

# THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

Thursday, January 21, 1971

## Never a co-education agreement

by Cliff "Buzz" Wintrode

Father Charles Sheedy, Chairman of the Co-Education Coordinating Committee, said yesterday that there is no understanding between Notre Dame and St. Mary's such that St. Mary's will increase enrollment to a 1:3 ratio with Notre Dame



Rev. Charles Sheedy

on the promise that Notre Dame will not go co-ed.

Sheedy also said that a close relationship will be sought with St. Mary's before Notre Dame acts on its own to improve the educational opportunities for women.

"Without first exploring every possibility towards a mutually satisfactory relationship with St. Mary's," he said, "Notre Dame will not do anything unilaterally about the education of women."

He declined to forecast the reaction to the Park-Mayhew report by the executive boards of St. Mary's and Notre Dame, but he said he hopes that they will act favorable on the report. He cautioned, however, that the "future is open to all kinds of developments beyond the content of the report."

He reported that the greatest obstacle Park-Mayhew found in establishing closer ties between the two institutions was the "grandioseness" of Notre Dame's general attitude and the "defensiveness" of St. Mary's side. "This was a constant source of difficulty," he said.

He added that "Notre Dame people were not as interested in the subject as the St. Mary's people." He attributed this to the increased difficulty of running Notre Dame which he said would complicate any plans for a warmer Notre Dame and St. Mary's relationship.

Sheedy cited the "difficulty of moving into new forms" as the "greatest hindrance" blocking the establishment of a new Notre Dame-St. Mary's relationship.

"Old forms become customary," he said. "New forms require new effort and new imagination. The customariness of old forms is always an impediment."

Despite the "great job" that remains to be done and the difficulties he foresees in doing

that job, he said that "we've made a lot of progress" and he was confident for the future.

A "clear decision" is needed he said from the trustees of both schools at their joint meeting in March to propel the institutions forward along the path of increased cooperation. Once this decision was made he said a timetable should be set for the implementation of the decision and a method of management and operation should be organized.

Otherwise he said any proposed action will "drag on" without end.

Within two to four years the whole of the Park-Mayhew report could be accomplished if the trustees activate the report at the March meeting said Sheedy. He added that he "did not think the trustees have a longer range view" of the situation.

A recommendation by Park-Mayhew that a Notre Dame student who takes his major courses at St. Mary's would receive a St. Mary's degree in the University of Notre Dame will not be accepted opined Sheedy. "A Notre

Dame student who majors in education (a St. Mary's major) will still receive a degree reading Notre Dame," he offered.

He considered the merging of the academic departments of the two schools as one of the "harder things" to effect for a closer Notre Dame-St. Mary's relationship and a long term goal that will be accomplished only gradually.

The financial feasibility study of the Park-Mayhew report which will be finished in three weeks should not be the determinant of action said Sheedy.

"I have never seen anything turn out in education cheaper than before. It is always more expensive. If we are going to do it, then we have to do it," said Sheedy.

He did not believe that the Notre Dame Board of Trustees has set a financial ceiling which if unviolable might hinder attempts to effect a closer union between Notre Dame and St. Mary's.

Sheedy said the character of the two schools is "well-known and widely respected" and he felt a publicized agreement "would appeal to a whole new public."

## Supremes to come for Mardi Gras

by Kevin McGill

The Mardi Gras committee is finalizing the plans begun last year, and construction in Stepan Center and publicity will begin next week. Greg Stepic, chairman of the committee, said, "Things are going very fine." He also announced that the Supremes will come to the Mardi Gras to give a concert on Friday, February 5.

The raffle tickets that were distributed before Christmas will be collected next week. Stepic said that the Hall presidents and the section leaders have been very cooperative managing the tickets. He hoped the students would be as cooperative in selling them, stating that when Mardi Gras was originally set up, its purposes were to supply a social weekend deep in the bleak snows of February, but also to fund the Notre Dame charities.

Most of the money made at the carnival will go to meet the expenses of the carnival itself, but all the raffle money, less the overhead for the grand prizes and incentive awards, goes to charities such as Cila, Vista, and the Neighborhood Study Help Program which apply to the Mardi Gras for aid. If every student sold one book, Stepic said, \$40,000 would be raised. Last year, however, only \$7000 was grossed. He mentioned that past chairmen have hinted that the Mardi Gras's very existence could be jeopardized if both of its original purposes were not met.

Expo '71, this year's winter carnival, will begin with a kick-off party at the South Bend Armory on February 3, and will run from February 4, a Thursday, until Tuesday, February 9.

## Referendum fails

by Fred Schaefer

The Student Government constitution proposed by the Krashna administration failed to be ratified in the pre-Christmas referendum. Two-thirds of the student body had to vote for the election to be valid. Only about one-third of the students voted.

Of those who did vote, 1507 voted for the charter, 527 cast

ballots against the proposal. Twenty-four votes were declared invalid.

The measure carried every hall, except Fisher and Sorin. The majority of off-campus students voting approved the constitution.

Krashna said "It lost because of apathy. Most of the students were pretty much apathetic about everything at the time."

Stay Senator Tom Thrasher, who opposed the proposal, although he did not actively campaign against it claims, "It wasn't defeated because of apathy." He explained, "Just because the students don't get excited about some of the things people interested in politics around here do doesn't mean they're apathetic. Their interests just lie elsewhere."

He says that that is the reason

by Bob Higgins

Dr. Richard T. Bohan, Political Science teacher at St. Mary's College, officially announced his candidacy for the position of mayor of South Bend last night in front of a small audience in the basement of the Morris Inn. In doing so, Bohan stated "If there be any doubt, I am running seriously for victory in the Democratic primary in May, victory in the election in November, and victory for the people of South Bend for the next four years."

Bohan's decision to announce his candidacy early (more than a month before the filing date), was reached because of the method he plans to use in campaigning. He stated that his campaign will be run "the hard way" — by going to the people, finding out what type of community they want in South Bend, and more importantly what they are willing to do about its problems." He intends to implement this approach by going door-to-door meeting the voters. He also hopes to set up neighborhood meetings and neighborhood campaign committees.

Bohan views South Bend as the "epitome of a melting pot." He emphasized the fact that there are a great number of nationalities, cultures and ethnic backgrounds within South Bend. This, coupled with the educational environment surrounding the city has provided a great potential for leadership, which Bohan feels has never been realized. He feels it is the failure of city leadership which has prevented the city from progress, as much as it could have.

## Bohan to campaign the hard way

Emphasizing that "National government cannot fulfill its responsibility if local government fails to fulfill its responsibility," Bohan outlined what he said were some of South Bend's biggest problems. Included in these were the declining population, rising crime rate, the rising unemployment rate and the fact that South Bend loses most of its young people to other parts of the country.

The reason for the last of these problems is two-fold according to Bohan. "Primarily, the youth feel the city is socially inadequate — that is, there is nothing for them to do." Bohan pointed out that this tends to make the youth feel apart from the community, and thus they leave it as soon as they become old enough to do so.

Secondly, Bohan stated that

the city cannot economically support the youth. Unemployment is at such heights that there are not enough jobs to attract young people. The candidate plans to attack the problem by going directly to the youth and finding out exactly what they want from the city.

Comparing the speculated "annexation" of Notre Dame to "armed robbery" Bohan feels that those in favor of this proposal have little concern for the property to be annexed. He does not see the idea as beneficial to either South Bend or Notre Dame.

