the general feeling that the hearings will have been useless unless steps are taken to act upon recommendations made.

Several pertinent proposals were made to improve the situation of the black student in the basically white community of Notre Dame and South Bend. Carl Ellison, a Notre Dame law student, chaired the panel and summarized the basic proposals discussed by the panel members.

'black house'

All of the speakers expressed the need for an off-campus "Black House", funded by the University, to provide a social meeting place for black students. The house would fill the many needs of the minority blacks, as it has successfully done on numerous other campuses.

Sophomore Mike Nickerson stated, "It is the University's responsibility to black students, just as social facilities are made available for only white students." He explained, "Notre Dame is a town with two different cultures and so it should provide a life for both cultures: there is much talk about civil rights here, but we have yet to see some results."

minority course

The problem of the unbalanced ratio of black men to women provided further reason for the "Black House" proposal. There is an even worse disadvantage since there is no place for visiting black women to stay, which is complicated by the fact that women from South Bend are inevitably accompanied by untrusting town men to the Notre Dame parties. Having the house off-campus would provide an opportunity for University "brothers" to come to know those of the South Bend community in a more natural way, without the tension of the "Notre Dame-stereotype" hanging over them.

A second source of complaints involved the curriculum and ignorance on the part of the whites. The black students felt that if two semesters of Theology were required for an Arts and Letters degree, a course in understanding minority existence should also be required. It is an inconvenience to have



A panel of black students yesterday discussed proposals for improving the situation of blacks in the Notre Dame community.

to go into town for church services, where they feel they are misunderstood and unwanted by their own people. It was felt that if religion is required of them in a basically all-Catholic University, Protestant services should be held on campus. Furthermore, prospective Black Studies majors are discouraged that there are not enough electives available in the limited Black Studies program.

racist attitude

A third point was made concerning the protective nature of the University which lends itself to a racist attitude towards black students. One example made was that a certain black senior has had to show his ID card 17 times since coming to Notre Dame, illustrating Carl Ellison's point that, "The black is second class unless he can prove more than anyone else that he is part of the community. There is so much subtle pressure that, to live in this environment, it is miraculous that blacks have managed to stay here."

A fourth recommendation was for a full-time representative for Black Student Affairs, instead of the current part time position. Ellison claimed that, "There are enough Black Student Affairs that we need

a person fulltime to communicate between the 'powerless and the power of the administration.'"

The last basic need was for the immediate increment of money in endowments for minorities since there is no longer a guarantee of financial aid with the Nixon cutback. "Since most black students are at Notre Dame on financial aid, the University needs to come up with another source of money to keep up enrollment. Endowments would be increased in order to improve the number of minority students on campus," explained Ellison.

effectively handled

Fred Giuffrida, Chairman of the SLC, commented on the hearing, "I thought that the panel handled it very effectively, and unemotionally. They didn't cry about their problems, but shared them openly and clearly. They were reasonable in their recommendations. I thought it was one of the best hearings we have had."

Also attending the hearing was University President Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh who commented, "I enjoyed the Hearing very much. I have not been to an SLC meeting for a long time and found this one very interesting."

Viet peace-keeping teams take up positions

by Charles Mohr
(c) 1973 New York Times

My Tho, South Vietnam--International peace-keeping teams moved into place in seven provincial centers of South Vietnam today, but had not yet begun their work of monitoring violations of the cease-fire agreement.

It was increasingly clear, however, that the South Vietnamese government had, in procedural matters, outmaneuvered and virtually stalemated the Communist delegates from North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The Communist members of the four-party joint military commission were being shuttled to tightly guarded South Vietnamese military installations where they were secluded from the population, unable to make contact with civilians and posed non political or propaganda threat.

Why the Communists had agreed to these arrangements was an open question, but it seemed possible that complaints about the

arrangements might arise in the future.

Informed American sources said, meantime, that it seemed likely that some American prisoners of war would be released sometime in the next few days at the town of An Loc, about 60 miles north of Saigon. They said no exact timetable or plan had been agreed upon.

The teams of the international commission for control and supervision of the cease-fire that set up regional headquarters this morning were made up from five to nine soldiers from each of the commission's four member countries--Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

Informed American officials said that teams of the four-party joint military commission, consisting of officers and men from the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government, would also be in place in the seven regional headquarters by tonight.

The seven regional headquarters were located by Hue, Da Nang,

Pleiku, Phan Thiet, Bien Hoa, My Tho and Can Tho.

Later, 26 smaller peace-keeping teams from both commission are to be established in smaller regional centers.

Typical of today's movement was the arrival here at My Tho, in the Mekong Delta 40 miles southwest of Saigon, of a U.S. Army bus with a white cross painted on the side. The bus carried 27 men, mostly officers, from the four-nation control commission who set up headquarters in a little Vietnamese hotel.

Later in the day, U.S. helicopters flew 45 North Vietnamese officers and men from Saigon to the headquarters base of the South Vietnamese army's seventh division at Dong Tam, a few miles west of My Tho.

The Viet Cong delegates did not arrive with the North Vietnamese, but sources in Saigon said they would be coming by evening.

"Our only job today is to create accommodations for working," said army Capt. Laszlo Horvath, of Hungary.

The two commissions were

created under terms of the Paris cease-fire agreement to share responsibility for monitoring the cease-fire. The agreement is somewhat vague as to how they are to operate, but it seems clear they must work together if effective action is to take place.

The teams from both groups were six days behind the scheduled laid down in the agreement for setting up their regional headquarters.

While the control commission team here was accessible, the members of the North Vietnamese contingent of the joint military commission at Dong Tam nearby were virtual prisoners in the military compound. The same has been true of their top leaders based at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airbase.

There seems to be no way they could communicate directly with Viet Cong areas even though such areas exist nearby. No South Vietnamese or foreign civilians can reach or talk to them, and any South Vietnamese attempting to do so would be arrested immediately by the Saigon authorities.

Thus, so far the Saigon government appears to have forestalled

what it feared--any political impact created by the presence of enemy officers and men in government areas. Nine residents of My Tho questioned on the streets today had no idea that Viet Cong or North Vietnamese officers were arriving in the area.

How long the Communists will find such arrangement tolerable is not certain. Yesterday in Saigon their top leaders were permitted off the airbase for the first time to attend a meeting of control commission members, but were tightly guarded by South Vietnamese military and civil police.

The members of the control commission team have seemed friendly with each other. At an inaugural lunch they drank red wine from tulip champagne glasses.

Col. Robert Scream, of Ottawa, leader of the Canadian contingent, said he was "hopeful" that teams would be able to begin making trips into the rural areas to look for cease-fire violations by the end of the week.

world briefs

Paris--Delegates from the Saigon government and the Vietcong met alone together in Paris for the first time. Their purpose was to prepare for the South Vietnamese political negotiations provided in the cease-fire agreements. The negotiations are to test whether the hostile sides can eventually reach a nonviolent settlement to their generation-long dispute. Both sides made a point of calling their first session "preliminary."

My Tho, South Vietnam--International peace-keeping teams fanned out across Vietnam Monday, but had not yet begun their work of monitoring violations of the cease-fire agreement. As the teams moved into place in seven provincial centers, it became increasingly clear that the South Vietnamese government had, in procedural matters, outmaneuvered and virtually stalemated the Communist delegates representing North Vietnam and the Vietcong.

Washington--The White House reported that President Nixon is holding \$8.7 billion in federal funds in reserve--substantially less than estimated by a Democratic congressman last month. Rep. Joe L. Evin, D.-Tenn., had said that impoundments, which have become the focus of the struggle between Congress and the president, totaled at least \$12.2 billion. Budget department officials said that Evin's figures were incorrect.

(C) 1973 New York Times

on campus today

7:00-12:00 p.m.--mardi gras, steven center

10:00 p.m.--interview, ara parseghian, tear and tell show, wsnd, 6.40 am

7:30 p.m.--lecture, mr. richard rosenthal, what you are worth: how to measure your present worth, future worth, and plan financially around that worth, carroll hall, smc

at nd-smc

Observer disclosures requested

by David Rust
Staff Reporter

All salaried positions held by students on the *Observer* staff should be made public and notice should be given in *The Observer* of vacancies in salaried positions, recommended the Committee on Unorthodox Privateering (C.O.U.P.) in a report released Saturday.

The report was the second in a series compiled and presented by C.O.U.P. based on the results of its questionnaires distributed last November.

C.O.U.P.'s questionnaire had

Cavanaugh & ACC sites of robberies

Bruce Petrovick
Staff Reporter

The Athletic and Convocation Center and Cavanaugh Hall are the latest additions to the rapidly growing list of campus break-ins.

