

Kennedy calls America to action

by Don Ruane

Black author and black woman's liberation spokeswoman Florynce Kennedy said it is time for all "good people" to move for change and worry about police armament before a half-full Library auditorium last night.

Miss Kennedy described the "good people" as those who wear "1942 haircuts and wear skirts when they work in the library." She based her lecture on the assumption of "good people" that "sinful people" are the sources of danger.

She described the "sinful people" as those who run the "killing machines" and pollute the environment. Miss Kennedy, who is also a lawyer and actress, attacked the "good people" who do not find any difficulty supporting polluters such as General Motors or backing military leaders but do find problems when welfare recipients begin "wrecking the business world."

Miss Kennedy also criticized the use of federal appropriations, particularly the space program and oil rebates. She said

mothers on welfare have to send their children to school on alternate days because they only have one warm coat while airlines continue to foot the expenses of less than half-filled flights. Scoring the space program, Miss Kennedy said, "We don't seem to be particularly concerned about how this country spends its money." Stating that she has nothing against rocks, she criticized the Apollo 14 mission adding that the \$400 million cost would provide enough money for a child care center in "every state of the Union."

"The good people say a drunk should spend his money on food and clothing for his family and then spend all that money on space waste," said Miss Kennedy.

Miss Kennedy said that blacks are continuing to arm themselves throughout the country and criticized police assistance programs and the current trend of reinforcing and updating police arsenals throughout the country. "Good people" should worry about how the police are arming and not the blacks, Miss Kennedy told her audience. "In New York the

police take care of the need for a Ku Klux Klan." She also said police funds in the South do not go directly to the KKK but the materials they buy eventually are used by that organization or others similar in nature.

In addition to police armaments, Miss Kennedy criticized police techniques calling the police actions of the 1968 Chicago riots "super enthusiasm." She said the police should have been investigating the late Illinois State Treasurer Paul Powell instead of "hanging around" Grant Park.

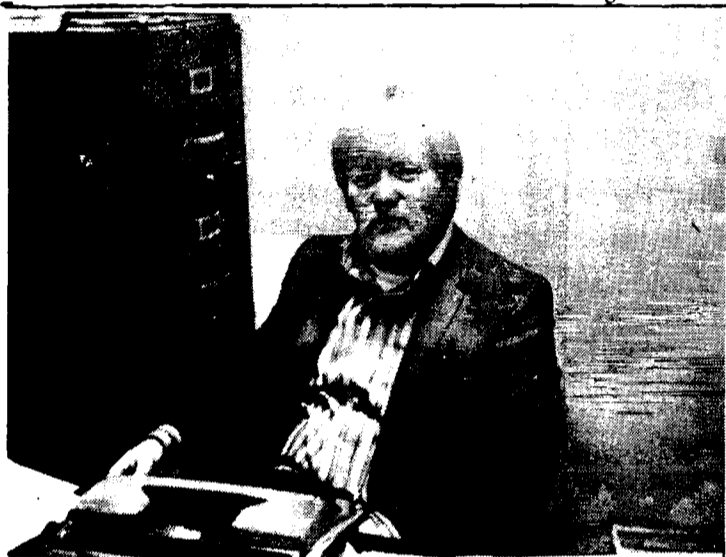
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THE OBSERVER

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Tuesday, February 2, 1971



Dr. Michael Hinkemeyer

Hinkemeyer: SMC must merge, or face complete collapse

by Cliff "Buzz" Wintrobe

Closer cooperation between Notre Dame and St. Mary's will be on Notre Dame's terms agree professors on both sides of the road, and they say St. Mary's will either have to cooperate or wither away.

These opinions were gleaned from separate discussions yesterday with Dr. Michael Hinkemeyer and Father Raymond Runde, professors in the St.

Mary's Education Department, and Kenneth Sayre and Father Ernest Bartell of the Notre Dame departments of philosophy and economics respectively.

All four faculty members thought that the merging of the academic departments of the two institutions would be the most difficult step of any future closer interaction between the schools. This point was mentioned in the Park-Mayhew report as a long range goal.

The Park-Mayhew report, however, did not mention any mechanism by which departmental merging could be accomplished and this has been considered one of the flaws of the report.

However, the four professors said that they expected this knotty question to be simply solved by power and the power they said is on Notre Dame's side. They said that basically the departmental merging will not be a merging, but instead will generally mean the elimination of the St. Mary's faculty.

Not one of the four saw any other end except this end. If

faculty will have to be cut, and almost surely they will, then they said the cuts will be of St. Mary's faculty, and not Notre Dame faculty.

Father Runde said that he could not really blame the Notre Dame faculty if this happened. "Jobs are at a premium. It is something like Darwin's survival of the fittest," said Runde.

Hinkemeyer said that he would like to see some sort of a merit system organized to decide what faculty would be kept but he admitted that this would never happen. The faculty is too disorganized, the administration does not care about the faculty, and if it did it is too inept to do anything about it, said Hinkemeyer.

Runde also endorsed this idea. Bartell said that some form of a merit system will be set up, but he said "everyone will be fighting for his concept of merit." He did add that he felt that non-tenured faculty at Notre Dame will be as liable to firing as the non-tenured faculty at St. Mary's.

Runde also concurred with Hinkemeyer's assessment that the St. Mary's administration is not concerned with the future of its faculty. "I do not think the administration cares," said Runde.

Hinkemeyer and Runde both said that St. Mary's is considering the possibility of a "retrenchment" to a women's school dominated by the religious but although both said this possibility was high, neither predicted its eventuality.

Both said this "retrenchment" would be the result of a coalition of older tenured faculty who probably would lose their jobs if a merger occurred and a very sizeable segment of the convent. "This definitely would not be adverse to their proclivities," said Hinkemeyer.

However, both expected that the "sensible" people at St. Mary's and on their Board of Trustees "realize" that if St. Mary's wants a future, it is in closer cooperation with Notre Dame.

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Apollo 14 flight continues

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) — Apollo 14's astronauts got clearance Monday to try for a landing on the moon Friday morning when a problem with their spacecraft disappeared as mysteriously as it popped up.

"I feel excellent," 47 year old Alan B. Shepard told ground controllers when he awoke late in the day, a few hours after the decision had been made to let him and Edgar D. Mitchell go ahead with plans to explore an ancient moon crater.

Space officials announced their decision after hours of trying—with success—to determine why the astronauts had so much trouble docking their command ship with the lunar lander.

Chester M. Lee, mission director, said the clamps that were supposed to hold the two moonships together might have been jammed with a sliver of ice.

Apollo program manager James McDivitt agreed that it probably was "some foreign object" that kept the devices from locking Sunday night.

Shepard, America's oldest astronaut in active service and its first man in space a decade ago, left no doubt he was enjoying his first flight since then when he reported in.

"I feel excellent. I slept soundly for four or five hours and intermittently for another two."

Mitchell said he slept about four good hours, but Stuart A. Roosa, who will remain alone in the command ship while Shepard and Mitchell drop down

to the moon, complained "my mattress was hard."

Lee said that if ice somehow collected in the docking probe and caused Apollo 14's problems, it could have melted when the spacecraft was in the sun and erased all evidence of the cause.

Even if the probe problems had continued, threatening further difficulties during a second linkup of the spaceships after a moon landing, the astronauts could have made a space-

walk to transfer from the landing craft back to the command ship.

Lee said although it never got to the point where a spacewalk was seriously considered, Apollo 14 might have been committed to a lunar landing even if it had been determined ahead of time that one might be necessary.

Apollo 14 passed the halfway mile on its trip to the moon at 5:11 p.m. EST. At that point

(Continued on page 3)

HPC rules on money allocation; announces new security program

by Bob Higgins

In last night's meeting the Hall President's Council adopted Chairman John Barkett's guidelines for the distribution of its allotted \$1300.