Asked how St. Mary's College reacted to his candidacy, Bohan replied that they had made no response at all. He further stated that the school would probably consider it his private business and not interfere in any way.



Dave Krashna



Dr. Richard T. Bohan

(Continued on Page 3)



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# Constitutional changes likely

The 92nd Congress will be asked to recommend a number of changes in the Constitution which was last amended in 1967.

Prospects appear best for amendments to extend the vote to 18-year-olds in state and local elections and to provide for direct popular election of the President in place of the present electoral college system.

Less likely to pass are amendments to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on sex; grant residents of the District of Columbia voting representation in Congress and guarantee every American the right to a decent environment.

The voting age amendment will be offered because the Supreme Court recently ruled that a 1970 law lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 applies only to federal elections. The court held that only by a constitutional amendment or state law could the voting age be changed in state and local elections.

### Last Amendment

If the amendment wins the necessary two-thirds approval in Congress it will then have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states. The Constitution was last amended in 1967 to change the law on presidential succession.

Sen. Birch Bayh, (D-Ind.), chairman of the Senate constitutional amendments subcommittee has vowed to make reform of presidential election his No. 1 priority this year.

The House voted 339 to 70 for the proposal last year but it was killed in the Senate by a filibuster led by southerners and small state Republicans.

The third party candidacy of Alabama's George C. Wallace supplied the impetus for electoral reform in the 91st Congress. With Wallace back in the governor's chair, Bayh thinks the need for reform more urgent than ever.

He noted that Wallace has indicated he will concentrate his 1972 presidential efforts in the South enhancing his chances of picking up enough electoral votes to deny either major party candidate the election thus

throwing the choice to the House of Representatives.

Even if the amendment passes, however, Bayh concedes there is little likelihood that the states will ratify it in time for it to affect the 1972 elections.

### Killed By Filibuster

An amendment to end discrimination based on sex — popularly called the Women's Rights Amendment — passed the House last year but died under a Senate filibuster.

Opponents argue that it would nullify laws intended to protect women workers strike down alimony and child custody

laws and even make women subject to the draft.

An amendment that almost no one believes has a chance of adoption is one that would grant the District of Columbia voting representation in Congress.

Another amendment with little chance is one whose language is simple: "Every person has the inalienable right to a decent environment. The United States and every state shall guarantee this right."

Some constitutional experts believe this right is already guaranteed and that there is remedy at law for its denial. Others think the wording is too vague to be translated into constitutional law.

## New Peace Corps chances

In a special message to The Observer, Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford announced new opportunities for graduating University of Notre Dame students to serve overseas with the Peace Corps.

"University of Notre Dame alumni have made a tremendous contribution over the past decade to Peace Corps programs throughout the world," declared the 37-year-old Director, noting that a total of 171 University of Notre Dame graduates have already served abroad as Peace Corps Volunteers since 1961. "We look forward to continued support."

According to Blatchford, who himself has spent much of his

adult life in volunteer social service, applications for two-year tours are currently being accepted to staff new programs in virtually every one of the 61 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America where the Peace Corps operates.

The Peace Corps requirements of today, Blatchford pointed out, are somewhat different from those of the 60's when the Peace Corps consisted primarily of generalists involved in community planning or teaching English. Now, the development needs of the host countries are becoming more specific, and the Peace Corps is responding with more diverse and specialized programs than in its early days.

To staff these programs, the Peace Corps is seeking people with a wide variety of backgrounds. The call today continues to be for the liberal arts generalists—especially for those with summer job experience in such skills as farming, construction, business or nursing—but also for students who are majoring in the sciences, engineering, education, agriculture or business. Knowledge of a

second language, especially French or Spanish, continues to be most helpful.

"Our applications this year are dramatically up," Blatchford explained, "but so are our requests from overseas! Right now, we are filling positions that cover more than 360 separate job categories. Regardless of what your background or interest may be, the chances are that you could put it to good use with the Peace Corps."

Blatchford stressed that potential applications need not possess or be expert in their skill or fluent in a second language. But they must be willing to learn. After acceptance and tentative assignment to country and job, Peace Corps Volunteers receive intensive professional, language and orientation training at centers in Hawaii, Puerto Rico or in the country of assignment.

Students interested in additional details about Peace Corps opportunities abroad are invited to contact their local Peace Corps office or write to: Peace Corps, Department P, Washington, D.C. 20525.

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## Self-image affects growth

(Continued from Page 6)

the source of the child's self-image and in the present system those people, exemplified by parents and teachers, often deflate a child's self-image. And if a child believes he is deficient, he will never achieve. Dr. Fleege said, "The self-image is sort of a blue print which our behavior follows and translates into action."

To influence behavior effectively, one must change the child's self-image. This is accomplished through the attitude of the significant people; if the people important to him are loving and accepting, then a child will be able to accept, like and believe in himself.

The key to helping a child to realize his potential is a positive self-image, and the way a parent or teacher should judge his effectiveness is the extent to which he has helped the child to accept himself. This can be accomplished by accepting the child for what he is, although not necessarily approving of everything he does. Only to the extent which an individual feels secure and accepted will he be able to de-

velop his unique self and thereby realize his potential. In summary, Dr. Fleege said, "The residue that is in the inner core of our being is the most important part of the educational program."

Trends in Contemporary Education consists of a series of lectures, discussions, and concerts. Students are required to attend at least ten events, keeping a list of events attended, and submit a course evaluation at the end of the year. It is taken on a pass/fail basis, and counts for one credit hour. The series lists its objectives as 1) to hear distinguished speakers approach contemporary problems from interdisciplinary points of view; 2) to have an opportunity to interact with lecturers, faculty members and students through discussion; 3) to understand oneself better especially in the area of motivation in learning; and 4) to evaluate experimentally a non-structured learning experience. The series was made possible through a gift of Frank and Marion Callahan, and is sponsored by the Department of Education and the Student Development Commission.



# Riehle denies foreknowledge of narcotics investigation

by John Abowd

In an Observer interview yesterday Fr. James L. Riehle, Dean of Students, denied that his office had any foreknowledge of the undercover investigation that led to the arrest of four Notre Dame students.

Riehle addressed himself to rumors that narcotics agents are enrolled as students. "To my knowledge, there are none," he said, "They have never asked me to do this and I wouldn't give them permission to do it."

"This does not mean that I'm not interested in the problem, because I certainly am," Riehle added. "Anything that comes to my own personal knowledge is an entirely different thing but its probably well that I say at this time that, to my knowledge, there are no undercover agents here on the campus at all."

The students arrested eight days before Christmas were charged with selling LSD to an undercover agent working for the South Bend Police.

Riehle noted that the two arrests made on campus were the first action by South Bend police for drug offenses. He said the decision to call the students to the security office was made because of the attitude some students have toward the police.

"Anytime a police officer has a warrant for somebody's arrest you can't stop him; it's got to be served. We had to cooperate in a thing like that and we figured that it would be better, rather than have the South Bend police go into the dorm, because of some of the false attitudes about the police that some students have, that it would be better for us to go in and ask the boy to come down," Riehle noted.

He continued, "It was a deal only to the extent that we thought it would be the most prudent thing to do."

According to Riehle the police had no search warrants for the on-campus room but were able to search the off-campus apartments. "The students' room on campus was not searched. In fact, our own security people were the only ones who went out of the room and they had no warrant at all, so they had no right to search the room. The South Bend police did not go into the students' room."