According to Arthur Pears, director of security, vandals forced open the door of the ACC ticket office last Thursday evening but their attempts were fruitless.

However, the thieves also ransacked a student's room in the ACC (located in the ACC for insurance purposes) and removed approximately \$300 worth of miscellaneous articles.

The following evening, thieves gained entrance to the first floor of Cavanaugh Hall through an unlocked window. They proceeded to take a television set, cassette player, earphones, and two boxes of tapes. Later that evening the head phones and tapes were recovered from the rubbish bin outside St. Edwards Hall, while the television was found in the driveway behind Zahm Hall.

Study in Guadalajara, Mexico

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asked for comments on "Campus Press," meaning the Student Union Press. But most students who registered complaints about "Campus Press" understood it to mean *The Observer* and responded accordingly.

The C.O.U.P. report, according to Chairman Mike Hess, was created as a response to what seemed to be significant dissatisfaction with several *Observer* practices.

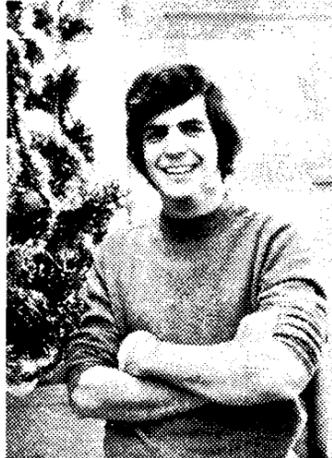
Again, much of the dissatisfaction stemmed from what many students held to be undue secrecy on the part of the campus' only daily publishing enterprise, in this case including editorial policy, selection of editors and other hiring practices.

Although C.O.U.P. definitely declared the second out of its area of concern, saying "We believe that any attempt to interfere with such a procedure would destroy the continuity any such media needs in its publishing," and decided to "make no attempt to question (*Observer*) editorial policies," it did direct the bulk of its four recommendations to *Observer* business procedures.

The C.O.U.P. document suggested that "A list of all salaried positions held by students on *The Observer* should be made public, as well as the method of their hiring." This would also include a listing of all salaries.

C.O.U.P. stopped short of asking for a publication of names of those students who currently hold those positions.

The committee also recommended that notice be given in *The Observer* of vacancies in salaried



Mike Hess: Report prompted by dissatisfaction with several *Observer* practices.

positions when they occur, "along with information on the salary involved." Such vacancies should be filled only after careful consideration of all applicants."

C.O.U.P. further recommended that, "Since *The Observer* is operated as a student service using student funds," therefore accountable to the students financially, *The Observer* initiate two new procedures:

"The *Observer* should publish within its pages a general financial report at the end of each semester," and

"All expenses of *The Observer*, with the exception of those paid out of petty cash, should be paid by check with the signatures of the Editor (or his designate), the Business Manager, and some appropriate faculty or administration official."

The committee went on to propose Dr. Robert Ackerman as a

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John J. O'Hanlon-Prop., ND '65

177 women already accepted

Admissions director describes unusual year

by Marlene Zloza
Staff Reporter

Claiming that this is "a very unique year" for the admissions office, Director of Admissions John T. Goldrick said Monday that it is very hard to compare this year's applicants with those of previous years.

"Last year, with the unification with St. Mary's and then the unification, there were women applying to both Notre Dame and St. Mary's and not to just one or the other," explained Goldrick. (Last year, the Notre Dame admissions department handled both ND and SMC applications.) "This is really the first year with us as far as women applying exclusively to Notre Dame."

Recommendations released so far have been for 350 freshmen women for the 1973-74 school year. Goldrick stated that from what he knew, many people and committees had studied the question of



Goldrick: prospective coeds are interested in the scholastic aspect.

female enrollment before any decision was made. "I was asked by one of the committees to estimate the number of applications we were expecting this year," he said.

"For the past two years the

freshman total has been approximately 1,625 and I am assuming it will be the same this year unless I am informed of a change," continued the Director of Admissions. This would mean a 5 to 1 ratio of men to women in the class of 1977.

Goldrick explained that "about twenty per cent of our applications so far have been from women and since the projected quota for the freshman class is about twenty-one percent, this means the ratio is about equal. It is still difficult to make any estimate however, because about one-third of our applications come in between February 1 and March 15 (the final deadline.)" Goldrick said the admissions staff will start reviewing regular freshmen applications this week and try to let everyone know by April 1.

In regard to the early admissions policy, Mr. Goldrick said there is "no quota, we accept all qualified applicants." So far, 735 freshmen

have been accepted, including 177 women.

The admissions staff includes, besides Goldrick, two full-time male and two full-time female members. In recruiting this year, they have visited coed and women's high schools, in addition to all male schools.

"The reception has generally been good in all places," claimed Goldrick. Prospective women applicants usually ask how many women students Notre Dame has and how many are being accepted this year. "They seem interested in the competition for admission and the scholastic aspect, rather than the social ratio," said Goldrick.

He also pointed out that since the applications are running equal to the set ratio, "the competition between men and women is really very equal right now."

As far as women transfer students, the announced quota is 125. However, since the admissions office did not accept transfer applications until January, it is still too early to get an estimate on how many will be received. "Most transfer applications come in after the end of March, because the most recent semester grades must be included," detailed Goldrick. Most transfer applications are reviewed in June and July.

Campuses split further as St. Mary's loses Observer

by Kathy Hessert
Staff Reporter

The regrets are many as a vital source of communication once taken for granted and easily available must now be obtained through private subscription. With the circulation of the *Observer* on Saint Mary's campus now defunct, students administration and faculty now find the rift between SMC and Notre Dame ever increasing.

Students have questioned the allocation of two of their ten dollars Student Government Activities fee as a source of payment for the *Observer*. This was unanimously voted down by the Student Assembly at their February first meeting. The SMC Assembly passed the following resolution. "Due to apparent apathy prevailing in the student body regarding the use of the *Observer*, the assembly has made the decision to allow the *Observer* subscription to expire."

Administration and faculty see the necessity of an SMC paper in

the absence of the *Observer* but they noted that the quality of one on such short notice would be questionable. Miss Kathleen Mulaney, a graduate in journalism from Marquette University and SMC Dean of Students, says, "Without the *Observer* we will find it necessary to invest through the planning process in one of our own."

"A newspaper is a valuable medium and a good experience. It is a necessity," Mulaney later commented. "The *Observer* is a valuable means of communication between what really is one student community. Our office has subscribed to it." Fr. Ned Reidy said that he was very disturbed with the discontinuance of the *Observer* at SMC. "In twenty-four hours the students will realize the impact the *Observer* once had on them. If we must start our own newspaper it will take a while to build up."

One student criticized, "there is no reason to sever relations more than we already have." Barbara McKiernan's main regret is the furthering of the communication gap between the two schools, finding "football tickets the only thing left."

Student coordinators announce plans for '73 Frosh orientation

by George Adelo
Staff Reporter

Dave Caruso and Dan Schipp, student coordinators for the 1973 Freshman Orientation have announced the organization of a six member committee to plan next year's Freshman Orientation.

The Committee will draw up plans which include more participation on the part of Administration, Faculty, and Alumni in orientating new students and to allow them in Caruso's words, "to

become acquainted with the Notre Dame family in a more informal atmosphere."

Where in the past orientation was in the hands of only one or two seniors, the incorporation of a committee this year will allow for smoother organization and better communication between the parties responsible for orientation.

Schipp and Caruso stated that by starting earlier this year they hope to devote more time to the different aspects of orientation, so that new students and their families could see a more complete picture to the university. New female student will be treated on an equal basis as male freshman students. Caruso said that they plan to ask the Hall President's Council to appoint hall coordinators to aid in helping new students become adjusted to the University.

Schipp further stated that no particulars had been decided upon but he hoped that new students would be exposed to "more than just the academic life or just the beer keg-party atmosphere."

Both Caruso and Schipp are working with the Freshman Year Office under the direction of Dean Emil T. Hofman.

No students have been named as yet to the Orientation Planning



Dave Caruso: Orientation committee membership open to all interested students.

Committee but Caruso stated that application for membership is open to all interested students, especially present freshmen and sophomores. Schipp added that he hoped the committee would have an equal number of male and female members.

Any students interested in serving on the Orientation Committee should contact Dave Caruso or Dan Schipp at 3378 or the Student Government Office at 6111 by February 22.



Dan Schipp: Hall coordinators to aid in adjustment.

