

THE OBSERVER

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Curriculum changes recommended

by Rich Smith

The *Observer* obtained yesterday the recommendations of the Curriculum Revision Committee which are now to be voted on by the Academic Council.

The committee's first recommendation asks for the adoption of the new academic calendar for next year which has the first semester ending before Christmas and commencement the third Sunday in May.

Elimination of Saturday classes and retention of 50-minute class meeting periods on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in addition to the introduction of 75 minute classes on Tuesday and Thursday where possible is also called for by the committee.

In the area of grading policy, the committee recommends that the grades C+ and B+, with grade points of 2.5 and 3.5 respectively be established along with the dropping of the grade FA (Fail-

ure on account of absences) and AX (Absent from the final exam).

The grade of X shall be used for extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the student and to be averaged as zero, reverting to F on the record if it is not changed to a passing grade within thirty days after the beginning of the next semester.

A pass-fail system whereby each undergraduate during the junior or senior year may file with the registrar at the time of registration his decision to take one elective, non-major course per semester on a pass-fail basis was also recommended by the committee.

If this recommendation is passed, the filing would be irrevocable and would result in conversion by the registrar of the professor's grade into an entry of "pass" or "fail" on the student's record. The grades A

through D would be counted as "pass." The pass-fail option was recommended for re-examination by the Deans' Committee after it is in effect for two years.

Another recommendation would extend the period during which a course may be dropped till October 15 during the first semester and till February 22 in the second semester provided the student's remaining course load does not fall below the minimum of 15 credit hours and he receives from the class instructor a statement of satisfactory progress, or that the "drop" be recommended by the university physician for reasons of health.

The grade WF (withdrew failing) should be abolished, according to the committee, while the grade of W or F be made available on withdrawal.

Under the Committee's recommendation, the "Pass"

grades would not count toward the grade point average but will count toward fulfilling the graduation requirements.

In the area of counseling, the committee recommended that the counseling and advising program be expanded as follows:

First, central counseling services as well as in the services of colleges and departments should be required to cope with new curricular flexibility.

Second, to meet the needs of sophomore students especially a central referral agency and increased publicity about counseling services should be available.

This goal can be accomplished by designing and developing informal faculty-student meeting places where spontaneous advising will more often occur by establishing programs which might utilize the largely untapped resources of student counselors and advisors, possibly in conjunction with a course for academic credit.

The freshman year of studies program should examine the feasibility of setting up a course

for freshmen in order to acquaint them with the various educational opportunities available to Notre Dame and to encourage them to develop personal philosophies of education and plans of study.

Citing the decreasing size of the applicant pool, and the consequent diminishing of Notre Dame's capacity to operate a selective admissions program, the committee called upon the Admissions Office to "take every possible step to stimulate greater numbers of applications."

In line with the above recommendation, the committee recommended that the university adopt a policy of encouragement for increasing diversity of academic programs, and that the responsibility for implementing this policy should be centered in the office of the vice-president for academic affairs.

Another recommendation which the committee hoped would increase applications for admission was for a "highly motivated, independent study," and asked that Notre Dame take

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SLC to meet with HPC

by Bill Carter

The Student Life Council has scheduled a meeting next Sunday with the Hall Presidents Council for the purpose of talking out some of the problems of hall life. No real format for the informal meeting has been set up, but some groups characterized themselves as hopeful of clearing up some of their questions during the discussion.

Tom Suddes, Chairman of the HPC, said the hall presidents were anxious to talk with the SLC members but had no outstanding objectives on the session. He said that the biggest issue confronting the HPC this year has been the question of hall autonomy. According to Suddes, that issue was essentially taken care of long ago.

"We had talked about some kind of hall autonomy bill earlier this year," Suddes said. "But two Sundays ago we had a kind of informal dinner meeting with some of the SLC members, Fr.

Riehle, Fr. McCarragher, Prof. Houck, and Fr. Whelan. What they pointed out to us was that we've really had all the autonomy we could really ask for since last year."

Suddes said the confusion as to the extent of the powers of the individual hall to govern itself had arisen through a lack of communication between the two councils. According to him, the HPC had not been aware all year of the degree of the powers concerning self-determination in hall life that it does possess.

"Our biggest problem was attempting a definition for hall authority," Suddes said. "There just wasn't any concrete definition for it. Everybody thinks of autonomy as something different. The consensus opinion at the dinner-meeting was that the current parietal system presents the only real problem right now. The halls already have all the rights to govern themselves that they need. They can do just about anything within reason."

We know the blame for the confusion is upon us for the most part and we put it there ourselves for not using the powers that we really do have. It's just not true as many people still think, that the Administration still looms over everything we do. There really are no limits. There is nobody above us watching down on us telling us what to do."

Suddes said the parietal question will certainly be one brought up at next Sunday's meeting, but it should not dominate the discussion.

"There will be no unified push for dropping sign-ins," Suddes said, "but we will want to ask a lot of questions about the reasons behind the sign-in procedure. We really don't know all the reasoning behind it, so we just want to find out what its purpose really is. We also may have some suggestions about more qualified staffing for the halls. But we're not going in with any real idea of looking for something in particular to come out of the meeting. We're just going to talk and see what people are thinking."

Fr. Whelan, one of the SLC members who suggested the meeting, expressed much the same sentiments. He said he thought the meeting would concern hall life in general with no specific objectives outlined beforehand.

"The meeting will offer a chance to get together with the presidents, and hear what they have to say," Whelan said. "The SLC wants to understand much better what's going on in the dorms and this meeting will be an opportunity to do just that. Nothing major prompted the calling of this meeting just a common desire for a chance to exchange ideas back and forth."

The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock Sunday in the conversation pit of Grace Hall. It is expected to last much of the day.

ND students propose a University Senate

by Dave Lammers

Approximately thirty students, faculty, and administrators met in the Center for Continuing Education last Sunday night to discuss the possibility of forming a University Senate.

The University Senate according to some of the originators of the idea, would be a tri-partite structure that would have complete power over the internal affairs of the University, replacing many legislative structures now existent.

It was proposed that the new body would meet regularly so that an atmosphere of understanding, trust, and unity could be established. The possibility of having a yearly moratorium on normal university business to discuss the meaning and purpose of the university, and to elect the members of the proposed senate, was suggested at the meeting.

"We proposed this idea last spring. I think it's an excellent idea, but it's not the panacea for the problems of this university. Sunday night there was only a skeletal-like proposal, and it's hard to summarize the discussion that we had Sunday night," said Phil McKenna.

"We did get to what are some of the root questions that face us now. What is a Christian University, and how does Notre Dame measure up to that ideal? And there are problems of decision making in the university, issues of basic trust and confidence," he continued.

Mr. James Frick, Vice-President in charge of public relations and Development, said, "This idea of a University Senate will take an awful lot of study. This is kind

of new, and we just changed the basic structure of the university three years ago. The problem of who is in control of the power is not because of a lack of structures. It seems to me that we are suffocating by committee!"

Many of the people present at the meeting were upset by the absence of Father Hesburgh. John Wiltz wrote a letter to *The Observer* (see page 7) relating part of a conversation that he had with Father Hesburgh.

Wiltz, one of the students on trial for his CIA-DOW activities, commented on his absence.

The reason I wrote the letter is twofold: first, I am dissatisfied with the way the university is going about the trial. I feel that we are being processed as objects rather than tried as individuals. The letter was an attempt to remind the Administration that we are individuals. Secondly, the letter is an attempt to educate the community to what is really happening behind the scenes," continued Wiltz.

"I think it was important for Father Hesburgh to be at the University Senate meeting because of what he is, one of the main persons in the decision making process. We wanted to present this idea to him on a personal level," he said.

