

Annexation appears doubtful

by Cliff Wintrobe

The decision will probably be no if the South Bend Common Council votes Monday on the proposal to annex the University complex of Notre Dame, St. Mary's and Holy Cross Junior College.

Notre Dame administrators acting as spokesmen for the three schools are adamantly opposed to the annexation and intend to pursue the matter into court if the Council vote is unfavorable. However, it appears that the Common Council will not approve the annexation and university officials are quietly confident.

An article in last Friday's South Bend Tribune said that of the nine Council members, four are "flatly against" the annexation, three "appear to lean" with these four, and only two have publicly supported the measure.

Notre Dame hopes to avoid a court fight because of the nation-wide publicity that would result and the consequent harm they feel would be done to both the university and the city.

It has been nearly two years since a financially troubled South Bend first somewhat aggressively broached the idea of annexing Notre Dame. It was thought that the resultant increase of citizens could mean more moines on a per capita basis from the federal and state governments.

The financial plight of South Bend was accelerated last year when the 1970 census revealed that the city had decreased in population over the last decade which would mean a loss of \$150,000 in badly needed funds.

Since that fact became known, the pressure and drive to annex Notre Dame has visibly increased.

University officials are quick to point out, however, that actually South Bend would lose money if it annexed Notre Dame due to the necessity of paying for the police and fire protection, garbage disposal, and road-way maintenance that Notre Dame now pays.

South Bend would receive a

maximum of an additional \$150,000 for the new ten thousand citizens, far less than the \$322,000 that Notre Dame pays annually for these services. Including services at the other two schools, the cost to South Bend would be two and a half times greater than expected revenue.

Mayor Allen has said though that the city does not intend to provide police and fire protection beyond what it is now. Last year the city responded to 44 campus alarms and 25 campus requests for ambulance service at taxpayer expense. This was done in a supportive role at the request of Notre Dame. Allen's current stand of course will nullify the city expenses incurred in annexation.

Notre Dame officials are slightly incredulous that the city does not apparently intend to provide these services as it does to all the other areas of the city.

Publicity has stressed that the city must provide these services, but the question remains unresolved.

Notre Dame has made men-

tion of an Indiana statute which specifies the criteria for court approved annexations. The annexing city must have a plan to furnish, within three years, the annexed territory with the same services that other parts of the city enjoy. South Bend does not have such a plan, and this point might be significant in any litigation.

While an immediate financial crisis is at the center of South Bend's concern, the university's primary concern is also financial but of a longer term and of a different nature.

At the core of Notre Dame's resistance to annexation is their very real fear that the invulnerability of their tax exempt status may be threatened and eroded to such a level that the university would be doomed.

University officials are fearful that annexation would result after a while in increased pressure on the city, under which it might yield, to tax the university for services provided. The demise of the university is then a certainty they say.

The university figures that a ten cent raise in the city tax rate would be necessary to provide the needed university services, that is if the city decides to provide them or is forced to provide them, and this burden might lead the city to tax the university.

Father Hesburgh has said that "the day private institutions are taxed, private education ends and it becomes public education."

He also warned that the power to tax is the power to destroy.

In a "white paper" issued in the form of a booklet, the university cites the experiences of Yale and Pittsburgh as leading cases of "grievous money strains" between town and gown. As with these and other private universities, the paper says "the main problem stems from the fact that they are legally within the city, and the city's financial plight mandates a search for more revenue, even from historically tax exempt institutions."

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THE OBSERVER

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Senator George McGovern tells a crowded Washington press conference that President Nixon's use of U.S. air support of localized Cambodian army operations violated the "spirit and letter" of a congressional ban on military intervention in Cambodia.

ND-SMC cooperation stressed

Notre Dame and St. Mary's last week released a consultant's report which recommends that St. Mary's College "join the University of Notre Dame as a separate and distinctive entity operating within the larger University framework."

The 10,500 word report, written by Dr. Rosemary Park, professor of education at the University of California in Los Angeles, and Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew, professor of education at Stanford University, recommends that St. Mary's adopt the official name of "Saint Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame" and concentrate on an educational program primarily for women.

"Eventually," the authors note, "the two corporate entities of St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame might merge" by obtaining a new state charter and creating a common governing body. "For the immediate future, however," the report stressed, "the two institutions can function cooperatively while still retaining separate corporate identity and the separate

interests of the sponsoring committee."

Corollary recommendations of the report included the following:

- Appointment of a coordinator to implement the increased cooperation of both institutions.

- Creation of joint memberships on the boards of trustees of the two schools and much closer cooperation between the two governing bodies in academic and financial policy-making.

- Merger of the registrar's office, admissions staffs, psychological services and counseling activities and security forces of the two institutions.

The report said that "as a general rule, departments from the two institutions should merge" but noted that some "because of personnel or peculiar circumstances will not move to the unified organization immediately." The authors emphasized that "specific provisions for safeguarding rights of faculty members" should be insured

during merger activities in the academic area.

Academic degrees would be awarded by the institutions in which students matriculate. Those enrolled in St. Mary's, for example, would receive a degree in the name of "St. Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame."

(Continued on page 2)

Bohan for mayor

Dr. Richard T. Bohan, professor of political science at St. Mary's, will open his campaign for the mayoralty of South Bend tonight at the Faculty Club at 7:30 p.m. Residents of South Bend and ND-SMC students are welcome.

Tickets will be available at the door: \$3.00 per person, \$5.00 per couple; student rate, \$1.50 per person, \$2.50 per couple.

There will be free refreshments.

Narcotic raid nets 14, 4 ND students arrested

by Don Ruane

Four Notre Dame students were among 12 adults and 2 juveniles arrested on December 17 for narcotic offenses during a city and county wide series of raids led by South Bend Detective Sergeants Richard Thomas and Edward Wawrzyniak.

The students were John T. Brennan, 20, a senior from Huntington, Ind.; Mark Hannahan, 20, a senior from Spring-

field, Ohio; Donald D. Badger, 20, a senior from Weehawken, N.J. and Donald V. Holbert, 20, a junior from Kinderhook, N.Y.

Thirty police officers, both plain clothed and uniformed, participated in the raids which began at 5:30 p.m. and finished with the last arrest coming at 10 p.m. The raids climaxed three months of undercover investigation, two thirds of which was carried out by a city police officer who recently graduated from Indiana University with a degree in police administration, the detectives said.

Two of the Notre Dame students were arrested on campus, according to police. Badger, who lives at 820 Notre Dame Ave., Apt. 4A, was arrested in the North Dining Hall by detectives. Holbert, a resident of Zahm Hall, was summoned to the security office adjoining the fire station in a pre-arranged plan with Security Director Arthur Pears. While Holbert was in the office, the police were notified and Sgt. Thomas made the arrest. Brennan was arrested in his home at 1018 E. Madison Street as was Hannahan who rooms with Badger.

Arrest warrants were issued for fourteen persons including nine charging the sale of hard drugs. Police found quantities of LSD, mescaline, barbituates, numerous unidentified pills and capsules and marijuana. They seized \$4,000 worth of marijuana in the home of a Washington High School student. Eight search warrants were also ordered before the raids.