Saigon gov't. releases prisoners in violation of Paris agreement

by Sylvan Fox
(c) 1973 New York Times

Saigon—The Saigon government has reportedly released thousands of military and civilian prisoners in the last few days, turning them loose on their own despite provisions of the Paris cease-fire accord requiring that they be turned over to North Vietnam or the Vietcong.

South Vietnamese sources, who disclosed the release, said it involved some 20,000 Communist prisoners of war and about the same number of civilian political prisoners.

An American official, confirming the development, said he thought the total was more like 10,000 and that he believed all those released were political prisoners.

The prisoners were each given 1,200 piasters (about \$2.50) when they were set free, the sources said.

The protocol to the Paris

agreement that deals with prisoners says that "all captured Vietnamese military personnel, whether regular or irregular...shall be returned to that South Vietnamese party under whose command they served."

It says the Vietcong and the South Vietnamese should exchange lists of civilian political prisoners within 15 days after the signing of the Paris agreement, which took place Jan. 27, and "do their utmost" to resolve the problem of civilian detainees within 90 days.

According to informed observers, Saigon preferred to release the Communist prisoners and let them wander home rather than formally returning them to the Vietcong command, as the peace agreement required.

A government official said the freed prisoners had been declared "new life cadres," meaning that while in captivity they had renounced the Communist cause

and pledged to support the Saigon government.

"Better to release them as new life cadres than in any prisoner exchange with the Communists," the official said.

As for the civilian detainees set free, an American official said the Saigon government "knew they were going to have to release them sooner or later and decided 'why not get rid of them?'"

There are no precise figures on how many prisoners the South Vietnamese government holds.

According to some estimates, there were about 35,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese war prisoners in South Vietnamese hands before the reported release began. Estimates of the number of civilian, political prisoners range from 60,000 to 125,000.

The tet lunar New Year, celebrated for three days beginning last Saturday, is a traditional time for amnesties and the release of prisoners in Vietnam.

Hesburgh labels Nixon's amnesty stand 'political'

by Jim Gresser
Staff Reporter

Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, University President, called President Nixon's recent statement refusing amnesty to Viet Nam War objectors a political move and expressed confidence that the decision would be altered at a later date.

Fr. Hesburgh, in an interview Monday, said that it was a "very brief, harsh statement" and that it was "political to start with." He said that when there is such a wide variety of cases under a wide variety of circumstances, Nixon cannot simply make a blanket statement applicable to all cases.

Fr. Hesburgh cited the method of President Truman after World War Two as a more realistic alternative. Truman had established a committee to review the various cases for amnesty.

Fr. Hesburgh said that because the reporters at the press conference last Friday asked the question of amnesty so directly, Nixon had "little room to maneuver."

The issue, he said, is "far from over and will certainly be opened up again," noting that there isn't "anything final in politics."

"This is not the time to get it straightened out," he said. He feels

that with the recent cease-fire in Vietnam, a less emotional time to decide the issue would be preferable. The decision must wait "until this thing (the war) is really over," Fr. Hesburgh said, and added that he expects to "see some solution to it by next year."

The University president stressed that the solution must be a "reasonable one." He said that it is "not reasonable for them all to face criminal charges."

Fr. Hesburgh noted that only after one war, Korea, did a president decide not to use his constitutional privilege to grant amnesty. He feels that Nixon will change his decision, which affects over 80,000 Americans in prison, exile or "underground."

Fr. Hesburgh affirmed his statement of October 30, 1973 in which he said, "the Vietnam War is an obscenity that will probably go down in history as the worst mistake the U.S. ever made. Since it is an obscenity, I think anyone who stood up against it should be given a medal."

Fr. Hesburgh also took issue with Nixon, who in the same press conference, took an "unmitigated slap at the Peace Corps" by calling it a "junket." Fr. Hesburgh feels that the high caliber of service of those in the Corps is not deserving of such treatment from the President.

OBSERVER COMMENT

February 6, 1973

wicker

A Chance for the Senate

New York, Feb. 5--Members of Congress are making more noise than they have in years about the need to reassert themselves as a coequal branch of government with the Presidency and the Supreme Court. It may well be too late for that, but there are a few things Congress could do, and one of them would be to insist that President Nixon submit the name of a man of stature and experience as the new Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Patrick Gray, President Nixon's interim appointee, won't do. It may even be that the President is not going to nominate him for the job, one of the most important in government. But whether Gray's name is submitted to the Senate or not, that body owes it to itself and to the country to insist on a better nominee.

It has the power to do so. Under the terms of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Act, the new director must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as if he were a cabinet officer, an ambassador or a Supreme Court Justice. Confirmation may be defeated or filibustered, and since the new director will head a huge apparatus with the power to affect the lives of all Americans, the Senate should have no hesitation in using its power to the necessary limit.

Gray is not a proper nominee primarily because of his political partisanship. His background includes a long history of Republican Party activity, which is why he has had high posts in this administration--not because of the distinction of his career outside politics. This alone would tend to make his appointment appear political--an appearance sharply enhanced in last year's campaign when he made speeches favorable to the Nixon point of view, and when it was disclosed that 21 F.B.I. field offices in 14 important states were directed to supply information on criminal justice to give Nixon "maximum support" in his campaign. Earlier, Gray had said he would investigate the Soviet-American grain deal, primarily because Vice President Agnew already had claimed the investigation was under way.

Now Judge John J. Sirica, before whom the Watergate case was tried, has bluntly criticized the Department of Justice for failing to investigate completely or properly prosecute the matter. It is, of course, the F.B.I. upon whom the department relies for such investigations, but Judge Sirica has openly expressed the hope that even a Senate committee will do a better job.

It also has been reliably reported that the F.B.I.

under Gray made no real investigation of the political espionage and sabotage activities allegedly planned last year by Donald H. Segretti--who was reported to have close links to the White House. In both these failures, if Gray's political interests were not responsible for poor F.B.I. performance, the public certainly had good reason to think they might have been.

An openly political director is bound to destroy not only the nonpartisanship that J. Edgar Hoover largely maintained in his half-century in the post; he is certain to damage confidence in the bureau. More important, the F.B.I. can reach so far into the lives of all Americans that no administration should have direct political control of it through a complaint director.

But Patrick Gray already has demonstrated enough partisanship and enough willingness to let the F.B.I. be used politically that, even if he were confirmed as director, the Democrats would surely replace him as soon as they regained national power--and that would probably complete the process of politicizing the office.

There are internal complaints from the bureau that Gray is not a good administrator, a decisive leader of a law enforcement professional. These are hard charges to judge without close examination, but Gray's most publicized decision--to shoot out the tires of a hijacked airplane, leading to considerable danger for the passengers and crew--is not reassuring. Nor can anyone make much of a case that his is the kind of impressive and impeccable personal stature needed if the new director and the F.B.I. are to have public confidence and independence from political control.

Who would have such stature? That is up to Nixon to decide, but the Senate has the right and the power to insist--as it has done in Supreme Court nominations that were scarcely less important--that Nixon choose wisely and with the public interest as his first concern. It is only in the resolute exercise of such rights and powers that Congress will regain anything like equal standing with the executive branch.

In this particular instance, moreover, the Senate can see to it that a man of sufficient stature finally assumes what became under J. Edgar Hoover one of the most powerful offices in the government. And while the Senators are at it, they might well study Sen. Robert Byrd's proposal that any new director be required to win Senate confirmation every four years. That might politicize the office somewhat, but it would also provide means to remove an inept or power-mad director.

daniel

Impounding Funds

Washington, Feb. 4 - At his news conference last Wednesday President Nixon was asked, "How do you respond to criticism that your impoundment of funds abrogates power or authority that the Constitution gave to Congress?"

"The same way that Jefferson did and Jackson did and Truman did," the President replied.

At the White House they take the view that Congress has already tacitly recognized the President's right to impound appropriated funds.

Congress did so according to that view when it passed a bill last October to raise the national debt limit to \$465 billion. The bill contained a provision requiring the President to promptly provide Congress with full information on impounded funds. Congress thus seemed to concede that funds could be impounded although the legislative branch has to be notified.

That bill contained no procedure for Congress to override the President on impoundments. However, 51 Senators have now signed a bill to require congressional consent.

Incidentally, some people at the White House use the term "saving out" rather than "impoundment."

They say impoundment is incorrect because it implies that the withheld money will be released and spent later. That, they assert, is not the President's intention.

The confidence of the administration that it can defeat Congress on the spending issue is reinforced by a feeling of disdain for Congress as an institution for its present leadership.