Halls requesting money were given until Monday to submit a typed proposal including the purpose, description, estimated costs and a timetable for the completion of their respective projects. Fritz Hofer, Executive Coordinator of The Hall President's Council, and Chairman of the committee which will allocate the funds, also requested that the halls present a detailed financial report, including the Food Sales operation, the Hall's Treasury Report, and a report on the collection and enforcement of a hall tax where applica-

ble. Each hall president will be required to appear before the committee and describe his project in detail. Hofer hopes to reach a decision by next Monday, February 8.

In other business, HPC Chairman John Barkett announced that the office of the Dean of Men will finance a security program within the halls. Barkett emphasized, as a part of the proposal, that each Hall should attempt to acquire Father James Riehle Dean of Men as a speaker in an attempt to improve the relationship between students and Security.

Barkett also announced that the policy of the Student Press regarding distribution of advertising flyers was simply that distribution would be discontinued in any hall upon receipt of a written request.

Members of the steering Committee for the upcoming General Assembly, Bob Meyer and Barny Gallagher, appeared before the HPC and explained the basic procedures which will be implemented when the General Assembly meets, February 16-18. The main topic will be coeducation, Gallagher emphasized, but other topics such as Academic Reform and the recent firings of University professors will be discussed if brought up. The HPC chose Joe Stankus, President of Holy Cross Hall, as its representative on the Steering Committee, whose function it will be to review all proposals made to the assembly and rule out those that are in duplicate. Proposals by students or student groups must be submitted to the Student Government Office by February 12.

SLC stalls soph cars, Judicial Code

After forty-five minutes of discussion the Student Life Council voted yesterday to table consideration of Fr. Hesburgh's letter asking the SLC to review its decision granting Sophomores parking privileges.

Prof. William McGlinn of the Physics Department proposed that the SLC "confirm its original motion" which extended car privileges to Sophomores as of September, 1971. He noted that everything said at the meeting yesterday had been said at the earlier meetings in which the Sophomore car motion was discussed.

Prof. Eugene Henry of the Electrical Engineering Department then suggested that the members of the SLC provide Fr. Hesburgh with more information about their personal opinion by voting: "Yes, No, or Indifferent" on the proposal.

At this point Fr. Riehle, Dean of Students, moved to table the motion. After this motion was carried, the letter was sent back to its original committee with the instructions that the committee should formulate a response to Fr. Hesburgh.

Mr. Philip Faccenda, Vice President and general counsel said "The committee should an-

swer the questions of the letter." He said he thought the committee should also consider whether sophomores can be legally prevented from using their own cars and the question of scholarship students who own automobiles.

The SLC next considered the Board of Trustees' directive regarding the new Judicial Code. The Board agreed to accept the code pending review in March of 1972.

SBVP Mark Winings asked the SLC to reject the letter from the trustees because of the "tone and sense of the letter." Winings objected to the passage which guaranteed the president the right to intervene when he thought it was in the interest of justice.

Student representative Tom Schoaf thought the "explicit" delineation of the president's rights which were only "implicit" in the actual code was not balanced by an "explicit" statement of student's rights.

Winings charged that the trustees "tamper with everything." He felt that the notation of the administration's right to appeal was well defined in the code itself.

Graduate student Rick Hum-

brecht indicated that it was "a future president's discretion in question, not Fr. Hesburgh's."

The SLC decided to include the letter in its minutes but did not take any action to "accept" or "reject" it. Most of the members thought that any communication should be included as a matter of course in the minutes.

The only other major action of the council was consideration of the nature of its report to the trustees regarding the "parietal experiment."

Fr. James Schilts, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, outlined a survey of rectors and hall presidents which will constitute the bulk of the SLC report.

Winings suggested that the council dispense with the report



The Student Life Council in action

and address itself to "more important considerations like co-education."

"We are well into the twentieth century now," Winings said. "We should let parietals stand on its own merits."

Schoaf then asked for a description of the procedure by which he could submit a minority report to the SLC's investigation. He noted that it would include specific recommendations on co-education.

US military mission ousted

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ecuador asked the United States yesterday to withdraw its military mission because of the dispute between the two countries over fishing rights off the Ecuadorian coast.

Ecuador's Foreign Minister, Jose Maria Ponce Yopez, attending an Organization of American States (OAS) meeting here, said his government had officially informed the State Department that it wanted the U.S. Military mission pulled out of that country.

The United States placed a one year embargo on all military aid to the Quito government last

month after repeated seizures of American tuna boats by the Ecuadorian Navy.

The announcement by Ponce Yopez came less than 24 hours after a special OAS meeting of foreign ministers had recommended that the tuna dispute be settled in bilateral talks between

the United States and Ecuador.

State Department spokesman John King told UPI that the note asking that the mission be withdrawn was received early Monday evening and "obviously their (Ecuador's) wishes will be met." But he said no time had been set for withdrawal.

Dugan to chair Econ Dept., Bartell named to Center post

The appointment of Dr. Dennis J. Dugan as chairman of the University of Notre Dame department of economics has

been announced by the Rev. James T. Burtchael, C.S.C., provost. He succeeds the Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, C.S.C., who last year was named director of the Center for Study of Man in Contemporary Society.

Two administrative appointments have been announced by the new chairman. Dr. Roger B. Skurski, assistant professor of economics, will serve as director of graduate studies, and Dr. William H. Leahy, associate professor, will be director of undergraduate studies.

A member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1966, Dugan completed undergraduate work at Creighton University and received his doctorate from Brown University. He has served as a consultant to the U.S. Office of Education in program planning and evaluation in his capacity as public policy fellow of the Brookings Institution.

Dugan has also served as chairman of the Notre Dame Economics Seminar Program, as a member of the Committee on Social Sciences, and as a senior staff member of Latin America Population Research Institute. He has participated in the Notre Dame education surveys in St. Louis, Bonson and Denver, and in labor-income research completed by the University in Valparaiso, Chile, and Cali, Columbia.

Dugan has collaborated in the publication of two books on education and is the author of several articles and papers dealing with education costs. He has been the recipient of the Phi Beta Kappa Award, two Woodrow Wilson Fellowship awards, and two National Science Foundation grants for graduate teaching and research.

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Co-ed halls proposed for ND-SMC

A proposal to turn Standard Hall into an all women's residence hall and Regina North into an all male dorm has been forwarded in a detailed report offered by two Notre Dame students, Jim Thunder of Zahm and Patrick Conway of Breen-Phillips. In their three-page plan,

OBSERVER INSIGHT

printed completely in today's *Observer*, Conway and Thunder present evidence that their project could be accomplished by the fall semester of 1971.

Thunder considers the report preliminary work for the study that the joint student governments of Notre Dame and St.

Mary's are currently working on in response to the recently-issued Park-Mayhew Report. Many students have expressed dissatisfaction with the Park-Mayhew Report for what they consider inadequacies in answering the major question about the aspects of a possible merger agreement. The Thunder-Conway report offers a clear-cut system of changes for the social climate on the two campuses.

Thunder admits that the proposal considers only one possible means of altering the social structure of Notre Dame and St. Mary's: namely, co-exchange of residents from a Notre Dame and St. Mary's dorm. The exchange would result in the creation of a hall of St. Mary's

women at Notre Dame, and a hall of Notre Dame men at St. Mary's. This plan may prove to be the form of social change most likely to be implemented in any future merger action. Thunder claims that the effect upon St. Mary's identity would be minimal, and that resistance by alumni and alumnae would probably be less drastic than if co-ed, in other words, mixed male and female halls, were established.