The South Bend police claimed that they seized LSD, seconal (a barbituate), and mescaline in envelopes from the Notre Dame dispensary in the apartment oc-

cupied by Badger and Hannahan. The pair reportedly denied that the drugs seized were narcotics. A University spokesman said later that no hard drugs are dispensed by the facility.

Brennan was released on \$3,000 bond after being charged with the sale and possession of dangerous drugs. He allegedly sold seven tablets of LSD to an undercover agent for twenty dollars on Nov. 7.

Holbert and Hannahan were also charged with selling LSD in November but in smaller quantities. They were released on \$1,000 bail. Badger, also released after posting \$1,000 bail, was charged with the sale and possession of dangerous drugs, specifically LSD.

Badger pleaded guilty to the charge in City Court on Friday, December 18 but later withdrew the plea. He is slated to appear in court Wednesday, January 27. Hannahan and Holbert are scheduled to appear next Tuesday, January 26. No date has been set for Brennan's trial. He will go before the Superior Court of St. Joseph County while the other three will appear in City Court.

The raid was the second by South Bend Detectives in four months. They were assisted by two county officers.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Increasing darkness during late evening hours with chance of increasing brightness during early afternoon. Chance of snow and continued cold — excellent. Chance of worse weather — very good.

Co-education proposed for SMC

by Ann Therese Darin

Student leaders at St. Mary's reached a surprise consensus opinion last night on the newly-released Park-Mayhew Report concerning the feasibility of coed-ucation at Notre Dame and St. MaRary's.

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"We don't want St. Mary's to remain as a woman's college in Notre Dame," said Karen Schulz, academic affairs commissioner.

The group foresees St. Mary's as a humanistically-oriented coed liberal arts college in Notre Dame similar to that proposed by Fr. Raymond Runde, St. Mary's education professor.

Notre Dame's liberal arts college, on the other hand, although co-ed, would appeal to graduate-school oriented students.

The significance of the consensus opinion, according to Sr. M. Immaculata dean of students, is that the students were the first group that Sister encountered which saw no alternative to accepting the Parks-May-

hew proposal.

Other campus interest groups that Sister interviewed indicated that St. Mary's need not accent the report, but could instead function as a single entity.

"Apparently Fr. Hesburgh, Sr. Alma, and the Boards of Trustees don't read the report as we do," Sister Immaculata stated. (Fr. Hesburgh and Sr. Alma have refused to comment on the report.)

Although the students were supposed to discuss the social implications of the report in preparation for a meeting of the joint ND-SMC coordinating committee February 13, they decided it was futile to discuss items such as co-ed housing. They believe more basic academic questions needed top priority.

"Everything boils down to academics," commented Mary Bernath. "Fundamentally girls come here for an education."

In light of this consideration the group, which included representatives of student government, campus media, and the hall directors, placement, and counselling offices, adjourned until next Monday at 8:30 p.m. when they will meet with the Student Affairs Committee.

Sr. Immaculata outlined the procedure with which the report will be handled. The coordinating committee, now named the task force, met during Christmas vacation to go through the report and, subsequently, section it to be studied by the individual departments.

Committees, such as the one

last night which considered the socila implications of the report, are supposed to consider the positive, negative, and alternative ideas, to the study, according to Dr. Elizabeth Noel, St. Mary's task force chairman.

Their suggestions will be incorporated in a report to the joint 14-member coordinating committee, Feb. 13.

Executive groups will meet March 21 in Florida to decide what to submit to the April Board of Trustees meeting. They will make the final decision on the implementations of the plan.

Merger endorsed

(Continued from page 1)

Dame," signed by both presidents.

"The union of the two colleges as envisioned in this document will be viable only if each campus can create and maintain a distinctive educational mission while at the same time contributing appropriately to the educational mission of the other campus," the report concluded.

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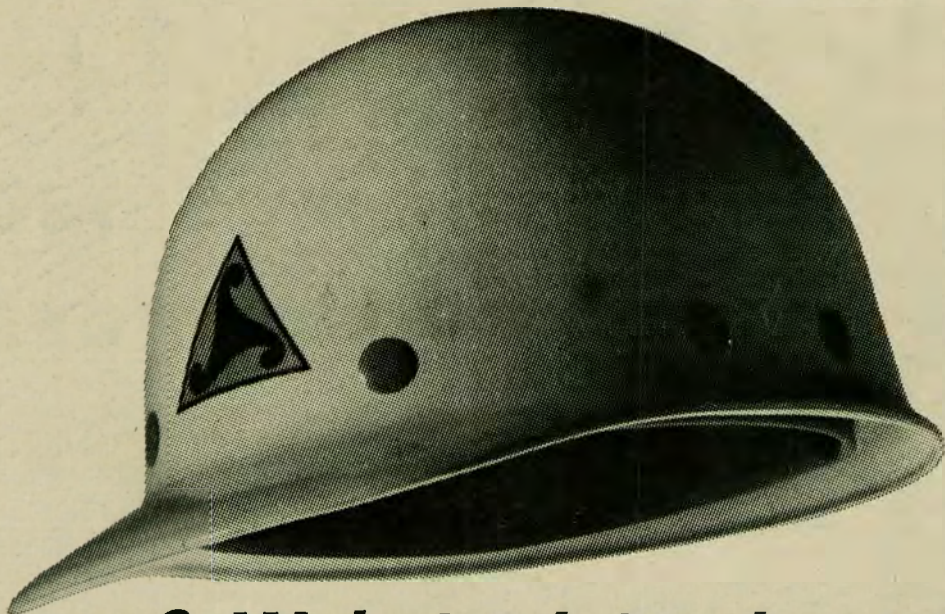
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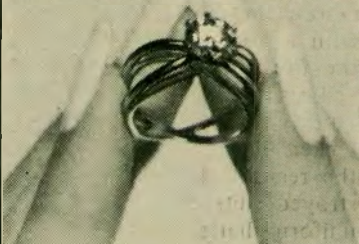
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Dept. to be terminated

by Tom Bornholdt

Notre Dame's Department of Computing Science has been formally discontinued by the University Academic Council, effective May 31, 1971.

In explaining the decision, the Academic Council cited the dwindling service function of the two-year old department and the increased capability of the University's four colleges to handle such computer training as is necessary for the students through other departmental offerings.

The students now majoring in computer science will be handled through computer-related courses now taught in other departments. The computing science department had six professors.

Bill Wilka, Academic Affairs Commissioner and ex-officio member of the Academic Council felt that the cut of the computing science department was "a sign of a problem that exists. The University is in serious financial trouble - in a tight squeeze."

Tom Kenny, the student representative to the Academic Council from the College of Science, also felt that the demise of the computing science department was "fundamentally an economic problem." He quoted Fr. Hesburgh as remarking during the Academic Council meeting, "A question of allocating

scarce resources, a question of priorities."

