

Nixon 'accepts responsibility'

Watergate affair topic of television address

by John Herbers
(c) 1973 New York Times

Washington—President Nixon insisted tonight that he did not know of the political espionage or the attempted coverup of last year's Watergate case but that he accepted full responsibility. Appearing on nationwide radio and television, the President said he had delegated the running of his 1972 campaign for reelection to others in order to carry out his search for peace in Vietnam and other Presidential responsibilities. But he added:

"In any organization the man at the top must bear the responsibility. That responsibility belongs here in this office and I accept it."

The President also said that he had given his new Attorney General-designate, Elliot L. Richardson, authority to hire an outside special prosecutor if he thinks one is needed to find all the facts in the Watergate case. Having turned the case over to Richardson, he said, he would again pursue full-time the responsibilities of finding peace abroad and a better life for Americans abroad.

The President, having accepted the resignations of his two top assistants—H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, and John D. Ehrlichman, his chief domestic adviser—thus became faced with having to reshape the White House staff and find a way for the Administration to maintain its credibility.

The President was urged by Republican leaders around the country to name a chief of staff who has been in no way implicated in the allegations of political sabotage and who has an impeccable record for public service.

Nixon's decision to accept the resignation of his two aides was made over the weekend in the isolation of his mountaintop retreat at Camp David, Md., as both his friends and foes waited and wondered what he would do.

The President, saying that he wanted to address the nation "from my heart," described the charges against his close personal and political friends. He said that "the inevitable result" had been to raise serious questions about the White House itself.

Nixon said he had been "appalled at this senseless, illegal action when he first learned last summer about

the break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex.

Throughout last year, the President said, he received "continuous reassurances" that none of his key aides had been involved and thus he "discounted" news accounts casting doubt on the White House denials. Until last month, he said, he was confident that the charges were unfounded.

"However, new information then came to me which persuaded me there was a real possibility that some of these charges were true," Nixon said, and that there had been an effort to hide the involvement. He said he had then ordered a new investigation, with the reports it produced to be filed "directly to me, right here in the White House."

In what he described as one of his "most difficult" moments, he said, he had accepted the resignations today of John D. Ehrlichman, his chief domestic adviser, and H. R. Haldeman, his White House chief of staff.

He said the aides agreed that the government's image had to be preserved. He spoke highly of Ehrlichman, Haldeman and the departing Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst, but pointedly noted that the White House counsel, John W. Dean 3rd, "also has resigned."

"Justice will be pursued fairly, fully and impartially, no matter who is involved," Nixon said. "This office is a sacred trust and I am determined to be worthy of that trust."

He said his new nominee for Attorney General, Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson, had authority to designate an outside, impartial investigator if he felt that that would be necessary.

The President explained his lack of knowledge of the Watergate developments before last month by noting that he had been determined last year to remain aloof from the election campaign, concentrating on the goals of the Presidency.

"The easiest course would be for me to blame those to whom I delegated the responsibility to run the campaign, he said. But he described that as the "cowardly" course.

"In any organization, the man at the top must bear the responsibility," Nixon asserted.

He pledged to do all in his power to assure "That the guilty are brought to justice."

"It was the system that has brought the facts to light," he said, countering the arguments that had held



Ehrlichman



Nixon



Richardson

that the Watergate case illustrated the flaws of the American system.

He praised the Watergate judge, John J. Sirica, and even had an unusually kind word for the American press.

He said there was also a risk of devoting too much of the government's attention to Watergate, and that he would turn to the larger responsibilities of his office.

Reciting a number of international initiatives that are under way—arms control, detente with the major Communist powers, the maintaining of peace in Southeast Asia and the Middle East—and his goals of full employment and prosperity at home, Nixon said he was determined to pursue those ends.

He recited goals that he said he had written last Christmas eve:

- peace in the world.
- full opportunity for every American.
- jobs for all who can work and generous help for those who cannot.
- establishment of a "climate of decency and civility."
- "to make this a land in which each person can dare to dream."