Still there are sizeable problems involved in the plan that are outlined in the report. In the area of laundry and cleaning facilities, the proposal suggests that that laundry "be itemized in order that women living at Notre Dame would not be re-

quired to have their laundry done by the University laundry. (To accommodate the Stanford women, washers and dryers could be transferred from Regina North to Stanford.) The itemization of laundry would make it possible for men in Regina North to purchase laundry services from Notre Dame."

More serious is the problem of the 179 students who will be displaced from Stanford-Keenan. While many will be able to move to Regina North, some will be forced to move off-campus or to another hall. According to Thunder, Regina and Stanford were chosen due to the fact that a sufficient number of girls would be willing to move out of Regina, and that Keenan would absorb

all but 179 of the 481 expected Stanford-Keenan returnees. The result of the exchange as originally proposed by Thunder would produce a loss of 123 beds for Notre Dame and a gain of the same number for St. Mary's. Thunder feels that the latter fact will aid in the expansion of St. Mary's and thereby improve the male-female ratio at the two schools. If, however, the Notre Dame administration became concerned over the loss

(Continued on page 8)

Apollo 14 cleared for Friday landing

(Continued from page 1)

the spacecraft was 119,372 miles from earth, traveling about 3,403 miles per hour.

Lee said tests and evaluation on the balky capture latches would continue until the scheduled lunar landing by Shepard and Mitchell at 4:17 a.m. EST Friday.

Roosa will keep the command ship in lunar orbit while the other two explore the surface of the moon.

McDivitt told reporters both ground controllers and the astronauts had "done these tests and everything appears to be perfectly normal, there's nothing I would think would cause us to suspect we would do anything except a nominal mission from now on."

The tests on the balky latching devices included work by the astronauts with a flashlight and wrenches and a full computer analysis of the problem by experts on the ground.

Even if the astronauts are unable to dock after their moon landing, the two moon explorers could walk through space between the lunar module and the command ship to reach safety. Hand rails were long ago installed on both vehicles just in case a lunar crew was unable to perform the critical docking in moon orbit.

The third spaceman aboard Apollo 14, Stuart A. Roosa, will remain aboard the Kitty Hawk command ship in orbit around the moon while Shepard, America's first man in space, and his rookie companion explore the Fra Mauro hills that also were the target of the ill-fated Apollo 13.

It took six tries and an extra hard, unusual shove to finally get Kitty Hawk and the lunar

lander, Antares, locked together late Sunday.

The trouble popped up after a weather delayed but flawless launch from Cape Kennedy, but when it struck, it was serious enough to raise serious questions for almost 24 hours whether the spacemen would be allowed to try a landing.

Officials said the sixth and successful docking try was "normal." They said perhaps a foreign body had been jamming the mechanism at first and was shaken loose during the unsuccessful tries.

"If it were something like a foreign particle and the foreign particle is gone and left no trace, we'd never find out the cause of that thing if we spend the rest of the century looking for it," said McDivitt, a former astronaut.

He added there was a practical limit to how far a cause of trouble could be chased.

"But in no case do we really want to short cut this thing just because we're in a hurry to get something done. This mission is still as dangerous as any lunar mission we've ever flown, and we're going to take every precaution we can to find out what the problem is and fix it. We're going to do our very best to have the best match between what we're going to gain and what we're going to risk."

By space age standards, the troublesome piece of equipment aboard Apollo 14 — a probe-like mechanism that resembles an umbrella — is not an especially complicated one.

But the probe is a vital piece in linking up the command ship Kitty Hawk with the lunar lander Antares, an operation the astronauts must go through before — and after — a moon landing.

For some reason the capture

latches on the probe did not work properly when the astronauts first tried to join the spaceships Sunday night. The fliers finally got the vehicles linked by slamming the command ship against the lunar lander extra hard and activating a different set of latches.

Officials thus faced the problem of deciding whether they

should permit the astronauts to land on the moon and risk another linkup problem after Shepard and Mitchell complete their scheduled lunar surface exploration.

Further complicating the problem is the fact that when the astronauts inspected the probe-like device they could find nothing wrong with it.



Space officials said yesterday they had "every intention" of allowing the Apollo 14 astronauts to try a landing on the moon Friday morning.

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DIARY OF AN UNBORN CHILD

- Oct. 5:** Today my life began. My parents do not know it yet. I am as small as an apple seed, but it is already I. The whole big world cannot say I, but I can.
- Oct. 19:** I have grown a little, but I am still too small to do anything by myself. My mother does just about everything for me. Some say that I am not a real person yet, that only my mother exists. But I am a real person, just as a small crumb of bread is truly bread. My mother is. And I am.
- Nov. 2:** I am growing a bit every day. My arms and legs are beginning to take shape. Even if I were to be deformed, without arms and legs, I could have artificial ones, as grown people sometimes have — and even at the worst I would be I, — ready to have water poured on my head so that I can see God.
- Nov. 20:** It wasn't until today that the doctor told Mom that I am living under her heart. She is helping me already; she is even feeding me with her own blood. She is so good.
- Dec. 10:** My hair is growing. It is smooth and bright and shiny. I wonder what kind of hair Mom has?
- Dec. 13:** I am just about able to see. It is dark around me. When Mom brings me into the world, it will be full of sunshine and flowers. I have never seen a flower. But what I want more than anything is to see my Mom. How do you look, Mom?
- Dec. 24:** I wonder if Mom hears the whispering beat of my heart? Some children come into the world a little sick. And then the delicate hands of the doctor perform miracles to bring them to health. But my heart is strong and healthy. You'll have a healthy little daughter, Mom!
- Dec. 28:** Today my mother killed me.

(THIS ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY JOHN T. BALFE)

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An Independent Student Newspaper

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FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Rigor Mortis

Forty-five minutes of discussion before a motion is tabled, forty-five minutes more before a letter is put into the minutes, more pontificating before deciding to continue with a report already being compiled.

Ridiculous, yes. Even more so because this is a summary of what the Student Life Council did in its meeting yesterday. With coeducation as a result of the Park-Mayhew report, a topic of utmost importance on this campus, the SLC saw fit to discuss such explosive topics such as; Sophomore cars, which should've been immediately referred to committee, a letter from the Trustees which enunciated the obvious and a report on parietal hours which was decided some time ago.

The SLC for this year seems to have been doomed to inaction ever since the second meeting when forty minutes was wasted in a debate over the minutes.

In some respects the failure of the SLC to come to grips with real and immediate issues such as coeducation, minority recruitment, and University priorities can be attributed to certain individuals.

Leadership from all sectors has been lacking. Two of the three issues talked about yesterday were old, while the third came about largely at the initiative of the Sophomore class.

The ultimate obstruction is the system itself. Legislative bodies simply can't move quickly enough. There are too many diverse viewpoints and very little cooperation between individuals to allow it to do so.

The SLC could be prodded, though. If a series of strong and imaginative proposals were to emerge from the student sector the council might find itself forced into moving a bit more quickly.

Even if this situation didn't come about at least the members would find themselves wading through verbiage on present matters rather than subjects long since frozen in rigor mortis.

Co-ed Living

The recently-proposed Thunder-Conway Report presents a curious contrast to the more-publicized (and more expensive) Park-Mayhew effort. It was candid where Park-Mayhew was disingenious. It was specific where Park-Mayhew was vague. And most importantly, it addressed itself to the most pressing problem that our present situation has presented here: that of the stilted and contrived social life which is always a consequence of single-sex education.

