

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Friday, January 29, 1971



Sister Immaculata who announced her resignation yesterday.

Reorganization causes resignation of Dean

by Ann Therese Darin

"Because I believe the principles of community government at St. Mary's College have been violated, I am, therefore, resigning as a member of the Student Personnel Staff with the expiration of my contract August 31, 1971," Sr. Immaculata Driscoll, SMC dean of students announced yesterday in a formal statement.

Her resignation stems from an "unclear" reorganization of her department by the Board of Trustees and the administration. These changes, which include

the appointment of a vice-president of student affairs and the creation of a Freshman Year Office, announced Wednesday by Sr. Alma Peter, acting college president, were planned without any consultation with the dean of students or her staff, according to Sister Immaculata.

In making the announcement, the resigning dean said, "The reorganized structure showing the work of the Dean of Students (as it is presently accomplished in the current structure) to become Vice-President of Student Affairs meets with my complete approval. There has been a general agreement in the past that an assistant was needed for the Dean of Students."

"Perhaps, within the new organization, a re-definition of the position of the Dean of Students will fill this need. I do not understand the reason for eliminating the position of Director of Housing," she continued. "The inability on my part to understand the reasons for the changes in the organizational structure bring me to the area of my disapproval."

Although the administration has termed the vice-presidential appointment of Dr. Mary Alice Cannon as a "necessary expenditure" and "economical since both the dean of students and the academic dean requested aid which Dr. Cannon will supply to both of them," student government has questioned the procedure with which the program was announced.

Jean Gorman, student body vice-president, commented, "it was done in an undiplomatic and unchristian way, but the president of an institution has that right."

Ann Marie Tracey, student body president, claimed that "from the financial aspect, it is doubtful that this will be an economy move. Although Dr. Cannon's job hasn't been defined from the new organization chart, it is obvious that her job will have nothing to do with academics."

"Because it entails major financial expenditures, students, faculty, and the rest of the administration should have been considered," she said.

According to Miss Tracey, Miss Cannon hasn't had an interview with any representative of community government or the staff with which she will work. "Because of this and because the job has not been defined—she is friends with members of the administration and the board of trustees—it seems strange that she could accept a job under such circumstances," revealed

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SBP's call for Co-ed drive

With this statement, Notre Dame and St. Mary's student governments begin a unified effort to influence the decision of the Boards of Trustees on the future relationships of our two institutions.

Our goal is full co-education, in all colleges, within one university. We see the Park-Mayhew report as inadequate in many ways. Therefore students and faculty of both institutions will work on a comprehensive alternative report, to be endorsed by a General Assembly of students in February, and to be presented to the Boards at their March meeting in Key Biscayne, Florida.

This report will be meaningful to the Trustees only if it represents a broad spectrum of student feeling. Since the Trustees will not be on campus, to meet with students or faculty in person, what we send them must somehow carry all of the deeply held emotions involved in our respective, one-sex environments.

In other words, we need the help of many people in compiling what we hope will be a unique report—one that gives the student top priority. Carol Henninger (4792) and Tim Conner (7668) will co-ordinate this effort. Please contact them in order to volunteer.

Ann Marie Tracey
Dave Krashna

Bronson Society panel condemns abortion

by Jerry Lutkus

Claiming that it is difficult to determine exactly when the fetus becomes imbued with human life, Prof. Ralph McNerney opened a panel discussion on Abortion vs. Life, in the library auditorium last night.

McNerney, of the philosophy department, was joined by Dr. R. W. Chamblee, South Bend physician, Rev. Leon Mertonsotto, of the N.D. Theology Department.

Hinkemeyer considering court action

by Dave McCarthy

Prof. Michael Hinkemeyer has still not decided whether to file a lawsuit against Saint Mary's regarding his contract termination. "The institution of litigation would be very serious and regrettable and should only be instituted if all other means of attaining satisfaction fail," Hinkemeyer, who learned of his contract termination on November 25, said.

When asked whether the statement meant he was undecided on legal action Hinkemeyer said, "Action is planned on a contingency basis, depending upon whether the college will give me the satisfaction that I seek."

He would not define "satisfaction" remarking that his counsel had advised him to make no comment. He did list two of the means of attaining satisfaction: "First, the college's openness to negotiate with me. Second, the possibility of the faculty grievance procedure." However, he said he did not know what would happen next, or when.

Hinkemeyer said that he had been given one reason for his release, a verbal one. It came in the presence of one witness and was given by the head of the education department, Dr. Eugene Campanale. Hinkemeyer said that Campanale told him he "was too closely associated with Father Raymond Runde. I can't believe that this is truly the reason and neither can Father Runde."

ment, and Professor Charles Rice from the Notre Dame Law School.

The four speakers presented a case against abortion, building on each other's material. McNerney spoke of the quandry of life and non-life.

"If it can be maintained that from the moment of conception life has begun, then abortion is not justifiable. However, if the fertilized ovum is no more than internal growth like a cyst, then abortion is something entirely different. There are difficulties," he continued, "in drawing a demarcation line anywhere along the pre-natal process. Anywhere that human life may exist, morally speaking, we must assume that it does."

McNerney then introduced the theory of double effect. It involves the idea of self-defense that is, if one is attacked and must kill to save himself, murder is justifiable. If, however, any other means can be employed to save your life which do not require the killing of the assailant then that death is unjustified. Intent is all important.

"No direct, intended attack on the fetus is justifiable, just as no direct, intended attack on a human is justifiable," McNerney said.

Dr. Chamblee presented the medical outlook on abortion. He made a point of noting that he spoke for himself and not the medical profession. He said that he has never performed an abortion, but for years he has been "cleaning up" after them, checking out patients who have had abortions.

"It frightens me. All of our efforts have been directed towards saving lives. Now we of the medical profession are becoming the instruments of the pro-abortionists. Are we viewing a change in American morals or the birth of a new form of self-interest morality? Can we call it murder or must we change the definition so that we might live more comfortably. It is murder!"

He went on to state that life exists from the moment of conception and that the fertilized

ovum is not simply an "appendage."

"It's not like a fibroid tumor. It's an individual. Of all those I've talked to in the profession, none will admit that abortion is the taking of a human life," he said.

"Are we on the road to selected euthanasia? I'm frightened. I don't know how to kill. I could be an abortionist and be rich, but I don't think I could sleep at night. If you've ever seen a 24 week old fetus pulled out and laid on the table to die, then you know what an abortion is. Until you hear it screaming for air and kicking to stay alive, you don't know what an abortion is. We begin to play God and I don't think any of us has the right. I'm frightened, disturbed, disillusioned, and depressed," he commented.

Fr. Mertonsotto spoke next and attempted to outline the Church's historical view of abortion. He noted that abortion was widespread during the time of the early Christians and their reaction to it was an attempt to answer the problem of a lack of human respect. The epistles of

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Environment-counselling

Counselling Center opens office in Alumni

by Greg Rowinski

Under the supervision of the Counselling Center, two Graduate students, Larry Schumacher and Cassell Lawson, have extended the Center's services with an office at Alumni Hall. The purpose of this extension is to work in conjunction with the Center in the Administration Building and to "deal directly on the student level", according to Schumacher.