It was a characteristic performance for the 60-year-old President, who has prided himself on his handling of many crises in his long political career. There was evidence that this one was filled with as much personal trauma as any in the past.

AAUP hears report on Lewis Hall incident

by Anthony Abowd
News Editor

The University violated eight parts of the AAUP Joint Statement of the Rights and Freedoms of Students in their handling of the Lewis Hall incident last November, according to a report of Committee Z, the ad hoc committee established by the Notre Dame chapter of the AAUP to examine the incident.

The report will be presented to the AAUP at their general meeting tomorrow. The University's action is "a serious violation because a serious penalty was exacted," said Edward Manier, associate professor of Philosophy and chairman of the ad hoc committee.

The student "voluntarily withdrew" from the university after a parietal violation was charged by the university. "The student questioned the fairness of the proceedings and should have been entitled to the procedures outlined in the joint statement of the Rights of and Freedoms of Students," said Manier.

The Joint statement was passed by the AAUP and the US National

Student Association in 1968. It was used by the Administration to justify certain procedural actions in a similar parietal case in March 1968, Manier contends.

The ad hoc report states there were no written rules used to prosecute the student. The student was not advised against self-incriminating statements that need not be volunteered. There was no written or taped records kept of the proceedings nor were any witnesses or counsel allowed for the student.

No written statement of the charges against the student was ever delivered to the student. The student never appeared before a hearing committee composed of students and faculty. The student was forced to resign because of the self-incriminating statements that the student offered, the report states.

All of these actions violate certain passages of the Joint Statement of the Rights and Freedoms of Students. The relevant passages are quoted in the report, according to Manier.

"We are trying to get the administration to see that these rules apply to them," Manier said. "I will urge that the chapter submit our report to the chairman of the Faculty Senate for delivery to the Academic Council and delivery to the faculty liaison to the Board of Trustees."

Manier predicts acceptance of the ad hoc report at the AAUP's general meeting. The AAUP executive committee has already approved the report at their meeting last Wednesday, ac-

cording to Manier.

"The Committee has done exactly what it was authorized to do. It has reviewed the administration's procedures followed in the case and it has reported on the conformity of those procedures to the AAUP Joint Statement on the Rights and Freedoms of Students," said Manier.

In a larger sense Manier feels that the university's action is indicative of a dangerous attitude on the part of the administration. He

quotes a section in the Student Manual which states, "Due process in a university is not necessarily the same as due process in the civil courts."

"I think that the University should be more democratic than the society at large," Manier stated.

Manier quoted a passage from an administrator's letter concerning the first draft of his committee's report and the University's disciplinary code. "Exclusion of

those who do not choose to live within these boundaries is not a penalty or a sanction; it is not a punitive or a judicial procedure; nor is it coercive," the statement read.

In reference to this statement Manier said, "I think the sentiment involved there is seriously mistaken. It has the serious disadvantage of isolating its author from the healthy effects of critical exchange with faculty and students."

Provost rebuts AAUP charges

by William Murphy
Staff Reporter

Committee W of the AAUP charged Thursday that Notre Dame is not doing enough to recruit and hold women faculty members. In an interview last night, University Provost, Fr. James T. Burtchael commented on this and other charges.

Burtchael pointed out that at two previous meetings of department chairmen he asked for and was given assurance that every department was trying to recruit women. Burtchael also stated that he has told all departments that they must report all efforts on minority and female recruitment by May 1.

Burtchael said that he had worked with the chairwoman of Committee W, Dr. Susan Taub, and that what Monday's story in

The Observer claims she said is at variance with what had been said between he and Taub.

In that same article, University President Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh had been said to have presented a very pessimistic viewpoint for the future of the women faculty situation. Burtchael said Hesburgh had not been pessimistic but had said that it was unfortunate that we need more female faculty at this time when the University is not expanding and cannot increase the amount of new faculty members to be hired.