The report, which is being run *in toto* on page five, is by no means complete. Thunder and Conway did not propose a reasonable solution to the problems of laundry exchange; they did not propose any solution to the problem of cafeteria service to a hundred and sixty-four added men at St. Mary's. But the report, unlike Park-Mayhew, has made some valuable and specific insights into the question of how true co-education might be implemented. When they address themselves to specifics, Thunder and Conway are usually right. The number of Notre Dame men who could conveniently live at St. Mary's is approximately one hundred and sixty-four; the number of St. Mary's women who could live at Notre Dame is approximately one hundred and seventy.

The *Observer*, then, recommends that Father Hesburg and the Board of Trustees give considerable thought to the Thunder-Conway report, and that the student body, too, consider it as a viable alternative to the Park-Mayhew monstrosity.

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Bernie Ryan

Corktown

Corktown is a part of Detroit near the riverfront. It was so named, circa 1900, because, having a heavy Irish concentration, it seemed a sort of distant suburb of Dublin to the rest of Detroit's populace. All that remains of Corktown today is its name, the third generation moving from this "suburb" to Detroit's own cleaner, more respectable suburbs. Corktown is now just another dirty decaying part of downtown Detroit, inhabited only by the old, the poor, and the black. . . or any combination thereof, as well as a smattering of high school and college aged kids who have abandoned those clean, well-lighted places of Detroit's outer limits in order to "become free" or "to rough it."

Second avenue runs through Corktown, and used to be the area's main drag. Even today "Second" is less desolate than the rest of Corktown, mainly because of the plethora of bars and hotels situated there. The bars are of two kinds; the "college" bars, helping to serve the metropolitan youth culture, and the sleazy bars, serving the local residents. The hotels are of one kind; flea bag. The sleazy bars compliment the hotels, and vice-versa. Both are essential to those who inhabit them. On Second, everything is predicated on the pragmatic. The altruistic is non-existent because those who are so inclined could not survive and maintain that quality in Second avenue society.

Second and Canfield is an intersection that is representative of Corktown life a la 1971. On the southeast corner stands the Snug, a dumpy looking edifice from the outside, that one immediately recognizes as a facade as soon as he steps inside and watches the youth culture rocking fifty-cent pieces into the juke box, and shelling out two fifty a pitcher for beer. Atmosphere. Catty-corner from the Snug is the Blackstone Hotel which looks, and is just like the Ratso's and Joe's abode in "Midnight Cowboy," and since *everyone* saw the movie, the Blackstone needn't be described in any detail. Directly across from the Blackstone is the Bronx Bar. From the outside, the Bronx and the Sung look alike. But in the former cans the appearance isn't a facade to lure affluent curiously seekers into a den of pseudo depravity. The Bronx is as sleazy from within (both in patronage and decorum) as it appears from without. It is inside the Bronx that one encounters Monahan.

Monahan sits near the bar. Attired in rubber boots, pants worn to a shine, flannel shirt, and a long brown coat, he eyes you as the Micky Finn-type bartender fills your pitcher with draft. The bartender glares at Monahan, and growls something degredating at him, giving the distinct idea not only that Monahan is a Bronx "regular," but also that he is a regular nuisance to the bartender. Paying for your beer, you move to a mustard and beer splattered table at the rear of the room, between the lopsided pool table and the pin-ball machine. You have come to the Bronx for some cheap brew and some local color, and Monahan's stare doesn't even make an impression on you. It doesn't, that is, until he comes over and sits down, at your table, fills his glass with your beer and proceeds to tell you the story of his life.

He stares at you and the two girls and the guy you are sitting with (who also are Christmas vacation transplants from another distant suburb of Dublin, ND-SMC) "I'm fifty-nine. . . don't have my sex-drive anymore," he says, "You guys have those girls to keep you warm. I don't need that; I have this," and he pulls a pint out of a brown paper bag that he is carrying. You don't know what to say; the line between conversing, mocking, and offending is thin in this situation. He tells you about being disabled in WWII, and about working on the assembly line at Pontiac.

He also tells you about the various Detroit law enforcement officials that he has encountered while being "hailed in when I was on a binge." Finally he tells you about his life at the Blackstone and at the Bronx. Pulling a disability check from the Army out of his bag, he tells you that he cannot cash it because the local parish priest, who is his Guardian, refuses to cosign for him. Implicitly you know that the priest is right, because Monahan will drink the check away. Monahan knows that too, but the look in his eyes reveals that such dependence hurts his pride.

You listen to Monahan all evening. Tales of woe. You get up to leave, but before you do Monahan shows you a picture of his daughter, standing with her husband and three children, in front of their home in Franklin, one of Detroit's more auspicious suburbs. She has lived there for seven years, he tells you, but he has never been invited over to the house. Monahan reaches into his bag once more and shows you the cigarette rolling machine that his daughter had sent him for Christmas.

Monahan puts the picture and the cigarette roller back in his bag and sits down again to finish the pitcher of beer that you left. You and your friends flee Corktown. If you multiply Monahan by seven thousand, you have Corktown, that distant suburb of Dublin. For the most part, suburbs differ only in degrees.

P. Michael Conway

James M. Thunder

Co-exchange residency proposed

We make a simple proposal which we call co-exchange residency and should be considered as off-campus housing with certain qualifications. The proposal is this: that Stanford Hall on the Notre Dame campus be turned into a women's residency hall for St. Mary's students and, likewise, that the north wing of Regina Hall on the St. Mary's campus be made into a Men's residence hall for Notre Dame students. We believe this could be achieved by September of 1971.

We assume that it is desirable that men and women undergraduate students live on both campuses. Co-exchange residency is not necessarily a prelude to a long range goal such as coeducation on both campuses; it is a good end in and of itself. (Admittedly, however, if such a long range goal was desired, this proposal might be considered as a worthwhile step.)

We believe this proposal to be one possible method for achieving that respect which is required by life in a true Christian community, and for achieving a rejection of the Playboy philosophy. A direct result of this proposal will be the multiplication of informal contacts between the sexes. This would be primarily evident in the sociable atmosphere of the dining halls.

A new dimension created by this proposal will be the experience of living on the other campus, thereby acquiring new perspectives and diminishing the tendency to form false generalizations about life on the other campus. The opportunity would present itself under these new conditions to permit members of both sexes to hold speaking privileges on the student government bodies that heretofore have been reserved for members of the same sex.

We use the term co-exchange residency because we view it as a program which

goes hand-in-hand with the present co-exchange program. Academically, it is simply advantageous for students who take a majority of their courses at the opposite campus to live on that campus. (Examples include those in engineering, architecture, science, art theatre, music, and education.)

We consider co-exchange residency as off-campus living with some necessary restrictions. This stance would facilitate the solving of many practical problems. The basic premise is that those living on the opposite campus will pay their tuition to the campus at which they are enrolled and pay their room and board to the campus on which they are living. In both cases, the students would receive such privileges and bear such obligations as accompany the above payments.

One problem arises with the payment of room and board to Notre Dame because laundry is presently included. We ask that laundry be itemized in order that women living at Notre Dame would not be required to have their laundry done by the University laundry. (To accommodate the Stanford women, washers and dryers could be transferred from Regina North to Stanford.) The itemization of laundry would make it possible for men to Regina

Hall to purchase laundry service from Notre Dame.

The general norm to be followed concerning the rules and regulations of hall life, and of general campus residency, will necessarily be determined by St. Mary's because: 1) Notre Dame men are using St. Mary's facilities, and 2) St. Mary's administration restricts off-campus living. (Special arrangements could be worked out with the administrations and students involved due to the peculiarities of the situations.) Matters involving parietal hours, sign-outs, and cars can be discussed

employing the above guidelines.

One very real problem which would concern the majority of students is the method by which the students would be chosen to participate in the co-exchange residency program. The proposal can be implemented as described below.

Keenan-Stanford will be considered as one entity, with residents from both halls

having an equal opportunity to acquire beds in Keenan Hall and in Regina North.