As Lawson described it, the project is "an outreach office" providing "environment-counselling." This storefront-type venture is a decentralization which would put the counselling facilities "right in the dorm."

50 or more students have visited the facilities since the opening in October. In the first semester, the extension has reached its primary goal of availability, Lawson reported. Still, "not as many have used the opportunity as we thought should have," said Schumacher. He added that many who came didn't require help while many of those who could be aided didn't appear.

The office hours are still in the process of being scheduled. Information regarding times can be obtained by calling Alumni Hall.

The two grad students conduct the service voluntarily without pay or academic credit. Dr. Paul Banikotes and Fr. Dan Bo-

land of the Center supervise the effort, Schumacher noted, while other members of the Center and the Education Department provide valuable assistance.

Lawson refers to himself as a "trainee" in this "right-out-of-the-lab" project. A first-year Doctoral student, with a Master's in Education and an undergraduate degree in Sociology and History, he is seeking his degree in Counselling Psychology. He has expressed a special interest in urban education and its problems.

A first-year grad student in Counselling and Guidance, Schumacher intends to seek a Ph.D., in Counselling Psychology.

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MARDI GRAS



Why not sell a raffle book this weekend? The Notre Dame Charities would appreciate it.

Appointment stirs dispute

(Continued from Page 1)
Miss Tracey.

Miss Tracey questioned whether Sr. Alma and the Board were looking for a specific person to fit into the spot. In considering the repercussions of the appointment for SMC, Miss Tracey had a number of questions. "We must know if this person is in agreement with student policies. Why was she selected without student or faculty consultation? What is her stand toward coeducation? Will she actively support it?"

Miss Tracey contended that all those questions should have been answered before Dr. Cannon was hired.

Fr. Raymond Runde, a member of the student affairs committee, of which Dr. Cannon will be a vital part, claimed that her appointment was "a unilateral

decision without consulting the committee, students or faculty." He speculated that this could be the end of the community tripartite government at St. Mary's.

Denying the charge that the plan undermines community government, Sr. Alma stated, "If there's anybody who has tried to uphold community government, I have. The idea originated with Student suggestions and concern which indicated that they felt the need for such a top administrator who'll have the last word on student affairs."

Although she would not enumerate the new vice-president's responsibilities, she revealed that the new vice-president will see "that the office is staffed adequately and effectively" relieving the dean of students of "exasperating administrative tasks such as spending hours trying to find nurses to staff the infirmary."

Sister Alma based her actions on a mandate from the Board of Trustees October 10, 1970 which stated, "to study seriously the need of increasing the various counseling services of the college, if possible, supplement the academic counseling before the second semester."

She reported that as a result of a report by the Educational Policy Committee, the Board

asked her to implement the services in the manner she thought best, which also included the establishment of a Freshman Year Office.

According to one administrator, however, this establishment came less than a month after a commission of faculty and administrators decided that the program would be impractical because it would conflict with the present student advisor program.

The acting president also cited Article II, Section I of the Governance of the College manual which empowers the President "to make such changes in the organizational structure of the College as are beneficial to the well-being of the College and which are not in violation of the statutes."

Questioned on the sudden dismissal of Mrs. Linda Petrovich, director of housing, Sister stated, "There has been talk in the past of whether her job should be full-time or part-time. For the sake of economy, it was more practical to assign her duties to the new vice-president."

On the selection of Dr. Cannon, who will arrive today from Marquette University where she is in the education department, Sister Alma disclosed, "It's hard to tell exactly how it came about."

"When she was nominated for President, her credentials came to the attention of the search committee. As with many of the applicants," Sister explained, "Dr. Cannon sounded ideally suited to St. Mary's."

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In the Kissinger plot

Judge denies priest's motion

HARRISBURG, Pa. (UPI) — A federal judge yesterday denied a motion to dismiss a subpoena against a Roman Catholic priest who an attorney charged would be asked to "violate the seal of confession" if he appeared before a grand jury investigating a kidnap bomb plot.

Federal Judge R. Dixon Herman made the ruling after hearing arguments from Francis X. Gallagher, counsel for the Baltimore Roman Catholic archdiocese on behalf of the Rev. William Michelman of Baltimore.

"One of the defendants has confessed to this witness (Michelman)" Gallagher said. There is no question that the seal of confession will not be broken."

Judge Herman said he did "not think there is any merit" in the motion to quash the subpoena.

"My feeling is that information from a truly penitent person confessing to a priest should

be privileged" Herman said.

"When and if he (Michelman) is asked a question in which his answer would require him to relate something confessed to him I would sustain the motion," Herman said.

The grand jury which has indicted six persons in an alleged plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, and bomb the heating systems of five government buildings called but one witness yesterday.

Mrs. Zoia Horn, 52, a Bucknell University librarian who had pleaded the Fifth Amendment when called earlier testified for about two hours yesterday under full immunity from prosecution.

She would not comment on the secret proceedings but said "I answered all the questions."

Those indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy in the alleged plot are the Rev. Philip Berrigan, the Rev. Neil R. McLaughlin and

the Rev. Joseph R. Wenderoth, both Baltimore priests; Anthony Scoblick, a former priest; Sister Elizabeth McAlister, a Tarrytown N.Y. nun, and Eqbal Ahmad of Chicago, a Pakistani citizen.

Counselling

(Continued from Page 1)

In trying to eliminate the problem of students not knowing where the center was, Lawson said he hoped that the office would continue to be a place for students "to drop in and talk, one-shot counselling, in other words." Hopefully, the visitor will "aire his problems to relieve and ventilate his frustration," said Lawson.

The typical problem the office faces is that of the sophomore still unsure of his major field, Lawson noted. Schumacher added that they have dealt with academic problems of all types. Adjustment of the "different community" of college life has been a major topic of concern for some, while study habits and vocational indecision worry a number of students.

If the problem requires medication or psychological help, Schumacher emphasized, they refer these clients to the infirmary or the Psychological Center. All conversations, he promised, are kept in the strictest confidence.

Lazar promoted

Observer Editor-in-Chief Glen Corso announced the appointment of Steve Lazar as campus editor. Lazar, a sophomore from Youngstown, Ohio, will be charged with doing "investigative news reporting" according to Corso.

Lazar will assume the seat on the editorial board vacated by Dave Bach, who will assume Lazar's post as night editor.

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New locking policy at Alumni initiated to improve security

by Milt Jones

In response to resident's requests, outside doors to Alumni Hall will be locked twenty-four hours a day. In two main entrance ways automatic doors have been installed which open when a special card, distributed to each resident, is inserted.

Director of security Arthur Pears said, "The doors were requested by Alumni residents in the fall after the stabbing incident at Alumni. The incident was the action of outsiders, and this system should eliminate problems of that nature in the future." Pears further stated that "if residents indiscriminately let outside strangers in on their cards, the purpose of the doors will be defeated, since the doors were designed to keep strangers out of the hall." He added that "The \$1000 door system was financed by the university. It

should be working by tomorrow."