Burtchael also commented on the charges of possible salary discrimination. Burtchael said that he had reviewed faculty salaries with Committee W and the department chairmen. Burtchael said that Chairwoman Taub had admitted that she could see valid reasons in this review why some

female faculty members were receiving less salary than some male professors.

Burtchael also pointed out that tenure is based on length of service and the quality of the teacher and said that few of the women had been here long enough to qualify for tenure. Monday's article said two female members of the faculty had received notice of the termination of their contracts. Burtchael emphasized the fact that male professors were also served notice that their contracts were also to be terminated.

Burtchael said that Committee W has to be realistic about the progress they wish to see take place in the University and that, to date, there has been no discrimination in the recruitment, wage scale or awarding of tenure to female faculty members.

Today's issue of
The Observer
is the last
of the year.

world

briefs

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Washington—Henry A. Kissinger will fly to Moscow this week for talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, on plans for Brezhnev's expected visit to the United States late in June. While in Moscow, Kissinger will also discuss Vietnam, arms control negotiations and trade questions, among other matters, a senior administration official said.

Los Angeles—The judge in the Pentagon Papers ordered several former members of the Nixon administration—John W. Dean 3rd, Patrick L. Gray 3rd, G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr.—to produce affidavits concerning the link between Watergate and the Pentagon case. He indicated he would also probably require affidavits and perhaps testimony from other administration members.

Washington—With the reluctant support of the administration, both houses of Congress approved and sent to the White House a compromise bill extending for another year Presidential authority to regulate wages and prices.

on campus today

4:30 p.m.—lecture, dna--dependent rna polymerase in initiation, elongation and termination of rna synthesis, and the problem of initiation with polymerases and the x formation of covalently linked rna-dna hybrids, dr. jerard hurwitz, room 123 nieuland science hall

6:30, 8:45, 11:00—movie, the french connection, engineering auditorium, \$1

7:00 p.m.—discussion, great books, room 105 madeleva, smc

7:00 p.m.—lecture, summary and conclusion of the finance series, dr. frank muwakki, carroll hall, smc

8:00 p.m.—meeting, celtic society, elections held, international room, basement of la fortune

10:00 p.m.—discussion, "tear and tell," dean schaeffer of law school, wsnd-fm

wednesday

6:30, 8:45, 11:00—movie, the french connection, engineering auditorium, \$1

7:30—debate, should the federal government establish a program of comprehensive medical care for all citizens, library auditorium

thursday

10:00—radio discussion, contact notre dame with fr. burtchaell and fr. griffin as special guest, wsnd, 640 on am dial

at nd-smc

More non-violence needed

by David Rust
Staff Reporter
Arts and Letters Dean Frederick Crossen reported last night that Notre Dame's academic non-violence program should be able to

1973 SMC Commencement

Wednesday, May 16th

1:00pm-3:00pm

Pick up tickets, announcements, and gowns at Bookstore

11:00am-1:00pm

Senior picnic at Riedinger House with a "special" beverage and band

Thursday, May 17

10:30 am

Senior Mass on the island across from SMC Library

11:30 am

Senior Brunch and Honors Convocation Given by Alumnae in College Dining Hall

Friday, May 18

4:00pm

Alicia Purcell informal recital (place to be announced)

—7:30 pm

You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown, O'Laughlin Auditorium

9:00pm-Midnight

Informal Reception, Albert Pick Hotel, 10m

Saturday, May 19

10:00am

Baccalaureate Mass, O'Laughlin 1m

11:15am

Baccalaureate Brunch in College Dining Hall

Admission by ticket only.

2:00pm

Conferring of hoods to Seniors

2:30pm

Seniors form procession

2:50pm

Procession into O'Laughlin Auditorium

3:00pm

Commencement in O'Laughlin Auditorium

Admission by ticket only

8:30pm

You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown, O'Laughlin Auditorium

Note: 1) each girl will be receiving 6 tickets: 4 in O'Laughlin and 2 in closed circuit T.V.