"I understand the apartments downtown were searched but they had search warrants," he continued.

Riehle mentioned that his office was in the process of determining what type of disciplinary action would be taken by the

University. He said that a decision would probably be made today and that he was "seriously considering" suspension until the trial date. He noted that he was relying on a Judicial Code passage that allowed that allowed the Dean of Students in cases of emergencies to suspend or expel any student that is potentially dangerous to the community.

"Somebody who is under civil arrest could be suspended summarily by me until the case has gone to court," Riehle said. "This might be invoked in this particular instance. I consider somebody that sells drugs to other students a potential danger

to these students because he is a source that's available to them," he noted.

Riehle was careful to note that he was not presuming guilt by comparing the situation to a stabbing which resulted in arrest. "This person might be potentially dangerous." He also noted that he did not intend to make his final decision public because it might endanger the reputations of the students involved.

Riehle was not sure of the specific charges because he had not seen the police records but he pointed out that "to my knowledge, marijuana has not been involved, most it has been LSD and other kinds of pills."

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## Apathy

(Continued from Page 1)

it lost, "Not that many people around here are that interested in a new constitution." for all

Thrasher feels that the need still exists for a new constitution. He suggested that "The senate form a committee, with members representing all shades of opinion, to write a compromise constitution."

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## Park-Mayhew Post-Mortem

Two distinguished American educators, Dr. Rosemary Park and Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew, have succeeded in writing a clever balance of recommendations designed to balm the egos presently threatened by St. Mary's proposed merger with Notre Dame. What they have failed to do is to produce the promised solution to our present crisis in coeducation. They have failed to either recommend a complete merger with St. Mary's or invent an ingenious excuse for maintaining St. Mary's separate identity.

One cannot fault them for attempting the latter. At one point the report says, "St. Mary's College has made a distinctive and recognized contribution to the education of Catholic women and it guards its heritage tenaciously and with reason," but chauvinism, mystical vanguards, school spirit and tenacious guards are better suited for basketball than education. The fact that St. Mary's has made contributions to education in the past doesn't alter the fact that it would be better able to make more contributions if it merges with Notre Dame.

According to the report, the difference in the intent and direction of the two institutions and their departments — Notre Dame emphasizes professional and graduate preparation, the report says, while SMC falls under the ambiguous category of a "humanizing" institution — is sufficient to seriously hamper merger processes. "...there are forces and factors...suggesting caution in establishing closer relationships between the two institutions," the report says. "First among these is the possibility that the differing emphasis of an undergraduate college and a University stressing professional work might be incompatible — incompatible with respect to staffing, course offerings, and financing, and even overall intellectual style."

But the report contradicts itself three pages later when it says that the two institutions would be "in competition" with each other if they decided to become coeducational. Surely two institutions with approaches to education so radically different from each other that departmental merger would be impossible would not be in competition for the same kind of student. Indeed, the report leaves the impression that the only two things the two institutions have in common is South Bend and Catholicism, neither particularly potent selling points for the prospective students for which they would be "in competition."

As time goes by, it becomes increasingly apparent that only SMC's complete absorption by Notre Dame or independent coeducation on du lac's part will solve the single-sex stigma which discourages interested prospects, stultifies social life, and generally makes things sad on both campuses.

The report discusses both possibilities. The former, which would involve buying or leasing the buildings and land upon which SMC is presently situated from the Sisters of the Holy Cross and using the physical plant as a center for preprofessional studies or business and engineering, was condemned as "repugnant to the faculty and administration of St. Mary's College and would very likely be rejected by the Board of Trustees and by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross." Further up in the page, however, the report delineated what would happen if Notre Dame became coeducational: drop in the quantity of applicants to SMC and a subsequent drop in either enrollment or average quality of student. Faced with such an alternative, faculty, administrators, trustees and Sisters of the Holy Cross might find absorption considerably more palatable.

The Park-Mayhew report then suggested that St. Mary's be made a college within the University of Notre Dame; and continue to offer "a viable and reasonably comprehensive undergraduate program designed primarily for women." In other words, the two institutions, except for some administrative functions, food services, and — my God! — security — would remain effectively separate.

The "solution" of course misses entirely the problem which first motivated the report — the fact that single-sex institutions are no longer acceptable to the vast majority of graduating high school seniors, even as glorious a single-sex institution as Notre Dame. Instead, the report is a political balancing act contrived to keep a maximum number of Administrators at their ease.

The next move is the Notre Dame administration's. If it rejects the Park-Mayhew report and moves boldly toward coeducation, it would have affirmed a bond of good faith and cooperation with the student body. But if it quietly acquiesces — and it has been quiet so far — well...

...the report says that "the full significance of these changes (coeducation in several other colleges) has been made stridently apparent to colleges and universities in the decade of the sixties through the influence of student opinion and the emergence of student power." If it appears in the upcoming weeks as though du lac will follow the recommendations of the Park-Mayhew report, *The Observer* suggests the influence of student opinion be made stridently apparent to the administration.



Chris Wolfe

## Student Govt. Expose!

Dramatic evidence has finally been discovered for what has long been rumored among knowledgeable University figures. Elements of Student government have been proven to be subservient instruments of the American Military-Industrial Complex and the International Male Chauvinist Conspiracy.

The evidence was discovered on the back cover of the 1970-71 Notre Dame-St. Mary's Student Directory. The lower half of the page consists of an advertisement whose message is FLY NAVY! and the slogan of which is "It take a Man to meet the Challenge!"

This blatant right-wing, male chauvinist propaganda might have been passed off as an inadvertent participation of student government in the Corrupt Economic System of America (i.e., they pay, so they get the ad space), if it weren't for the message in the upper right hand corner of the page. It says, "SUPPORT THE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT YOUR DIRECTORY!"

Student government has asked the student body to support the Navy! This implies tacit consent of the student government to all Navy activities, which includes bombing missions in Vietnam originating from offshore Navy ships — missions responsible for the murder of countless men, women, and children (especially women — the Navy hates women, as the ad makes clear).

A newly-formed Women's Lib organization — Women to End Navy Chauvinism (WENCH) — announced that it would take immediate action against student government by voting en masse (all four of them) against it. When informed that SMC students do not yet vote in ND elections, the spokesman, or, er, spokeswoman, replied "Aha, More Male Chauvinism! We'll burn our bras or something. That'll show 'em". As indeed, one supposes, it will.

Lackeys for student government attempted to deny the implications that it supports the Navy or male chauvinism, but a quick-witted *Scholastic* writer pointed out "Student government people have opposed ROTC on the grounds that it implicates the University in the Military-Industrial Complex, as indeed it does — doesn't their own reasoning equally implicate them in THIS situation?!" (Impeccable reasoning.)

The word in government circles now is that Student Services Commissioner Rob Browning is going to be made the scapegoat for the whole messy affair, since his commission is responsible for the directory. But those in the know are deeply worried and concerned that the real subversive elements are located higher up in student government echelons.

Who knows how high?