Both Kenny and Wilka commented that there was very little discussion at the meeting of the Academic Council. The deans of the four colleges, according to Kenny, agreed that their colleges did not need the computing science department. Both Wilka and Kenny thought that a more detailed discussion of the problem of the priorities involved with the cut of the department would have been more desirable. In another action, the Council discontinued the institute status of the Computing Center, which houses Notre Dame's computer. Institute status is reserved for "major organizations not with a college and devoted to advanced

academic study, teaching and research." Notre Dame officials emphasized that the Center will continue to provide services for faculty and administration and that a new computer had been ordered by the University.

The Council also:
- Added two graduate students as full members of the Graduate Council.

- Named the associate dean of the Graduate School and the director of the Summer Session to the Graduate Council.

- Approved a new graduate degree, master of science in environmental engineering, to recognize completion of an existing program of studies for which an M.S. in civil engineering has been awarded.

Sophs gain car privileges; graduate students lose vote

A proposal to allow graduate students a voting privilege and the right to allow the sophomores parking were the two main topics of discussion at the last Student Council Life meeting on December 19.

Prof. William F. Eagan chairman of the SLC pointed out at the meeting that the council was and is originally designed for the undergraduates and that the balance among the three groups involved in the SLC, namely the Faculty, the Administration, and the undergraduates, would be upset by the addition of a graduate school vote.

Granting the graduate students voting privileges would also mean a restructuring of the duties to the vice-president of student affairs, Eagan claimed.

Mr. Phillip Faccenda, vice-president and General Counsel,

said that the SLC effects the Graduate students only in small ways such as the security of the student parking.

The Lay Board of Trustees turned down the proposal of graduate voting privileges in the SLC at their meeting December 22. They suggested that the provost work with the graduates to come up with some vehicle for granting them an organization similar to the SLC. The executive committee of the Lay Board will vote on this at their Jan. 22 meeting.

Parking for on-campus sophomores was passed unanimously. However this will not go into effect until September of 1971 and the expansion of the facilities of parking area D-1, to accommodate the extra cars, will not begin until March due to the prohibitive weather.

Dec. fire doused

Four Dillon Hall residents began preparation for semester finals last December amid the charred remains of clothing valued at approximately five hundred dollars which were destroyed in a fire December 10.

Juniors Ed Birtwell of Glen Ellyn, Ill., Bob Harb of Haverhill, Maine, Bill Gallagher of Philadelphia, Pa. and Senior Nick Textor of St. Louis and their three room suite (283 Dillon) partially destroyed by water, smoke, and the fire which started when a bag of plastic cotton balls ignited while sitting atop a radiator.

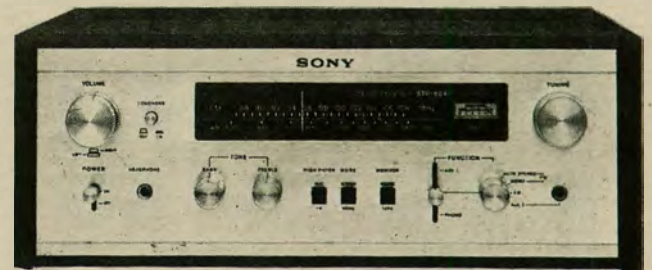
Gallagher was the only person in the room at the time. He said he smelled something burning as he was typing a paper, grabbed a blanket and began trying to put it out. A student living nearby grabbed a fire extinguisher and rushed to Gallagher's aid.

Five extinguishers were used before they finally put it out with a fire hose. Gallagher said the fire spread to some clothes and rags also on the radiator and quickly spread to a nearby metal locker. The fire burned through the rear of the locker and destroyed suits, slacks and ROTC uniforms hanging inside.

Gallagher and several neighbors had the fire extinguished and were throwing smoldering debris onto the roof outside when the Notre Dame Fire Department arrived. The firemen were met with cheers and comments such as "Hurry up!" from a crowd of students who were attracted by heavy grey smoke as they returned from their 1:15 classes.

The fire was confined to the bedroom area of the suite.

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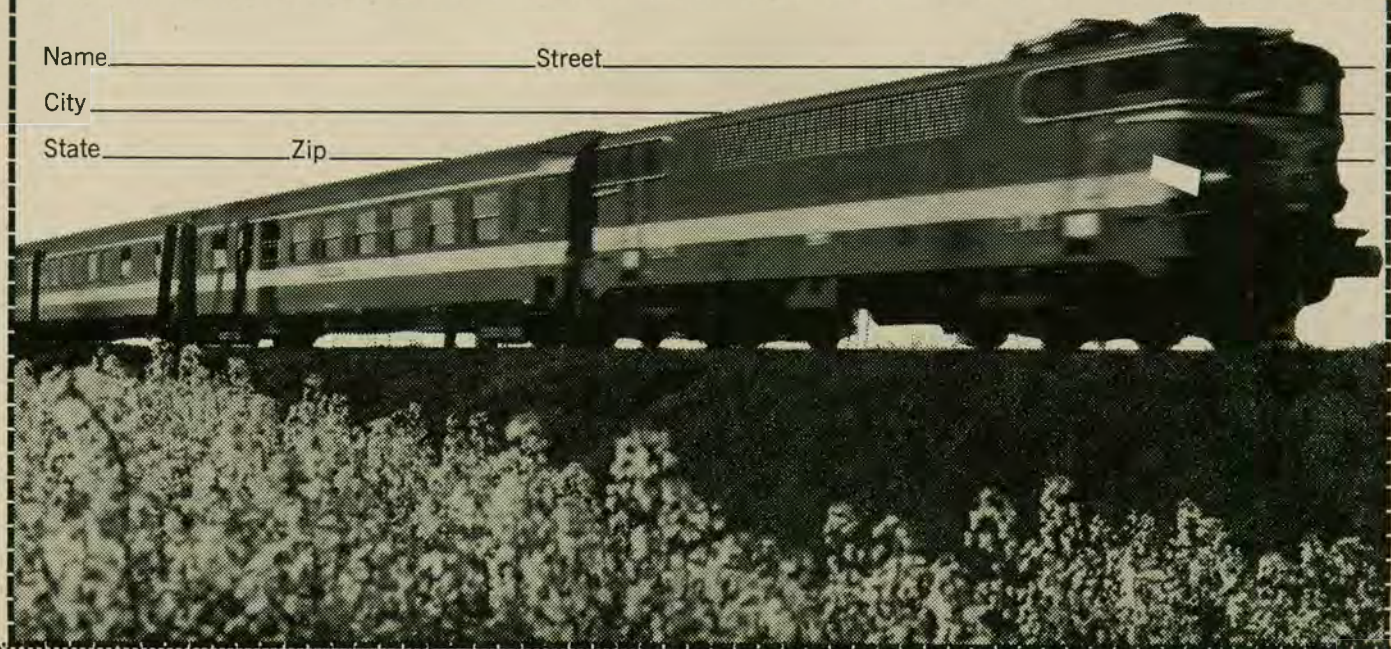
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Ed Ellis

Get Thee To One

Certain events occurring this last semester at Saint Mary's College have disturbed my aesthetic and religious sensibilities deeply, and it is with these events in mind that I undertake to abandon my life-long indifference to petty squabbling and enter into the current debate over the future of that institution. In short, I shall present, in all modesty and with apologies to Mr. Swift, a preproposal for the alleviation of the multitudinous difficulties occasioned by Saint Mary's upon its entry into the twentieth century. It is my fervent hope that my analysis of the situation will be taken in all seriousness by the learned members of the SMC community (the nuns also, should they care to interest themselves) as a possible solution to the problems plaguing that institution in its 126th year of operation.