2) if you wish extra announcements (each girl receives 15) orders will be taken Tues. May 1st 4:30-6:00 in Deining Hall.

3) If any SMC senior graduating from ND wishes to attend SMC commencement please contact Kathy Murphy (4537, P.O. 802) on or before May 4th.

offer "four or five non-violence courses apart from those double listed" for the 1973 fall semester.

During the two semesters of the 1972-73 school term the program offered only double-listed courses. "I expect by next year we'll be back on the same road" paved by the University's non-violence program which has operated since the fall of 1969, said Dean Crossen.

"We're in the process of finalizing right now the appointment of a new man to head the non-violence staff," said Crossen, "as well as adding another faculty member."

The Arts and Letters Dean promised that publicity concerning the new courses would be available upon students' return to the University this fall.

Notre Dame's academic non-violence program began in 1969, at the height of sentiment against the Vietnam war, and until this year had offered several courses each semester to University students, those enrolled numbering 400-500 during some terms. Last year five courses were listed as solely non-violence program offerings each semester.

After realizing that none of these courses were offered this year, a number of students and faculty expressed the fear that the non-violence program had been discontinued for good at Notre Dame. However, Dean Crossen's announcement appears to have repudiated these fears.

"The University offers these courses not only in response to student interest, which has been continuous," said Crossen, "but

also because this is a part of the tradition of the Christian church, a tradition that many of the academic institutions of this country have lost sight of. It is important to bring it back into view."

Problems with the non-violence program have stemmed from difficulties with funding, said Crossen, but those problems have now, for the most part, been resolved.

Crossen believes that student interest in the program "will not be nearly as great as it was three or four years ago," but expects anywhere from 60 to 100 students to participate in the program next year "if the courses are good."

"Frankly, three or four years ago there were many instances of some pretty lax academic standards and unwarranted high grading," said Crossen, referring to 3.95 averages awarded many former students in the program.

"But I would not be trying to keep the program in the college if I didn't think standards would now be reasonable," he concluded.

University Provost. Father James Burtchaell professed ignorance of the arrangements being made in relation to the program, reminding that the affair was "being handled by the College of Arts and Letters."

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Observer Staff

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from editors

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Observer picks top ten of year

1. Coeducation at Notre Dame

More than any other event this year, the arrival of 360 women last fall changed Notre Dame permanently. For the first time women were part of Notre Dame, no longer to be considered strangers or intruders, but part of the Dome and Notre Dame's destiny. The change was first apparent in the elaborate security precautions taken at Badin and Walsh, but soon made itself welcome in the classrooms and dining halls.

But the change was not without its trials. Women soon were demanding that administrators supply them with better medical service and allow them to move off campus; they were not content to be objects, on or off campus, but were adamant that they be treated as people.

4. Lewis Hall Incident

It appears that Notre Dame still has not heard of the end of the Lewis Hall incident, in which Security entered graduate student's room and evicted a young man from her room. The charge was leveled that the student was expelled from the University without due process.

The woman was not technically in violation of parietal rules because Lewis Hall, a graduate dorm, has no hours. Security charged, however, that they investigated only in response to a complaint by another student that the woman's male friend had taken a shower in the dorm.

The AAUP has been investigating the matter. The Advanced Student Affairs Committee has formulated a set of rules for handling disciplinary cases involving graduate students.



5. Hesburgh resigns Civil Rights Commission Chair

Following President Nixon's landslide reelection last November, Notre Dame President Father Theodore Hesburgh was asked to resign his post as Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. The White House Staff indicated that Hesburgh was asked to resign because of statements made before the election, but Hesburgh denied having made the statements.

Hesburgh stated that he would resign in compliance with Nixon's request, but felt that Nixon's request calling for his whole staff to resign was on questionable legal grounds. In 1964 the Civil Rights Commission refused to honor a request by President Johnson that they resign, claiming that the Commission was an independent agency and not a part of the White House staff.