Alumni Hall rector, Father Mulcahy, said, "There would be few exceptions to the twenty-four hour locked door rule. On football and other major weekends when there will be a large number of visitors, the doors will be opened."

Mulcahy further commented that "A one dollar deposit for the cards will be required of each resident. This money will be kept to go toward financing new cards for the following year."

"Visitors to Alumni Hall can enter the lobby but will have to call the resident that they are visiting to come down and let them in," Mulcahy said. He added that "In case of a party, one of the residents will have to be at the door with his card to let the guests in."

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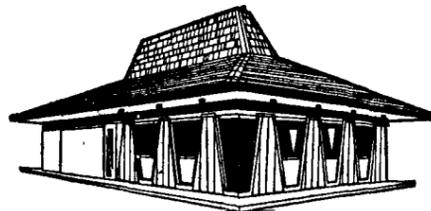
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Complete text of Park-Mayhew Report

St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame have existed side by side for over one hundred and twenty-five years, based in the same religious and cultural traditions, emphasizing the same educational values and reinforcing each other as they respectively provided education for young Catholic women and young Catholic men. Throughout that period, while there were always examples of irritations, mutual aloofness and sometimes invidious judgements of the other institution, the relationships have been close, friendships between the Sisters of the Holy Cross and the Priests of the Holy Cross warm and mutually respecting.

Generations of St. Mary's graduates married Notre Dame graduates, thus strengthening alumni regard for the two institutions. In some respects the two institutions could simply perpetuate their parallel development. However, there are powerful forces operating today to suggest the need for changed relationships.

Colleges and universities do not exist in a vacuum but rather are affected by broad changes and movements in the society and the national educational community within which they exist. Currently, American higher education is experiencing the most radical changes in its three hundred year history; and several of these have particular significance for the relationships between two colleges whose borders are only a mile and a half apart. First, there is the fact that as higher education has become more complex and expensive, autonomous single-campus institutions have proven inadequate to meet the needs of ever-increasing enrollment of constantly expanding heterogeneity. Thus publicly controlled higher education has created state-wide coordinating commissions and committees, supra-institutional boards of control and full state-wide systems of higher education governed by a single board of trustees. Privately controlled institutions of higher education have found it necessary to engage in many different forms of cooperation, coordination, and even merger. Thus the Great Lakes College Association or the Associated Colleges of the Midwest have banded together to provide enriched educational opportunities and some economies of operation such as coordinated purchasing. Private institutions in Missouri have formed cooperative alliances with the publicly supported University of Missouri for mutual benefits. Case Institute and Western Reserve University have actually merged to strengthen the educational and research efforts of each. In part, these newer arrangements have been established to meet financial or organizational problems; but to an even greater degree they have been set up to provide an enriched program of study for more sophisticated entering students whose needs were increasingly beyond the educational resources of a single institution.

Coordination among institutions has been fostered too by the fact that 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. Co-education has become the rule for even bastions of single-sex education like Princeton, Yale and Vassar. While a few institutions intend to persist in traditional styles of single-sex education, a close analysis of them reveals that each exists in a community where there are opportunities to students of one sex to relate socially and academically with students of the opposite sex in a nearby institution. For example, Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, can probably remain a women's institution because of the close proximity to the University of Missouri, and of the opportunities both institutions provide for students to attend classes and social events on the other campus. Especially significant has been a fundamental change with regard to appropriate roles and careers for women and the concomitant educational experiences required which sometimes exceed the capabilities

of smaller institutions.

The full significance of these changes has been made stridently apparent to colleges and universities in the decade of the 60's through the influence of student opinion and the emergence of student power. Indeed, it was student opinion which led Princeton University to open its doors to women just as student discontent has brought many institutions to review century-old grading practices, departmental hegemony over courses and living styles of students on campuses, in residence halls, and in fraternities and sororities. St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame cannot remain aloof from the effects of these developments.

Apart from this national trend, however, the two institutions themselves reveal conditions which warrant a reexamination of relationships. It has long been apparent that St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame are the two most distinguished Catholic institutions of their type in the United States. Father Andrew Greeley once remarked: "As Notre Dame goes, so very likely will go all of Catholic higher education in this country." If national developments have been correctly assessed, then these two institutions, by studying and making changes in their relationships now, have the opportunity to become a model for other pairs and groups of colleges and universities which are subject to the same national pressures. By undertaking a reexamination of their mutual responsibilities, Notre Dame and St. Mary's will continue to provide leadership for all Catholic higher education.

Quite aside from the opportunity to influence national developments the institutions need to examine their relationships in order to avoid duplications of services and of effort which neither can afford at a time of increasing costs and restriction of funds. Some of these services, such as admissions, development and registration, could be made even more effective by coordination. There are also duplications in course offerings which, if removed by cooperative planning, could result in redeployment of faculty time, thereby substantially enriching programs offered to students. In addition, both St. Mary's college and the University of Notre Dame have particular educational strengths and uniqueness which, if shared, could benefit the young people of each campus. The students would also profit from a clearer awareness on the part of the institutions of the desire of contemporary youth to meet freely in social and academic settings with young people of the opposite sex. On both the University of Notre Dame campus and at St. Mary's College there is currently strong pressure for arrangements to facilitate this interaction. These pressures are great enough, though varying somewhat in intensity from one campus to the other, to assume safely that some changes will certainly occur. A thoughtful response would seem preferable to precipitous action by either one or both of the institutions. It would be, for example, unfortunate indeed if the University felt compelled to take unilateral action and become a co-educational institution, thus entering into direct competition with St. Mary's.

An important and pervasive force for change arises too from the fact that both institutions have begun cooperation and coordination of some activities with varying degrees of success in the outcome. Understandably these first attempts have produced some friction and some awkwardness which might of course escalate and force resolution by precipitous means. Bringing about cooperation even between departments of academic men and women can be such a laborious undertaking that in frustration some participants may decide to stop the effort on the basis that anything is better than this excessive concern for trivia.

At a time when all of private higher education in America is in jeopardy as it competes with expanded capacity in the

public sector. There can be real question whether the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College can remain viable in they follow completely independent courses. Should the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College each become co-educational institutions, they would be thrown into competition for the same students and the same sources of funds, which would leave one or the other considerably weaker. If the two mounted independent development programs, there is reason to expect donor reticence on the ground that supporting two independent agencies sharing the same traditions, values, and even locations is really misuse of scarce resources. It seems obvious that a liberal arts college such as St. Mary's College needs the resources of a University to provide the education its sophisticated students require; but it is also true that a professionalized university emphasizing graduate training, research and preparation for the professions, needs the humanizing influence of a liberal arts college.