Mr. Faccenda was contacted late last night to answer and comment on John Wiltz's letter which appears on page 6.

Faccenda said that he was told Friday night by Fred Dedrick, Student Body Vice-President, that a proposal had been drawn up, which if accepted by the administration, would in return be a promise to the administration that the use of force on campus would be

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Director of Housing, Father Edgar Whelan

Off-campus request initiated by SMC students

by Jim Hayes

Students at SMC have initiated a campaign requesting the Board of Trustees to re-evaluate their position against Off-Campus housing.

Presently, the Committee is doing research into the problem. They plan on conducting survey and studies on the advantages of Off-Campus living, both to the individual to the Saint Mary's community as a whole. They also hope to run a series of articles concerning the advantages of Off-Campus living some time in the future.

The committee emphasizes that they intend to advocate their issue by working through the proper channels. When their preliminary work is completed, they will present their findings to the Student Affairs Committee; who would then forward it to the Student Affairs Council, which is subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Bernie Ryan, N.D. Campus

Commissioner, has already given full cooperation of his offices to the SMC students. This would result in a joint off-campus commission for both schools. Combining these services, such as housing lists, would result in no duplication in this area.

SMC students favoring off-campus housing feel that several advantages would accrue, favorable not only to the individual students but to the St. Mary's community as a whole.

By allowing students to live off-campus, St. Mary's would no longer be tied down to the policy of building new dorms every time the Administration wished to expand the size of the school. This Committee also feels that by allowing upperclassmen to live off-campus, the school would also increase the diversity of the student body.

At the same time in keeping with the concept of liberal education, off-campus housing

would allow closer contact with the world and a greater chance for students to acquire a broader range of experience. Allowing some students to move off-campus would also result in less crowded conditions on campus where some students will be forced to live 4,5,6 to a room

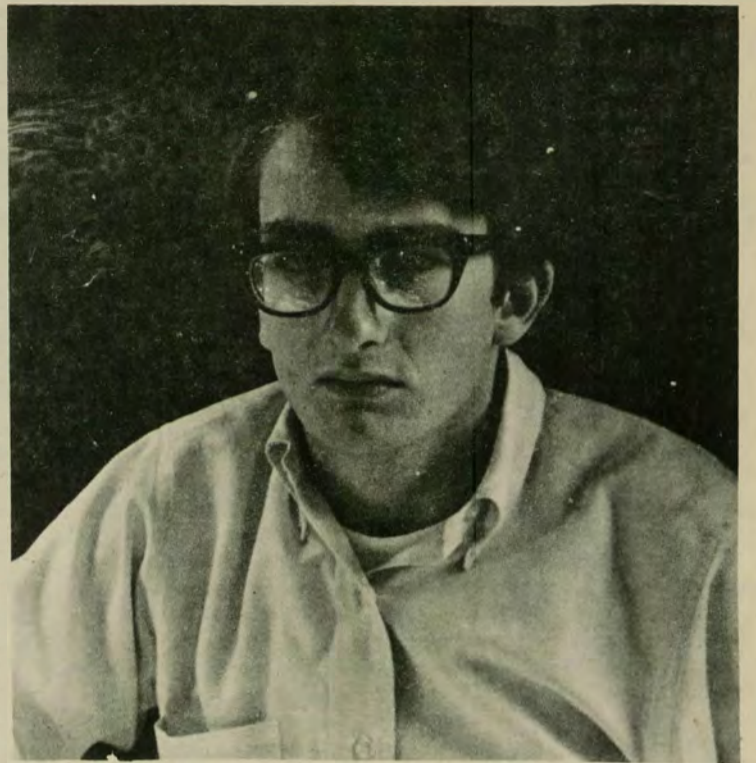
A change in policy, allowing off-campus living for SMC students would also benefit the individual student. It would allow for greater opportunity for individual freedom and responsibility. They feel that some students are dissatisfied with dorm life and allowing these persons to move to a less structured environment would be a distinct advantage.

It was also pointed out that presently there are a small number of students who find it necessary to move off-campus, with or without permission, and other students who, dissatisfied with present living conditions, plan to transfer if the present policy is not changed. The Committee for Off-Campus Housing feels it would be unfortunate if these students would be forced

to leave.

Interested faculty and students are asked to attend a meet-

ing Thursday at 9:30 in the day students Lounge in Madelva.



Notre Dame Off Campus Commissioner Bernie Ryan

Curriculum changes proposed

(continued from page 1)

positive steps to study and implement a work-study program initially on an experimental, college-determined basis.

The committee recommended that the international study opportunities for Notre Dame students should be expanded and encouraged and that consideration should also be given to means of opening such programs to students in all colleges of the university.

Another recommendation was that Notre Dame give higher priority to environmental improvement, creating congenial places where learning and advising can take place—where faculty members and students may congregate informally and discuss subjects in aesthetically pleasing surroundings.

Stating that from their own experience, "student participation has been an effective and helpful asset to the group's considerations," the committee recommended that student

membership and participation should be encouraged on the academic committees and councils of the university where such membership and participation would improve the flow of communications for the benefit of the total community. The exact nature and extent of such membership and participation should be determined by the committee or council in question.

In the field of requirements, the committee recommended that there be a university-wide undergraduate requirement of six hours credit in theology and philosophy. The specific courses to fulfill this requirement will be approved by a committee of the deans and department chairmen

concerned after nominations by the college councils.

The committee's final recommendation was that the university establish a residential co-educational cross-college program to experiment broadly in innovative academic methodology, and to test new educational procedures. In order to implement this proposal, it is recommended that a coordinator of such a program, along with an advisory board, be appointed by the Vice-President of Academic Affairs, to aim toward establishment of the program at the earliest possible date—September, 1970, if feasible.

ND students, administration, profs plan University Senate

(continued from page 1)

withheld for the remainder of this year.

Faccenda said he cut short a trip to Chicago to arrange the meeting Sunday morning between Father Hesburgh, himself, and the Notre Dame Ten.

"I thought we might come to a solution to ban force from campus for the rest of the year," said Faccenda.

Instead he felt, what was proposed by the ten students, a complete restructuring of the

University's governance in the form of a University Senate, was not what the administration was led to expect would be presented.

He did not believe that so radical a proposal could be acted on solely from the benefit of one meeting.

Faccenda said he believed that apparently the ten students did not feel that they were part of the University.

Faccenda added the administration was willing to do "anything within reason" to make the dissident students feel they were part of the university.

Faccenda hoped the meeting served to show each side how hard and how earnestly the other side was working to seek a solution to the problems that beset how earnestly the other side was working to seek a solution to the problems that beset

He conceded, however, that the two sides were "still pretty far apart" on settling their differences.

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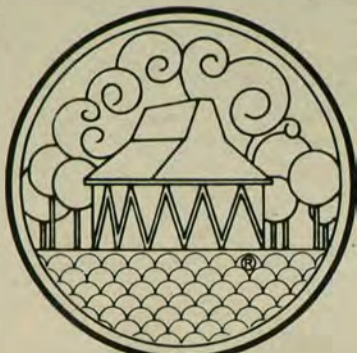
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Some more fun and games in conspiracy trial

CHICAGO (UPI)—A woman member of Britain's parliament sang the first bar of "We Shall Overcome" in the riot conspiracy trial yesterday. She testified that when she sang the song in a police paddywagon during the 1968 Democratic National Convention she was sprayed with mace.

Anne Patricia Kerr, 45, a

member of the House of Commons and member of the British Labor Party, told a U.S. District Court jury and Judge Julius J. Hoffman of her arrest during a melee outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Aug. 28, 1968.