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Dennis Wall

# Report from Berlin

*"If you fly in a plane over Europe, toward Africa or Asia, . . . you will see no national boundaries, no vast gulfs or high walls dividing people from people . . . Only earthbound man still clings to the dark and poisoning superstition that his world is bounded by the nearest hill, his universe ended at river shore, his common humanity enclosed in the tight circle of those who share his town and views and the color or his skin." Senator Robert F. Kennedy*

BERLIN — West Berlin stands alone in the world. Hundreds of miles within the confines of the German Democratic Republic, West Berlin is acutely attuned to the social and political developments of the West. In an age when all American military determinations are questioned; in an age when serious proposals to withdraw all American troops from Europe, including Berlin, have been formulated; in such an age, the citizens of West Berlin feel like the inhabitants of an island in the Mississippi River at flood-time: they ask how high the waters will go.

I entered Berlin by train in the early hours of the morning. At the border of East Germany and West Berlin men walk about with submachine guns, while others man guard-towers with searchlights, and still others patrol the border's fences with dogs. All of these men, according to the official Communist line, are keeping a strict watch for aggression from the forces of imperialistic powers that are

represented in West Berlin. Crossing the border, I saw trenches from another war, a war other than the Cold War. Zig-zagging like a serpent over the surface of the forest that surrounds the city at this point, these trenches reminded me of the histories I had read concerning this city's fate in the last days of Hitler's Germany, how every conceivable project had been put forward in an effort to organize a defense against the invading soldiers from the east. These, then, were, literally, the "last ditches."

In West Berlin itself stands another reminder of the Second World War, a memorial left by intention, the Kaiser Wilhelm church. This token of the past stands at the hub of West Berlin's commercial district, at the point where the city's three main avenues converge, one upon another. No man can view this church without contrasting its condition with the modern, bustling city that surrounds it. No man, having seen this contrast, can help but understand a portion of the tragic and inhuman consequences of war. It is a scene such as this, which provokes sharp awakenings of human consciousness and conscience, that caused George Santayana to write: "To find joy in another's trouble is, as man is constituted, not unnatural, though it is wicked . . . These are the chaotic depths of that dreaming nature out of which humanity has to grow."

The Kurfurstendamm is West Berlin's main street, and it reminded me a great

deal of the bustling thoroughfares which roll across the island of Manhattan. As appealing, as exciting as the Kudamm is, one cannot visit West Berlin without travelling along another street, a street called "The Seventeenth of June" in memory of East Berlin's 1953 uprising. The street of the Seventeenth of June leads from the throbbing focus of West Berlin along to the Victory Monument, a memorial of the victories that belonged to the seemingly invincible German Army during the last half of the Nineteenth Century. But the Street of the Seventeenth of June does not stop for the Victory Monument; it sweeps around, on up to the Brandenburg Gate. It stops short of its goal, however; the dam that is the Wall of Berlin was charged ten years ago with that vital responsibility by the men who built it. Almost a hundred yards from the wall, on its western side, stands a monument to the Soviet Army, surrounded by barbed wire. Two soldiers from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, armed with submachine guns, stand guard upon the highest steps of the memorial. Another fifty yards from here, British soldiers play cards in a mobile command post.

Assured by these men in Her Majesty's Not-So-Secret Service of the right direction to Checkpoint Charlie, I set off to cross the Wall. I soon found out, however, that this "island" that is West Berlin is small only in relation to the vast expanses of land that surround it; I had

to take the subway part of the way. At the border, one must change a portion of his money into East German marks, the western currency being closer to real value than that of the German Democratic Republic. (This process is, by the way, illegal under all the tenets of law existing among nations.) The first thing striking a visitor to East Berlin is the comparative lack of traffic, and the style of those cars that do travel the streets: they appear almost as though they were bought at one of MGM's auctions, when they sold off the props used in some 1940 movie. The second thing that is striking in East Berlin is the profusion of patriotic banners and flags. Every public building has a banner, and virtually every building sports a flag. (The banner on the City Hall read: "A Look to the Year 2,000: Our Efforts Will Be Rewarded!") Finally, and most important of all, the people themselves come as a slight surprise. Anyone, anyone other than a Joseph McCarthy perhaps, will almost certainly find the East Germans to be friendly and helpful and cooperative: I have met no friendlier people in the last five months of travelling.

It has been said that travel informs, and I would guess that this is so. Governments may fall from power, whole nations may wither and sink into oblivion, but people remain essentially the same. "A man's a man for a' that", said Robert Burns, and what was true in the 18th Century is just as true for the 20th. In times like these, that is good to know.

## Has the world already ended?

Howard A. Eliar, of Anderson, a school teacher at Dalesville, a former principal at Boone Grove and of the junior high in Arcadia, is author of a new book "Jesus, Father of Jehovah," setting forth some startling theories including the claim that the world has already ended and that the persons of God are residing within a 66 mile radius of New Castle.

Although the book refrains from listing names of the Persons of God, the author says they have been well-circulated on a world wide basis, are irrefutably well-founded and that they and their titles will be publicly proclaimed in due time.

Area within diameter of the 66 mile include all or parts of Jay, Blackford,

Grant, Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Wayne, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union counties in Indiana, and parts of Darke and Preble counties in Ohio.

He refers to the area as "Mount Zion" the state of Indiana as "Greater Mount Zion". The book avers that the world has already ended and that the "former Earth" is the heaven of the Entire Universe. It maintains that establishment of the Kingdom of God in Heaven (on Earth) will come in due time and that most of the Deities have lived most of their materialized lives within the east central Indiana area, overlapping into a small enclave within southwest Ohio.

Eliar says in his new book that Chica-

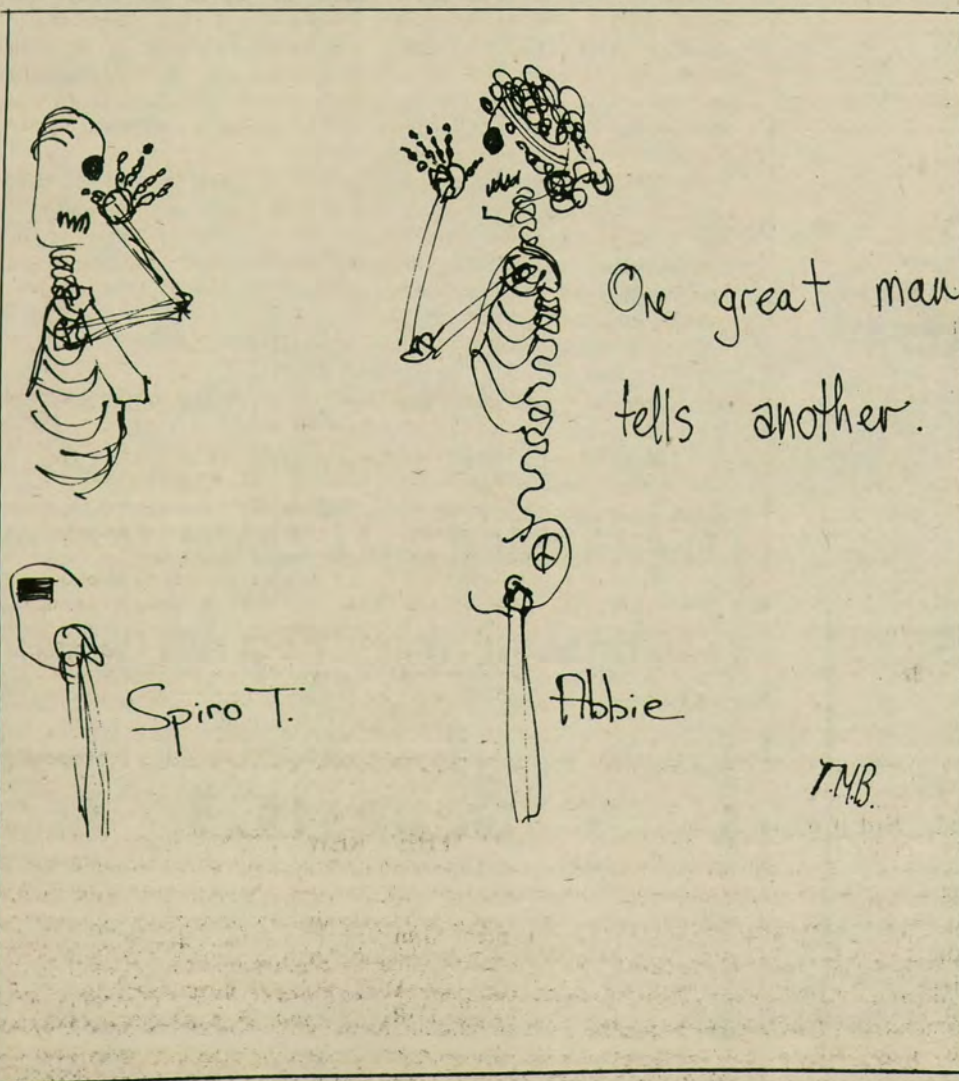
go is the biblical New Jerusalem and will be the capital city of Heaven, making Chicago one concept of the modern holy city of the Lord, along with New Castle, and that the permanent throne of God will be located in Chicago. According to Eliar there is now a temporary throne and the keys to heaven and hell are located near it in displayable form.