Thirteen slates of candidates entered this year's SBP-SBVP marathon, in which the Glenn Sorge-Juan Manigault and Jim Clarke-Chris Singleton tickets finished one-two, throwing the election into a run-off. Problems arose, however, when R. Calhoun Kersten decided that he would enter the race.

Denied the right to run as a write-in candidate, Kersten asked his followers to vote a blank ballot to invalidate the election. The strategy worked and 52 percent of the voters threw in a blank ballot.

The new election saw so many slates of candidates that the election was called off and the different factions were called to the bargaining table by Dr. Ackerman. A compromise constitution was written, forged and taken to the HPC. Other constitutions were proposed, the HPC accepted one, but their hall councils failed to approve any new constitutions by the required two-thirds majority.

A new election was called, and former SBVP Dennis Etienne and Mike Geisinger were elected.



2. Faccenda revamps the Student Affairs Office

Dr. Phillip Faccenda, formerly chief counsel for the University, inherited the position of Acting Vice-President of Student Affairs last year when Fr. Thomas Blantz departed. After holding the position for over six months, Faccenda accepted the permanent position, becoming the first nonCSC to hold the position.

Faccenda has totally revamped the office of Student Affairs, establishing a central Staff composed of his top assistants. The Central Staff has taken over many of the policy decisions that were previously made only by the Vice President of Student Affairs and has realigned the machinery of the Office of Student Affairs.



6. Student chairs SLC

In an unprecedented move, the Student Life Council, tripartite advisory council for Student Affairs, unanimously approved Fred Giuffrida to chair the SLC for a year. Dr. Robert Ackerman, director of student activities, was elected Vice-Chairman of the SLC at the same time.

qDr. Philip Faccenda told the SLC that its function was to legislate "in that area of responsibility which is assigned to the office of student affairs."

The SLC spent the year exploring the campus housing crisis and its impact, and dealing with a number of proposals from the black community, including a black house.

9. Farley, B-P, and Lyons picked as next women's dorms; students forced off-campus.

Administration officials, convinced by students that an early announcement of the future women's dorm would not destroy hall spirit, but would help students in choosing their new hall, announced early in December that Farley and B-P would be the next women's dorms and that Lyons Hall would be going to the women students in the '74-'75 school year. Farley and B-P juniors were moved to Lyons and the underclassmen were moved to the rest of the halls.

The head count showed, however, that there were not enough rooms and that some students would be forced to move off-campus. Sixty percent of next year's seniors and twenty percent of the juniors would have to live off-campus, but some halls decided to overcrowd rather than split up.



3. Academic Manual is Adopted.

The Academic Council spent the entire year revising the Faculty manual, first adopted in 1967. The revision ultimately became the University's first Academic Manual.

The Academic Manual, governing University academic policy, included some landmark decisions. It is the first statement from the academic community that acknowledges the position of Provost. The manual calls for the approval of new college deans by the academic community. Probably most significant for students at the University is that the manual guarantees student representation on many policy-making bodies.

The issue of the revision of the faculty manual stirred so much controversy that Professor Edward Goerner declined a prestigious teaching award because he did not want to condone what the administration was doing. His action met with approval among the faculty of the University.



7. Kennedy, Shriver visit campus.

Last fall's presidential campaign brought Senator Edward Kennedy and Vice-Presidential hopeful Sargent Shriver to Notre Dame to campaign for the Democratic Presidential ticket. The large crowd for the Kennedy speech brought speculation that the crowd was there to see Kennedy, not to hear about the McGovern-Shriver ticket.

Shriver charged that "Honor in Washington is as dead as (Nixon's dog) Checkers—cold in the ground," and appealed to the students not to be swept along by the tide of cynicism. Shriver was introduced to the crowd by Fr. Hesburgh, who had invited all four major candidates to appear. The Republicans declined.