While such argument is persuasive, there are forces and factors operating in the opposite direction, suggesting caution in establishing closer relationships between the two institutions. First among these is the possibility that the differing emphases of an undergraduate college and a university stressing and professional work might be incompatible - incompatible with respect to staffing, course offerings and financing, and even overall

intellectual style. This would be particularly manifest if an attempt were made to fuse a department of St. Mary's College which stresses liberalizing values, with a department at the University of Notre Dame stressing professional values. A manifestation of this potential incompatibility is the danger that a smaller institution drawing closer to a larger would lose a valued identity created over a long history. St. Mary's College has made a distinctive and recognized contribution to the education of Catholic women and it guards its heritage tenaciously and with reason.

A second factor is related to external support of the two institutions. As they have developed indigenously, they have developed loyal alumni and friends of each institution. There is danger that this loyalty might be endangered if the two institutions were joined more closely. Similarly, since the two institutions reflect the educational interests of supporting religious Orders, there is the possibility that closer relationships could jeopardize that interest. It is at least conceivable that should St. Mary's College become associated with the University of Notre Dame in some organic way, the congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross might turn its interests, attention and support to other activities of the Order, thus denying such things as financial security and contributed services of the Sisters to the College and the same phenomenon might happen on the other campus.

Then, too, there are a number of real and perhaps valid fears peculiar to each campus. There is the fear on the part of some of the University of Notre Dame faculty that closer relationships would serve to weaken the thrust for academic excellence which has characterized the history of Notre Dame in the last fifteen years. There is fear on the part of some of the faculty at St. Mary's College that a closer relationship with Notre Dame would endanger the sense of community and tranquillity characteristic of St. Mary's College, which has been such a potent force in the education of young women in the past. There is fear on the part of St. Mary's faculty that alliance with professionalized faculties from Notre Dame would distort the humanizing and liberalizing focus of its curriculum. And there is fear on the part of some faculty members at the University of Notre Dame that differing departmental emphases are so pronounced that any sort of fusion would distort and

dissipate educational energies. There is also a kind of generalized fear that growing together in perilous times might actually weaken both. And especially on the campus of St. Mary's College, there is the genuine fear that coming together would be detrimental personally and professionally to many staff and faculty members.

In addition, there are the myriad processes and bureaucratic differences that could prove to be obstacles in closer relationships. Each institution has its own set of regulations regarding student conduct and they differ. Each institution provides advising and counseling with students in different ways, and bringing them together would certainly prove vexatious. Then, too, the respective physical plants were created to serve quite indigenous needs. Closer cooperation would imply exploiting physical capacity of both campuses; but the very differences in kind and quality of space would make such exploitation most difficult. This last point can be well illustrated by the differing needs for space of the Arts Departments of the two campuses.

Especially during the past several years the two institutions as we have noted have cooperated extensively in a number of areas. Some assessment of those efforts might be instructive at this point. The coordinating committee, with representatives from the two institutions, and chaired by Father Sheedy seems to have performed well in general and to have accomplished a great deal in facilitating cooperative activities and generating a climate conducive to working together. While some criticism has been leveled at the committee on the grounds that it spent unnecessary time in detail, the fact that it did facilitate departments meeting, it did study potentialities for cooperation, it did expand the cooperative exchange program, and it did bring into existence such things as joint listings of courses, comparable course numbering and the like, is impressive evidence. Further, as the more intensive study of cooperative possibilities in setting the tone and direction of that inquiry and proved a valid testing device for ideas as they emerged.

Generally, there seems to be a much more open atmosphere regarding cooperation between the two institutions than in times past despite the fears referred to before. Boards of Trustees, alumni groups, students, faculty and administrators, who but a few years earlier would have been resistant to the idea of close relationships between the two institutions, seem to have changed their minds and appear quite ready to examine next steps. With only a few exceptions, the most frequently expressed opinion was that the two institutions could never return to their previous isolation and that the only viable direction for movement was toward close and closer relationships and greater and greater cooperation. Even within departments having individuals antagonistic to the idea of more unity of effort, there was acceptance of the fact that closer relationships seemed inevitable and that after momentary disfunctions they could be accommodated.

Given the differences between the two institutions and the human reluctances and bureaucratic complexities as barriers to an effective program of academic exchange, the results of the cooperative exchange program have been impressive. The figures for the academic year 1970-71 suggest that the cooperative exchange program is functioning well under relatively free market conditions. Thus, we are informed that over 700 girls are taking over 1400 courses at Notre Dame and slightly over 700 Notre Dame students are taking slightly over 1400 courses on the St. Mary's campus. It is expected that if the curricula at the two institutions are made even more flexible, these numbers will increase slightly and there will be more students presenting themselves to the other campus to take their major work. It is true that personal

animosities and departmental differences have caused irritation, thus requiring a heavy load of courses in the students' major to be taken at the native campus. A completely free flow of students back and forth has thus been prevented. From time to time advising appears to have been chauvinistic by urging students away from courses on the other campus which were competitive with those offered locally. Further, reaching the position where most courses were eligible for student enrollment from the other campus was arrived at reluctantly and only after considerable effort on the part of the coordinating committee. The fact, however, is that decisions were made and the activity is well along toward becoming institutionalized.

The record of departments joining together and functioning as units is spotty. In Education and in Speech and Drama the results seem impressive, with the combined faculties reflecting a high *esprit de corps* and a clear willingness to share resources and to combine for appropriate emphases. Several, however, have not either wished to or been able to function as a unity for a variety of reasons. The departments of History and Music are simply illustrative, although several departments reflecting a desire to cooperate also point up fundamental educational differences. The Art Department at Notre Dame, for example, sees one style for itself, whereas the Art Department at St. Mary's perceives a different mission.

Given the intently threatening character of an inquiry which could affect the destinies of two institutions, and their personnel, the amount of overt antagonism and resistance to change seems to have been quite modest. There are people on each campus who don't like their counterparts on the other. There are instances of lack of professional regard and there seems to have been a normal amount of picayune behavior and fault-finding; but virtually so one seems so violently opposed to change as to wish to jeopardize the entire inquiry. A much more frequently encountered phenomenon was the belief that greater cooperation was desirable and that it was feasible—but that nothing would or could be done about the matter in the absence of pressure from above or from outside the particular unit. Testimony was received from a number of departments or organizations that after some initial joint conversations nothing much had happened or, indeed, seemed likely to happen until a general policy directive from the central administrations of the two institutions were issued. One joint meeting of two departments in the same field, held in October, 1970, was the first time that the two departments had come together in the memory of those present.

Student leaders on the two campuses seemed well disposed to work together for the mutual benefits of both. Some of their plans and studies reflected not only great cooperation but considerable sophistication as well. Limited public opinion polling, as well as impressions from interviews, suggest that the two student bodies would welcome much closer relationships in the future. There probably is a slight difference in emphasis in this judgment at Notre Dame and on the St. Mary's campus. The Notre Dame men seem much more concerned with having a larger proportion of women on the Notre Dame campus than was true of the women's institution with respect to men on its campus.