(The allocation of beds will be determined on the basis of classes according to

percentage.) There will be no incoming freshmen registered in Keenan, Stanford, or Regina North. (Approximately 170 incoming Notre Dame freshmen will have to be distributed to the other Notre Dame halls.)

Total expected returnees to Keenan-Stanford: 481, (all numbers are approximate) Less: the number of beds in Keenan, 302; Students to be displaced: 179.

The displacement of these 179 students will be achieved by some moving to Regina North (a maximum of 164), some moving off-campus, and the remainder will be distributed over the halls on campus. Those students distributed throughout the campus could be allowed room picks in the halls of their choice on an equal basis with those already residing in that hall.

It should be noted that there are 287 beds in Stanford and only 164 beds in Regina North. This means that overall Notre Dame loses 123 beds and St. Mary's gains 123 beds. To accommodate this change, St. Mary's will have to increase enrollment by this amount, and Notre Dame will have to either allow more students to move off-campus or to

decrease their enrollment. (Another item to be mentioned is that the St. Mary's women chosen to live in Stanford will be chosen on a class-percentage basis.)

We trust that the people on both campuses will seriously consider the proposal and the concepts described in the ration-

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Senior Fellow Candidates

Dr. Charles Hurst Jr.



William Kunstler

William Moses Kunstler, civil rights lawyer and author, is known to the Notre Dame students who attended his speech on the Chicago Seven in Stepan Center last spring.

Mr. Kunstler received his bachelor's degree at Yale in 1941 and his L.L.B. at Columbia in 1949. He has been a member of the Manhattan firm of Kunstler, Kunstler, and Kenoy since 1950, and has taught law and English at Columbia. Mr. Kunstler is the author of ten books and countless articles. Among the many controversial clients that William Kunstler has defended have been Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Representative Adam Clayton Powell, the Chicago Seven, Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, and Black Panthers, and the groups of Roman Catholic draft-file burners in Milwaukee and Baltimore.

The Senior Fellow Candidate entered civil rights work in 1961, representing the

CORE Freedom Riders and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and scores of local southern movements. Mr. Kunstler argued the noted case that declared *de facto* segregation unconstitutional in Washington, D.C. public schools. Mr. Kunstler is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association and is on the board of the American Civil Liberties Union.

It can easily be said that few men in these United States are more intensely despised or admired than this energetic and outspoken lawyer. Unfortunately, because of his heavy schedule (he is currently defending Father Dan Berrigan and the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives) Mr. Kunstler cannot guarantee his presence on the campus if elected the Senior Fellow for more than one or two days.

Dr. Charles G. Hurst Jr. is the President of Malcolm X Community College in the Chicago ghetto. That the name of the college is Malcolm X and the fact that the college is a community college is a testament to Dr. Hurst's belief in education and belief that the black ghetto youth must be educated and educated in a way that is relevant for him and for the black community.

When Dr. Hurst left a deanship at Howard University in 1969 to come to the then Crane Jr. College, he found a college that had a very poor physical plant, excessive teacher salaries, prejudiced teachers, very few books, and frustrated students. The change in name was only the first step in an educational revolution. He improved the physical plant and far more importantly he changed the thinking behind Malcolm X Community College.

Curriculum innovations were undertaken on the belief that a black community college in a ghetto should meet the political, social, and economic needs as well as the educational needs of the people. New courses in job-training, learning skills center in which intensive tutoring replaces remedial courses, learning unit courses on "urban survival", short term courses for prisoners in the Cook County Jail, and black music workshops, are evidence of this shift in thinking.

The teachers have also been, of course, very much affected by the changes at the college. Before the teachers were 80% white, many of whom were convinced of black inferiority. Now the ratio is 50-50. Before there were semi-retired teachers who were receiving full pay. Now full time salaries for part-time teachers have been eliminated. Many of the new black teachers are lacking the usual academic credentials but they speak the language of

the student and this is in keeping with the intent of the college. Also, Hurst has charged them with the responsibility for insuring student success instead of presiding over their failure.

The students themselves have changed. Before they were frustrated and confused. Many had taken five years to get out of a two year college — and educational opportunity is only slightly available to many blacks. Now the teachers care about them, the classes are relevant and dedicated to helping the black community, and an entire new spirit has permeated the institution. No one is failed but no one has a free ride. The school wants the student to come to class and if not, he is retired and help is given to make the student want to finish.

There has been much opposition to the college from white people who fear that Hurst's new programs are creating a black power training ground. This has primarily resulted from the school's close contact with the Black Panthers. The school answers that this comes from its dedication to build an educational system needed to solve the problems of black people. So far, the black community, both militant and conservative, have backed Dr. Hurst.

Dr. Hurst's own background — he sees himself as an "accident" that he was one of a few lucky blacks that the whites let screen through the wire mesh — created his determination to educate those who the whites have felt were uneducatable. Malcolm X is the realization of this determination to increase the chances of others to escape through the wire mesh.

He might also get his determination from his family. His cousin is Sugar Ray Robinson.

Current Campus Agenda

ON CAMPUS



WITH MAX SHULMAN

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

Down Memory Lane Without a Paddle

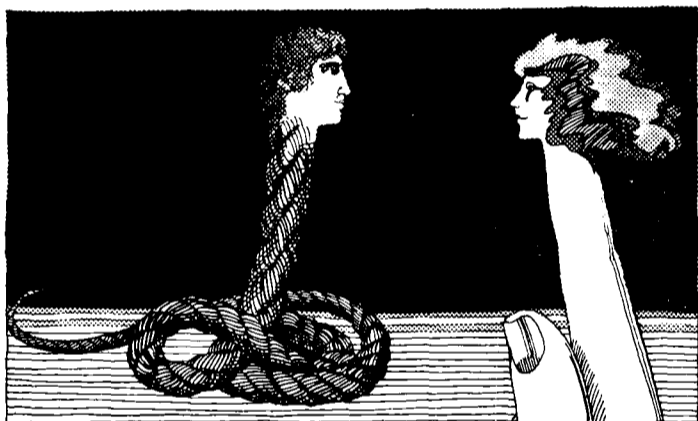
Memory can best be described as that function of the brain which deserts you during an exam. Today, therefore, let us take up mnemonics, or little tricks to aid the memory.

As you know of course, mnemonics is named after Mnemon, the hero of possibly the loveliest of all the Greek myths. It tells how the Athenian youth Mnemon fell in love with the wood nymph Ariadne, and she with him. Indeed, so oblivious were these two to everything except each other, that one year they forgot to attend the festival of Demeter, the goddess of bran. Well sir, naturally Demeter got pretty wroth, and to make sure the lovers would never forget again, she changed Ariadne into a finger and Mnemon into a piece of string.

A lovely myth, as you can see, and as you know of course, it's been the inspiration for dozens of richly romantic books, plays and operas, including *La Traviata*, *Deerslayer* and *The Joys of Yiddish*.

But I digress. Mnemonics, I say, are little tricks to aid the memory. For example, here's how I learned my Zip Code—72846. I broke it into two smaller groups of digits, each with a special meaning. Like this: 72-846.

See how easy it is now? The first group of digits, 72, is, as you know of course, the number of days in the gestation cycle of the larger marsupials, like the oryx, the bushy lemur and the Toyota. And the second group, 846, you will instantly recognize of course as Dick Tracy's badge number.



But some people say that mnemonics, useful though they may be, will soon be replaced by a far better memory aid. In fact, say they, we are on the verge of a fantastic new breakthrough. Recent experiments have definitely proved that memory is carried in the brain cells by the sub-molecule called RNA. Therefore, say they, as soon as science learns how to synthesize RNA, all we'll have to do is swallow a teaspoon of it and—presto!—instant memory.