First, however, I should like to describe those events that were so upsetting to my aesthetic equilibrium. First among these was the firing of one Dr. Michael Hinkemeyer, reputedly a highly competent professor of education, because he was not a Catholic. To my apparently heathen mind, this indicates that Saint Mary's is to become a center of Catholicism rather than of learning, and since the college is hardly a "center" for anything (except, of course, for the Universe in the minds of certain neo-Ptolemaic nuns), we are left with a "Catholic" place. Discouraging indeed.

Second, we must consider certain recent statements by Acting President Sister Alma Peter concerning co-education and/or merger with the University of Notre Dame. The Sister said in an October memo to the faculty that Saint Mary's is and must remain a "Catholic Liberal Arts College for women." Concerning merger of the two schools, she has included in her list of non-negotiable demands separate financing for the two schools and separate boards of trustees. An aborigine can tell that this is a euphemistic "retrenchment." Third, consider the shocking news reported in the *Observer* of December 1, 1970. Six girls were caught out of their dorms during a post-curfew bed-check, and one girl from SMC was even moved to compare her school with a "prison" with security guards and the like. Oh, the children of today! Finally, we discover in the *Observer* that some Saint Mary's girls had to have abortions last year and that the college administrators were upset. This unhappiness is easily understood. And certainly, as the wardens imply, those horny Notre Dame guys are responsible and certainly if they are responsible then coeducation is unthinkable.

Given these four premises, I can think of only one institution that is a) devoutly Catholic to the point of expulsion of non-Catholics, b) for women only, c) physically restrictive, especially after dark (when horny demons lurk in every shadow and behind every pair of eyeglasses, and d) abortion-proof. I propose, in all modesty and with open-minded naivete, that Saint Mary's College take those last few obvious steps down the road to becoming a full-fledged nunnery.

Now while we are waiting for our activist Student Body President David Krashna to awaken from his self-induced slumber and lead us on a strike for this solution to our problems, let us seek a fuller appreciation of the merits of my plan. First and most obviously, the four problem areas encountered by Sister Alma in her altercation with the twentieth century would be solved in a single sweep of the good sister's habit. No one denies the propriety of the expulsion of non-believers and males from a convent. No one would argue against the right of the superior of a nunnery to protect her charges from Satan by restricting their after-dark hours. Perhaps also the superior could order her sisters to ward off the devil and his lesions by wearing garlic leaves around their necks and by waving crucifixes that glow in the dark. It would also seem a safe assumption that the convent population of the United States has a lower abortion rate per capita than the non-convent population. And Notre Dame would probably shrink from merger with such an institution, out of principle if not out of habit. The prep school for the NFL could then go coed on its own without the increase in promiscuity that would inevitably follow a merger with the Saint Mary's girls.

In addition to these basic advantages over the status quo, my plan would allow for a certain elevation of moral and intellectual spirit at Notre Dame. Initially, large social gatherings such as the smoking room at the library and the annual party raids would be affected, most likely in negative fashion. Also, the shuttle bus would become extinct, thus eliminating the other nighttime hot-spot on campus. But consider that with these distractions avoided, the students would have more time to spend on their studies, at least until coeducation became a reality at this campus. Just think, our children's children to the tenth generation might have coeducation, if we and the University Administration act fast enough. What greater stimulation to study could we ask for.

Think also, of the advantages my plan would confer upon Saint Mary's Nunnery and the vocation of the sisterhood itself. First of all, marijuana smokers at SMN would undoubtedly have no shortage of auditions for "The Flying Nun," and the saving grace of the Golden Dome would be sure to crown their efforts with success. Think, too, of the great boost the presence of Terry Buck in a habit would be for the vocation. High school recruitment would double, at least. Of immense benefit to Notre Dame "men" would be the fact that arguments over the nature of Saint Mary's girls would be ended forever: All nuns are "stuck-up prudes."

What I have presented here is, in my humble opinion, a potential solution to the problems facing Saint Mary's College in this year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one. I feel it merits the careful consideration of Sr. Alma and the SMC board of Trustees, and inasmuch as certain aspects of the plan concern Notre Dame, the scrutiny of Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh and the Notre Dame Board of Trustees. When Drs. Park and Mayhew analyzed the situation here at Notre Dame, they were searching for the best possible solution to the situation. I contend that a Saint Mary's Nunnery, while not the best solution, would satisfy the nuns currently administrating Saint Mary's, and obviously this must be our first consideration.

Annexation Is No Solution

South Bend is in a bad state; the projected loss of revenue that will accompany its significant drop in population has moved those operating South Bend's municipal government to plow through a number of drastic money-raising schemes. Fecklessly, they have settled on the worst. Annexing the already financially troubled University of Notre Dame without providing basic community services on the gamble that the additional citizens would cause the federal and state governments to recycle lots of money to the city is economically unsound and ethically suspect.

If the proposal, now before the South Bend Common Council, is passed then the University of Notre Dame will be part of South Bend, just like Leeper Park, or Eddy Street, or Louie's. Naturally, the city, not the University, would be responsible for providing police and fire protection for students; students would be citizens of the city and hence entitled to the protection of the city. The right to police and fire protection is a difficult right to abridge; neither legislation from the Common Council nor guarantees from Mayor Allen can do so. In short, the city would have to provide at least these services for its new "territory." And that means the city would take a financial bath.

Nor should the move impress those who handout monies from Indianapolis or Washington. That the annexation, if successful, is a contrived attempt to circumvent the governmental allocation patterns is obvious, even to Federal bureaucrats, particularly in light of Mayor Allen's stated refusal to provide police protection and fire service to the newly annexed du lac. So it appears as though the maneuver would hardly be as successful in getting state and federal monies as originally supposed.

Finally, if the proposal is successful; and if the City is forced to provide police, fire and road maintenance services for the University, the temptation for the city to tax the University for services rendered may grow too great for a Common Council of the future to resist. And unless the University has a drastic reversal of her own fortunes, she will not be able to bear such a tax.

Bad for the City bad for the University; and bad for the relationship between the two, Mayor Allen's proposed annexation of Notre Dame deserves a quick and merciful dispatch at the hands of the Common Council.

Ann Marie Tracey

Perhaps we expected a miracle: a comprehensive plan for the most beneficial cooperation between St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame. The Park-Mayhew study, as completed, is not, of course a miracle; neither is it comprehensive nor, in all, the best possible solution. Since the spring 1970 meeting of the joint boards of trustees when the study was called for the password has been "wait until the Park-Mayhew report is in." Yet, now finished, it falls short of our expectations in its content.