Some bureaucratic vexations exist, of course. St. Mary's girls feel slighted when they are denied equal access to recreational facilities on the Notre Dame campus and Notre Dame officials in some offices feel that the University is carrying a disproportionately heavy financial burden in such cooperative ventures as joint registration. Differences in food services on the two campuses have produced some feelings of irritation; and differences in student personnel policies have generated occasional feelings of frustration, irritation and threat.

At the administrative level, while there were obvious individual differences, the experiences of the past several years have suggested still further cooperation and these possibilities have been welcomed. A few administrative officers on each cam-

pus appear somewhat reluctant to envision future developments, not so much from dissatisfaction with earlier experiences as from lack of time and interest to examine thoughtfully and openly any of a variety of alternative directions.

Through campus visits and studies it is clear to the consultants that a number of possibilities for the future exist and should be examined carefully. The first of these, though quite unlikely, would consist in a return to conditions as they were at the beginning of the 1960's when there was little formal cooperation between the institutions, and each pursued its own destiny without conversation or coordination with the other. Events seem to have moved too far to make this a distinct possibility. More likely would be a decision by the University of Notre Dame, in response to student pressures and educational needs, to become a co-educational institution, converting some of its undergraduate residence hall capacity (possibly one of the new residence halls) into a women's dormitory. Such a move would result initially in a decrease in male enrollment since the University could hardly create new residence facilities given the present financial climate. Were feminine enrollment provided in this way, and were the University at the same time to curtail the cooperative exchange program, as would seem likely, St. Mary's College could go in several directions. It could also become co-educational and enter into direct competition with the University of Notre Dame. This would seem to be unfortunate if for no other reason than the greater public relations value of the Notre Dame name which would give the advantage in recruitment clearly to the larger institution. Or, St. Mary's College could continue as a women's college, accepting, if inevitable, a cutback in enrollment to perhaps the six- or seven-hundred student level. A drop in enrollment or a drop in quality of student at St. Mary's would seem to be a result of a Notre Dame decision to become co-educational. Such a prediction is based on an estimate of the number of girls who attended St. Mary's because it is close to Notre Dame and who would like to receive a Notre Dame degree.

Since cooperative efforts have been satisfactory, another option might be simply to perpetuate the status quo. Men and women do take classes at the other campus; some departments do work well together, and some professors are able to teach courses at the other institution. Thus far the problems of balance of payments has not become particularly troublesome and some would therefore prefer this alternative. Friction and irritation are acute, however, in a few areas and the financial matter of balance of payments must be faced at some time in the future. Hence, almost any definition of existing conditions cannot be expected to last. More plausible would be an arrangement by which the two Boards of Trustees made even stronger statements regarding cooperation than they have in the past, and through administrative fiat required some services to be definitively combined. Such an alternative would envision perhaps a joint registration office but separate management; a combined Education Department, but History Departments each proceeding independently.

Yet another alternative is some form of organic change which could be manifest in any of several different formulations. One would be a simple absorption of St. Mary's College by the University of Notre Dame which would operate St. Mary's as part of an extended physical plant to provide capacity for students. The St. Mary's campus could then become a Lower Division campus for the University, or it might be the principal undergraduate campus for work in Arts, Letters and Science, or a campus housing some relatively small professional schools, such as Law and Business. Such a conception would, of course, be repugnant to the faculty and administration of St. Mary's College and would very likely therefore be rejected by the Board of Trustees and by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. It therefore seems axiomatic that if there were to be an organic change which would result in greater fusion of effort, such a change would have to insure that St. Mary's College would be able to offer, in cooperation with the

University, a viable and reasonably comprehensive undergraduate program designed primarily for women.

After examining all available options we believe that St. Mary's College should join the University of Notre Dame as a separate and distinctive entity operating within the larger University framework. Within such an arrangement, St. Mary's College would adopt the official name of "St. Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame" and would concentrate on an educational program primarily designed for women. Eventually, the two corporate entities of St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame might merge through obtaining a new Charter from the State of Indiana, and through creating new Fellows and a new Board of Trustees which would legally be so constituted as to project the interests of the two supporting Orders. At that time (and it should be stressed this is by no means imminent) perhaps 10 Fellows would be from the Notre Dame side, six from St. Mary's side, and six selected by those sixteen. For the immediate future, however, the two institutions can function cooperatively while still retaining separate corporate identity, and the separate interests of the sponsoring communities.

If this fundamental change proves acceptable to the two Boards, a number of other recommendations for Board action should be considered:

1. The Boards should announce in a joint statement their intent to implement the new relationship between the two institutions, as speedily as possible.

2. To that end and with advice of counsel the Boards should move to create joint memberships on each Board with up to five members of each Board nominated by and from the Board of the other institution.

3. In particular, the Finance Committee and the Educational Policy Committee of each Board should include at least one member of the other Board in order to provide consistency of financial planning and management and clear understanding of educational objectives.

4. The two Boards should make provision through their standing agenda items to hear reports of significant decisions taken by the other Board. A similarity in the times and place of meetings of the Boards and their Executive Committees would facilitate this important exchange.

5. The Boards should agree to prior consultation 1) on the selection of a President for either institution, 2) on major financial or academic changes, 3) on changes in existing recruitment and personnel policies, 4) in major budget allocations or 5) in relationships with other institutions.

6. The Boards should approve the designation of the President of St. Mary's College as a vice president in the University of Notre Dame.

7. The Boards should appoint, upon the recommendation of the Presidents, a coordinator, responsible to the two presidents, to implement the increased cooperation of both institutions. At the invitation of the respective Boards the coordinator would report to the Boards, separately or jointly, on his activities.

The success or failure of joining the two institutions in a new relationship will rest largely on the Coordinator who should be a person of recognized professional competency having high administrative and diplomatic abilities. In general, this Coordinator should have derivative power from the Boards of Trustees through the Presidents over several matters:

1. He should be intitled to improve existing academic and administrative cooperation with the right to bring representatives of the two institutions together to settle differences.

2. He should therefore be empowered to obtain necessary financial planning, educational and personnel data from the relevant offices of each institution.

3. He should be empowered to examine services necessary to both campuses like Counseling or Registration and recommend locations for principal and branch offices.

4. He should be charged with identifying new areas for combined effort and should therefore have easy access to the Presidents of the two institutions.

5. To this end he should be charged to study departmental relationships, to suggest reasonable ways of cooperation to examine budgetary support and to take unresolved controversy directly to the Presidents of the two institutions for solution.

6. He should have the power to examine such innovative educational concepts as the experimental college, and after consultation with the committees of the two institutions recommended to the two Presidents and Board of Trustees, that such an educational experiment or others come into existence for a limited number of semesters subject to later evaluation of the faculties as to its place in the regular offerings of the institutions.