Nixon said on Wednesday that "This Congress has not been responsible on money." He added that there is only one place in this government where somebody has got to speak for the special in-

terests which the Congress represents but for the general interest."

Of course that one place is, in the President's view, the White House.

In the White House they have no confidence that Congress can do what the President feels is necessary--that is, set an over-all spending limit and stay within it. All it takes is will power, a member of the Cabinet remarked the other day, but Congress does not have it.

Congress is like a family in which every member "plans his own spending individually," President Nixon remarked in his budget message last Monday. Contrasted with the inertness of Congress there is what one White House official calls the "dynamism" of the presidency. Presidential actions are very hard to stop, whatever the issue or whoever the president.

Nixon is relying, however, not only on his own dynamism in the dispute with Congress but also on what he calls "the expressed will of the people." The President promised in the 1972 election campaign that he would not propose any tax increases if re-elected, and he regards that promise as a part of the mandate he received. When his budget message was ready he presented it first to the people in a radio talk and not to the Congress as is customary.

Congressmen and senators were reminded in turn that they also had a mandate not to increase taxes.

Nixon told his news conference on Wednesday that he had checked on all those who had run for office in November and had not found one member of Congress "who had campaigned on the platform of raising taxes in order that we could spend more."

Opinion

Philomel's Song

rick gering

It appears time to add my piece to The Great Women Off-Campus Debate. (If it can be called a debate--one side seems to have maintained a considered silence since making necessary a protracted rebuttal; I hardly think it a lesson in practical Zen).

Previous reactions against Riehle's Rule have centered around ideological considerations that are out of place in this university, where the practical reigns supreme. But there are practical solutions available, and these fully in keeping with the rationale behind Riehle's Rule. Before setting these forth, I do want to point out two items from the 1972-73 Student Manual under the title University Regulations section 8 (Off-Campus Students). Firstly, the designation "student" is in this section nowhere qualified by any sexually descriptive adjective. Secondly, I merely quote (for the ironic contrast it affords) University Regulation 8: "It is the official policy of the University community not to tolerate discrimination in any way."

But this way lies madness. Amurikin practicality is what is wanted, and it is practicality what I've in mind. Since the sole apparent reason for women on-campus invisibility, why should it not be possible for women to provide equally visible substitutes to take their place on campus, allowing them to move off, much in the manner of Civil War draft evasion? These surrogates would be equally visible and equally of the female persuasion (a consideration obviously high among Riehle's male persusians; Riehle would be sated in his Quest for aesthetic beauty on campus, and women students would, at least to some extent, be regarded as women students. The fate of the substitutes, however, remains uncertain.

As we are on the subject of what should be visible on campus, to connote to the casual visitor (NBC?) the nature of Notre Dame, may I suggest certain other possibilities? Granted the nature of the institution, I think it only logical that, in addition to women, we make the presence of jocks on campus mandatory. I do not mean athletes, mind you; I refer to jocks *per se*. These useful devices play fully as large a role in Notre Dame life as the Notre Dame Woman (as it is put)--and parts of the University community at large regard each as fulfilling a somewhat similar task. Perhaps we could hang them on the crosspieces of our myriad crucifixes, yes, and we could stand a woman beneath each construction. I hardly think that this would overstate the message to our visitor, nor that the medium is over the mark. Other suggestions that occur to me in pursuing this theme border on the legally obscene, and would no doubt tax the genius of Kubik and his fellow massivè artists of the architecture department; in any case, this is not the place to recount them. But back to the subject.

University moralists may object to the "visible substitute" plan outlined above, on the grounds that it is a form of servitude and unlawful under the XIII Article of Amendment. Certainly, though, it could at least be implemented as a stopgap measure while the question was being considered in the courts. In the event that the courts should ultimately decide in favor of the moral position--the question may present some novel legal problems (Notre Dame seems to be making a conscientious effort to establish itself as a leader in novel questions of personal liberty) There is no certain way of predicting the courts' final decision--in that event, there is another solution at our disposal.

In lieu of furnishing actual substitutes, women who wish to move off-campus could first be required to secure one of the "lifelike plastic dummies" advertised in some of the campus's higher circulation magazines. These dummies, to enlighten the few who have neglected this vital part of their Notre Dame experience, are (according to manufacturer's claims) perfect replicas of woman; and if we take as *ex cathedra* Father Riehle's apparent definition of woman, we may well believe these claims. It is obvious that the installation of these objects around campus would fulfill the goal of invisibility even better than their less stalwart, merely human counterparts. There would be, firstly, a higher visibility rate--the dummies could be stationed out of doors and never require to be inside and out of sight for such mundane and relatively invisible activities as sleeping, warming, bathing, etc. Secondly, their expression would not be subject to the vicissitudes of student mood; their faces are permanently endowed with a glance pleasing to the apprehending eye. They will smile cheerfully and slightly seductively even in the depths of finals week. Other advantages undoubtedly exist, but will become apparent only after experimentation with this plan.

In sum, it would seem that all the ideological fuss over the off-campus woman has been unnecessary; we have at our disposal the necessary practical means to correct the situation, to the gratification of all concerned. If it were not for one nagging doubt, I should urge the immediate adoption of this second plan. We know what Riehle wants; we know what the women want; but we've neglected to consider the position of the dummies, who may well refuse to be degraded to the status of women in Riehle's World.

the observer

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is tae kwon do the super karate?

mike lilienthal

It has come to my attention that Tai Kwon Do (Korean Karate) is super karate and that it is the ultimate in self-defense. That is at least what Dong Sik Kim, the master instructor of the Notre Dame Tai Kwon Do Club states in his membership campaign. The Webster's dictionary defines super as "a prefix of superiority" and super gives connotations of a comic book character created in 1938 who came from the planet Krypton (not Korea). Ultimate is likewise defined as "beyond which it is impossible to proceed". It would seem that Tai Kwon Do is the best martial art of themall (according to Mr. Kim).

There are many schools around the country that advertize just as Mr. Kim does. I myself have been a student of the martial arts for the past three years. I have not only studied Tai Kwon Do but Tang Soo Do (a different karate) and Jiu-jitsu (Chinese self-defense). I have seen many beginners who are taken in by the supposed mystique of karate, they think they will covet for themselves the secret way to destroy anyone. Some have the gall to exude an air of overconfidence and invulnerability after having just planked down their money for the semester and have received a nicely embroidered membership card. How can a beginner (white belt) espouse expertise in an art that takes a lifetime to understand and perfect. Ueshiba, the master of Aikido, refused to take a national teaching position at Japan's top university because "From the ocean of knowledge I have not yet been able to fill a thimble". Think of how little knowledge any of us beginners have compared to this man who devoted his entire life to the arts.

"punch power"

When a beginner "shows off" his is showing off his ignorance. A true karate man does not need to prove himself to others. But Americans seem to often try to see how good a martial artist really is. For anyone who is taking the ultimate in self-defense I feel sorry. Such a student doesn't know his own lack of knowledge and can be badly beaten, stabbed or shot. Doing well in the controlled environment of a dojo (karate gym) doesn't prove your worth against an opponent on the street.

If anyone is considering taking karate, please ask the instructor what to do when you are knocked down in a fight. Karate doesn't teach any ground work like in judo or jujitsu. There is a basic assumption that you are far enough away from your opponent initially so that you will have time to kick or strike him before he can force you to the ground. You can develop this timing and "punch power" but it takes time (years not months).

techniques

Another assumption during the formal exercises of karate (kata and one-steps) believes that every technique will work. Many combination techniques assume kicks and blows will stun or stop a man momentarily so that a followup strike can finish him off. Some novices play at karate. They will hit an opponent who wrestles them to the ground. To regain pride the young martial artist will say "if I had hit you full power you would have been knocked out."

This person is fooling himself. A beginner (anyone below brown belt) should realize that a kick to the solar plexus or even the groin may not stop a man. I have seen a street fight in which the "more highly trained" 6th degree black belt kicked a black belt of a lower rank in the groin and did not drop him. The sixth dan ended up with a broken jaw and a large dental bill.

armed assailants

Just studying an empty handed art is great but it is not a catch-all for self-defense. You may have eventually learned the defense against an unarmed assailant, but how about against one who has a gun, club, knife, chair, or beer bottle. It would seem that in order to ward off such an attacker one must be skilled in weapons. If you know the versatility of the opponent and his weapons, you will be better prepared to defend yourself.