Initially, its lack of details, while leaving the way open for change also leaves the large chance of maintenance of the status quo. Park and Mayhew deem detrimental to the potential relationship of the two institutions, if not fatal to their students. Saying most departments should merge, for instance, is comparable to the former dictum that they should meet with each other in efforts toward a better working relationship, which, for the most part, was a failure. Although an appointed coordinator will supervise this procedure, his duties are many and the difficulty of suggesting merger to two obstinate department chairmen who, "because of peculiar circumstances or personnel" are opposed, is evident. Another example of the vagueness in the report is the lack of any substantial timetable.

Secondly, the Park-Mayhew report ignores the basic problem a better cooperation between the two schools should resolve: coeducation. Although "since the end of World War II profound changes in the relationships between the sexes have developed resulting in the gradual elimination of collegiate institutions

which are limited to one sex" the issue is skirted in the report. Consequently, while "traditions" are maintained, the unbalanced ratio still exists producing unbalanced people, and students are forced into an academic slot which can hardly be termed truly educational. This is seen, for instance, with SMC being able to stress "liberalizing values", while Notre Dame stresses "professional values". Neither orientation is intrinsically better, but the student should be able to choose which type of education he or she wants.

Finally, with the maintenance of the present single sex institutions as called for in the report, Park and Mayhew almost brush aside (as being too sensitive a set of problems "at this time") questions such as an exchange of residence halls and open dining facilities. These two aspects of campus life, if handled correctly, could make a major difference in the lives of the students, yet they are not dealt with sufficiently.

The Park-Mayhew report contains a good analysis of the present relationship between SMC and ND as well as many good suggestions, such as those concerning the Boards of Trustees and the appointment of a coordinator. But these positive aspects are insufficient by themselves; they must not cloud the root issues we must face and pacify us when so much more could be introduced and accomplished.

Night Editresses: Mary Chris Morrison and Ann Conway
Headlines: Jim Roe
Layout: Daniel V., Dave Fromm, Bill Clemency

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Don Mooney

The Coeducation? Report

For the last nine months talk about co-education here has always ended with: "Wait until the Park-Mayhew report is done". And it is. Entitled "Relationships between St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame", it is short, and simple. For a while it even makes sense. It talks realistically about the clouded future of one-sex education, and about the problems in merging two institutions with subtle but substantial differences.

The report presents and rejects some alternatives. Expanded co-operation is dismissed. The "simple absorption" of SMC's student body and physical plant would probably be unacceptable to their Board of Trustees, and more importantly, would sacrifice the unique benefits of

heightened community feeling enjoyed by a small college.

The problem is in molding a University that can offer a truly excellent education (which, as many feel, includes full academic, social, and residential co-education) while preserving St. Mary's advantages as a smaller community.

Park and Mayhew see this, and seem on the right track: "...change would have to insure that St. Mary's college would be able to retain its distinctiveness, and would be able to offer, in co-operation with the University, a viable and reasonably comprehensive Undergraduate program..." Fine, and then you turn the page (dramatically), and it reads: "...designed primarily for women."

We're back in the same rut again.

The Report makes a point of *not* recommending any Co-Ed Residence Halls, or even the institution of a women's dorm on the ND campus. This is one area where students really feel the need for an arrangement that goes beyond co-exchange.

The report shows little creativity in dealing with the problem of St. Mary's "identity". Park and Mayhew suggest that St. Mary's "...because it is small might embrace more wholeheartedly educational experimentalism by engaging in such things as increased inter-disciplinary work and using the newer media in effective but humane ways." A great idea. SMC could be an alternative Liberal Arts college within the University with different concentrations and less traditional styles of education.

But why can't Notre Dame men be fully involved in that program — not merely as shuttle bus students, but as residents, with full membership in the St. Mary's College of the University? The report suggests that a student can major at the opposite institution, but only with the "concurrence" and, it would, imply within the requirements of, the native college. A girl applying to the University of Notre Dame is automatically put into the St. Mary's college without the option of college choice (Business, Science, etc.) available to a male. Of course, a male wouldn't be enrolled in St. Mary's College. The result of all this is a denial of real co-education and freedom of movement within the University. Further, the plan the Report suggests wastes an opportunity for an expansion of academic programs that the merger of the two institutions makes possible. The new diversity and concentrations for SMC suggested by the Report won't come from a College that houses women majors in everything from Physics and Engineering to Business and Art. Why not let women and men enroll in the colleges

they prefer, within a genuinely Co-ed University.

The Park-Mayhew report is unfortunate. Both Notre Dame and SMC seemed prepared to go much further in terms of real merger, and real co-education (especially concerning residences) by next fall. The timetable suggested in the report is 5 years — for the admittedly complicated task of merging *some* departments and campus services. (No mention is made of increasing female enrollment, and it is only suggested that the trustees *might* merge in the future.) Now the Boards of Trustees have a well-paid-for excuse to continue dragging their feet. If they accept the Report at their March meeting the steps they will take on Co-education will be slow and inadequate — ignoring the sense of urgency felt by most students and many faculty members.

But the decisions haven't been made yet. Because of the ambiguity of the Report and its recommendations, student interest and pressure could have an important effect on the final path chosen. Notre Dame and St. Mary's students should unite behind a reasonable alternative plan for the future of our University. The two student governments can draw up this plan which might be endorsed by both student bodies at the General Assembly scheduled for early February.

The students can also show they are *serious* about co-education. Student Governments and services might be merged. Just working together on something of common importance on a large scale would be an impressive bit of progress.

Real Co-education won't be here before many of us graduate. But wouldn't it be nice if we broke down the segregated housing policy just a little. And wouldn't it be nice if we could send our kids here in good conscience, while telling them gory stories of suffering that begin with "Why, I remember when...."



T. G. Knoles

The Trainride

The Trainride back was too long. Going, it was beyond being boring and became the absurdity of the idea of eternity with those people.

And paranoia. The middle-aged man in the leather jacket at first stabs the conductor, and is later seen to have jumped to catch his change.

My heavy feeling continues. The time up North will be good, the semester will go well, there are many possibilities. I have just left a family which I love and which I will have forgotten again in two weeks. I have left no one else.

Going home was the same. Then I was leaving everything at school. As I was waiting at the circle for the very bus to take me away, I met a very nice girl who asked me about my guitar case. She was going to Spain second semester. I actually laughed later in the bus at the idea of meeting someone and having everything against continuation like that. I also saw Santa Claus while I was on that bus. He was walking with a bag over his shoulder down a street in the bad part of town. I couldn't lie about that.

The trainride continues. The small man in the seat in front of me pulled out a Nikon and took a picture of the smoke from the Bethlehem plant as we oozed through Gary.

I also think of two other trainrides into South Bend. Once, someone shot at the train, and there was a line of holes across the windows. The other time, a man speaking poetically caused a girl to leave the train. On the same trip a man died. They still thought he was asleep when I

left, but he was dead. It was probably an overdose of something.

Home is a warm, friendly place where you can sleep and eat, and stay inside for days on end, if you want to, or, you can go out with your friends to comfortable old places, or courageously, to severe new ones. School is warm too. There is a solid routine which occupies most of the day, and it is always easy to kill the rest, because you have so many friends living with you. And if you want to do something, you can break off and do it. That is very important.