Using such criteria as efficiency of operation, the needs of the two campuses, rights of individual faculty members or staff, and contributions to the long-term cooperation of the two institutions, the Coordinator should devote considerable attention to following administrative matters:

1. The registrar's offices and the admissions staffs of the two institutions should become single units operating with a unified budget contributed proportionately by the two institutions and possible making use of a branch office. A branch office should be maintained on each campus but the central location for each function should be placed where most convenient and efficient. Personnel from each campus should always be represented in the joint operation, and the coordinator should have power to approve all changes in personnel within the joint budget. For such offices, as for others, selection of personnel should be determined by years of service and by capacity to insure that the interests of both institutions are thoroughly safeguarded.

2. Psychological services and counseling should also be created as a single entity with the location of the two probably on the Notre Dame campus but with a branch office at St. Mary's College, in charge of a person holding a joint appointment in St. Mary's and Notre Dame.

3. When the University of Notre Dame completes its contracted-for expanded computer capacity, computer services for both institutions should be combined. This may require several years to accomplish because of contractual obligations of St. Mary's College to St. Joseph's Hospital; but in the long run it would appear wise to bring these together.

4. For a time, since the University of Notre Dame provided its own food services and St. Mary's College contracts with Saga Food Services, these may have to function separately. However, the Coordinator should try, in one way or another, to bring prices so into line that students from one institution can eat at the other simply by using a meal card issued by his or her native institution.

5. Since the heads of the two security forces seem to work well together, their future cooperation could be assumed in developing a joint plan which would make the security forces into one organization.

6. It seems imperative that the two Development offices should have the closest possible relationship so that all development campaigns could be devised to strengthen the finances of both institutions.

7. For a time, a joint committee, perhaps of students and administrators, on Student Personnel seems desirable, which would be able to coordinate activities but still maintain essential differences consistent with the traditions on the two campuses.

8. Similarly, the religious life on the two campuses might at the beginning best be the concern of a joint committee rather than a fused or integrated campus ministry.

9. The Coordinator would also want to bring about unification of catalogs, publications and other forms of public communication which seem appropriate.

A major part of the efforts of the coordinator will be to effect appropriate arrangements between academic departments for the curriculum. As a general rule, departments from the two institu-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Abortion arguments rebutted

(Continued from Page 1)

that era pointed out the opposition to abortion and contraception. St. Thomas and St. Augustine called abortion homicide and the Early Church prohibited abortion in a "very absolute sense."

It was in the 1900's that the Church decided that the fetus had a soul and they returned to the absolutism of the early Church. Pius IX decreed that any abortion caused excommunication and this was reaffirmed by Pius XII and

Vatican II.

"The point I'm trying to make is that the Church has been consistent in condemning abortion, it is just that the application has been restudied and re-evaluated," he remarked. The application has always varied, but the consistency has remained."

Prof. Rice closed the session with the legal ramifications of abortion.

"Presently, the trend in law is towards recognizing the child in the womb as a human being," Rice said. "In California, 97% of the abortions are performed under the mental health clause. This is a sham. This is taking a life for a lesser concern or for convenience. It's killing for convenience. Innocent life is given the benefit of the doubt. You can't kill the child until you're sure without a doubt that he is not a child or not alive."

Rice then compared the abortion movement to the Nazi extermination of the Jews.

"This is the basic principle underlying the Nazi exterminations. We are moving into an era of compulsory abortion and compulsory killing. If you don't believe me, you're kidding yourself. We've just gotta stop it. If you can kill a child for being

too young or too deformed, you can kill someone for being too old, too poor, too stupid, too black, too radical. You know three years from now, you'll be reading about some old terminally ill man screaming to the doctor to kill him, to relieve his misery. Yes, that's where we're headed," he stated.

After explaining the four methods of abortion, Rice began speaking of the ties between abortion and welfare. "It's very difficult to get people excited about abortion because too many deep inside themselves think that abortion is the solution to the problems of welfare and poverty in this country, but they're not. It's still murder," he commented.

Badin Cinema to reopen

The Badin Vintage Cinema, idle for the first semester of this year, opens the 1971 season this weekend in the Badin Hall Lower Level with the Marx Brothers flick, "Room Service."

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The Park-Mayhew: continued

(Continued from Page 5)

tions should merge with the clear expectation, however, that some departments, because of peculiar circumstances or personnel will not move to the unified organization immediately.

As departments join together, specific provisions for safeguarding rights of faculty members in each institution should be insured. As a general rule, joint departments should be represented by faculty from each institution, proportionate to the undergraduate enrollment in the subjects normally taught under the auspices of that department. This proportion is suggested as a possible model which may prove inadequate when tested empirically; but there should be some such general principal which will insure that neither institution gain an untoward numerical domination in a joint department. For fields in joint departments not combining, each institution must be insured the right to maintain an adequate indigenous program. Thus there could be for example a combined Biology Department which would offer some things in common but which would also offer distinctly different biological science programs on the two campuses. Both combined and discrete departments should also be encouraged by the coordinator to create new experimental programs which could be utilized by the students in both Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Whether specific departments are merged eventually or not, we recommend that each department should invite a member of the corresponding department in the other institution to be a voting member of the department as soon as possible.

The coordinator will need to spend considerable effort to monitor program development, staffing policy, and the like, for both joint and discrete departments, with the clear understanding that he may use his access to the Presidents to resolve controversy.

The success or failure of joining St. Mary's College to the University of Notre Dame ultimately will depend on the goodwill, the mutual respect, and the shared values of men and women on the two campuses. However, that agreement can be powerfully reinforced by a number of stipulations, agreements, and self-denials which are suggested here for action by appropriate authorities:

1. As a general rule, faculty and staff at each of the two institutions should have their statuses preserved once the union of their activities has been accomplished. This means that tenure will be recognized as well as service leading toward tenure. Also, as a general rule, salary, tenure provisions and the like should become comparable, with one major exception: faculty members who concentrate their efforts as undergraduate teachers should not be expected to compare for tenure or salary purposes with professors who conduct research and direct graduate students as well as teaching undergraduates. Here a pluralistic reward system may be required for a time.

2. St. Mary's now employs a proportion of men on its faculty. We urge on Notre Dame that women be appointed to that faculty with a view to providing at both institutions a group of distinguished women professors.

3. Academic degrees will be awarded by the institutions in which students matriculate. Thus a student who matriculates at St. Mary's would receive a degree in the name of St. Mary's College in the University of Notre Dame, which would be signed by the President of Notre Dame. However, students would be entitled to take majors offered by either institution, though obligated to complete the degree requirements of the institution in which they matriculate. Thus a student at St. Mary's following the course of study prescribed by the University of Notre Dame for a degree in Architecture, could receive a Bachelor's degree in Architecture from St. Mary's College in Notre Dame. Similarly, a Notre Dame student concentrating in Elementary Edu-

cation at St. Mary's would receive a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from the University of Notre Dame. Conflicts arising should be subject to the jurisdiction of a joint institutional committee which may be an ad hoc committee or a standing committee.

4. The effective and more complete opening to students of the educational resources at both institutions would be facilitated by overlapping memberships on the Committees on Instruction at both institutions, which could be undertaken immediately.