Mrs. Kerr was reprimanded repeatedly—but softly—by Hoffman when she embellished

her testimony. She called the judge "My Lord" and when Hoffman asked her how he should address her properly she said, "Just call me Anne." When Hoffman didn't respond to that chummy suggestion she said, "You can call me the Honorable Member for Rochester and Chatham."

"That's a little long," Hoffman observed dryly. "I'll just call you Madame Witness."

Mrs. Kerr testified for the defense at the trial of seven anti-war militants charged with conspiring to incite riots during the convention.

Earlier Jane Myerding, 19, a Quaker coed in braids, testified she saw police club

demonstrators to the ground and heard an arresting officer call a Negro girl protester "a black bitch" during a melee the same day in Grant Park.

"It looked like they were trying to hack their way through the crowd," Miss Myerding, a student at Temple University in Philadelphia, said. She added that "no one was standing up" after the charge by about 100 policemen.

Mrs. Kerr testified she was in a room at the Hilton, watching the convention and street scenes on television, the evening of Aug. 28. She went down to Michigan Avenue, she said, and saw demonstrators "experiencing some sort of gas."

She found a young woman "coughing and choking," she said, and took her into a hotel bar and bought her a drink. Police ousted occupants of the bar.

On the street, she said, police came up and told her to "move along there or something like that." She said she told officers, "I'm just talking to these young people," and then "the policemen picked me up and threw me into the police wagon."

"That's a fact, my Lord," she assured Hoffman.

Mrs. Kerr said she stood on tiptoes and sang through the paddywagon window. In a clear, melodic voice she demonstrated.

Astronauts to end quarantine earlier than was expected

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) — The Space Agency said yesterday it will release the Apollo 12 astronauts from moon bug quarantine 18 hours early because they are in good health.

Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean will walk out of their spacious isolation suite in the \$15 million Lunar Receiving Laboratory at 3 p.m. EST today ending a quarantine that started last month on the moon, an agency spokesman said.

The quarantine was designed to make sure the three moon pilots were free from any extraterrestrial germs that might infect the earth and harm mankind. None were found, just as no lunar germs were found following Apollo 11.

"Final biochemical and immunological examinations were initiated Tuesday morning," the spokesman said. "A review of these examinations will be conducted Wednesday. All medical findings to this time indicate the release will be on schedule Wednesday."

The spokesman said members

of a special interagency government quarantine committee "concur on this release plan and will be polled again by telephone Wednesday." The committee, and not the Space Agency, decides when the astronauts get out.

In Washington, meanwhile, Space Agency officials made a final series of checks before deciding when the third lunar landing mission, Apollo 13, will fly and where on the moon it will land.

The decision, which a spokesman said had been expected Tuesday, was postponed to at least Wednesday. The spokesman said there were no problems, but that officials wanted to be sure before giving a go ahead for the flight.

The Space Agency tentatively has selected March 12 as the launch date and Fra Mauro, a formation of craters in the foothills of the lunar highlands, as the target. It would be a more difficult landing than Apollo 12's in the flat lunar Ocean of Storms.

Demonstrators welcome Nixon

NEW YORK (UPI) — Police and antiwar demonstrators clashed near the Waldorf Astoria last night minutes before President Nixon's motorcade arrived at the hotel for a sports dinner.

The demonstrators, kept two blocks from the hotel behind barricades so the President neither heard nor saw them, tangled with police when they tried to run a Red flag up on an empty pole outside the Bankers Trust Bldg. on Park Avenue.

Police moved in to pull down the flag and as the crowd surged around them, their officers moved in with clubs. One elderly man trying to shield a younger man with his arms was struck on the head.

At least two young men were hit and dragged from the street, which sparkled in the lights from

Christmas trees lining the mall on Park Avenue. Mounted patrols began moving in later.

The antiwar demonstrators were joined by others chanting "avenge Fred Hampton," the Illinois Black Panther leader shot to death in Chicago last week. Several thousand gathered behind the barricades by 6 p.m.

Pro administration demonstrators, who passed out literature on the streets during the day, were to begin gathering at 7 p.m.

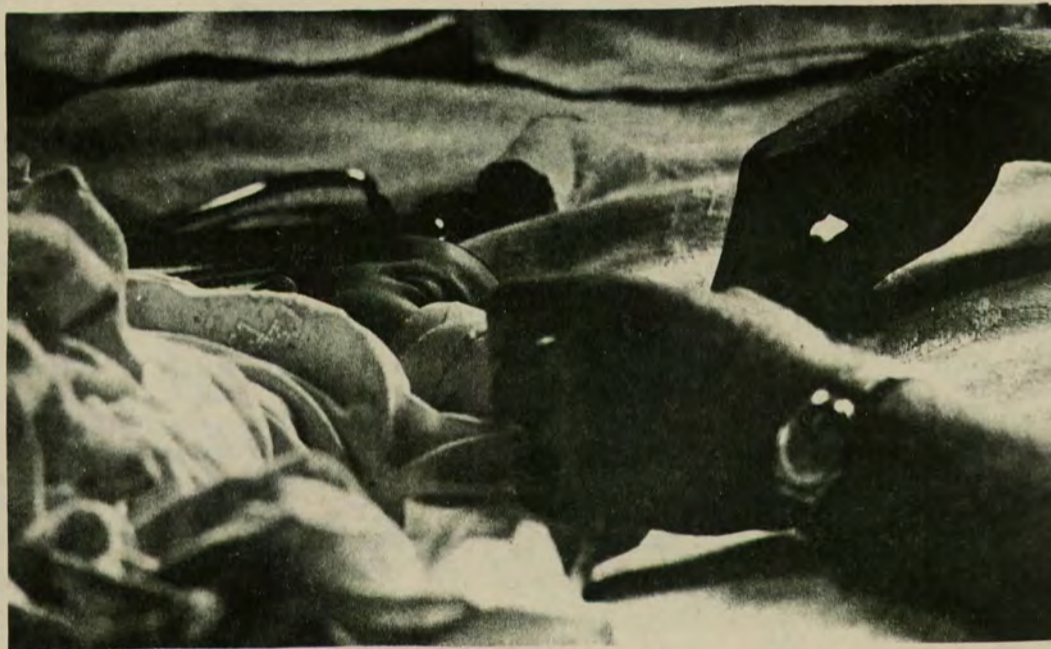
As Nixon's motorcade passed the United Nations enroute to the hotel, small friendly crowds waved signs cheering the President and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Pollution

Pollution is one of the most pressing problems that the American faces. Our rivers, lakes, and streams grow dirtier everyday. The usefulness of these bodies as recreational areas is rapidly diminishing. Their stagnant waters begin to serve as breeding grounds for mosquitos and consequently disease. New life forms are bred from the filth to find their way into our water supplies and so into our homes, our food, and our physiologies. What the end result of Americans consuming all these filth from our water will be is as of yet unknown.

At the same time our air becomes more contaminated with each passing minute. Blast furnaces from factories continue on day and night shifts and American automobiles, the worst contaminators of the air pour out their carbon monoxide without cessation.

There is the distinct possibility that unless mankind begins to work now for the eradication of these environmental evils he will awake someday to find out that it is too late. The air will be too polluted and people will be dying at a young age from lung cancer or other related diseases. The water in some major city will be too polluted to drink. It may come out of the faucet brown instead of clear or containing some strange new life form. Unbelievable? Not really, because scientists say that it is all extremely possible.

What are the chances? An all day conference will be held in the Library auditorium on Thursday, outlining the consequences of man's lack of concern about the waste he is leaving behind him in the air and water. There are very serious health, as well as ecological implications. Even if we act to combat pollution now, some scientists say, the waste we already have may have perpetrated an atrocity upon our environment which may be beyond repair.