The author maintains in the book that the full Godhead established in the Bible has materialized and that the "coming" isn't limited to Christ, but also those persons known as the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit and Comforters are also "alive and breathing today, walking and

talking with the people."

The author, a native of Hagerstown and graduate of New Castle High School, has A.B. and M.A. degrees from Ball State University, was a chemist and project engineer a number of years ago at Aluminum Company of America in Richmond and at the former Perfect Circle Corp. in Hagerstown, and has held teaching posts in several central and southern Indiana counties.

He was founder of Eilar Theocratic Enterprises, Anderson. In the book he states that he maintains complete neutrality with established sects, denominations and religions, and supports none.



## Aborted babies live momentarily

(National Catholic Register Special)

The baby struggled for breath, his heart beating wildly in the battle for life, the arms flailing, the fists clenched. There was a tiny cry.

And then he died.

For that was the whole idea, he was supposed to die. He was another victim of the abortionists, to be tossed away in a can and incinerated with the rest of the accumulation of trash for the day.

This is the horrible fact revealed in an article by Chicago Tribune science editor Ronald Kotulak.

But if many infants that are aborted breathe wildly for a few breaths, struggling to live, Mr. Kotulak reveals an even more horrible fact - at least 26 babies have been aborted fully alive in New York City since the abortion law was liberalized only a few months ago.

One of these 26 had such determination and will that the child resisted death, still lives and now more than four months since the Aug. 28 date of the child's intended death, the baby is up for adoption.

Others among the 26 born fully alive have not been so fortunate. Some died a few minutes later, some struggled for two days before finally giving the abortionists their way.

And what is happening may not yet have reached the general public but doctors, nurses and para-medical workers

who view it close up are saddened by it.

Dr. Jean Pakter, director of the maternity and new born services for the New York City Department of Health - which campaigned for the liberalized abortion law - said, "I am deeply saddened by this. In many of these cases where the fetus comes out alive, it takes a gasp or two and that's it. This is not right. As a physician I don't like to see life ended or hurt in any way."

In New York, Cardinal Terrence Cooke denounced the situation, "Once this law was passed the abortionists lost no time plying their death-dealing trade. Each day they grow wealthier from the killing of unborn children - some of whom have been heard to cry as they were dropped into surgical trash cans.

"The day may come when lawmakers could set standards which people must meet if they are to remain alive. Already one standard has been set. Who can say what others will come next?"

The National Catholic Register was the first newspaper in the nation to report that two hospitals in New York City were advertising their abortion services all over the nation - a method which was immediately denounced by the AMA.

An abortion counselling service, which arranges abortions, has advertised extensively over the nation in newspapers and magazines, including student newspapers at the University of Notre Dame and at Denver's Regis College.



# SST poses difficult problems for legislators

WASHINGTON (UPI) — If you were a member of Congress how would you feel about a sleek new superjet to let global commuters cut their travel time in half?

Would you spend a lot of government money to build it and keep America in competition with other nations building a similar plane?

Or would you scrap the idea as silly in the face of unmet

domestic needs such as poverty, hunger and disease?

Would you give the go ahead to build the plane so as not to lose nearly \$1 billion already invested in it and risk a multibillion dollar loss in jobs and balance of payments?

Or would you reject the superjet as a dirty, noisy monster likely to benefit the jet set few at the expense of the health and hearing of earth bound millions?

The questions may give an idea of why the Congress is having trouble making up its collective mind on the fate of the supersonic transport SST a proposed 1,800 mile an hour jetliner.

Some time before March 30, the 92nd Congress will make another decision on the SST. For the past six years, the decision has been go and work is due to start on two prototype models this year.

But there is evidence that the next vote might doom the SST to death on the drawing boards as a billion dollar mistake despite frantic efforts by the Nixon administration to salvage it.

The 300 passenger plane is envisioned as America's answer to the British-French Concorde and the Russian TU144 now being tested.

An SST could zip travelers from New York to London in three hours instead of the usual six at 2.7 times the speed of sound. It also could cruise at subsonic speeds.

When President John F. Kennedy launched the project in 1963 he indicated the government's share of

developing an SST would never exceed \$750 million.

But thus far, more than \$800 million in federal funds has been pledged — and the government's own estimates now are that it will cost about \$1.5 billion just to get a prototype in the air.

The Boeing Co., the prime SST contractor has chipped in about \$50 million so far and is in line for a cancellation premium equalling every penny it contributed if the government backs out.

Though environmentalists have long protested that the superjet would needlessly pollute the world with ear splitting noise and suffocating fumes, it was not until last year that their muscle started to be felt.

In the House, anti-SST forces fell only 14 votes shy of rejecting President Nixon's request for \$290 million to continue SST development. The Senate later voted to scrap the project on a 52-41 vote. It was

the first time a majority had been mustered in either House against the plane.

But a House-Senate conference committee "compromised" on a \$210 million figure for the current fiscal year ending June 30th. This triggered a two week Senate filibuster that wasn't cracked until opponents won a promise of funding only through March and another up or down vote then on spending for the balance of the year.

## NUCLEAR ENERGY

The course is not as awesome as its title. It is an attempt to provide the non-technical student with an understanding of the sources and uses of Nuclear Energy. Designed for St. Mary's, Arts and Letters, and Business Administration students.

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## Fleege discusses child psychology

by Alison Kittrell

The first speaker in the series Trends in Contemporary Education spoke last night at 7:30 in St. Mary's Carroll Hall. Urban Fleege spoke on "The Key to Improving a Child's Self-Image." Dr. Fleege is a professor of Child Development at DePaul University and Administrator of the Midwest Montessori School. He has served as head of UNESCO in Southeast Asia, and has written eight books and numerous articles.

Dr. Fleege began his lecture with the statement, "There is a wholesome discontent with educational programs." He went on to explain why this discontent is justified, and what can be done to do away with its causes.