In addition to and on behalf of the institutions, several self-denials should be stated explicitly by the Boards of Trustees of the two institutions:

1. The University of Notre Dame will matriculate no female undergraduate students in a degree program without the concurrence of St. Mary's College (it might however, and for example, admit students for summer school work in non-degree courses).

2. St. Mary's College will offer no graduate or graduate professional work leading to a degree above the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science Degrees without the concurrence of the University of Notre Dame.

3. St. Mary's College will matriculate no men students to degree programs (it might, however, admit men to summer school work of a non-degree credit character in such fields as Education) without the concurrence of the University of Notre Dame.

4. The University of Notre Dame will not offer undergraduate degrees in Education or in such other undergraduate fields as may be determined by the joint Boards of Trustees.

5. Each institution will offer new degree programs only after combined approval of the Faculties and Administrations of the two institutions and ratification by the Boards of Trustees.

Because the two institutions have historically been single-sexed institutions, and because student desire for new collegiate relationships between the sexes is such a potent force in the present inquiry, the matters of residence living and the relationship between the sexes pose a sensitive set of problems. At this time, no formal plan is being suggested regarding women residing on the Notre Dame campus or men on the St. Mary's campus. However, if in the future such a plan were to be deemed advisable, it could be clearly reciprocal — that is, St. Mary's would provide male residence units and Notre Dame would provide female residence units. However, it seems clear that both institutions should respond to the generalized need of youth, for a variety of ways by which men and women can interact socially, intellectually, and academically. This implies that both institutions should contrive eating and recreational places, hours and facilities which will encourage the healthy mingling of the two sexes and will produce a tone in which social and intellectual interaction between the sexes is considered normal and highly desirable. This is especially significant for Catholic institutions, in many of which students will have attended both elementary and secondary schools in isolation from the other sex.

At the present, there are probably good reasons why different standards exist on St. Mary's campus and the Notre Dame campus, in regard to such things as student hours, open or closed use of residence rooms for visitors. It seems likely, however, that something approximating an eventual single standard will evolve as long as it can maintain suitable regard for individual privacy and does not force individuals into conforming to an undesired new standard of personal conduct. Anticipating this evolution, St. Mary's College might consider such things as allowing open rooms on weekends, or some other modification of its present regulations. Both institutions might wish to emphasize newer educational programs to help both men and women understand

their own sexuality and the impact on them of changing relationships and changing social mores.

Important in the thinking of students about the two institutions is a desire for greater recreational opportunities to be together. The University of Notre Dame could go a long way toward accommodating student feelings by offering women equal opportunities for the golf course and the Rock to those accorded men. St. Mary's could reciprocate by accepting perhaps a somewhat higher cost on food to be borne by the institution while allowing Notre Dame men greater access to St. Mary's eating facilities and by encouraging appropriate and welcoming social and recreational facilities for both sexes.

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 times seem right for St. Mary's College to create a new and distinctively responsive educational program which will prepare women for contemporary life. There are many elements which might enter into such a complex, several of which seem worthy of comment. The small campus enables the institution to emphasize a sense of community and continue to express a Catholic posture in many different and mutually reinforcing ways. The small campus is significant to the extent that it can create a sense of community, a task which should command the serious attention of individuals from both institutions. No woman attending college today can escape the need for a vocation to be practiced at several different times during her life. Thus St. Mary's College might properly expand its concerns in teacher preparation and move into the health-related fields in a major way. Further, the college, 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. It might also accept the Fine and Performing Arts as one of its major emphases, although artistic effort should be in evidence on both campuses for the educational maturing of both student bodies. In a similar vein, St. Mary's should probably never consider eliminating all science instruction, for increasingly modern women should be aware of the rationale, the approaches, the potentialities, and the limitations of the Sciences.

Several other general principles should obtain. It is assumed that eventually tuition and fees at the two institutions will be the same. It is also assumed that the two institutions can move immediately to grant full faith and credit to courses earned at the other institution.

Burton Clark, discussing the distinctive college, identifies elements common to the building and maintaining of what he calls "an institutional saga."

"First, believers collect in the faculty and gain the power to project their cherished ideals and practices. Second, features of the curriculum determining everyday behavior reflect the express the saga. Third, a social base of external believes provides resource, including moral support and interests a certain kind of student in the college. Fourth, the students develop a strong subculture that significantly incorporates the central idea of the college. Fifth, the saga itself as ideology, self-image and public image has forceful momentum. Personnel defense, program embodiment, supporting social base, allied student subculture, ideological force—these are the essential carrying mechanisms."

It would seem that St. Mary's College and the University of Notre Dame could be on the verge of developing a new and different saga for joined institutions which would be able to perpetuate the two distinctive traditions yet become

increasingly responsive to the needs of a society radically changed. The effort to bring these two institutions together will be great; the frustrations encountered marked, and feelings of anxiety occasionally intense—but the effort does seem worthwhile.

Several mechanisms are suggested and an approximate timetable to be reached probably within five years. That timetable might consist of these elements:

January to March, 1971 Widespread dissemination and discussion of this report on the two campuses with perhaps the present Coordinating Committee collecting and collating judgments.

January, 1971 Formal statements by Presidents of the two institutions to undertake no major changes or major administrative appointments without joint consultation until after the two Boards of Trustees have had an opportunity to respond formally to this report.

March, 1971 The two Boards of Trustees meeting with the administrations and consultants should discuss thoroughly the implications of the report and, if they agree, take these steps:

1. Disband the present Coordinating Committee and appoint jointly the Coordinator whose functions have been described earlier.

2. Each Board move immediately to appoint Board Members representative of the other institution.

3. The University of Notre Dame Board should appoint the President of St. Mary's College as Vice President of the University of Notre Dame. The two institutions might wish to consider appointing several relatively young people to assist in the details of bringing about the union proposed here. Several of the graduates of the Class of 1970, who have worked long on this problem, might be appropriate candidates.

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Terry Shields

The Irish Eye

Big One in Chitown

Just one week ago this desk produced a column commenting on the progress of the Notre Dame basketball squad up to that point. Some felt that the criticism of the Irish was deserved and possibly not really as cutting as it could have been. Others disagreed. They felt that ND was playing as well as could be expected given all of the circumstances present (e.g., schedule, long vacation, etc.).

Since then a few things have changed. ND whipped "the nation's best" by a decisive margin and then they resembled champions themselves when they blew a respectable MSU quintet off the floor in the second half Tuesday night at the Convo.

That brings Notre Dame to its present situation. The record is an impressive (though not perfect, by any means) 10-4. The Irish must travel to Chicago Stadium tomorrow night for a match-up with one of the strongest teams in the Big Ten. The Irish have had a history of poor showings in the Windy City (e.g., Illinois two years ago, Northwestern this past December), but this is certainly not a game where a letdown can occur. If the Irish can get by the Illini they will have a full week away from the grind to nurse any minor aches and to unwind a little from the pressure of the past week.