We urge as many students as possible to attend as many of the sessions as possible on Thursday. Pollution will be our problem. Our generation must deal with it for it may mean our lives. We urge students to begin to take an active part in community efforts to combat problems in their home towns as well as in South Bend. A group of graduate students in the engineering school has organized a group which is working to inform the residents of South Bend on ways of dealing with their pollution problems. The group will meet with South Bend residents and government officials in the South Bend public library Thursday to help draft a bill which would govern all the airlines which service St. Joseph County Airport. We urge that as many students as possible to attend.

We hope, too, that students will begin to take an active interest in the efforts of national and state governments in the field of air and water pollution. It is time that the vast majority of Americans realize the need for action to stop the pollution snowball. It will take lots of money to effectively stop the pollution of our environment and to clear up the present mess. One way or another American people as a whole are going to have to pay for the efforts, either through taxes to subsidize efforts of industry to provide pollution control devices or by the higher prices that industries will eventual charge to cover their costs of installing the devices on their own. We must affirm right away our willingness to pay the price for clean air, clean water, and a future.



Reprinted from Friday, March 21, 1969

Tim MacCarry

The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution is one answer to the angry "But what are you kids for, anyway?" It may be particularly relevant to a campus which retains some sentimental attachment to things Irish and Catholic, since the Green Revolution is a return to the faith and practice of the mediaeval Irish scholar-monks, and the founders of the Catholic Church. The term comes from the Easy Essays of Peter Maurin, a poor French immigrant who came to the scene of radical ferment that centered around Union Square in New York during the Depression days. With Dorothy Day, he started in 1933 a paper, *The Catholic Worker* which continues today as does the movement which shortly grew up around them.

Like many revolutionaries, he made a scathing critique of the present order: "When the banker has the power/the educator trains students/in the technique of profit making./When the banker has the power/the clergyman is expected/to bless the profit-making system/or to join the unemployed./When the banker has the power/the Sermon on the Mount/is declared unpractical./When the banker has the power/we have an acquisitive,/not a functional society. . . A Bourgeois/is a fellow/who tries to be somebody/by trying to be/like everybody,/which makes him/a nobody."

Like the early Christians, the Catholic Workers were "pacifists" in the sense of refusing the use of violence; "anarchists" by refusing to worship or rely on the organized use of force through the state; and "communists" by living in voluntary poverty, sharing goods and denying class distinctions.

But unlike most revolutionaries and modern "Christians," Peter Maurin looked to the Church for the transformation of men and society; in an Easy Essay called "Blowing the Dynamite," he wrote, "It is about time/to blow the lid off/so the Catholic Church/may again become/the dominant social dynamic force."

From this ideology came a program: "The Catholic Worker believes/in the gentle personalism/of traditional Catholicism./ . . in the personal obligation/of looking after/the needs of our brother./ . . in the daily practice/of the Works of Mercy./ . . in Houses of Hospitality/for the immediate relief of those who are in need./ . . in the establishment/of Farming Communes/where each one works/according to his ability/and gets/according to his need./ . . in creating a new society/within the shell of the old/with the philosophy of the new,/which is not a new philosophy/but a very old philosophy,/a philosophy so old/that it looks like new."

Through "Round Table Discussions," the wisdom of scholars would give guidance and clarity of thought; the poor would be served with food, shelter, and clothing; and a renewed sense of contemplation, thoughtfulness, and honest labor would be cultivated on the communal farms. The life style had been known to Indian sages as the Triple Yoga of *bhakti*, *byana*, and *karma*; the Catholic Workers called Cult, Culture, and Cultivation. To the mediaeval Irish monks and Benedictine monastics, it had been the equal division of energies into prayer, study, and work.

The hospitality houses and farming communes continue to function today, without any formal central organization. But as environmental pollution and the industrialization of agriculture made a Back to the Land movement less attractive, and as the technocratic civilization began to destroy men as much through psychological as by material oppression, Catholic Workers turned from seeking a place away from the corporate society to confronting it directly, through civil rights work, supporting workers' struggles like the grape boycott, and draft resistance.

The usual response to Peter Maurin's challenge is, "But it won't work." He answered that "Christianity has not been tried/because people thought/it was impractical./And men have tried everything/except Christianity./And everything/that men have tried/has failed. . . The life of Christ must be a life of sacrifice" — not a life dedicated to effectiveness, or to building, overthrowing, or defending kingdoms of this world. Catholic Workers seek to bear witness through suffering love, in service to the poor — "the Ambassadors of God" — to the faith that "He rose again according to the Scriptures, ascended into Heaven, and sits at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead." Christ is King, the Kingdom of God is among us. That is what we are for.

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There ought to be a law

The following is the last in a three-part series on the problems of pollution. This pressing problem of our time will be examined in a Conference all day Thursday in the Library Auditorium. In this series, the Observer will interview some of the participants and examine some of the problems. It is written by Steve Effler, an Observer staff reporter.

Granted that pollution is a growing and important menace, what are we going to do about it? Professor Frederick Dow of the Business School and Dean Lawless of the Law School offer complementary outlines of solutions.

Professor Dow emphasized the moral role of the American business executive. An executive can have control over the power to pollute of a huge factory. This "Quantitative difference leads to an ethical difference," i.e. when you are dealing in the realm of thousands of tons or millions of gallons "unconscious malice can be as dangerous as conscious malice."

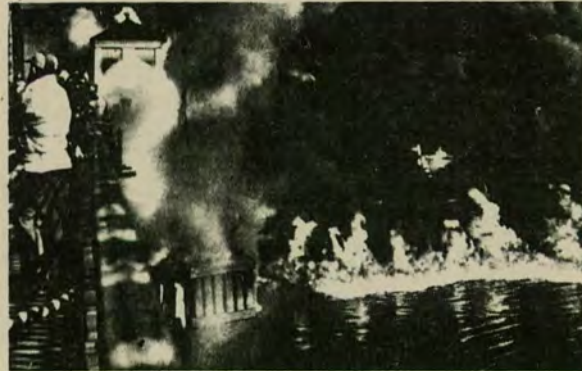
Clearly the business executive is placed in a squeeze between the wellbeing of the world and the interests of the corporations stockholders in profit. The "control of Pollution can put a company at a competitive disadvantage." Because of this it is clear, according to Dr. Dow, that "what is needed is uniform standards of legislation."

There are many political problems in pollution legislation. "Pollution is a knee jerk work work - elicits an emotional response like Raquel Welch or Military Industrial complex." It would be very easy for a politician to gain votes on this issue without really treating the problem. On the other extreme it would be very profitable for one state to relax requirements and attract industry. Such an unscrupulous act would of course gather in immense tax revenues while destroying any efforts of states downstream or nearby to curb pollution. If, for instance, Ohio were to embark on such a course, there is no way in which other states could clean up either the Great Lakes or The Mississippi River.

Obviously the Federal Government must set up a ruling code or a set of minimum standards. Professor Dow supports the idea of "rigorous but realistic" minimum performance standards. Rather than specifying certain machinery, the government would

require certain results. The competition to locate the cheapest most efficient methods would produce new and better equipment at no expense to the government and to the benefit of all.

Professor Dow is also a firm believer in the use of tax incentives. Through them, the Government can "skew the economic system in one direction" or another attaining the ideal that "society should allocate the resources of the country for its benefit."



If it can be conceded then that there must be over all solutions and legislation, what form should it take? Dean Lawless points out that there are many viable legal solutions within our system. He explains how one can use different combinations of administrative boards, criminal penalties and injunctions. Different methods offer different advantages in concrete situations. The important thing is that there be an overall plan to avoid such waste effort as is documented by both the Dean and yesterday's New York Times editorial.