But the trip; the trip is cold and frightening. Those ugly, unhappy people are the ones the country is full of. They have no concern for you either, and in fact they fear you, because you aren't one of them. You are alone. And so it is on a very thin thread that you take the trip.

There is no use in worrying about it. Today is unpleasant, and that's all there is to it. It will be bad getting back to school, hassling over getting a new room key. And when I get back to the room, it will be lifeless because we took down the posters and the maid will have moved everything cleaning up. Also, it will seem badly lighted come evening.

The schizophrenia of home and school is a nuisance. It can cause delays in doing good things. It is inefficient. The trip is a good buffer for that. The train is a good time to sleep.



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ND record stands 8-4 after break

Although most Notre Dame students took advantage of the long vacation between semesters by relaxing and taking things easy, the Fighting Irish basketball squad did anything but that. Johnny Dee's charges traveled over a major portion of the country as they took five more victories and suffered two losses during the four week plus break. The season record now stands at 8-4 and the unenviable task of meeting top ranked UCLA faces the weary Irish.

In the first game after Christmas Notre Dame challenged the Wildcats from Kentucky and they put together what most people feel is their best performance to date as they stomped the men of Adolph "The Baron" Rupp 99-92. The score is no indication of the way the Irish dominated play from the start.

Only a late surge by the Wildcats got the score down to a respectable level as the Irish margin reached as high as 18 points.

Austin Carr once again conducted a clinic in the art of shooting as he poured in 50 markers to lead all scorers (and this despite the use of an Adolph Rupp autograph model basketball). Collis Jones contributed 20 points before the packed house of 17,245 in "neutral Louisville" to help vault the Irish back into the top twenty.

The Santa Clara Broncos came to South Bend to keep a New Year's Eve date with Austin Carr & Co. and they proved to be disrespectful guests when they threw a scare into their hosts. The Broncos extended the Irish into overtime before succumbing 85-83.

Carr led all scorers with

43 points and Jones once was second high with 20. Jolly Specht played an outstanding game for SCU and his outside shooting kept the visitors in the game until the overtime buzzer.

The Irish celebrated the football team's Cotton Bowl's victory with a big win of their own the following day over a representative Minnesota squad. The Gophers fell to Austin Carr's 45 point barrage by a 97-73 count.

Notre Dame shot a torrid 56.1% for the game from the field to mark a season high. The 24 point margin was the biggest difference of the season for the Irish over an opponent.

A weekend trip to Colorado Springs provided the Irish the opportunity to perform before a national television audience. A sloppy game by the Irish left most viewers with a

rather distasteful of ND basketball however. The Irish beat the Air Force 75-71 in a lackluster contest.

The Irish could never quite open up a lead over the tenacious Falcons who were led by a 5'8" guard by the name of Charlie Brown. Even though he had one of his poorer games of the season, Carr managed 34 tallies. It still wasn't a good sample for national TV viewers of the talents of the Irish captain.

Riding a four game win streak the ND cagers invaded Milwaukee Arena with hopes of ending the nation's longest collegiate win streak which totaled 23 by the Marquette Warriors. The Irish had another poor night, however, and an impressive second half comeback fell short by five points. MU won this big one 71-66 and on the strength of this win jumped to the No. 2

ranking in the nation.

Although the duo of Carr and Jones outscored Marquette's twosome of Jim Chones and Dean Memminger by a 42 to 39 score the supporting cast from the "Suds City" was just a bit stronger. Chones was an impressive big man (6'11") as he tallied 20 to Carr's 22. Austin was held to only four points in the first half by the Warrior's 6'6" defensive ace Gary Brell.

At one point in this game Marquette led by 17 points but the Irish rallied in the middle of the second half to scare the unbeaten Warriors. It was Memminger's clutch foul shooting that assured Marquette a victory in the late stages of the game.

The Convocation Center can be a pretty quiet place when the Notre Dame student body isn't in attendance at a basketball game. Only 5,561 people showed up to watch the ND cagers meet the Detroit Titans and it was so quiet that the Irish slept away part of the game as Detroit moved to a 15 point advantage. Austin Carr, the nation's second leading scorer, had only nine points in the first half.

Then, even without the exhortations of the students, the Irish exploded to win, going away 93-79. The fuse to this explosion was a stuck of dynamite named Carr. The All-American guard hit for 38 points after intermission to ignite the ND charge.

The last game during the vacation may have been the worst effort by the Irish this season. A very "up" Duquesne quintet took the measure of Notre Dame in overtime by an 81-78 score.

The Dukes were able to break a shoddy ND press throughout the game and this enabled them to connect on a very hot 61% from the field mostly on layups. The Irish were down by 10 points with less than ten minutes remaining but they rallied to take a 69-67 lead with only one minute showing on the clock.

Throughout the game neither team was in foul trouble and at this point ND had but five team fouls. Many felt that the Irish should have fouled the Dukes at this point permitting them only one try at the charity stripe and then granting ND possession of the ball. The Dukes scored to send the game into overtime.

Even though Duquesne played their best game of the season and Notre Dame probably their worst, it took some questionable calls (particularly on a technical foul call after a scuffle had broken out between John Pleick and Barry Nelson of Duquesne) by the officials to get the Dukes their eighth victory.

Duquesne offset Austin Carr and Collis Jones who hit for 31 and 27 points with a balanced scoring attack. The 6'10" Nelson twins (Garry and Barry) combined for 37 points and Jarret Durham hit well from the outside to aid in the Irish downfall. Mickey Davis and Mike Barr played solid floor games in Duquesne's biggest win in the last three seasons.

Carr hit on only 13 of 39, his worst shooting night of the year.