During this Christmas break, I studied with a black belt in judo. When we free sparring I threw a turning back kick, a kick he had never encountered before. He tried to block but ended up with a bloody mouth. He didn't defend himself well because he had not encountered such an attack before and was not expecting it. A karateka often

falls into the trap of knowing how to fight in a special formal manner. The fight begins with a bow to the adversary, he gets into a fighting stance, and begins on command from the instructor. I once fought a green belt in Japanese karate. While fighting I yelled the Japanese equivalent of stop, he stopped and I knocked him out. I have seen this happen before, this good karate man had not been trained in self-defense his mind was trusting (it is easy to influence people).

board breaking

There is nothing mystical about karate. Karate is often connected with board breaking. It looks impressive. But with less than an hour of training I could teach almost anyone to break a board of No. 1 pine. I can break a stack of cement slabs approximately 6 inches thick with an open hand strike. This supposedly means I can break any major bone in a person's body. This does not mean that I have found the ultimate in self-defense. A person is not going to stand around and wait for me to hit him. When a person is angry and attacks me he is concentrating on hitting me and is ignoring the pain I am inflicting on him (unless it kills him instantly). When you are concentrating on reading Playboy, you are not aware of the music of the radio playing in your room. Likewise total commitment to destroying your opponent can prevent you from stopping even though you have a fractured rib. When you are fighting for your experience, I have found even though you have a fractured rib. When you are fighting for your life a broken rib is a small price to pay.

From my experience, I have fought a second degree black belt who side kicked me in the ribs and knocked me across the gym. I was so mad that he got beyond my defense that I got up immediately and charged him. He stopped me asking me if I was alright; I realized how much pain I was in and dropped to the floor. On the street my opponent would have been so stunned by the fact that I got up from his most powerful kick that I would have won the fight.

teach the realities

A karate instructor should thus, teach the realities of his art and not try to fool his students into thinking that they have it all. Karate is a great art to begin training for self-defense and it is effective much of the



time. But an instructor should instill the correct amount of confidence in his students and show them the limitations of their abilities.

Every time, I free spar with my instructor I find out that I'm a good karate man but there are years of training ahead of me. I hope Mr. Kim will understand this because he may be training his students for a fight

they will lose because of over-confidence. I also hope that Mr. Kim's students will realize that Mr. Kim is not the master instructor ("master instructor" doesn't mean that one is a master of all karate only of a particular school) at Harvard or any of the other schools listed on his brochure. Mr. Kim's brother is the master instructor at Harvard.

tommy is not for the symphony

joseph abell

Once in a long while, somebody or group of somebodies creates something that is considered to be a milestone in the field in which it was created. The Who's 1969 release of *Tommy* was one of these creations.

It was a totally new conception of rock music: the rock opera (though it wasn't the Who that gave it that title), a single story told completely with rock music, a rock album conceived as a single entity with a single, unified purpose. A few imitations soon followed, but they remained of no consequence. It took almost a full year and a half for Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice to match the impact of *Tommy* with their extravaganza, *Jesus Christ, Superstar*, an impact that one suspects has largely to do with *Superstar*'s subject matter as opposed to *Tommy*'s originality.

remakes

Unfortunately, where there are people who make bigger and better rock operas, there are people who are determined to make bigger and better remakes of rock operas. Hence, this new version of *Tommy*



by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chamber Choir with a list of soloists that would make a dj drool.

Superstar

Rather than discuss the advantages and disadvantages of remade musical recordings, I'll just point out that a remake of *Superstar*, remade by the Broadway cast and released last year, has managed to get that particular work in the Grammy nomination list two years running.

But somehow, *Superstar* cannot be the primary comparison for *Tommy*. In fact, it really can't be compared at all, for *Superstar* wasn't written for a rock band, but for a band, orchestra and a hell of a lot of other junk. *Tommy* was written for a rock band, a four-man rock band; specifically, the Who.

This then is the crux of the problem: that *Tommy* is basic rock music, where *Superstar* is rock music purposely enhanced with other things. And here is where the problem of translation comes in. The attempt to translate basic rock music into another form, that of orchestra music, just doesn't work. There's something missing—the sheer excitement of the original *Tommy*'s rock. Pete Townshend's thrilling guitarwork has become little more than a swirling violin section; John Entwistle's intricate bass lines a few solitary thumpings on bass. And so on.

This doesn't mean to say that the record doesn't have its beautiful moments. It does; quite a few of them. Wil Malone's arrangement of "Amazing Journey" was quite effective, a notable exception to the rest of the album's translation. "We're Not Gonna Take It" is also very effective, especially when the again-retreating *Tommy* pleads for the crowd to "See me, Feel me. Touch me. Heal me."

A few of the guest soloists shine on the recording also, most notably Maggie Bell as Tommy's mother, Richie Havens as the Hawker, Merry Clayton as the Acid Queen and Ringo Starr as Uncle Ernie. Their own singing styles did a great deal to enhance the characterizations. The three Who members who showed up (Keith Moon's missing) essentially repeat their roles from the original.

Waste of talent

The others would have had similar recognition, probably, if the orchestra had let them. For some reason, they sound like they were placed in the middle of the orchestra, and not even raspy Rod Stewart's voice can top the entire London Orchestra. Particularly miscast was Steve Winwood as Tommy's father. On top of his lightweight voice, his own particular style, as opposed to everybody else's, was not allowed a chance to show itself because of the songs he had to sing. And that was a sore waste of talent.

Beyond that, there's not much to say. Turning electric guitars into cornets and trombones just doesn't work; rock music isn't supposed to be "lush." Turning imperfect, untrained rock band voices into a Chamber Choir doesn't work either; it only makes the original rock lyrics sound silly, sung in such a grand lofty manner.

In a word, pretty, but I'll take the original.

Tommy
The London Symphony Orchestra and
Chambre Choir with Guest Soloists
Ode SP99001
\$12.98 list

Letters...

...on security et al

Security

Editor:

For as long as I have been at Notre Dame the relationship between the Notre Dame security department and the student body has been, to say the least, tense. Generally, the students have been blaming; someone is always complaining about the abuse the security officers take from the students. I will never try to justify abuse and vilification which is aimed at the guards as individuals; however I think it is obvious what provokes this.

The recent armed robbery is yet another incident indicative of the general incompetence of the N.D. security force. Let us look at what happened in Alumni. Three robbers armed in Alumni. Three robbers armed with a loaded handgun took about \$70.00 from some Alumni residents after binding and gagging several of them. As they made their escape several shots were fired at pursuing students. What does it take to wake up the University? A murder or two? Well, you cannot come much closer. A very serious, dangerous felony took place within shouting distance of the guard shack at the circle. However the security department was able to do nothing to either stop or prevent it. First year law student Terry McGann was on the phone telling security about the incident while the robbers were still within sight. At first, the officer on the phone only expressed disbelief. Then, once convinced, he belabored McGann with technicalities such as his name, the number of robbers, their description, etc. Instead of trying to apprehend the robbers, the guard Terry spoke to was only interested in filling out a form. Terry and other observers think that the robbers may have been apprehended if the security department had acted with dispatch.

Students who have been around N.D. for a while were, I am sure, not the least bit surprised by this display. In a University which justifiably prides itself on its excellence the security department stands out as a study in mediocrity, if not absolute incompetence. This armed robbery is not the first example of the work of that department and, I am afraid it won't be the last. Over the last few years there have been examples just as glaring but thankfully, not as dangerous. Last year a student was the victim of an armed robbery on the 9th floor of Grace. Two years ago, 283 Dillon Hall was burglarized and some money stolen. The culprits were followed to their house, security was brought down and the kids were positively identified. The investigating officer said that he had had contact with these same kids before (he knew their names) for the very same crime. He assured us we would be contacted after an investigation. Needless to say, no one was ever contacted and no money ever returned. Those kids are probably still freely

burglarizing rooms with the tacit approval of security.

On Saturday night, both the Observer and Student Union offices were burglarized. Jim Schneid, the Student Union director says that his office is regularly broken into and ransacked; he considers it an utter waste of time to even bother reporting these incidents to security.

Early in the semester, the security department distributed a placard instructing the students how to obtain an ambulance in the case of an emergency. About half way through the last semester, one of the students who patrol the parking lots was seriously hurt by a hit-and-run driver. Security was called for an ambulance as the placards indicated; one showed up about a half hour later.

This year there have been numerous hold-ups, purse snatchings, muggings, etc. on the campus. The results have almost invariably been the same; a report is filed and forgotten.

Often, a shortage of funds is given as the reason Notre Dame lacks an effective security force; given the budgetary limitations, Notre Dame cannot afford to hire full time, competent guards. I do not think that the terrified students bound and gagged in Alumni with a loaded gun pointed at them would have found this very persuasive. South Bend is a relatively small community with no large criminal element; furthermore Notre Dame is located outside of the town. That a student may not occupy his dormitory room without fear of death or serious bodily harm is inexcusable.