Each individual is truly unique, and group education violates everything known about early learning. A group of educators recently made some recommendations to the White House which they felt would help to

remedy this. They suggested a reorientation of values to a placing of priorities on children instead of defense or production, appropriation of \$10 billion for pre-school education, compulsive training of parents so that they can help their children develop, and day-care centers for all children 1-6. These educators, and also Dr. Fleege, emphasized the need to start at a pre-school level because by the age of six, the major parts of a child's personality are shaped. Pressure from the outside, such as exerted by parents and teachers today, produces an out-

er-directed person. Instead, there is a need to develop an inner-directed person. This person is one who can go out and educate himself, and experience the joy of discovery. In these fast-changing times, one must keep learning in order to stay abreast of things.

Dr. Fleege then went on to explain how this inner-directed person could be developed. The main source of a child's behavior is his self-image; everyone responds as he sees himself. The significant people in his life are

(Continued on Page 2)

## Report irks students

By Milt Jones

Student Body President Dave Krashna expressed vehement opposition yesterday to the Park-Mayhew report concerning coeducation at Notre Dame. Krashna stated that he "hopes students will vehemently protest and student government hopes to stimulate that protest." The SBP also stated that he was surprised Drs. Park and Mayhew "would have the nerve to do absolutely nothing in their report."

Krashna further stated he felt "the Park-Mayhew report was superficial. It was a half-assed approach to a very important problem. Coeducation is something the student government thought must be passed, and now it seems like we won't have it."

Stay senator Fred Giuffrida felt that "the report offers no substantial changes. Many important problems have been reduced to 'future possibilities.'"

Giuffrida stated "all elements of Notre Dame student government should combine their efforts, dropping all previous enmities in order to present a united front toward the coed is-

sue." "This is the most crucial time for such an effort," he added.

Hall President Council chairman John Barkett said, "We should move as quickly as possible toward coeducation." He



Fred Giuffrida

explained, "If for no other reason, we should act quickly because the costs of going coed rise higher the longer we delay."

In contrast to the excited reactions of other students on campus, Stay Senator Tom Thrasher did not seem to stress the need for protest. Thrasher stated, "Coeducation will come at its own rate whether students get excited about it or not."

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adults \$2.00  
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# Irish icers are half way to goal

by Jim Donaldson  
Observer Sportswriter

At the beginning of the 1970-71 hockey season Irish coach Lefty Smith felt that the year would be considered a success if his young club could win half of the games on their difficult schedule. At present, the Irish icers are halfway to Smith's goal of a .500 season, boasting a 7-7-1 record at the midway point in the year.

Notre Dame, playing only its third year of varsity hockey with a club composed predominately of sophomores and freshmen, was expected to have problems winning its share of games against more experienced clubs but Coach Smith's charges have held their own. The Irish had a 1-3 record when most of the student body left for a victory and a tie in a pair of games against the Wisconsin Badgers at the ACC on December 19 and 20 sent the Irish skaters home for Christmas with a 2-3-1 slate. The club returned to South Bend immediately after the holiday and commenced a lengthy road trip that saw them win two of three games against Eastern hockey teams and split six deci-

sions against Western clubs.

Against Wisconsin, the Irish scored three goals in 74 seconds in the first period to overcome a 2-1 deficit and grab a 4-2 lead. Eddie Bumbacco netted two goals and Paul Regan one in the scoring flurry. Bumbacco's second goal came just 14 seconds after his first tally.

Joe Bonk had put the Irish ahead 1-0 in the first minute of play but the Badgers stormed back to grab a 2-1 lead before Notre Dame's three goal blitz put them on top for good.

Regan and Ian Williams notched third period tallies as the Irish bested the Badgers 6-5.

Although Notre Dame outshot Wisconsin 53-36 the following night the Irish had to settle for a 3-3 deadlock. The Badgers scored a first period goal and nursed their 1-0 advantage into the third period before Kevin Hoene knotted the score with 4:37 gone in the last stanza. Paul Regan gave the Irish their only lead of the night when he beat Badger goaltender John Anderson in the seventh minute of play.

Wisconsin went back out front 3-2 but Bill Green tied the

score with a goal at the 16:29 mark. Both clubs went all out for the win in the remaining regulation time but were thwarted in their offensive efforts by some fine goaltending by Anderson and Notre Dame's Dick Tomasoni. Anderson and Tomasoni both starred in the ten minute overtime period too, each making some great saves under heavy pressure.

The Irish traveled East after Christmas to participate in the Boston Arena Christmas Tournament. In the opening round of the tourney, Notre Dame recorded a fairly easy 4-1 win over Northeastern. John Noble scored two goals and Bill Green and Paul Regan added tallies to lead the Irish attack while sophomore goalie Chris Cathcart, making his first start of the season, turned in a solid job in the nets, stopping 33 Huskie shots.

The Boston University Terriers, the nation's No. 1 team, provided the opposition for the Irish in the tourney final.

The Terriers were just too good for the Irish, although the N.D. sextet battled the Boston club on even terms after the first period. The Terriers jumped out to a 4-0 lead in the initial twenty minutes of play and upped their advantage to 5-0 in the second period before Phil Witliff put Notre Dame on the scoreboard. Ric Schafer and John Noble also scored goals in the game but the Terriers matched those tallies and notched a 7-3 win. Noble was named to the All-Tournament team for his fine play in the two games.

The Irish played their third game in as many nights on Dec.

30, taking on the Boston College Eagles in McHugh Forum. Five players scored goals for the Irish and freshman Mark Kronholm, making his first appearance in the Irish nets, stopped 37 Eagle shots as the Irish downed B.C. 5-3. Bumbacco, Kevin Hoene, Witliff, Steve Curry, and Regan scored for Notre Dame.

The Irish had a few days off before heading West to play six games in nine days.

Notre Dame got off to a good start on their western jaunt, handing the Air Force Academy a pair of defeats on Jan. 8 and 9. The Irish had to overcome a four goal deficit to notch their first win over the Falcons. After Hoene put Notre Dame ahead 1-0, the Irish played sluggishly and fell behind 4-1 as the Falcon's star center, Bob Ross, terrorized the Irish defense and scored all four Academy goals. Witliff and Ian Williams put the Irish back in the game with second period goals and when Noble and Gary Little put the puck in the net at 5:19 and 5:53 of the third stanza, the Irish had win number five.

Notre Dame was in control all the way the next night, besting the Falcons 4-2.

Green, Little, Regan and Joe Bonk scored for the Irish while Kronholm was again sensational, holding the Falcons scoreless until the last five minutes of the game. Ross spoiled the freshman's shutout at 15:52 and the Falcons managed to add another tally in the final minute of play.

Coach Smith returned his top goalie, Dick Tomasoni, to the nets against a tough Colorado College sextet but Tomasoni didn't get much support as the

Irish played poorly and were thrashed, 6-1. Green recorded the only Notre Dame goal.

The Irish looked like a different club the following night, however. Scoring four goals in each of the first two periods, the Irish built up an 8-3 lead and held off a late Colorado surge to win 8-6.

Jim Cordes, John Noble and Ian Williams each netted a pair of goals while Gary Little and Steve Curry chipped in single markers as the Irish turned in their top offensive effort of the season.

Denver University brought the Irish's journey to an unhappy end by handing the N.D. club a pair of defeats, 6-3 and 4-2, last weekend.