(Incidentally, if you're wondering what the initials RNA stand for, I forgot. I do recall, however, what DNA stands for. When the eminent biochemist Alfred J. Sigafoos was isolating DNA back in 1960, he carried on experiments of such incredible delicacy you can scarcely believe it. Why, do you know that he was actually dissecting tissues only a *trillionth* of an inch thick? That's why his fellow lab workers named the stuff DNA—for "Don't Nudge Alfred.")

But I digress. Some people, I say, believe that science will soon decode RNA. But others are doubtful. How can anybody decode RNA, they ask, when they can't even figure out the brewing formula of Miller High Life Beer?

It's true, you know. Miller High Life is absolutely unique. No competitor has ever been able to duplicate it. Oh sure, they've tried. In fact, they've been trying for 115 years. And that's how long they've been failing because from the very beginning Miller's brewing formula has been a secret known to only one man on earth—Miller's chief brewmaster—and he never tells it to another soul until, on his deathbed, he whispers it into the ear of his eldest son.

Take, for example, the current chief brewmaster at Miller High Life—Heinrich Lockjaw the XIIth. A veritable tomb is Heinrich the XIIth. Believe me, he's been offered plenty to divulge the formula. And I don't mean just money; I mean treasures far more precious—the Mona Lisa, the Elgin Marbles, Belgium, the only existing skeleton of Charlemagne as a boy, the original manuscript of *The Joys of Yiddish*. But Heinrich the XIIth just keeps shaking his head, determined that the secret of Miller High Life shall be his alone until, with his final breath, he whispers it into the ear of his eldest son Heinrich the XIIIth (or Gabby, as all his friends call him).

But I digress. You want to know whether science will ever decode RNA. Well sir, I don't have the answer. But this much I can tell you: America did not become the world's foremost producer of laminated prosthetics and edible furniture by running away from a fight!

And don't you forget it!

* * *

We, the brewers of Miller High Life and the sponsors of this column, wish to extend to you our unique and unduplicated thanks for your continuing patronage. Also, Heinrich says hello.

Alinski to talk

Saul Alinsky, noted community organizer, will speak on the role of community organization in urban areas at 8 p.m. Wednesday (Feb. 3) in the Memorial Library Auditorium.

The author of "Reveille for Radicals" has helped a variety of groups organize to obtain power, from poor Irish in Back-of-the-Yards, Chicago to Indians and blacks in rural and urban settings. His talk is sponsored by the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Academic Commission.

Corbaci to chair CUMRC

Leo M. Corbaci, assistant provost and registrar at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected chairman of the steering committee of the College and University Machine Records Conference (CUMRC). The 16th annual conference will be held in Dallas, Texas on May 3-5, 1971.

The committee's primary responsibility is to review and ap-

prove the general preparations and program, as well as decide policy for the annual conference. The committee will also make recommendations to its related national organization, The College and University Systems Exchange (CAUSE).

Serving on the steering committee with Corbaci are the directors of the computing centers and/or the directors of administrative data processing from Michigan State, Northern Michigan, West Virginia, Drake, Wayne State, Ohio State, Miami, Stanford, Northern Illinois, Southern Methodist, Iowa State, University of Alberta, Baylor and Wisconsin.

Wives to meet

The monthly meeting of the Notre Dame Student Wives Club will be held Wednesday February 3, 1971 at 7:30 pm in the Faculty Lounge of the Memorial Library.

This month's speaker will be Miss Collette H. Moser, of Indiana University, who will speak

on "Women's Lib." All student wives and St. Mary's students are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served following the meeting.

ND design wins award

A University of Notre Dame architecture student has won \$300 as complimentary prize in an international competition on prefabricated housing design. Edward Suzuki, fifth-year architecture student from Tokyo, Japan, was among 206 entrants from 16 nations to take part in the contest, judged by six prominent Japanese architects and an American designer.

Suzuki designed basic housing components which any family could arrange to suit its own needs and preferences. The system is basically pneumatic geodesic, where air-inflated plastic-membraned, triangular "cushions" support the dome or sphere in place of the rigid rods used in normal construction.

The competition centered on the theme "Capsule Space as Personal Space." The contestants attempted to create pre-fabricated units that are pleasant to inhabit and capable of individuality, as most mass-produced houses are not. His design, as well as the designs of the other prizewinners, will appear in the next issue of "The Japan Architect."

STUDENT UNION BOOK CO-OP

Book & money pick-up
through Friday 4 - 5 pm

Fiesta Lounge
3rd Floor LaFortune

Notre Dame runs over Miami, Ohio

by Vic Dorr
Observer Sportswriter

Saturday was just one of those days for the Miami of Ohio indoor track team. First of all, the Miami bus got lost while enroute to the Athletic and Convocation Center, forcing a forty minute delay in the competition. Then, as the Miami squad began running through its warm-up drills, it was greeted by the voice of a very young, but obviously very opinionated spectator:

"Hey Miami, Notre Dame's gonna win!"

But, from a Miami viewpoint, perhaps the most unfortunate happening of the day was the track meet itself. For the visitors came up against a Notre Dame team which had been well prepared and which, as a result, won with very little difficulty. The 83-48 score is the best indication of just how "ready"

Coach Alex Wilson's team was.

The Irish won with a combination of talent and depth that was just overpowering. The ND runners finished first in 11 out of the 15 events, and failed to place at all in only one - the pole vault. But between these extremes lies the key to the Notre Dame triumph. Good backup efforts in nearly every event secured so many second and third place finishes that Miami was never in contention. During the early part of the meet, for instance, Notre Dame placed first and second in the shot put, first

and third in the mile, first, second, and third in the 440, and first and second in the long jump. After only four events, it was clear that the Irish were not to be caught.

Despite the impressive margin of victory, though, the ND trackmen performed as they were expected to. There were really no surprises. Elio Poselli kicked off the Irish scoring by winning the shot with a toss of 55'5½", and Joe Roe placed second with a throw of 48'0". Rick Wohlhuter won the mile with a time of 4:09.5 and fresh-

man Don Creehan's 49.4 led an Irish sweep in the 440. Mike McMannon and Kevin McAuliffe again both placed in the long and triple jumps. McMannon won both events with leaps of 23'2" and 47'5¼", and McAuliffe registered a second in the long jump, and a third in the triple jump.

Tom McMannon and Joe Utz, with times of 7.4 and 7.5, finished one-two in the 60 yard high hurdles while Dave Bell, another freshman, won the 1000 in 2:18.4. Sprinter Rich Vallicelli won the 300 yard dash in 32.4

and he and Jack Samar finished second and third in a rather slow 60 with identical times of 6.6. Wohlhuter was not entered in his specialty, the 600, but Bill Phillips' time of 1:16.1 was still good enough to win the event. The ND mile relay team - Tim DeMauris, Vic Pantea, McMannon, and Creehan closed out the Irish scoring, and the meet, by winning easily in 3:31.4.

Coach Wilson's team handled these Ohioans easily enough; but next weekend, they must contend with another team from Ohio, Ohio State.

Irish gain Eastern respect

by Joe Passiatore
Observer Sportswriter

The Notre Dame fencing team sought out the top fencing competition in the country this past

week when they ventured East for matches with Navy, Cornell, Princeton, and powerful NYU. The Irish returned with a 2-2 record against the four schools,

and the satisfaction of having held their own against the roughest fencing conference in the nation. Notre Dame's victories came at the expense of Cornell, 20-7, and Princeton, 14-13, while the Irish were outdueled in their encounters with NYU, 19-8, and Navy, 18-9.