The ability of the Notre Dame security force to issue parking tickets is legendary. However, Mr. Pears and his group hold themselves out to be a security force. Their inability to provide adequate security is evident; this is a situation which any reasonable man would no longer tolerate. Notre Dame has no security force; it has a group of men whose only objective is to issue parking citations and keep cars off campus.

The only solution I can envision would entail complete reorganization under new, proven administrators; the security department cannot be made effective by half way measures.

Brian P. Short
First Year Law

Security Again

Editor:

Over the past few weeks, Arthur Pears has taken considerable verbal punishment from many sources on campus and this punishment is not without cause. In fact, much more would seem in order. As head of Security, his job is to see that Security functions properly. There is much to evidence that he has not been keeping the campus very secure. In fact, there are even instances in which Security has been the cause of problems on campus.



"Students complaining about finding odds-and-ends in their food--Ridiculous!?"

Security should do two things: protect the community, and be prepared to handle any emergencies which might arise. Protecting the community is a two-fold responsibility. First, they must protect the rights of the members of the community. Secondly, they must protect the property of the community. In being prepared for emergencies, they should have the training and equipment to handle emergency situations whether they arise from wanton aggression or accidental causes.

Under their first responsibility of protecting the community, Security has failed drastically. First, in the Lewis Hall incident, Security perpetrated gross violations of the involved student's rights, as protected by both the disciplinary code and the United State Constitution (although Security was not the only guilty party in this caper). Under the second part of protecting the community, they have not taken this responsibility seriously, a fact which is testified to by the recent rash of robberies (I know of at least two more which happened this evening). If Security were to take this responsibility seriously, there are many things which they could do to increase the protection, such as having more people patrolling the halls, especially during the evening hours, and not having these men going on a fixed schedule.

As for being prepared, there are really only two areas in which Security has a real responsibility

that is not fall under some other department: that of criminal activity, and, one for which everyone should be prepared, to give first aid. For the first point, Security carries no effective weapons with which to control criminal activities, particularly of persons who come on to campus for such purposes. Even if they did carry such weapons, they would not know how to properly use them judging from their past performances. As for the second part, we have luckily had no opportunity to test the training of Security. I only hope that either they have such training, or will initiate a program to obtain such training immediately.

It is obvious that something needs to be done about Arthur Pears' Security (in their present state, "Insecurity" might be more apt). If Mr. Pears cannot improve his force, maybe the administration should consider improving the quality in the office.

Clark Jones
Freshman, SSCP
Pangborn Hall

Unions

Editor:

I heartily second Prof. Walter Davis' sentiments regarding unionization as well as his sensible

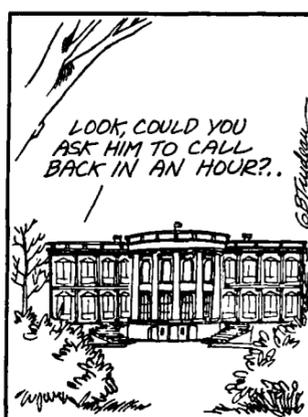
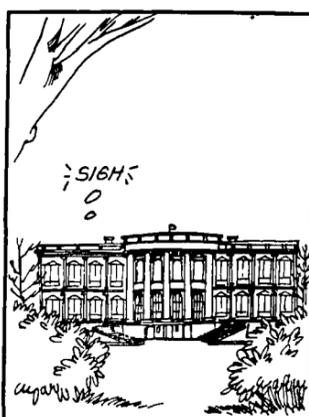
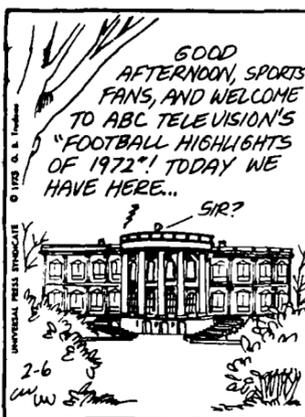
description of things as they are. Every man deserves respect for his conscientious opinion. But in the sphere of "ought" versus "is," I do not aspire to be a Christian witness in the terms prescribed, nor can I pretend to the role of a "grace" in the local morality play.

The problem with the "witness" motif is that the arguments which have been propounded about it not only fail to convince, they bore. As for "grace," I honor high ideals and wish everybody well in finding some which suit him. This one merely fails to suit me. Even so, I see no conflict between idealism and a reasonable wage. Neither did Leo XIII of blessed memory, a man, alas, seldom honored so much in action as by lip.

Unfortunately little of the plaindealing on such subjects as the faculty's role as Christian witnesses and the grim hypocrisy of Christian community here ever passes from behind closed doors, where it plentifully exists, into a public forum. Were more private candors openly expressed, the tedious cant of these subjects could provoke the good laugh they deserve and be disposed of permanently so we could get on with the important work of learning and teaching.

Sincerely,
Leslie H. Martin
Associate Professor

doonesbury



garry Trudeau

The War

Editor:

T.S. Eliot wrote once: "The last temptation is the greatest treason; To do the right deed for the wrong reason." Maybe some of the numbness in the air now that the Vietnam war is officially over (peace masses and peeling church bells notwithstanding) comes from a suspicion that for the man now vested with four more years of the Presidency, that last temptation might have been just too great.

Pat Roach
346 Morrissey

Ex narcotics agent indicted on drug charges

by James Markham
(C) 1973 New York Times

New York.—The Principal Federal Narcotics agent in the celebrated "French Connection" case of 1962—who has been working as an east side bartender and as an investigator for crimewriters—has been indicted on charges of selling heroin and cocaine, federal authorities announced today.

The former agent, Francis Waters, resigned from the now-defunct Federal Bureau of Narcotics in 1967 at the beginning of a house-cleaning operation that ended with several score resignations and a half-dozen corruption indictments.

Waters, who sued the author and producers of "The French Connection" film for portraying him as a dull-witted investigator, was accused in the indictment of conspiring to deal in drugs from 1968 to now.

Daniel P. Casey, regional director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said investigators were trying to determine whether the heroin that the former agent was allegedly retailing had possibly come from the police department property clerk's offices.

The department has disclosed that 261 pounds of heroin—most of it seized in the "French Connection" case—and 137 pounds of cocaine

were stolen from the police property clerk's office.

The earliest date, for the disappearance of some of the narcotics that the police have mentioned is 1969.

Waters is accused of funneling drugs to a former Baltimore-based narcotics official, Charles R. McDonnell, who was jailed in 1971 after having been convicted of income-tax evasion and selling heroin to an undercover agent.

McDonnell, who had been an deputy regional director of the Federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant in the new indictment, indicating that he may testify against his

former colleague and alleged collaborator.

McDonnell was freed from prison late last year after having served a little more than one-fourth of his four-year sentence.

Casey said that McDonnell had sold the 1.1 pounds of heroin to an undercover agent in July, 1968, but that it was not until last week that evidence was presented to a grand jury leading back to Waters. A five-year statute of limitations governs federal narcotics cases.

Waters, who joined the Narcotics Bureau in 1956, held the title of

supervising agent—roughly comparable to a lieutenant in the police—at the time of his resignation in December, 1967. McDonnell had worked with Waters in New York before being shifted to Baltimore.

In late 1961, Waters was assigned as liaison man to the police department in what became known as the "French Connection" case.

Waters was offended by Robin Moore's book on the case, which pictured him as a thick-headed, skeptical agent, in contrast to detective Edward R. Egan—who was portrayed as quick-witted and eager to take risks to advance the case.

Although he and Egan had been good friends, Waters in 1969 initiated a lawsuit against Moore and his publishers for damages. In November, 1971, with the appearance of the highly successful film—which shows a fictive Waters being killed by an equally fictive Egan—the retired agent escalated his claims, asking for \$5 million.

Tonight the 43-year-old Waters was trying to raise funds to meet a \$50,000 bail set in Federal Court. He will enter a plea to the indictment Monday.

Roberts resigns from consultant position

by Jim Gresser
Staff Reporter

Susan Roberts, an administrative consultant hired by

the Office of the Provost, resigned her position at the end of last semester, according to Sr. John Miriam Jones, assistant to the Provost.

Roberts' decision to resign was "based on a prior decision on our part that the office of Assistant to the Provost did not have a need for two people," Sr. Jones said.

Both Roberts and Sr. Jones were hired at the beginning of the current school year to handle problems associated with Notre Dame's decision to admit female undergraduate students.