5.4 billion dollars of Federal anti-pollution grants has been showed on audit to be wasted. According to Dean Lawless "the General Accounting Office said that little or nothing had been accomplished." The Times gives concrete examples of how it happened: "For example, to lower the municipally produced pollution of Oregon's Willamette River by 20,000 units when two paper mills were allowed to dump up to a hundred times that amount of waste into the same waterway" does little significant good.

The time is passed for pious words of warning about the possible effects of environmental pollution on future generations. By the time the average Notre Dame student is thirty if Dr. Griffing is right, (and I have heard less conservative estimates) the pollution crisis will be past the point of no return. Lake Erie is already dead. Breathing NY City air is as good for you as a Two-pack-a-day cigarette habit.

Examples could be multiplied forever. You can pick up some of the basic knowledge about the situation all day Thursday at the Library Auditorium. You can pick the Time reprint on the subject at 402 Fisher Hall.

There is a moral imperative for students too. Since we are the future businessmen, engineers, lawyers and community leaders who will try to solve the problem. There's nothing like a foolishly idealistic ending to a newspaper article.

Following is a list of times for various activities connected with the conference to be held Thursday, December 11 in the Notre Dame Library Auditorium.

8:00 a.m.- Introductory remarks by Frederick D. Rossini, Professor of Chemistry.

8:15- Geological overview of the pollution problem; Raymond Gutschick and Erhard Winkler, Geology Department.

9:45- The Fresh-water Crisis-An engineering overview of the problem of water pollution; Mark Tenny and Wayne Echelberger, Civil Engineering.

11:15- Intermission

11:30- Pollution and Life-A biological overview of the problem; Thomas Griffing, Biology Department.

1:00 p.m.- Recess for luncheon.

2:00- Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Improvement; Frederick Dow, Management.

3:30- Pollution and Legislation; William Lawless, Law School.

5:00- Adjournment.

All students and faculty of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College are cordially invited to attend.

Your highway taxes at rest, work, and play

WASHINGTON (UPI) - If you drive for more than 2.7 miles along any one stretch of interstate highway, chances are you will encounter a sign reading "Your Highway Taxes at work."

I don't know how much these signs cost, but it is obvious that a sizable wad of our sign painting taxes also are at work.

At any rate, all of us motorists should be extremely grateful to the Bureau of Public Roads, or whoever it is who is responsible for erecting the signs.

Without them, we might erroneously assume that some contractor was building, improving or repairing the road with his own money.

We also should be extremely grateful to D.C. Rogers of Marion, Ill., who has come forth with an idea for spreading this type of informational transmission to other fields of governmental endeavor.

Sees Workmen Reclining

One day as Rogers was tooling along an interstate route he saw about a half dozen workmen reclining in the shade of one of the signs. This started him to thinking that the sign should have read: "Your

Highway Taxes at Rest."

And that started him to thinking thusly: "Why not have signs or badges made for every city, state and federal employe to wear while on the job so we taxpayers would readily be able to distinguish who was doing what?"

Why not indeed?

Sociologists tell us that one of the reasons so many taxpayers feel alienated today is because they are unable to figure out what their taxes are doing.

Better communication along that line might go a long way toward ameliorating the average taxpayer's attitude toward the government.

Subcommittee Investigation

Suppose, for example, that some congressional subcommittee is leaving for Paris, France, to investigate the impact of pornographic skywriting on the European Common Market.

On the side of the Air Force plane carrying the lawgivers on this mission there would be a big sign reading: "Your Tax Dollars Taking a Junkett."

Or you visit the Commerce

Department and find in one of the offices a sign reading: "Your Tax Dollars Filing Copies of Form 497 841 B in Triplicate."

Sign in a Senate hearing room: "Your Tax Dollars Yielding to Pressure from Special Interest Groups." Sign in a Capitol Hill restaurant: "Your Tax

Dollars Being Taken to Lunch by a Lobbyist."

Signs such as these would give a taxpayer the same good feeling a motorist gets when he finds his highway taxes have closed two lanes of an interstate highway for repairs.

God is alive and doesn't have to get elected

NEW YORK (UPI) - Anyone out there still subscribing to the "God is dead" bit just hasn't asked a child.

They not only know He's alive, but they know where to find Him, what He looks like what He does and wants.

Eric Marshall and Stuart Hample have put the proof between the covers of a new book, "God is a Good Friend to Have" Simon and Schuster.

"They know nothing of His rumored death and decline, of His being the exclusive property of one group over another. Never an abstraction to be invoked merely in time of crisis. He is a constant, concerned, faithful companion hopefully a friend and a powerful addition to their side," they said.

Some Questions Asked

Some of the questions asked the children-and some answers:

-Who is God? "God is whatever you think He is, but not a girl." "God is the only one who never has a birthday because He was the first one." "God is who tells you when you have to die and it doesn't matter how old you are either."

-Where do you find God? "God is always around when you need helping

only not with your homework." "God is forever because He doesn't have to get elected." "God is in school but He lets the teachers run it." "God is in your heart and mine, too, I hope."

-What does God look like? "I can't say for sure what God looks like because I never saw Him, but the police chief knows." "God looks like a very smart person but not with glasses."

Nobody to Pray To

-What do you know about Him? "God doesn't have anybody to pray to do He's got to mind everybody else's business."

-What does God do? "God protects all people even the rotten ones. I guess that's okay but I don't see how." "Rainbows are what God does to tell us He still likes us." "God is always listening to everything. I bet He wishes He could turn it off sometimes"

-What does God want? "God wants you to grow up and make new people for Him to be God of."

One youngster suggested that there must be a cat and dog God, too, because "I don't think they could live without one."

In doled blood

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (UPI) - The Tanzanian Red Cross appealed to leaders through the country to persuade people that the purpose of blood donations was not to provide "vampires" with something to drink.

Throughout Tanzania a common theory exists that medical clinics and

blood donation stations are "a front" for mumbianis vampires who lure people inside to drain out their blood for drinking.

"People must be taught that blood giving is a life saving process," said Red Cross Director Miraji Kapiteni.

Letters to the Editor

With hope

Dear Father Hesburgh,

Can you possibly realize the implications of not only what you are doing to me and the others who must face the Appeals Court on Thursday, but what you are doing to yourself and to this university?

We were preparing our court defense in order to confront the university with what we felt were its unchristian actions. Mr. Faccenda informed us that he and the administration felt that we were trying to force them into a corner. We discussed the matter and decided that the creation of a university senate with equal administration, faculty, and student representation, and the power to determine the policy which a Christian university should practice, might get at what we felt was one of the central problems at Notre Dame—that the decision making process, the ultimate power for decisions—is in the hands of people on the perimeter of the Christian university and not ultimately involved in the Christian community. We informed Mr. Faccenda about this and he agreed to call a meeting. We asked specifically that you be present. You elected not to come. At the meeting we presented our proposal without any mention of the trial or its outcome. We weren't looking for amnesty—we were suggesting a constructive course for a Christian university to follow. The purpose of the meeting was blurred after the first half hour.

It was disheartening. We decided after the meeting to go talk with you. The gist of our conversation went something like this: "Hello, Father, could we please talk with you?" "I'm in a meeting now boys. Who are you?" "We are five of the people

who were suspended/expelled. Do you think we could talk to you later?" "I have a lot of work to do and I've been in meetings all day." "Father, we feel that we must talk to you." "I can't get involved in the trial now. It must go through the normal procedures. I don't want to prejudice it." "We don't want to talk about the trial, Father, but rather about our proposal." "Oh, you mean that thing at the continuing education center. I had my representative there and he will tell me about it." "That is what we are afraid of, Father. We can't seem to reach you on a personal level." "Well, I'll talk to my representative. I don't want to get involved in this until I have to. When the time comes I will examine the issues." "Father, you are already involved and we all know it." "I'll examine the matter when it comes to me. Good bye boys. Oh, by the way who are you?" You got our names and shook our hands and summarily dismissed us. You might as well've asked for I.D. numbers. You made us objects. By doing that, Father, you can easily dismiss us from your corporation because you deny us the respect of being human, of being equal, being one in Christ. When you deny the God in me you can do as you please. But whom have you really hurt?