A victory here is a key factor in determining if or where the Irish could get an NCAA Tournament bid. Say ND whips Illinois and the Illini go on to have a successful season in the Big Ten. Now the NCAA selection committee would have to think twice before bumping the Irish to the Midwest Regional rather than permitting them to remain in the Mideast.

Johnny Dee would probably say that this is a lot of conclusion jumping, that his team may hit a sour streak and only win half of their remaining games, that Notre Dame may not even get a bid.

This writer just can't see that happening. Of the remaining 11 games after Saturday, only five could truly be considered tough. These are Creighton, Villanova, Fordham, St. John's and Dayton. A twenty-win season (the Irish must take 10 of 12) should almost guarantee a bid to the national tourney. An undefeated finish from this point would put ND on the road to Houston via Columbus.

Before thinking of Houston, Columbus or even Villanova in The Palestra everyone should turn their attention to Chitown tomorrow night. This is a game of increasingly large proportions. The Irish are aware of this. The last few times they were aware that a game had great importance the results were devastating. A similar performance in Chicago will do nothing to hurt Notre Dame's chances for post-season activity.

Austin closes in on Nuemann

NEW YORK (UPI) - When Artis Gilmore does his think he's the best there is.

Gilmore's "thing" is rebounding and the 7 foot 2 Jacksonville center is the leader in that category for the 20th straight week according to figures released Thursday by National Collegiate Sports Services for games through Saturday Jan. 23.

Gilmore has had an uninterrupted reign as the nation's leading rebounder since he joined the Dolphins last season.

The 240 pound senior has snagged 22.9 rebounds per game and scored 24.5 points a game to lead the Dolphins to a 12-2 mark.

In career rebounding, Gilmore's 22.4 is ahead of the major college record of 21.8 set by Marshall's Charlie Slack in

1953-56.

Kermit Washington, American University's 6 foot 8 sophomore, ranks second in rebounding with 21.2 and Julius Erving of the University of Massachusetts is third with 20.5.

Mississippi's Johnny Neumann continues to lead all major college scorers but his lead has been steadily shrinking. A month ago Neumann led Notre Dame's Austin Carr by 9.1 points a game. This week the margin is 4.2 points a game with Neumann scoring at a 42.1 clip and Carr hitting for a 37.9 average.

Bill Smith of Syracuse is the new leader in field goal percentage with .629 while Greg Starick of Southern Illinois, on 54 of 60 for .900, is the new pace setter in free throw percentage.

Notre Dame, Ind. — Notre Dame's hockey team, seeking to play Western Collegiate Hockey Association teams on even terms, will receive another severe test this week against potent Michigan State in East Lansing.

The Friday-Saturday series will start at 7:30 p.m. in the MSU Ice Arena.

Notre Dame will enter the series — the seventh of the season against WCHA competition — with an overall 8-8-1 record that includes a 4-7-1 grade card against WCHA teams.

The Irish split a series at home earlier in the season against the Spartans, winning 4-3 after dropping a 10-5 contest. Since then Michigan State has proceeded to

compile an overall 11-7 record that includes a 6-6 league ledger — good enough for the first division.

Irish replay State

Notre Dame registered a split last weekend at home with another WCHA power, North Dakota. The Irish won the opener in overtime, 6-5 before a record crowd of 4,113, and then dropped a 7-1 decision on Saturday. Michigan State, meanwhile, split with Minnesota at home, winning 8-4 and losing 4-3.

The series will matchup two of the finest goalies in collegiate hockey — Him Watt of Michigan State and Notre Dame's Dick Tomasoni. But the Spartans also have two explosive centers in Don Thompson and Gilles Gagnon, who accounted for 61 points through the first 16 games. Wings Randy Sokoll and Jerry DeMarco are also in double figures in goals scored.

Notre Dame's first two centers, Paul Regan and John Noble, also lead the Irish in scoring with 23 and 22 points respect-

ively. Regan has scored nine goals while Noble, winger Ian Williams and No. 3 center Phil Wittliff all have eight goals apiece.

Wittliff was outstanding in the Friday win over Notre Dakota, collecting two goals and two assists, including help on the winning goal by Jim Cordes with just 31 seconds gone in the overtime.

"We showed fine determination and hustle on Friday and we'll have to get this type of play again this weekend if we expect to win," said Irish coach Lefty Smith.

No Irish drafted

After two complete rounds in the National Football League draft there has been no one from Notre Dame selected.

Jim Plunkett, the Heisman Trophy winner from Stanford, was drafted first by Boston.

Flood wants to be free

NEW YORK (UPI) -The U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals reserved decision on baseball's reserve clause Wednesday after arguments over Curt Flood's suit to overturn the clause were heard for 90 minutes.

Presiding Judge Sterrs R. Waterman, sitting with judges Leonard P. Moore and Wilfred Feinberg, listened to arguments by both sides and then announced: "We will reserve a decision on the reserve clause."

The three judges were listening to an appeal of the decision handed down Sept. 12 by judge Irving Ben Cooper in favor of baseball.

Flood, who is represented by former U.S. Supreme Court Justice and Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur Goldberg, began the suit shortly after he was traded by the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies in late 1969. Flood asked Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to be released from the provisions of the reserve clause so he could negotiate with other clubs but permission was denied.

Flood, who sat out the 1970 season, has since been traded to the Washington Senators and has signed a contract estimated at \$110,000 to play with them in 1971. Both sides agreed Wednesday that Flood's decision to play this year will not prejudice his case in the appeal of Cooper's

decision.

Regardless of how the appeals court rules the decision will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Baseball has enjoyed immunity from federal antitrust laws since 1922.

In arguing Flood's case, however, Goldberg contended that a "player is tied for life" under the reserve clause and added "Flood wants to be a free man for which there is no substitute."

Just for the Record

by Mike Pavlin

Like the Irish football eleven, the Notre Dame cagers figure to garner a few records this season. It is likely, however, that most, and perhaps all, of the records set will be individual marks. Most of the team records were taken care of by last season's high-scoring quintet.

INDIVIDUAL - SEASON

- 1.) Points Scored — 948, Austin Carr 529
- 2.) Scoring Average — 37.2, Carr 37.8
- 3.) Field Goal Attempts — 681, Carr 402
- 4.) Field Goals Made — 376, Carr 212
- 5.) Most Points By a Senior — 556, Carr 529

INDIVIDUAL - CAREER

- 1.) (New Record) Most Points, Austin Carr 1988
- 2.) (New Record) Field Goals Made, Carr 799
- 3.) (New Record) Scoring Average, Carr 33.7***
- 4.) Field Goal Attempts — 1636, Carr 1493
- 5.) Field Goal % — .485, Carr .535
- 6.) Free Throw Attempts (three years) — 543, Carr 477
- 7.) Free Throw % — .804, Carr .818
- 8.) Games Appeared In — 85, Collis Jones 70
- 9.) Consecutive Games Appeared In — 81, Jones 70

***This is already a new record because even if Carr appears in the 12 remaining games on this year's schedule plus five NCAA tourney games (the maximum) and is held scoreless in each one, his average then will still beat the previous record.

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