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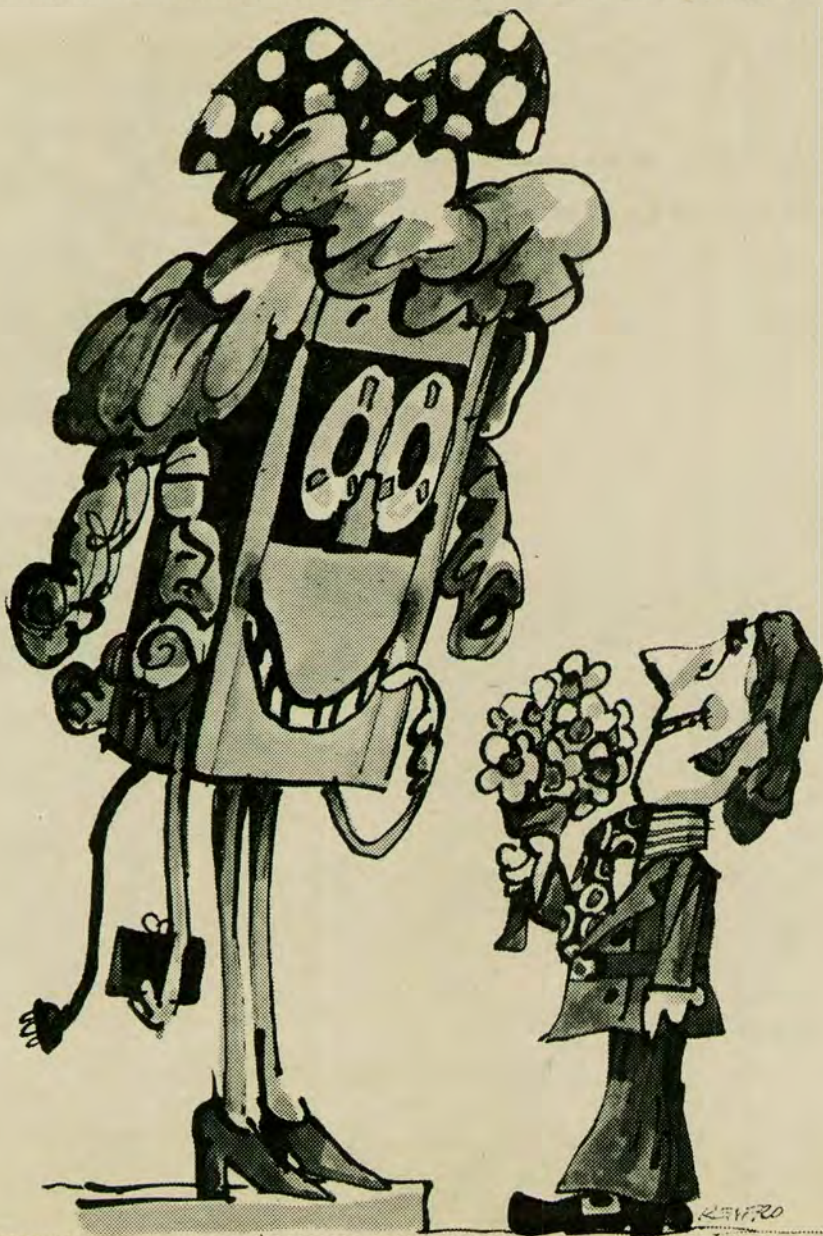
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On Campus Interviews

February 3, 4, 1971

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AH, SWEET REVENGE



Terry Shields

The Irish Eye

Number One?

Well folks, now it's official. We can all go back to worrying about the draft, inflation, strikes, and little things like that. President Richard Nixon has decided for us the over-riding question of our time. He has made it perfectly clear just who Number One is. Long live the Nebraska Cornhuskers!

With all due respect to the chief executive I must sound a voice of dissent, however. No, I'm not a leftist, Commie-pinko radical. I am simply a sports fan who believes that the president has no jurisdiction in proclaiming the Number One team in the nation. No sir, Nebraska is not Number One. The year of 1970 (or the Year of the Quarterback if you prefer) should go down in the record books as a year that simply could not produce a bonafide National Champion.

Looking at the problem of selecting a Number One team objectively it would be best to define the terms used. Just what does it mean to be Number One? I have always been of the opinion that Number One means going against the best competition in the country and coming away without a blemish on the record. To be Number One a team must produce on every given opportunity. For example, Texas was without a doubt the Number One team of 1969. The Longhorns mowed down their opposition and they proved their worth of National Champions on the field. Richard Nixon didn't make the Horns "Numero Uno" last year, Texas earned it. Penn State registered a complaint because they had an identical record but the Nittany Lions had no beef because they rejected the opportunity for a head to head playoff with the only other major unbeaten team in the nation. Instead they chose the sun and fun route of Miami. Texas played the strongest opponent they could find and beat them in a comeback performance. Always the mark of a champion.

Nineteen hundred and seventy produced a quite different situation. There were no unbeaten and untied teams remaining at the season's end thus no one proved worthy of the title of Number One. Arizona State has as much right to claim this coveted position as anyone. No one could touch them during the season and the bowl people were too afraid to take a chance on an unknown like the Sun Devils to let them have a crack at one of the "name" schools in a big bowl. ASU versus Tennessee could have proved a great deal to the poll watchers. So by default the Sun Devils must be counted out of the running for Number One.

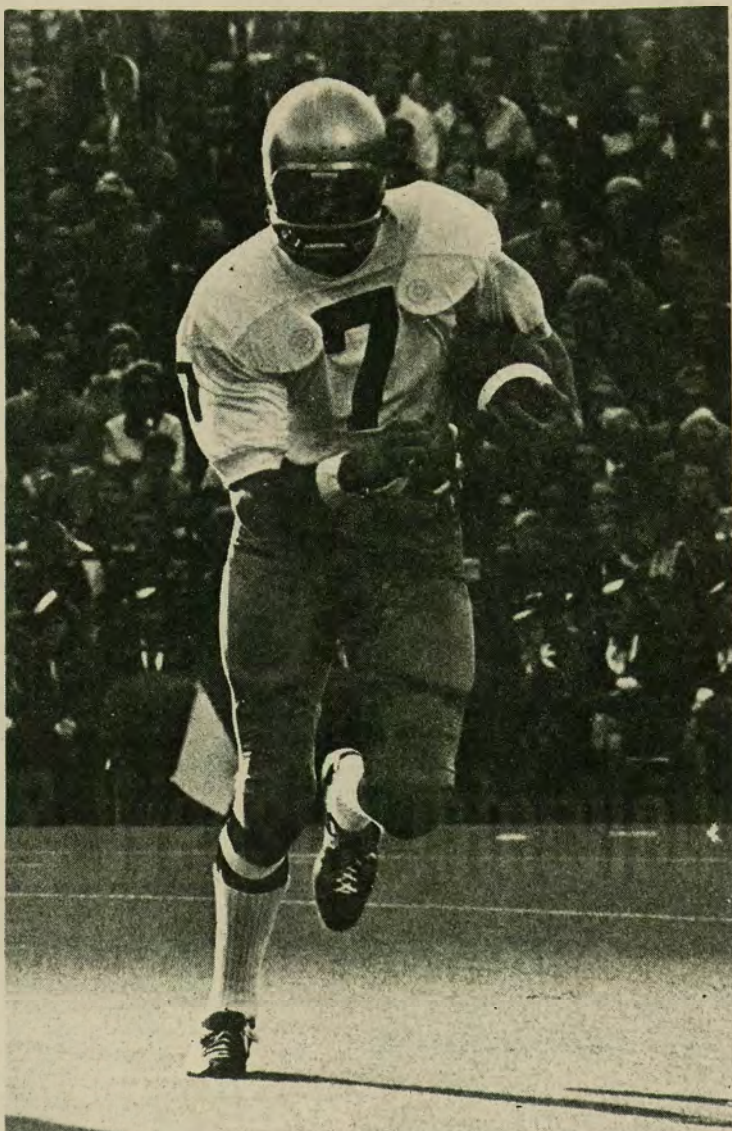
Our own head coach Ara Parseghian felt a little bitter about the final poll and he had a legitimate gripe. ND did take the challenge of meeting No. 1 Texas, and they proved that on that afternoon they were the superior team, 13 points superior to be exact. I must disagree with you, coach, on the subject of who is to occupy that primary spot.

As things stand now, that is, with something as subjective as coaches and writers' deciding the National Champion, the only fair way to make a final judgment is to pick the team that is unbeaten and untied. If there is no major college team in this category there simply is no National Champ.