I submit that it is yourself also that you have turned into an object, a machine. As John Donne said: "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee." In war the bell tolls for you the warrior, always the target at the end of your gun. This is not war, but you have effectively killed, nay murdered me, by turning me into an object. More serious yet you have killed yourself and have further intensified the destruction (not disruption)

of the Christian life. With hope,
John Wiltz
129 Howard Hall

Pray for O'Meiliea

Editor:

I think that it would be advisable to keep Tim O'Meiliea's article, "Which Game?", for posterity. It is quite evident that if placed in the genre of disgusting misanthropic "literature", it would have no equal.

I shall pray for Mr. O'Meiliea, although I'm sure that he will scoff at the idea. Perhaps, someday, he will no longer be filled with hate.

I also would be quite interested in hearing Mr. O'Meiliea's reasons for attending Notre Dame. It certainly cannot be because of his love for the institution.

Maryanne Foster '73 -
211 Regina North

Worst season

Editor:

Now that the 1969 home football season is over, I would like to thank *du Lac* for the worst football season I have experienced so far in my 5 years here. The reason for saying this is entirely based on the seating arrangement in the stadium. They do away with individually reserved seats and give you a reserved section to go to. Then they *oversell* the number of tickets for the game and put the extra people in the seats the St. Mary's girls used to occupy, making no compensation for the girls who will be sitting in the student section. As a result, you're cramped into a space a four year old couldn't fit into. Many have to stand in the aisles, which makes it impossible for those who are fortunate enough to have a seat to see. This results in everyone standing in everyone else's way.

Earlier I mentioned we had sections to sit in—well, we're supposed to anyway. I guess everyone but juniors and graduate students do—they have to put up with the grossest bunch of animals I have ever seen—the Vikings. Most of them are freshmen and sophomores, but they're in the junior-graduate section. They stand the whole game forcing everyone behind them to stand too. Everyone

Open Meeting

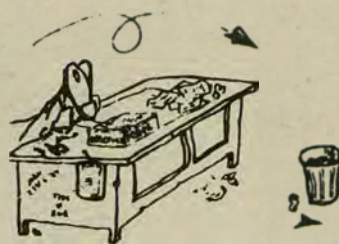
This Afternoon

At 4:30

Basement of Walsh

**UNIVERSITY
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pays for the same things around here, and the only thing this place has going for it gives it to you in the ear. Thanks to all this, I can't say I have enjoyed one game this year. I can only hope that they react to the situation, and give up their mercenary tactics, particularly when they apply them to the backbone of Notre Dame—the students, all the students, not just a few. I'll be graduating in June with my masters, but I felt



something had to be said by someone. Thanks for your time.
Sign me
glad it's over.

Aristotle Award

Editor:

The Aristotle Award for 1969 to the first person who can logically and unemotionally explain to me why we must send a Miss Notre Dame to the Cotton Bowl, and why she must be a St. Mary's student.

Ted Price
309 Pangborn

Uncouth spectators

Editor:

Re: *Romeo and Juliet*. Having just returned from the St. Mary's Notre Dame Theatre production of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, we feel compelled to address this letter to the "academic" community.

We are appalled and scandalized by the boorish comportment of the uncouth spectators who comprised the opening-night house. Their crudeness was consistently displayed throughout the performance by the inane titters and untimely guffaws at such climactic moments as 'The Balcony Scene,' Mercutio's tragic death, the scene of Juliet's deathbed, and the dramatic suicide of Romeo. Despite flaws in the production, certainly the inherent qualities of culture and refinement befitting the members of an "educated" canaille should have mastered their first impulses in order to retain a dignified attention.

Perhaps the only solution to this dilettantism would be to offer a co-ex course treating the distinction between Moliere and The Three Stooges, between Shakespeare and soap opera, and

between Wedgwood and plastic.

Sincerely yours,
Annette Marie Weidhaas
Margaret Mary Kelly

More familiar

Editor:

Of the reviews that I have seen in your paper, the majority are derogatory and disenheartening to an actor. The best example is the reviews of the ND-SMC productions. The critic did not care for "Who Bombed in New Haven"; yet all that I heard from the audiences were compliments. The same is true of "Romeo and Juliet".

I would like to encourage Mr. Tapscott to be a little more familiar with characters in plays. I am forced to question whether or not he has ever conscientiously read the script. I have seen this production being put together and the final product. It is a good production. It may have some awkward scenes, but I hardly consider the swordfights "graceless" or performances "sluggish".

In case you haven't heard, Mr. Tapscott, critics are allowed to say something complimentary about more than just a good-looking girl. Maybe the only compliments you care to give are for revealing costumes.
Chuck Capples

"Disruption"

Editor:

There appeared, in your Dec. 2 issue, a request for a meeting with persons who may have witnessed the "15 minute incident." This solicitation appeared under bold-face type in which the solicitors proclaimed themselves to be members of a "committee" whose avowed purpose was the prevention of "disruption" to the University.

Now no one—including myself—as a member of a "committee" or otherwise—claims to be opposed to this noble goal. However, there are at least a few of us at Notre Dame Law School who feel that statements formulated for publication, particularly statements concerned with a pending quasi-judicial proceeding, should be characterized by temperance and objectivity, rather than by emotional appeals which almost certainly will have the effect of conditioning the viewpoint of the community in which the proceeding is to take place.

(It is doubly regrettable that a member of the legal fraternity itself would allow himself to fall into so gross an indiscretion.

Sincerely,
Michael J. Masterson
N.D. Law School
Class of '70

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Grad students initiate forum on environment

by Shawn Hill

"Mankind has lost the ability to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth."

This quotation from Albert Schweitzer headed the flyer announcing the initial meeting of the "Forum on the Environment" on the Notre Dame campus.

The Forum on the Environment is an organization founded to inform N.D. and SMC students and South Bend residents about the dangers of environmental pollution and to work to control this pollution.

This organization was started this year by Notre Dame grad students Joseph Pavoni and Richard Murley after attending a conference on pollution in Washington, D.C. Oct. 22 through 26 sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Health in Society.

The Institute for the Study of Health in Society is a nationwide organization of students interested in fighting pollution. To do this the Institute works from the top down with the government and from the bottom up with concerned citizens.

In its work with the government, the Institute for the Study of Health in Society supports

the passage of a bill before Congress to set up a Council of Environmental Affairs similar to the Council of Civil Advisors already in existence.

This Council would review legislation affecting the environment and advise the various legislators concerning such legislation's beneficial or detrimental effects. The effect of a new freeway on the land would be an example of this.

It is to work from the bottom up that Murley and Pavoni founded the Forum on the Environment and they hope that the Forum will grow to include a large number of undergraduates.

They stated that the main purpose of the Forum was to organize a group of people who would be willing to go into South Bend and to inform the citizens about the pollution dangers in the area and to work with them to solve the problems.

The next meeting of the For-

um on the Environment will be this Thursday (Dec. 11) evening in the South Bend Community Library. The members will meet with a group drafting a County Air Pollution Control Ordinance and interested South Bend residents.

They hope to influence the final draft of the bill and plan to work for its passage.

This meeting is supported and will be attended by members of the South Bend County Health Department, members of the St. Joseph County Hospital Staff, a prominent South Bend attorney, and a legislative assistant to Congressman John Brademas.

Both Pavoni and Murley hope that as many Notre Dame and St. Mary's students as possible will show interest and attend the meeting.