Poor coverage in front of the goal and too many penalties hurt the Irish in the first game of the set. After a scoreless first period, Denver moved out to a 4-1 lead in the second stanza and pretty much decided the issue. Cordes, Green and Williams scored for the Irish.

Notre Dame played good hockey the next night against the Pioneers but not quite good enough to win. Denver grabbed a 2-1 first period lead but the Irish tied the score at 2-2 on John Noble's second period goal. Denver regained the lead later in the second stanza and added an insurance goal in the final twenty minutes. The Irish outshot the Pioneers 15-7 in the last period but just couldn't slip the puck into the net.

The Irish return to the Convo this weekend, hosting the University of North Dakota Friday and Saturday nights.

Jim Donaldson

## Sports Shorts

Eddie Bumbacco sped down the left wing, a step ahead of the Boston College defenseman, took a perfect pass from John Roselli and fired the puck past the Eagle netminder. The clock in the McHugh Forum showed just 1:21 gone in the first period.

After the ensuing faceoff, the Eagles roared down the ice and gunned a hard shot at Mark Kronholm, a freshman making his first start in the nets for the Irish while first string goalie Dick Tomasoni was rested. Kronholm turned it aside, the first of 37 saves he was to make as the Irish downed B.C., 5-3.

Notre Dame combined the talents of newcomers and veterans as they have been doing all season, for the victory. Co-captain Phil Witliff, a veteran of the days when the Irish were playing club hockey, broke a 2-2 tie with a shorthanded goal and a freshman, Steve Curry, scored what proved to be the game-winning goal on a wicked slap shot from the right point.

Just two years ago teams such as Gustavus Adolphus, St. Mary's of Minnesota, St. Thomas and Lake Forest appeared on the Irish schedule. Notre Dame did play Wisconsin of the WCHA but they were beaten by scores of 10-2 (on two occasions) and 12-0.

In this, their third year of varsity hockey, the Irish play a 29-game slate, listing 20 games against members of the WCHA conference, the top college hockey league in America. And this season the Irish have beaten Wisconsin 6-5 and tied the Badgers 3-3.

In just three years the Irish have come a long way. Their first two seasons they built up a 37-16-4 record but the competition wasn't top rate. Notre Dame is playing the best now. The won-lost mark is 7-7-1 but when one considers the speed with which the hockey program has progressed and the fact that 14 of the top 21 players are freshmen and sophomores, that .500 figure is an accomplishment.

The man who has done the most to bring the Irish from obscurity into the national hockey picture is coach Charles "Lefty" Smith. He has brought some outstanding hockey players to the campus of du Lac and has worked hard to produce a team that will be as feared in hockey circles as the Irish grid and hoop squads are in their respective sports. The icers haven't reached this level yet but they're on their way.

Paul Regan, a sophomore, Ian Williams, a freshman, and John Noble, a sophomore, are leading the team in goals scored, with 8. Witliff, a senior, Bill Green, a sophomore, and Eddie Bumbacco, a freshman, all have 6 goals. Green and Bumbacco's figures look more impressive when you consider that Green is a defenseman and Bumbacco has missed the last six Irish games while recovering from mononucleosis.

Goal tender Dick Tomasoni, who Denver coach Murray Armstrong says is "the equal of any goalie I've seen this season" is just a junior. Four of the top five Irish defensemen are freshmen.

The entire team is young. They're inexperienced and they make mistakes. They lack real speed and don't have exceptional finesse. But they don't lack hustle.

After his Denver club won two tough games from the Irish in Colorado last weekend, Armstrong said, "We had to play as well as we could this weekend. Notre Dame comes to play hockey. They're a good team now and they're going to be great in the near future."

Murray Armstrong knows what he's talking about.

## Gustafson sparks Irish

The Notre Dame wrestling team evened its seasonal team record at 2-2 with a convincing 31-11 victory over down state rival DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. The match took place on Tuesday.

Phil Gustafson took his third pin in as many matches this season in leading his Irish mates to the big win. Gustafson pinned his opponent, Doug Wood, at 1:03 in the heavyweight division. Gustafson is undefeated in 20 matches over his three year career and he is threatening to break all existing records at ND for career wins and winning percentage. He is the only junior so he has quite a chance to cope the the all time career victory mark.

Besides Gustafson's pin the Irish were aided by two DePauw forfeits. Notre Dame's 118 pounder Chris Paige and captain Tom Ciaccio, 126 lb., were credited with victories.

Other victors for Notre Dame were Steve Moylan, who pinned his opponent Dave Isler in the 134 class at 2:37, and Ken Ryan, another winner by a pin in the 150 class over Dan Brunette.

Rick Esposto won by means of a 12-0 decision over Bruce Hamilton of DU. Esposto competed in the 142 lb. class. Bob Bennett beat Brian Burnie 5-0 to mark the only other ND win. Bennett wrestled 158.

In other results of the match DePauw's Neil Oslos dominated ND's Mike Kemp by a 17-3 count in 164 lb. class, Tim John-

son shutout Rick Aselage of the Irish by a 14 point margin. Dave Wynkoop took the only DePauw pin by putting John Dueker's shoulders to the mat at 4:40. Dueker wrestled at 178 for the Irish.

The next match for the Irish will be tomorrow in a four team meet as ND hosts Eastern Kentucky, Kings College (Pa.) and Taylor University at noon. The match will be held in the auxiliary gym of the ACC.

## Just for the record

by Mike Pavlin

In case you may have forgotten, Notre Dame won the Cotton Bowl and in the process added seventeen individual career marks to the Record Book. Eleven of those belong to Joe Theismann who now has thrown more passes, made more completions, for more yardage, for more touchdowns and at a higher percentage of completions than anyone else.

Also on the career lists, Denny Allan is seventh in kickoff returns; Scott Hempel ranks fourth in scoring; Tom Gatewood stands right behind Jim Seymour in the receiving department; Clarence Ellis (tied for fourth) and Ralph Stepaniak (tied for seventh) rank in the interception files; and Jim Yoder is now third all-time punter. Yoder's 74 yard kick in the Cotton Bowl was the third longest in ND history, tying one of similar distance by Ed DeGree in 1922.

All of the following are new records:

- 1) PAT's Attempted - Scott Hempel 137
- 2) PAT's Made - Hempel 127
- 3) Field Goals Made - Hempel 16
- 4) PAT % - Hempel .927
- 5) Touchdown Pass Receptions - Tom Gatewood 17\*
- 6) Passes Broken Up - Clarence Ellis 24\*
- 7) Pass Attempts - Joe Theismann 552
- 8) Pass Completions - Theismann 316
- 9) Passes Had Intercepted - Theismann 38
- 10) Yards Passing - Theismann 4818
- 11) Completion % - Theismann .572
- 12) Yards/Pass Attempt - Theismann 8.73
- 13) Touchdown Passes - Theismann 34
- 14) Total Offensive Plays - Theismann 879
- 15) Total Offensive Yardage - Theismann 5909
- 16) Total Performance Plays - Theismann 901
- 17) Total Performance Yardage - Theismann 6028

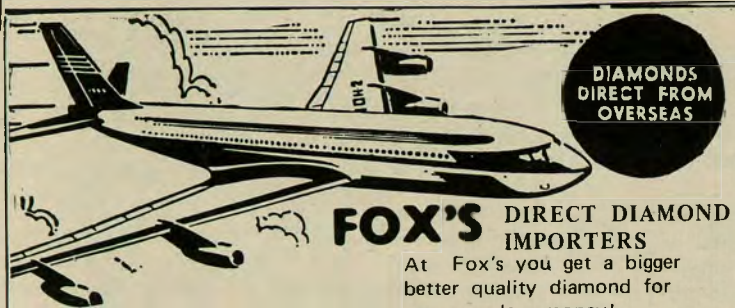
\*Have one year of eligibility remaining.