10. Irish teams earn laurels.

Notre Dame's football, basketball, and hockey teams all earned trips to postseason competition. The football team posted an 8-2 record, including a 45-23 defeat at the hands of USC and Anthony Davis, to earn an Orange Bowl bid against Nebraska. But the Irish just couldn't handle Johnny Rodgers and his teammates and went down to a 40-6 defeat.

The Irish basketball team came back from an early 1-6 record to finish up with a 15-11 record and Digger Phelps' first invitation to post season play as the Irish coach. The team went on to defeat USC, Louisville, and North Carolina before losing to Virginia Tech in overtime of the final game, 92-91.

The Irish Hockey team established itself this year by posting a 21-13 record in the rugged WCHA, finishing behind Denver and ahead of Wisconsin. The team defeated North Dakota in the semifinals before losing a heartbreaker to eventual NCAA champs Wisconsin in the final three minutes of the second game of the series, 4-3.

Discussion of student Black house delayed

by Janet Longfellow
Staff Reporter

Plans for the Student Black House were postponed for discussion next fall at yesterday's general meeting of the Student Life Council.

The reason for the delay in action was a lack of sufficient information concerning the availability of resources. Also in question was its possible segregational connotations which could interfere with the University's racial philosophy. It was decided to recommit the recommendation for consideration by next year's Planning Committee.

Speaking for the black students, Senior Carl Ellison reacted to the postponement, "I believe that inaction has killed the issue. I don't think black students will take the time all over again to raise the issue next fall."

"There is a growing apathy among black students due to the total effect of inaction in meeting black students' needs, on the part of the University and groups like the SLC," he concluded.

Ellison predicted that this apathy would result in a move off-campus of approximately one-half of the University's black students, due to the unattractiveness of campus life.

Ellison continued, "In order for black students to communicate their problems, they will need more access to the information they seek. I have tried for four weeks to obtain important information from the Admissions office that I was previously allowed. This added frustration only hampers the students' ability to articulate their needs."

Other recommendations from the Steering Committee report on Black Student Life were assented with some amendments made. They are:

--that a black person be added to the staff of the Vice-President of Student Affairs. He would

provide leadership to interested black and minority students, serve as an advisor to the various minority student organizations, facilitate communication between the minority students and other student organizations, and other branches of the University.

--that the University make the matter of increasing minority enrollment a priority item of both its student recruitment and its allocation of funds to restricted endowments.

--that the academic councils consider developing minority experience courses as electives, and that information regarding that present black studies program be more completely distributed to attract enrollment.

--that the Campus Ministry develop related educational programs to be presented in conjunction with campus liturgies.

--that hall staff orientation and in-service training programs emphasize educational efforts to make individuals aware of their racial attitudes and of the available means by which attitudes can be influenced.

--that concerned black student groups begin actively and openly to discuss their interests. The SLC stands willing to help provide whatever practical assistance they can.

The Campus Life Committee also made an evaluation of the April 2nd hearing on South Bend-Notre Dame Community relations. The committee decided to write a letter to the Committee on University Priorities, after submitting it to the SLC for approval. The recommendations include:

--Off campus office available to off-campus students.

--an accurate list of off-campus students addresses and phone numbers to improve communication.

--an up-to-date, comprehensive list of available housing be made.

--establishment of a "co-op" for food and other needs.

--possible transportation-problemsolutions such as carpools, minibuses, and scheduled shuttle services.

--Christian Ministry for off-

campus students should remain a high priority item.

Dr. Leslie Foschio, Assistant Dean and Professor of Law, outlined the possibility and benefits of Group Legal Services for off-campus students. These benefits would include the definition of rights in lease agreements, advice on consumer problems, Civil Rights Law violations, etc.

Maureen Lathers, student representative, explained that the Campus Life Committee wishes to readdress the University concerning its philosophy of responsibility, since the forcing of students off-campus has made their position unclear.

Lathers stated, "If the University still considers itself residential, we wish it would consider these recommendations."