Fencing coach Mike DeCicco expressed overall satisfaction with the trip, however, he admitted to some displeasure with regard to the lopsided scores of the NYU and Navy matches. NYU and Navy are rated the number 1 and 2 fencing teams in the country, respectively. "In the NYU meet we lost all six of the 5-4 individual matches, while against Navy we dropped seven out of eight 5-4 matches," DeCicco lamented. "We would have had to have been at our best to beat either NYU or Navy," conceded DeCicco, "but if we had just been able to win our share of the 5-4 matches we would have only lost to NYU and Navy by 15-12, or so, and that would have made our trip a lot more successful. Of course that's why they are the top two fencing teams in the country, their fencers win the close ones."

In evaluating the different weapons, coach DeCicco expressed the opinion that none of the teams fenced their best, however, the epee team performed adequately in holding NYU and Navy to 5-4 leads. The sabre

team was termed disappointing in that the Irish felt NYU was vulnerable in the sabre department yet Notre Dame lost in this weapon also.

The 14-13 upset of number three ranked Princeton, and outstanding individual efforts by Mike Cornwall, foil, and Chuck Harkness, epee, were other contributing factors to the success of the trip. Then there was the compliment of Hugo Costello, coach of top ranked NYU, "Notre Dame surprised us, they were much better than we expected."

This past weekend, the swordsmen made a short junket to Angola, Ind. to fence in a quadrangular meet. The Irish had no trouble in disposing of three inferior opponents.

ND blasted Milwaukee Technical College 18-9, then took care of Cleveland State 19-8. Host Tri-State College suffered the worst defeat to DeCicco's charges. The Irish cut apart their Indiana neighbors 21-6.

In the weekend outing the Epee team appeared to have the easiest time of it. They led the Irish by winning their nine bouts in each match by scores of 7-2, 8-1 and 9-0.

This weekend the team is in Chicago where it will fence the University of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Park Side at Circle Campus. The overall record for the season now stands at 8-2.

Voices from the Crowd

Editor:

As one of the students who made the trek to Chicago Stadium to see the Irish do basketball battle with Illinois, I once again realized how bad a (and I use the term loosely) *coach* Johnny Dee is. Even though the officiating was rather poor, the Irish could have won the game with some timely coaching strategy, which Mr. Dee it seems has never heard of, or at least he never shows it. A man to man defense and a pass and shoot offense appear to be the only set-ups Johnny Dee has in his limited warehouse of strategies. Some key changes by Dee could have meant victory for the Irish in *all* of strategies. Some key changes by Dee could have meant victory for the Irish in *all* their games, with the possible exception of Marquette. With one of the most if not the most talented teams in the country, Dee should be 14-1, instead he is 10-5. I shudder when I think of what Johnny Wooden or Al or Frank McGuire could do with the Notre Dame personnel, yet Johnny Dee has somehow managed to lose five games and the season isn't over yet. And the odd thing about it is that Notre Dame actually hired Dee. With all the other coaches who Notre Dame could have selected, they picked Dee. It's a shame that some other university can't steal Dee from us with a nice lucrative offer. For it one did it would not be met with disapproval as was the case at Illinois when Jim Valek was fired before the Ohio State game but rather it would be met with rejoicing and merrymaking that would make An Tostal look like a funeral.

Charles River

Editor:

Aristotle once said that there are two parts to each speech: First, you say something; then, you prove it. Now this is a pretty reasonable concept, but apparently that veritable expert of Aristotelian logic, Coach Johnny Dee, feels that he is beyond such trifles as logic. He states that Notre Dame "should be number one regardless of won-loss records." Let those logicians on campus examine the validity of this statement; then, perhaps, we will understand the idiocy of ratings in college basketball.

First, let us examine the factors which determine a differ-

ence between winning and losing. As Johnny Dee well knows, the home court is worth about ten to fifteen points in a close game. (Notre Dame won by 7). As Johnny Dee also knows, fatigue is also a key factor. When playing an afternoon game, it is usually desirable to get to bed before 2 a.m. in the morning of the game, especially after a game on the previous night.

Second, I am sure that Johnny Dee will admit the importance of good officials. He might even admit that two officials are insufficient for the tempo of today's basketball games. (Look at all the broken noses in "pro basketball"... no harm, no foul?)

So before I have even begun my arguments, you can see the validity of Johnny Dee's statements are in question. But one might ask, what would happen to Notre Dame on UCLA's home court. Apparently, Johnny Dee forgot to answer that question. Maybe he should review the films of the UCLA-Houston games of 1968. Was there any doubt who was number one? Not if you saw the films.

My third point pertains to UCLA of 1971. Is it really number one? And if not, how could Johnny Dee overlook the fact that both UCLA and Notre Dame are perhaps rated fifth? Where does that hypothetical "number one" come from? Isn't it merely an opinion? Does the rating system account for all the factors which I have alluded to? The answer, of course, is obvious.

It appears clear that as long as logicians such as Johnny Dee control the ratings of college basketball, the whole system is in jeopardy. (A record of 9-4 hardly justifies a Notre Dame club of being ranked number one, when USC, for example, is undefeated).

Socrates once said, "Wind puffs up empty bladders; opinion, fools." Let us hope that Johnny Dee can contain his wind in the future.

No Name Given

Huntington Beach, Calif.

Ed. Note: This letter was received prior to Saturday's Notre Dame-Illinois game. It was written with regard to Coach Dee's statements of last week.

Dear Mr. Fowler:

This letter is in response to your letter printed this week in

the *Observer*. In it you expressed dissatisfaction with the behavior of some ND students at the Tuesday night Michigan State game.

While all of your three suggested reasons for their conduct were good, I think the most significant was the third. I will discuss that first.

Your third reason was, "They view such a contest...as a performance, a show put on for their entertainment." This is your most valid reason. Now, I would like to probe deeper into this concept of a "show," which is ostensibly put on by the University. I'm sure that in justifying the entire sports program, the administration of this University would mutter something about "a part of the total educational process." If this is true and your observations are correct, I believe it is possible to say that the purpose of this University is to socialize us into believing the "competition ethic" of this society.

Therefore, I feel your first point should be merely a sub-script to the third; that is, that as part of this ethic, we should be "somehow above the whole interpersonal bit." And as long as you brought up Freud, I would like to call to your attention that underneath your letter is the advertisement "Watch the Irish Beat the Illini."

I'm sure that you can see the applications of this ethic in business: cutthroat tactics, stab 'em in the back, impersonality. I might also point out how the "sports establishment" is inextricably woven into all this. I'm sure you've heard many times how a team is "psyched" into hating its opponents, even to a person-to-person basis. "If you foul him, get him good" bears more than a faint resemblance to "kick him while he's down." And I'm sure you can see that application to business. I have other examples, if you're interested.

So while I obviously do not condone the really weird behavior of the ND students, I also feel that it is more significant as an indication rather than an action in itself. What it indicates is how 7000 young minds are being shaped, both in the arena and in the classroom, a shaping of which I'm sure neither of us approve.

Sincerely,

Tom O'Mara

by Bruce Kennedy
Observer Sportswriter

The Notre Dame wrestling team split two weekend decisions on the road, losing to the University of Akron Friday 21-18, and defeating John Carroll Saturday 26-13. Both of the opponents were considered tough.

Heavyweight Phil Gustafson scored two pins over the weekend to lift his season total to seven pins and one decision. He is undefeated in 28 Notre Dame career matches.

Ken Ryan, 142 pounds, won two decisions and raised his season record to 10-3-1. Bob Habig, 150 pounds, won one and tied one over the weekend and holds a 9-2-1 season slate.