They feel it could be the evening program of the pollution seminar held that day in the Notre Dame Library auditorium.

Future plans for the Forum include an environmental Teach-In on pollution to be held April 22. The idea for this teach-in was suggested by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin during the conference in Washington.

It is to be nation-wide and Pavoni and Murley hope the Forum can make it into a success in the South Bend area.

Murley said that he is hopeful for the success of this and other programs across the country but time is running out.

"The real problem is population, pollution being a symptom of it," he said.

He gave the example of an air pollution control device for automobiles that reduces pollution by 50%.

"If such a device reduces pollution by 50% when installed, but the number of autos doubles in the next year you are back where you started from," he said.

Begin work-study plan

The Urban Studies Institute, in cooperation with the Kennedy Institute, is initiating work/study programs for undergraduates beginning next semester.

The main purpose of the new work/study programs is to give a student the opportunity to learn experientially from a community-based assignment in which he may become involved. By working in the field, the student will be forced to understand the urban situation intellectually and then act on that understanding.

At present there are approximately twenty public and private agencies and private businesses and industries in the South Bend area concerned about urban problems which have expressed an interest in involving students in their work.

The work studies programs make it possible for a student to receive academic credit for community work. Depending on the nature of each work/study project and the policy of his

department, a student can be given credit toward his major.

There are also summer opportunities available, involving work in federal, state or local agencies. Such work may also be considered for academic credit. In order to work in any federal civil service projects, students must take the civil service examinations. There are deadlines for filing for summer and year round civil service employment.

Interested students should contact Dave Young of the Kennedy Institute at 283-6869 or Professor Thomas Borden, Director of the Urban Studies Institute, at 283-1112 for information about work/study programs or civil service positions.

It is hoped that such programs will foster a deeper awareness and concern among students for the urban environment in which they live and study, and will help them channel their interests and efforts in the community.

L.A. 'Peace Keepers'

LOS ANGELES (UPI)

Police issued volunteer "peace keeper" identification badges yesterday to residents of south central Los Angeles, scene 24 hours earlier of a five hour gun battle between police and members of the Black Panther party.

Three officers and five Panthers were wounded Monday when 300 officers laid siege to the Panther headquarters. Twenty one members of the black militant group were arrested, including eight taken in to custody at two other locations without resistance.

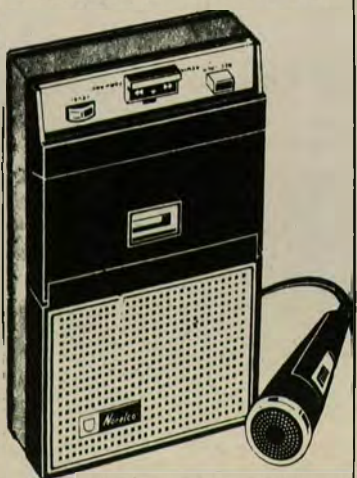
Yesterday residents of the besieged area began showing up at police division headquarters asking if there was any way they could help keep the peace, police said, and officers began distributing lapel identification tags.

Police radios broadcast the message:

"Many public spirited citizens have volunteered to assist in maintaining calm in our community by their presence on streets in patrol area two. These persons will be identified by wearing Los Angeles Police Department identification tags. Their sole function is to keep the peace by their presence and persuasion.

been lured into ambushes. Before dawn Monday 300 officers wearing black overalls and baseball caps surrounded the two story storefront building, while ambulances and emergency vehicles pulled into nearby streets.

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Assistant Police Chief Robert Houghton, who headed the raiding party, said it was the result of a series of incidents in recent months when police officers had

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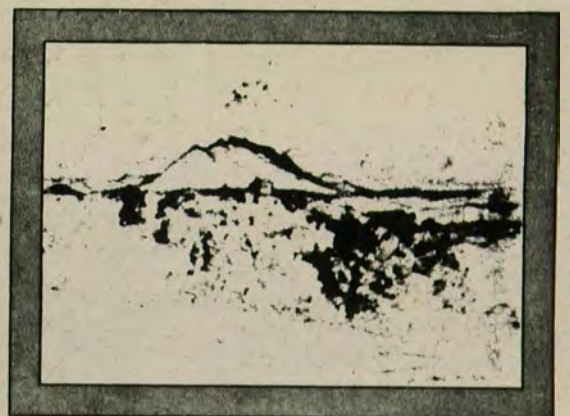
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CHARLES MUNCH



Nixon gets trophy but decides to stay a fan

NEW YORK (UPI)—A substitute college football player, who speaks proudly of watching his college games from the bench, will upstage an all time coach and eight superstars tonight when he receives the Gold Medal from the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

President Nixon, a sub during his playing days at Whittier College, Calif., will be awarded the foundation's highest honor during a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer prize winning poet, will get the foundation's National Distinguished American Award.

Former Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy and former sup-

reme commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific during World War II, Douglas MacArthur, were previous recipients of the Gold Medal Award.

While President Nixon has few memories of personal glory on the college gridiron, he will be moving in fast football company as the foundation inducts a great coach and eight former stars into its Hall of Fame.

Charles "Bud" Wilkinson, who compiled a 139 27 4 record during 17 years as coach of the University of Oklahoma and later served President Kennedy as head of the physical fitness program, will be inducted into the coaching Hall of Fame. Wilkinson is currently serving as a special assistant to President Ni-

xon.

The players being inducted into the Hall of Fame are Chuck Bednarik, University of Pennsylvania center, 1945-48; George Cafegu, University of Tennessee tailback, 1938-39; Edwin "Babe" Horrell, University of California center, 1922-24; Les Horvath, Ohio State back, 1940-44; Larry Kelley, Yale end, 1934-36; the late William "Wild Bill" Kelly, University of Montana quarterback, 1924-26; John Kitzmiller, University of Oregon halfback, 1927-29, and Gerald Mann, Southern Methodist quarterback, 1925-27.

Also to be honored are scholar athletes Ted Shadid of the U.S. Military Academy, Dan Pike of the Naval Academy, Charles Longnecker of the Air Force Academy, Terry Stewart of Arkansas, Randy Reeves of Nebraska, John Cramer of Harvard, Harry Khasigian of Southern California, George Joseph of Pennsylvania, Tim Callaway of Georgia, Harry Gonso of Indiana

and Michael Oriard of Notre Dame.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Nixon acknowledged at his news conference Monday night that from now on he will know better than to pick the No. 1 college football team.

Penn State, which has the longest major college unbeaten streak, took strong exception to

Nixon presenting a plaque to Texas as the nation's No. 1 team after its 15-14 victory over Arkansas Saturday.

Nixon made reference to the criticism he stirred up in pointing out that although the nation's youth haven't agreed with him, they have listened. "I learned not to pick No. 1 as far as football is concerned," he said.

ND to battle Huskies tonight

The Northern Illinois Huskies invade the Convo tonight with a losing record but plenty of good credentials. Last Monday night, NIU gave the highly-rated Ohio State Buckeyes a scarr before going down 106-99. And OSU had to shoot 36-40 free throws to do it.

Leading the Huskies is 6-4 forward Larry Zielinski who though only a sophomore is drawing plenty of raves in DeKalb. Last year, he lead the frosh with a 29.4 average and

has continued a similar scoring pace this year. Overall, the Huskies are young and fairly small, but they've played well in all their games.

Now ranked 16th by UPI, Notre Dame will enjoy a decided height advantage, as at Valpo last Saturday. Another fine performance on the boards will be necessary to sotop the Huskies. Austin Carr, with a string of three 30-point performances, leads Irish scoring with a 35.7 average.

JIM MURRAY

Golf Alive and Well and Living in Latrobe



© 1969, Los Angeles Times

We bring you today a medical bulletin direct from the critical ward and intensive care unit of Sports.