Final reports were made on pending bills. The possibility of transferable football tickets was researched unsuccessfully. The flexible meal ticket plan will be looked into next fall by the Campus Life Committee or Steering Committee.

Postponed until the May 7th meeting, are End-of-the-Year Committee Reports, SLC membership for next year, and an organizational meeting to elect officers.

SMC roundup . . .

Hall elections

St. Mary's Hall Life Commissioner Ann Smith has announced the nomination procedure for the upcoming Hall elections.

Smith, also the Chairman of the Election Committee for Hall Elections, stated that nominations for hall president and vice-president will be accepted from 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. on May 3.

Petitions for the student assembly representative must also be submitted during this time period.

The student assembly consists of five representatives from LeMans, and three members each from Regina, Holy Cross, and McCandless, day students and off-campus students are entitled to one representative each.

Persons interested in running for

these offices must submit their names to Ann Smith (5375). Candidate platforms must be submitted to Smith before midnight on May 3.

Appointments

St. Mary's Board of Governance Chairman Barbara McKiernan has appointed the new members of the Student Relations Board.

The Board is headed by chairman Laurie Bracken. The other members are Mary Kay Conaty, Jennifer Johnson, Peggy Foran, and Annie Vaerradri. Liz Crowley and Mame Antoine were named as alternate members of the Board.

McKiernan also announced the appointment of Patti Kampsen as student representative on the Appellate Board.

Meat boycott

Students who declined meat at the Saint Mary's Dining Hall April 13-15 raised over one hundred fifty dollars for the El Campito Day Care Center in South Bend, according to junior Debbie Schwarz, organizer of the drive.

Schwarz expressed yesterday the gratitude of the Community Psychology Class that sponsored the meat drive, saying "participation was very worthwhile. We're glad so many people were willing to make the sacrifice."

El Campito is a local Mexican-American Day Care Center that has been in financial trouble for several months. Schwarz said the money raised at SMC would be toward books, desks and school equipment.



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Role of ND Library continually expanding

by Jim Gresser
Staff Reporter

The role of the Notre Dame Library is a constantly changing and expanding one. That role, which a serious shortage of funds threatens, will have a great effect not only on the type of services the Library offers, but on the overall quality of a Notre Dame education.

In contemporary education, revolutionary methods are being employed. The university library must, according to the Director of University Libraries, Mr. David E. Sparks, be willing to respond to those changes.

Perhaps the greatest educational changes are occurring on the undergraduate level. Mr. Sparks feels that "undergraduate education is not static" but that it develops greatly "as teachers and students gain new insights into the process of education." The role of the library, Mr. Sparks believes, is to "try to be aware of those kinds of changes" and to "follow along."

In many academic areas the library is feeling the severe impact of what Mr. Sparks calls the "age of the paperback book." Many teachers want their students to develop their personal libraries and a flight from the library results in certain fields.

"Graduate education," Mr. Sparks added, "is another situation. There, a diminishing book budget can really hurt." Most graduate studies demand a large corpus of in-depth material and it is impossible to complete a doctorate or master's degree without that extensive collection of materials. If the necessary books are not purchased now, both the need for the books and their cost will grow. Mr. Sparks stresses that "undergraduate education is not less important but it has a different tempo."

In both undergraduate and graduate education new demands must be met: demands for books, periodicals, microtexts and readers, tapes and listening equipment. The obvious problem then as Mr. Sparks sees it, is how to reconcile "the changing times with an unchanging budget."

Undergraduate Use

On the undergraduate level, the library must meet an interesting assortment of needs. Unlike many other University libraries, the Notre Dame library is a complex combination of academic resource, study hall, and student union. As such, the library on the undergraduate level is used to essentially its full extent.

The one area where it is perhaps not as well utilized as it might be, according to Mr. Sparks, is its use by the faculty as a teaching aid. "It's surprising," Mr. Sparks state, "how few professors make use of the library for assignment of course readings." Mr. Sparks feels that the library could be of invaluable assistance to both students and faculty, if its ability to handle reading lists, the service of the reserved book room, etc., were better utilized.