I am not saying that just because a team has been beaten it is no good. Something that ridiculous belongs in Sports Illustrated! If a team is chosen subjectively then its record must be concrete enough to prove this claim justified.

The only way to prove a National Championship is that which is done in college basketball. There must be a playoff system. Coach Parseghian proposed this a long time ago and it's time for the NCAA to realize that nothing will be settled until Ara's plea is answered.

IRISH EYE-TEM — Did you ever wonder why no one of any political importance was in the locker room to congratulate this year's Cotton Bowl champs? Maybe LBJ thought his burnt orange shirt might clash with all that green.



(Photos by Pat Gibbs)



'White paper' argues against annexation

(Continued from page 1)

The "white paper" examines the arguments for and against

annexation and provides reasoned arguments against annexation.

ON CAMPUS



WITH MAX SHULMAN

(By the author of Rally Round the Flag, Boys ... Dobie Gillis ... etc.)

Nice Guys Finish

Who makes a better teacher—a strict authoritarian type person or a relaxed permissive type person? In faculty lounges across the country this vexing question is causing much earnest discussion and not a few stabbings. Today, to help you find an answer, let me tell you about the Sigafos brothers.

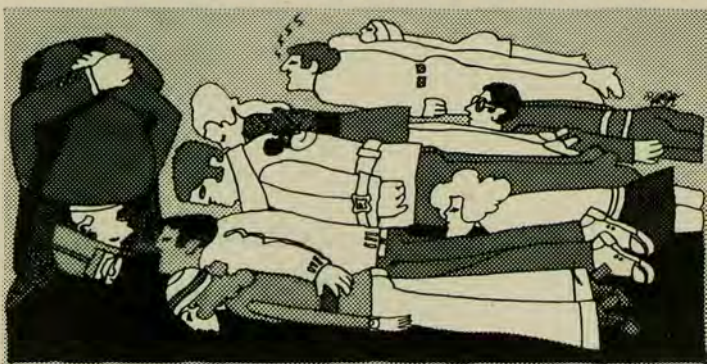
The Sigafos brothers were both professors at a famous Eastern university (Colorado School of Mines). Worsham, the elder brother, taught mica and feldspar. Hymie, the younger, taught shafting and shoring. Worsham was a strict authoritarian who believed the best way to teach was to stay aloof from his students, to be distant and forbidding. In Worsham's classes only *he* talked, nobody else. In fact, not only didn't he let his students talk to him, he didn't even let them *look* at him. For years the kids had to fall full length on their bellies every time Worsham entered the classroom and stay that way until he left. The college finally forced him to stop last spring after a sophomore coed named Ethel R. Beinecke died from an overdose of floor wax. After that Worsham just had the kids drop to one knee.

(Incidentally, speaking of dropping to one knee, it's a very ironic little story, the story of how this custom began. As you know of course, it started in Bavaria during the reign of Ludwig the Gimp (1608-1899) who, as you know of course, had one leg shorter than the other. To keep the king from feeling self-conscious, his subjects would always drop to one knee whenever he came gimping by. Indeed, they did such a convincing job that Ludwig lived all his life believing *everybody* had one short leg.

(Now here comes the ironic part: after his death it was discovered that Ludwig never had a short leg after all! Do you know what he had? He had his pants buttoned to his vest!)

But I digress. Worsham Sigafos, I say, stayed aloof from his students. So what happened? The students grew steadily more cowed and sullen, trauma and twitching set in, night sweats followed, and when it came time for finals, every man jack of them flunked.

Now let us take Worsham's younger brother Hymie. Breezy, bearded, twinkly, outgoing, dressed always in homespun robes and a Navajo puberty pouch, Hymie was totally unlike his brother (except, of course, that each had one short leg). Hymie believed the way to teach was to be a pal to the students, not a despot. He let the kids come to class or not, whichever they liked. Classroom discussions were free and unstructured. Anyone who had anything to say simply spoke up. Sometimes the class discussed classwork, but more often they just sat and gassed about life in general or maybe played a little Show and Tell. (This was especially popular in spring when everybody brought their Easter chicks to class.)



Well sir, you guessed it. Hymie's class, loved and fulfilled though they were, flunked just like Worsham's, every man jack.

You're frowning, I see. If authority is wrong, you ask, and if friendliness is wrong too, what then is *right*? Well sir, how about something right in between? How about striking a perfect balance—just as, for example, Miller High Life Beer has done?

Take a sip of Miller and you'll see what I mean. Does it have authority? You bet it does! It's brisk, it's bracing, it's ardent, it's substantial, it's forceful. If that's not authority, then I need a new thesaurus.

Take another sip. Now do you see that along with its authority, Miller is at the same time a wonderfully friendly beer—affable and benign and docile and dulcet?

Of course you see that. And that's exactly what I mean by striking a perfect balance—stalwart yet satiny, lusty yet lambent, strapping yet soothing, brawny yet breezy, manly yet mellow, spirited yet supple. Well sir, all I can say is, you find a teacher who combines all of these qualities and, by George, I'll drink him!

* * *

We, the brewers of Miller High Life Beer, bring you Max Shulman's lusty yet lambent column every week through the school year—often nervously. And every day—always with serene confidence—we bring you Miller High Life, the Champagne of Beers, in cans, bottles and kegs—delicious all ways.

The administration is championing the divisiveness that is the inevitable result of the present squabble as the major reason for stopping annexation proceedings. Spokesmen caution that the damage caused may impair the town and gown relationship for a long time. The predicted pressure to tax the university after annexation to pay for vital services would also add the falling out they say.

The university has also said they are "convinced" that the annexation question is creating conflict in those who feel a divided loyalty between the town and the university. This is not wanted, however, there is no doubt that the university will sacrifice divisiveness to insure that annexation is not successful.

These other arguments against annexation were elaborated upon in the white paper.

— The business and industrial development of South Bend, while "immeasurably enhanced" by the presence of Notre Dame, in no way depends on the university's actually being a part of the city. Obviously, the private property of the university will not provide space for one more urban housing unit or one more commercial development. Father Hesburgh has noted that Notre Dame has provided \$100 million worth of construction for the city without being a part of the city.

— Notre Dame's economic, cultural, and educational contributions to the city does not rest on the university being "in-

tegral" to the city. Notre Dame has long been a shining feature of any promotion of the city's educational and cultural activities. The Athletic and Convocation Center has increased the city's attraction without expense to the city.

— The annexation of the university complex would add ten thousand new names to the city voting lists, providing that the Indiana legislature passes an eighteen year old vote measure

which seems likely, and the result "could severely alter the city's political stability."

— Annexation would result in the loss of the Notre Dame post office and the dateline "Notre Dame, Indiana." This is a matter of "considerable consequence" to the three institutions that use it.

The university is trying very hard to settle the annexation question before next Monday's South Bend Common Council meeting, but it appears that these efforts will be unsuccessful and the dispute will go to a vote.

What then becomes clear is that the city is committed to raising money and the university is committed to preserving its private tax exempt status. The annexation question ultimately brings these two commitments into conflict. Notre Dame appears the likely winner.

However, a civil war is impossible. The university cannot secede if annexed.

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