You can put away the beads, and hold the flowers, and call off the death watch.

Golf is able to sit up and take nourishment.

For the first time, doctors hold out hope for its complete recovery. Respiration normal, pulse stronger, temperature falling. They've removed the oxygen tent.

You will remember Golf came down with an 82 and a medically baffling disorder of the hip and backswing last summer, and took to its bed. Prognosis was not good. Some thought the case terminal. Others felt a long and painful road back was the best to hope for.

Well, Golf is alive and well and living in Latrobe, Pa. When last seen it was wearing a tan sweater, two-tone shoes, and knocking in 30-foot putts.

Golf's given name is Arnold Palmer. Sometimes, it is little telltale things that indicate to a doctor a patient is on the road to recovery — a movement of a blanket, flutter of an eyelid, spot of color on a cheek. Sometimes, the patient just comes to and asks what day it is.

A Dazzling 68

They new Golf was on the mend when Palmer jerked a 3-wood out of the bag and asked the caddy to go up and hold the pin. They knew Golf was on the way back when Palmer had a choice of going under a tree or around it—and he went THROUGH. They knew Golf was recuperating when he shot a 68 on a course so tough that—on the last day when only good players were left—no one broke par, two shot 80, and nearly a half-dozen shot 77's. The host pro had trouble breaking 100.

If you think I've got my patients mixed, that the two are not interrelated, that Palmer might be sick but Golf was healthy, don't sell that to Larry Ziegler. During the period when Golf was on the shelf, Larry won his only tournament. And there wasn't enough money to pay off.

Guys who were bidding up the purses to the stratosphere when Palmer and Jack Nicklaus were matching birdies suddenly stopped answering the phone.

Golf is a game where you have to play off someone's ball. Even in a \$2 Nassau, you arrange the match and the bets around the best player.

Golf without Palmer is anarchy. There's no one's ball to play off of.

The encouraging fever chart is not Palmer's alone. For, 1969 was a year the Golden Bear went into hibernation, too. Jack Nicklaus wasn't laid up, but his game was.

In the past month and a half, only a handful of tournaments have been played. But two have been won by Nicklaus, and, now, one has been won by Palmer.

Palmer Is News

They don't need the money, but the game of Golf does. When Palmer wins a tournament, the game gets on the six o'clock news, the "A" wire. When someone else wins, he phones his wife—and she's out.

You not only need someone's ball to play off of, you need someone to play off of it. Hagen had Sarazen, Hogan had Sneed, Nelson had Guldahl. And Palmer has Nicklaus. If Billy Casper can get his game going, they could push the Super Bowl down to "Last Night's Results."

The game is in traction in periods between major matchups. It may even be pronounced dead. But, at the moment, heart massage has worked. The heart is pumping again. This will be good news to motel owners at Augusta, television networks in New York, and even though they may not think of it, to 50 other golfers who not only have something tangible to beat now but an assured payoff of 100 cents on the dollar if they do.

Kentucky Wildcats named No. 1

NEW YORK (UPI)—The Kentucky Wildcats and veteran mentor Adolph Rupp never seem to run out of challenges even though the baron of college basketball ranks as one of the most widely decorated members of the coaching fraternity.

There are several big challenges entering the new season. One is a fifth national championship; the other is a winning season despite the loss of Mike Casey, the team leader of the Wildcats who broke a leg in an automobile accident during the summer and won't return this year.

The Wildcats got a running start toward both goals the past weekend with a pair of impressive victories which vaulted them past South Carolina and UCLA in the first weekly United Press International major college basketball ratings.

Kentucky, with wins over Kansas and West Virginia, received 17 first place votes from the 35 member UPI Coaches Rating Board and a total of 316 points to displace pre-season nominee UCLA as the nation's No. 1 ranked team.

NEW YORK (UPI)—First weekly major college basketball ratings of 1969-70 season with number of first place votes and team records in parentheses.

Team	Points
1. Kentucky (17) 3-0	316
2. UCLA (14) 2-0	270
3. N.M. St. (3) 3-0	222
4. So. Carolina 1-1	123
5. Tie So. Cal. 2-0	119
Tie Duquesne 3-0	119
7. Davidson 2-0	108
8. No. Carolina 2-0	85
9. Tennessee 1-0	76
10. Tie Villanova 2-0	53
Tie Ohio St. (1) 2-0	53
12. Tie Santa Clara 2-0	46
Tie Louisville 1-0	46
14. Marquette 2-0	37
15. Purdue 1-1	31
16. Notre Dame 3-0	27
17. Illinois 2-0	24
18. Colorado 3-1	23
19. Western Ky. 2-0	15
20. Tie St. Bvnvntre 1-0	13
Tie Jeksnvl 2-0	13

Others: Receiving five or more points: Washington, St. John's, N.Y., Drake, LaSalle, Florida State, Utah State, Cincinnati, Kansas State, Ohio U., Louisiana State.

UCLA, also 2-0, got 14 first place votes and 270 points for the No. 2 spot while South Carolina, ranked second in the pre-season ratings, dipped to fourth after suffering a 55-54 setback at the hands of Tennessee.

New Mexico State, picking up three wins in the first week of the new campaign, moved from fifth to third. The Aggies received three first place votes and a total of 222 points. The remaining first place votes went to Ohio State. Points are awarded on a 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 basis.

Final UPI pigskin poll

NEW YORK (UPI)—Texas today begins its reign as champion of college football.

The Longhorns, who needed some last period heroics to stop stubborn Arkansas, 15-14, Saturday, were named college football's 1969 national champions Monday by the United Press International Board of Coaches.

Texas received 28 first place votes from the 34 ballots cast. One coach did not participate in the balloting. "Great, that's wonderful," said Texas Coach Darrell Royal when informed that his team had taken the national championship. "I was sweating it out. I'm happy for myself, the coaching staff, the players and the university."

Penn State, unbeaten in 29 games over a three year span, finished No. 2 in the balloting, followed by Arkansas, Southern California, and Ohio State. Missouri was sixth, with Louisiana State, Michigan, Notre Dame and UCLA rounding out the top 10.

Five coaches from each of the seven geographical areas of the nation comprise the UPI ratings board. Each week they select the top 10 teams in the nation, with

Southern California, using impressive victories over Colorado and Vanderbilt to collect strong voting support, jumped from ninth into a tie for fifth with Duquesne, both with 119 points.

Davidson 2-0 climbed a notch to seventh followed by North Carolina 2-0. Tennessee played only one game but the Vol's stunning upset of South Carolina lifted the Volunteers from the list of the also rans to the No. 9 ranking.

Villanova and Ohio State shared the No. 10 position with 53 points each.

points awarded on a 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 basis on votes from first through 10th.

NEW YORK (UPI)—The United Press International top 20 major college football teams of 1969 with first place votes and won-lost-tied records in parentheses. Twelfth and final week.

Team	Points
1. Texas (28) 10-0	333
2. Penn St. (4) 10-0	279
3. Arkansas 9-1	221
4. So. Cal. (1) 9-0-1	212
5. Ohio St. 8-1	203
6. Missouri 8-1	190
7. Louisiana St. 9-1	98
8. Michigan 8-2	97
9. Notre Dame 8-1-1	71
10. UCLA 8-1-1	46
11. Tennessee 9-1	33
12. Nebraska (1) 8-2	22
13. Mississippi 7-3	21
14. Stanford 7-2-1	16
15. Auburn 8-2	15
16. Houston 8-2	8
17. Florida 8-1-1	2
18. Tie Purdue 8-2	1
Tie x-S.D. St. 10-0	1
Tie West Vir. 9-1	1

Only 34 of the 35 member coaches board voted this week. x—Does not include 28-7 Pasadena Bowl victory over Boston University.