## The Cultural Arts Commission presents 2001, A SPACE ODYSSEY

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**FOX'S**

- SOUTH BEND
- MISHAWAKA

Notre Dame Accounts Welcome

by Lucia Zaucha

After reading the Park-Mayhew study on the relationship between St. Mary's and Notre Dame, many St. Mary's faculty members are of the opinion that the report contains too many ambiguities and flaws to constitute a significant contribution to the subject of co-education.

The report did suggest a number of possible changes. Among those cited as "significant" by Dr. Poinsett of the St. Mary's History Department were the proposals for the establishment of a joint board of trustees, the merger of the admissions' offices and the union of the registrars' offices. "But," he warns, "there are many ambiguities that have to be cleaned up."

Some faculty members feel the text becomes so ambiguous at times that it lapses into self-contradictory arguments. One of these is Dr. Bambenek of the Chemistry Department who feels that the section urging the development of "a combined Biology Department which would offer some things in common but which would also offer distinctly different biological science programs on the two campuses..." is an example of such a self-contradictory passage. In commenting on this statement, Dr. Bambenek points out: "If there is a combined Biology Department I don't think you're going to find two separate programs."

Another passage in the text which has been given consider-

able attention by faculty members is the section dealing with what would be the teachers' own rights if the suggested merger would take place. Asked if the merger would pose a threat to members of the St. Mary's faculty, Dr. Richard Bohan refers to the report itself, which states: "...faculty members who concentrate their efforts as undergraduate teachers should not be expected to compare for tenure of salary purpose with professors who conduct research and direct graduate students as well as teaching undergraduates." And Dr. Bohan concludes, "Of course that's a threat."

This "threat" is seen by faculty members as endangering not only their jobs, but the quality of education available to the St. Mary's student. Frequently mentioned is the fact that Notre Dame uses much of the money it receives from its undergraduate program to finance its graduate school. On the other hand, St. Mary's has always been concerned with the undergrads. Dr. Bambenek states: "We have people here who specialize in teaching undergraduates. I think the merger would give rise to an institution in which something

would be lost. I think it would be the students who lose."

The only way such a loss might be averted, some faculty members suggest, would be if additional changes were to take place both at St. Mary's and Notre Dame. Commenting on the report, Father James Runde says: "I think the sad thing in the concept of merger is that I don't see any suggested restructuring of Notre Dame." Among the reforms he sees as desirable are broad curriculum changes and the inauguration of an all-college major. Mr. Bohan agrees with Father Runde that restructuring is necessary and concludes: "In view of all the problems Notre Dame has, I don't think it would do St. Mary's much good to merge."

Many other criticisms have been leveled at the report. One of these concerns the "postponement of consideration of social issues" that is mentioned by Mr. Harold Isbell of the Writing Department. Another is related to the commonly-held belief that adoption of the Park-Mayhew proposal will mean that "one of the Vice-Presidents of Notre Dame would be the President of St. Mary's."

## Fellowships available

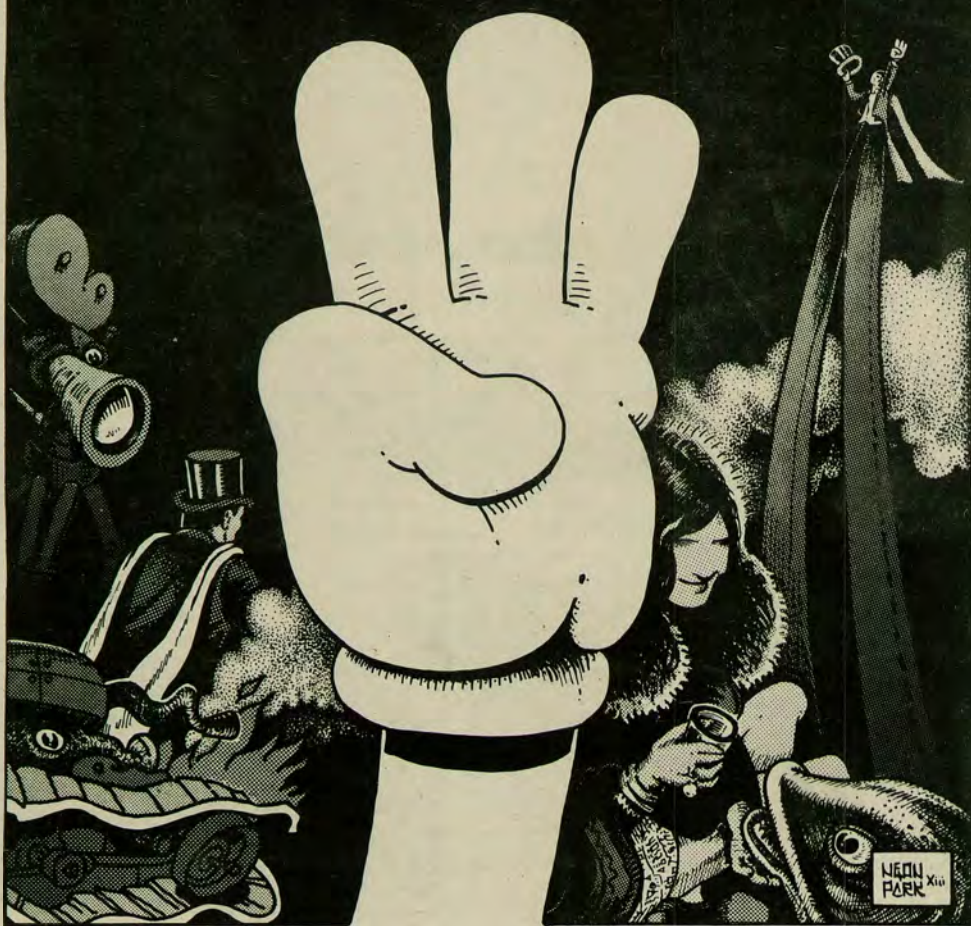
The Notre Dame Institute for Urban Studies announced today that a number of fellowships are available for the year 1971-72 in the field of urban research and planning. These fellowships are sponsored by both federal and local governmental agencies and in general require that a detailed application for the fellowship be submitted by January 31, 1971.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors an Urban Studies Fellowship Program whose purpose is to respond to the critical need for trained urban practitioners. Students are eligible who have applied for, have been accepted to, or are enrolled in a program

of full-time study as candidates for a Master's degree in a program oriented to public service careers in Urban Affairs.

Additional graduate research fellowships are available with the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Any student is eligible who is working toward a graduate degree in any discipline related to problems of criminal justice. Each graduate research fellowship will cover the student's tuition and fees, plus a \$2,600 stipend. Applications and details concerning these fellowships may be obtained from the Institute for Urban Studies, 214 Rockne Memorial Building, 283-1112.

## GENESIS III



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## NEWS MEETING

**Reorganization  
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Room 2D LaFortune**

**New Writers Needed -  
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