"I have no comment other than to say that I resigned for purely professional reasons," Roberts said from her home in Edwardsburg, Michigan.

The administrative consultant was offered a position in the Placement Office under Richard Willemis. She did not accept this position.

Sr. Jones explained the decision to reduce her office to only one person was made because she could handle the "responsibility of the office now." She added that there might be a need for an additional person "within a few years."

"We felt we weren't utilizing Susan's talents," Sr. Jones continued, adding that "she has made many valuable contributions to the university, especially in the area of coeducation."

University Provost Fr. James Burtchaell had no comment on the Roberts resignation but did say that "she was a marvelous help to the university." Burtchaell noted specifically her work on last year's committee on coeducation.



Sr. John Miriam Jones and Susan Roberts: Need for only one person in the Office of Assistant to the Provost.

Placement Bureau revises spring job interview dates

Dean Mayors
Staff Reporter

The Placement Bureau has published a revised list of dates for on-campus job interviews. According to Richard Willemis, director of placement, these lists should be used for the remainder of the spring semester instead of those published in the Placement Manual last fall.

The revised lists contain dates for interviews from approximately one hundred fifty employers who will be represented by more than two hundred eleven interviewers. Interviews began on February 1 and should continue throughout the semester, slackening off somewhat after the midsemester break.

Willemis commented yesterday that employers are again interviewing students in almost all degrees and disciplines. He continued, "The list of employers covers major companies in business, industry, and government."

Willemis added that the revised lists of interview dates are contained in a revised edition of the Placement Manual for 1972-1973 that should already be in the hands of students who have registered with the Placement Bureau. He stated, "We mailed manuals last week to approximately 800 students who had registered with our Bureau. Both campus and off-

campus residents should have received their manuals as of last Monday."

Willemis noted also that students who are interested in scheduling interviews with prospective employers but do not have a revised list of interview dates should register with the Placement Bureau in order to receive their manuals.



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Lost: ND miniature ring on St. Mary's campus. Of extreme personal value. Reward. Call 4949 or 233-4398.

Lost: ladies gold watch with broken band on Fri. 1-19-73. Great sentimental value, and 1 gold hoop earring with design. Lost Thrus. 1-18-73 afternoon in vicinity of South dining hall. If found call 4873.

Found: wire-rimmed glasses with case, call 1046.

If you have my purple clutch purse please just send me the 2 tickets to The Majic Flute in Bloomington. 245 Badin Hall, 6947 Kathy.

PERSONAL

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Need riders to Kent State this weekend. Call Ken 8810.

OBSERVER ADS GET RESULTS

NOTICES

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Irish cagers scorch Butler, 89-62

Novak, 'Shue,' Brokaw bully visitors as Irish reach 9-9 mark

by Lefty Ruschmann

Notre Dame's basketball team found reaching the .500 mark at the expense of Butler University as easy a task as it proved to be against the Dayton Flyers, as they coasted past the Bulldogs, 89-62, last night at the ACC. For the home crowd of 8,445, however, the

game was another drama-sarved performance with the stronger and quicker Irish dominating play almost from the outset.

The Notre Dame front line, led by John Shumate and "Goose" Novak, enjoyed yet another productive evening against the

Bulldogs, while guard Gary Brokaw also returned to top form to contribute to the rout.

"Goose," the game's leading scorer with 23 points (11-16 from the floor) sparked in the first half, scoring eighteen points, most of them on sweeping hook shots and turnaround jumpers. Big "Shue" dropped in 22 points on the strength of 9-12 field goal shooting, and hauled in a total of 14 rebounds—his fifth double figure night in succession in that department. Brokaw also tallied 22 points on 8 of 14 from the field and 6-8 from the charity stripe, and figured prominently on both ends of the fast break which Notre Dame employed with great effectiveness.

After Jeff Williams' 20-foot jumper gave the Bulldogs their only lead of the game at 2-0, the Irish attack went to work against Butler's man-to-man press. Shumate canned a backboard shot, Novak sank a hook and banker and Shumate dropped in a Novak pass for an 8-2 Irish advantage.

Clarence Crain interrupted with a short jump shot, but Shumate followed with a foul shot and Brokaw scored on the fast break, making it 11-4. Clay and Novak then answered Kent Ehret's outside goal to put Notre Dame on top, 15-6.

The Irish running attack, which had burned Butler for several easy fast-break scores, lost some of its sharpness while the Bulldogs exploited Irish defensive lapses underneath the boards to stay within range. Notre Dame held first-half leads of 23-12 and 34-22, but the visitors fought back to within nine points on Billy Lynch's steal-and-score and Crain's driving layup sandwiched around Crotty's free throw.

With four minutes left in the opening half, Notre Dame finally opened up a sizable lead, rolling off seven in a row. Brokaw sank a pair of free tosses, Shumate completed a three-point play, and Novak dumped in a hook after grabbing a rebound. Craig Reinhardt answered with a 20-foot bank shot to close scoring for the half, with the Irish in command, 42-28.

After a few minutes' hesitation, Notre Dame snuffed out any lingering hopes of a Butler

comeback. Shumate, with a short jumper and layup, hiked his team's lead to 46-28. Dwight Clay followed Marty Monsarez' foul with a bank shot and Kent Ehret hit a baseline shot to make it 48-31, but that was Butler's last scoring for over four minutes as the Irish streaked for eight unanswered tallies on Novak's driving layup and tip-in Brokaw's fast break layup and feed to the driving Dwight Clay.

With the Irish in control, 56-31 midway through the period, both sides experienced fits of raggedness, committing turnovers and failing to clear the boards. The helter-skelter action featured the performances of two reserves, Phil Cox of Butler and Notre Dame's Frank Allocco. Cox, a freshman forward and former Indiana "Mr. Basketball," scored

twelve second-half points, most of them from inside. Allocco, who saw extensive action last night as coach Digger Phelps' number-three guard, impressed at times with his quickness and hustle.

Once again Irish fans got a good look at the coach Phelps' bench as the starting lineup exited with five minutes to go and ND firmly in the lead, 76-51. Willie Townsend delighted those fans who stayed, scoring two buckets in his abbreviated stint on the floor.

The Fighting Irish will get another shot at breaking the .500 barrier tomorrow night against the Spartans of Michigan State, here at the ACC. Another home encounter is slated for Saturday afternoon, a televised contest with La Salle University of Philadelphia.

ND swimmers split

by Pete McHugh

Venturing from the friendly confines of Rockne Memorial Pool, the Irish swimmers salvaged a split in weekend meet action by submarining Bradley University 75-38 Saturday, following a 63-50 loss to Northern Illinois on Friday.

Against Northern Illinois, fourteen swimmers scored for the Irish but could only manage three first-place finishes. In the defeat, Bob Thompson saw his unbeaten streak in the 200 yard backstroke broken while the Irish divers failed to capture honors in one meter competition for the first time this year.

Northern Illinois, who has now beaten Notre Dame the last three years, dominated the action by breaking off to a 43-18 lead before the Irish could win an event.

Jim Kane's victory in the 100 yard freestyle finally broke the Huskies' string of triumphs. However, Northern Illinois breezed through the next five events despite Irish wins in the 400 yard freestyle and three meter diving events.

Sophomore Chris Payne placed first in the high board competition with freshman Mark Foster taking second. Notre Dame's 400 yard freestyle relay team (Gene Krathaus, Mark Wilcox, Joe O'Connor, Kane) closed the scoring for the Irish.

After the setback by the Huskies, a trip to Peoria was just the medicine coach Dennis Stark's tankmen needed. Bradley

University was a most gracious host—allowing the Irish to capture first and second place in the opening six events, while eighteen swimmers went on to score for the Irish.

The rout began with a Notre Dame victory in the 400 yard medley relay (Thompson, Jim Fischer, Ed Strack, Kane). In the 1000 yard freestyle John Sherk and Andy Wallach placed 1-2. Krathaus won honors in the 50 yard freestyle with Rich Fitzsimmons trailing.

Ed Graham took the 200 yard individual medley and John Balthrop placed second. The Irish divers returned to their winning form in one meter competition as Foster and Dan Makielski finished first and second respectively.

Leading 47-5 with seven events remaining, Coach Stark emptied his bench. In the 200 yard butterfly Strack placed second and John third. Krathaus captured second place with Wilcox third in the 100 yard freestyle.

A pair of seniors, John Balthrop and George Block, placed second in the 200 yard backstroke and 500 yard freestyle. Makielski earned a first place in the three meter dive, and the 400 yard freestyle relay team (Jim Meagher, Block, Balthrop, O'Connor) easily defeated Bradley's representatives.