Friday's Akron meet started out well for the Irish as 118 pounder Tom Ciaccio recorded a third period pin and Steve Moylah (126) won an 11-1 decision. Rich Exposto (134) dropped an 11-2 match, but Ken Ryan managed a 4-2 win. The team score was Notre Dame 13, Akron 5 after Bob Habig's 6-6 tie.

Then things fell apart for the

Irish. Bob Bennett (158) dropped a 14-6 decision, and Mike Kemp (167) and John Dueker (177) fell by third period pins. When Rick Aselage (190) lost a 12-1 decision, it was all over for ND, and Phil Gustafson's win by pin could only bring the Irish within three points at the close.

Against John Carroll, Ciaccio got the squad off on the right foot with a 10-2 win. The team score evened out, however, after Moylan's 14-6 loss and Exposto's 7-7 tie. Then Ryan eked out a 5-4 win, followed by Habig's 8-1 victory and a pin engineered by Bennett.

ND's 16-5 lead closed to 16-13 when Kemp dropped an 11-1 decision, and Dueker was pinned. But the Irish came back with consecutive pins by Aselage and Gustafson's win came with one minute left in the match.

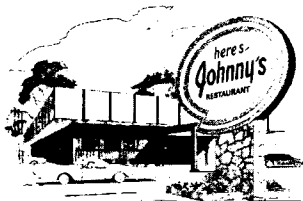
The team now holds a 5-3-1 record having won four of its last six decisions. The next meet will be a triple dual at home attended by Drake, Cincinnati, and Millersville. The meet will take place at 10 a.m. Saturday in the Auxiliary Gym of the ACC.



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Connally finances face inquiry

WASHINGTON(UPI) -The Senate Finance Committee will question Treasury Secretary nominee John B. Connally Jr. publicly about \$225,000 he received from an oil millionaire's foundation while he was Governor of Texas, a committee spokesman said Monday.

The New York Times first reported Monday that Connally, a Democrat and protege of former President Lyndon B. Johnson, collected the money even though the Texas Constitution

prohibits a governor from receiving any outside "salary, reward or compensation."

The Times reported that a foundation spokesman said the money was delayed payment for legal work Connally had done as executor of the \$105 million estate of Sid W. Richardson, of Fort Worth, who died in 1959.

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said in answer to reporters' questions that the White House was "aware of that particular matter."

"This was aired publicly and discussed quite thoroughly when he Connally was confirmed for Secretary of the Navy back in 1961," Ziegler said. "We were and are aware of it and assume that because it is a matter of public knowledge and was discussed at that time it is entirely appropriate."

The White House and top Republicans in the Senate immediately said they did not feel there was anything improper. Senate GOP Leader Hugh Scott said. "I

don't think they are going to find any circumstances that would bar him from serving."

But Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said the committee should investigate. "The story will make it necessary to reopen the hearings," he said.

A spokesman said the committee planned even before the Times story to talk with Connally about his finances, something that is done customarily with most presidential appointees.

Sayre: reservation in merging depts

(Continued from page 1)

Sayre said that he had "reservations" about the merging of some departments and predicted that there would be a "great deal of friction between departments merging on a personal level." His reservations he said were caused by the different orientation of the same department at each school and not a feeling of superiority on his part.

"The St. Mary's departments there now are pretty good," he said.

Hinkemeyer said the "myth" about the superiority of the teaching ability and the achievement record of the Notre Dame faculty to the St. Mary's faculty "ought to be laid to rest."

"There is a great deal of potential accomplishment here at St. Mary's," said Hinkemeyer. "The Notre Dame faculty is vastly overrated. I think that the many of the older faculty members really could not make it on their own in any other school."

He said that the superior air the Notre Dame faculty projects is a facade to some degree for he said "anyone who has to pretend his superiority is always somehow revealing a certain kind of inferiority."

Father Bartell said that he and every member of the College of Arts and Letters faculty found "offensive" the comment by Park-Mayhew that the potential

academic contribution of the two schools was balanced. He said that the more money and faculty of Notre Dame made balance impossible.

He added that to his mind, Notre Dame contributed just as much of a "humanizing ele-

ment" to liberal arts as does St. Mary's, contrary to a statement made by Park-Mayhew.

"Park-Mayhew bent over backwards to mollify the academic area of St. Mary's," said Bartell. "That kind of rhetoric does not contribute anything."

Kennedy on priorities

(Continued from page 1)

Miss Kennedy said the police in New York City have a \$500 million budget and cannot find a stolen car, but will tow a car from a temporary no parking zone 15 minutes before parking becomes legal so they can collect a \$55 fee.

"All good people should ask why it is necessary to increase police budgets. In New York the police are using our techniques and are practically singing We Shall Overcome," said Miss Kennedy.

Miss Kennedy announced a "very tentative" slate of candidates to run for local office and legislatures. The list included several black welfare recipients, two chicanos, a state university professor, several students and local residents. She described the slate as "under-represented people" who will discuss the issues if elected and work to put an end to the present "pigocratic process." Miss Kennedy predicted that something would

come of this announcement, which was released earlier in a press conference with WSBT, and that by 1972 South Bend might be "right on."

Miss Kennedy, dressed in a wild west style outfit began her lecture after a twenty-five minute delay. "I hear you had to consecrate the ground after Ti Grace left," and went on to promise that she would "go easy so you won't have to burn the school down."

SMC hardest obstacle

(Continued from page 3)

of beds, Regina South could be included in the exchange, thus leaving roughly the same number of beds at both schools as before the switch.

Thunder considers the St. Mary's administration the hardest obstacle to hurdle in finding acceptance for the plan. Due to this Thunder feels it may be necessary to negotiate the status of students involved in the exchange. At least initially, Notre Dame men living in Regina Hall may be subject to St.

Mary's regulations such as sign-outs, visiting privileges, etc. It may also be necessary to treat Stanford as a St. Mary's dorm as far as rules are concerned. Thunder feels with some certainty that the presence of men at St. Mary's would tend in the long run to pressure the administration to change some of its less popular rules. Until then, some Notre Dame students may be discouraged from going to Regina due to the rules currently governing St. Mary's dormitory life.

Other problems include a possible postponement in room picks, and the adjustment of student government jurisdiction. For the first time there would be a woman HPC member, and an analogous member on the St. Mary's Council. According to Thunder, finances are a problem that can be overcome by September, 1971.

Thunder envisions that a number of extensions to the pro-

He did stress, however, that he did not consider Notre Dame the possessor of finer academic talent than St. Mary's but merely the possessor of more money and more faculty.

He noted that even if all the St. Mary's faculty were hired in place of Notre Dame faculty in the case of a merger, the overwhelming preponderance would still be in favor of Notre Dame.

Bartell said that the coordinator that will be named to supervise the entire merger operation will be the one that will have to make the vital decisions affecting academic departments.

"He will have to be something of a salesman, diplomat, and arbiter of any disputes," said Bartell. "The buck will stop with him."

posals will be offered by the student government report. The exchange may be extended to include 600 women. Flanner, Fisher, and Pangborn have been mentioned as possibilities for the Notre Dame's women dormitory. The experimental coeducational dormitory plan involving Holy Cross is also being considered separate from the Thunder-Conway plan.

Amato elected in Stanford

Freshman Chris Amato, was elected last Friday president of Stanford Hall for the remainder of this year. He replaces Carlos Cruz, who left at the end of the first semester due to personal reasons.

Asked if he felt that being a freshman would present any problems, Amato replied, "I can foresee a possible problem with the upperclassmen. The Seniors may not like the idea of being led by a freshman. However, I don't think they will really mind as long as necessary things are done quickly and efficiently." He added that this should be no problem, since he has a good cabinet of officers who will assist him.

Amato attributed vigorous campaigning and a large freshman backing for the success over his opponent, who was a senior.



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