The victory over the Braves upped Notre Dame's record to 5-3. They hit the road again this Saturday travelling to Olean, New York to meet traditional rival St. Bonaventure.

Fencers post three Chicago wins

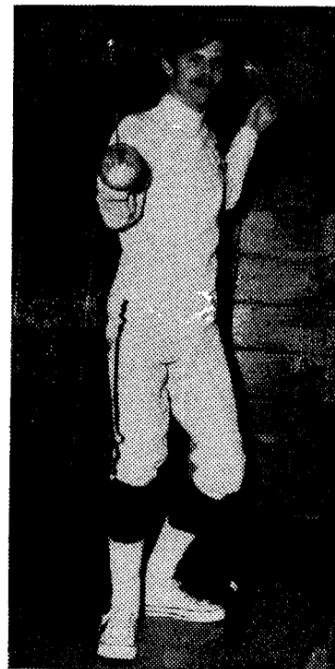
by John Fineran

The record shows that Notre Dame has fenced five times this season. The schedule, on the other hand, will say that Notre Dame should have fenced seven. The Irish won three times in Chicago Saturday (Chicago Circle 20-7, Milwaukee Tech 23-4, Wisconsin Parkside 16-11), but again, as earlier in the season, one team—Wisconsin-Milwaukee—failed to show up, and Coach Mike DeCicco was flabbergasted. "I just don't understand why they don't show (Purdue failed to show earlier this year at the A.C.C.). We're trying to help them build up their program," he said.

Maybe the Milwaukee Badgers got the word on Notre Dame. Their counterpart, Parkside, certainly did after the Irish convincing victory on Saturday. As you remember, their press brochure failed to list the Irish among the tougher opponents. After the victory, DeCicco said, "They had the manpower to beat us. After the bout, I talked with their coach. He was so disappointed they didn't win. I guess they figured they had horses to beat us."

DeCicco was happy to chalk up the victory, but he cautioned his

team about giving away too many bouts they should have won. Tri-Captain Mike Matranga had a particularly disappointing day as did his fellow eppemen. "It won't happen again," the prideful senior



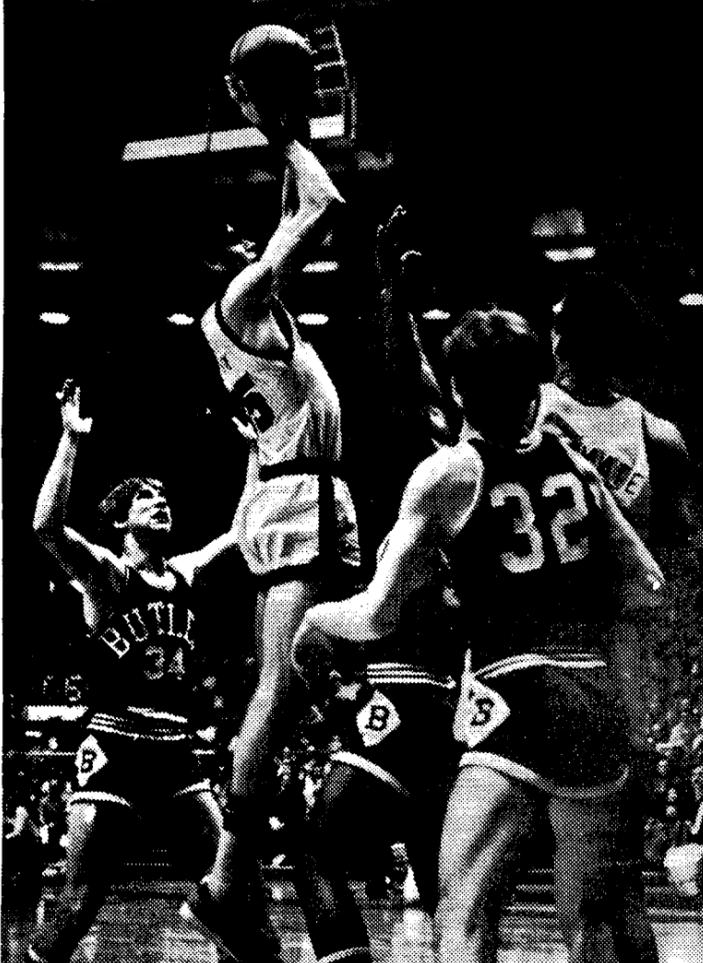
Tri-captain Mike Cornwall.

said after going 1-3 last Saturday. DeCicco feels that the epee group holds the key this Saturday versus Wayne State and Detroit in the Motor City. "I have to get Mike, John Lauck, North Carey, and Rich Waugh more fencing time in order for them to win."

The Sabres came through in fine style, winning all three times Saturday, but tri-captain Dan Mulligan said, "It is a flip of the coin which school, Wayne State or Detroit, has the better sabre team. Both have an All-American." George Viamontes and Mike Lyons both posted 5-1 records last weekend while their captain had a 6-3 mark. Sabre coach Ron Sollitto added, "Each team has classic sabreman with good form."

At foil, The Irish were their usual selves. Tri-Captain Mike Cornwall, Tom Coye and Jim Mullenix all posted 4-1 records.

"I think we can beat Detroit and Wayne State. We had Detroit on the ropes last year, 9-3, but lost 14-13 after doing everything I expected we had to do to win. We must not give away any bouts in the first and second spots in order to win, and epee has to come through in both."



Gary Novak aims an eight-foot jump shot at the basket. The junior forward led ND's scorers with 23 points last night, and 18 of them came in the first half.

JV icers sweep weekend

by John Fineran

The Notre Dame Junior Varsity Hockey Team ran its win streak to four with two routs this weekend at the A.C.C. The Junior Irish thumped Indiana 13-3 on Friday behind the hat tricks of Bob Howe and Jim Augustine, and came back

Wrestlers 4th;

Al Rocek wins

by Greg Corgan

Despite another outstanding performance by heavyweight Al Rocek, the Notre Dame wrestling team could manage only a fourth place tie Saturday in the National Catholic Invitational Wrestling tournament in Cleveland.

Rocek, a junior, upped his record to 20-1 with a 4-3 victory over Ed Floyd of John Carroll University. Floyd had been defeated only once previously and the championship match with Rocek was a close contest.

John Carroll took top honors in the meet, gathering three firsts and two second-place finishes and a total of 80½ points. Marquette was runner-up in the tournament, amassing 65½ points, while St. John's placed third—just one point behind.

The Irish tied with Seton Hall for fourth position. They garnered 29 points, including the first by Rocek, a second by Dave Boyer and a fourth place finish by Rich Gilloon.

Boyer, a freshman, was defeated 15-5 by Don Weir in the finals of the 142 pound weight class. Weir, also of John Carroll, was voted MVP of the annual N.C.I.W. tournament.

Gilloon placed fourth in the 158 pound weight division losing 8-3 to yet another John Carroll wrestler, Jim Trausch.

Saturday to whallop Park Ridge, 16-0, on Mark Olive's hat and Don Smith's goaltending. Notre Dame now has won nine on the season, losing only three.

Friday's game was close at the end of the first period. The Irish jumped out to a quick 3-0 lead in the first four minutes of the game on goals by Olive, Augustine, and Howe, but the Hoosiers came storming back in the 18th minute of the period with two shorthanded goals, the first against Notre Dame this year, to close the gap to 3-2 at the end of the first.

However, from the second period on, it was all Notre Dame, except for one more Indiana marker when the game was out of hand in the third. Augustine and Howe added second stanza markers to up the lead to 5-2, and then both finished their hat tricks (Augustine's second in two games) in the third. Howe went his teammate one better by notching his fourth tally at the final buzzer. Tom McCurdy made twenty-two saves in the nets for Notre Dame.

Saturday's score sounded more like football than hockey. The Irish were in command right from the start, and, at times, Park Ridge goalies Al Saleker and Mike Romito had to wonder if the ice was tilted in their direction. Notre Dame took 74 shots on goal during the afternoon, with Saleker kicking out 46 of them in two periods. Mark Olive was the chapeau wearer this game with three goals, with Dave Smith, Bill Guisti, Bill Whiteside, and Timothy Byers all notching a pair. Don Smith recorded the first junior varsity shutout in history by saving fifteen shots as he hardly worked up a sweat. The whitewash lowered his goals-against average to an impressive 2.07.

The team has the weekend off before returning February 17 to meet Southfield, Michigan in the A.C.C. at 4:30 p.m.