Graduate Use

In research, the library is well used. Some collections, especially the Math Library and the Chemistry and Physics Library, are considered to be among the best in the country. All the research collections are growing and as the building of the collections and the use of them continue so does the quality of the research. Many departments have library committees which actively work with the library staff to improve the quality of the collections. Mr. Sparks feels that all departments should have such advisory committees.

All in all, Mr. Sparks feels that the library's services are quite well utilized by the University community. He also feels that this utilization will continue to grow as does the cooperation and communication between the academic community and that which is there to serve them. As Mr. Sparks put it, "We take no complacent posture. The library can and always will be improved."

Library of the Future

A key word for the Notre Dame library of the future is, as it is in so many other places, automation. In both the academic and the clerical aspects of the library's maintenance, automation can be a tremendous boon. At the same time it also involves tremendous initial expenditures.

Chisholm cancels ND appearance

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm's scheduled appearance yesterday night was abruptly cancelled Monday due to pressing congressional duties. The Academic Commission was informed at 3:30 Monday afternoon that Ms. Chisholm is remaining in Washington to hear debate and vote on the Economic Stabilization Act. Tentative plans are for a rescheduling of the lecture early next fall.

One of the new areas of great importance to the library is the growing area of microtexts. In both forms, microfilm and microfiche, microtexts will be an integral part of tomorrow's library. Among the advantages of microtext is the ability to purchase whole collections that can increase the library's value. For example, the entire Goldsmith Library at the University of London and the Kress Library at Harvard have been compiled and are available on microtext, providing the most complete collection of economic literature available. To try to match this collection would not only be impossible but even if it were possible it would be astronomical in cost.

The purchase of those microtext collections is not that easy, however. The Goldsmith-Kress Library of Economic Literature is priced at \$39,000 which, while far less than it would cost to purchase the books, is still a great deal of money. Also, an increased microtext collection means more capital outlay for readers, storage cabinets, space and personnel, all of which takes money which the library simply does not have.

The Multi-Media Library

Because the future library will, by necessity, be multi-media, audio equipment will also be in demand. In the long run there is a

need to change the library sound system from discs to tapes which includes changing from record machines to tape decks.

All non-book media will be expensive in capital outlay. Good machines cost money and all the new equipment will require additional personnel to handle it.

Another dimension of the technological matrix of the future library is the use of computers. Mr. Sparks feels that such use would be of invaluable assistance

to the efficient governance of the library.

The library is a very complex organization and one that is vital to the continued success of the University. Though Mr. Sparks feels the Library is not in any dire straits of losing its accreditation or of closing its doors, he does feel that the library situation "could become a real problem if we don't take some action now... There are a few danger signals and we ought to pay attention to them."



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EASTERN

The Wings of Man.

Inmates soon realize prison life's austerity

by Jim Lindsay
Staff Reporter

"Please sign this form, relieving the prison of any responsibility should you be shot or hung while you're inside the walls."

The hefty, middle-age man making the remark is dressed in the blue, police uniform of an Indiana State Penitentiary guard. You laugh off his "subtle" warning as a joke, but he only gives you a blank stare and says, "It's not entirely impossible."

From the prison's main-gate waiting room, the penitentiary does not appear to be such a bad place. The walls are all nicely wood paneled. FM music plays softly through ceiling speakers.

But then you begin to notice little things that suggest what lies beyond the waiting room. A prison guard walks by pushing a grocery cart filled with riot helmets. A sign hangs on one paneled wall: "Have your picture taken with your loved one - \$1.25." Glued to the sign is a small, polaroid snapshot of a blue-denim clad inmate standing with his arm around a young woman.

Before being escorted inside "the walls", the same check-in guard gives you a quick but thorough frisking and watches as you walk past a metal detector. Your boot buckles set off a warning bell, and as the guard has you remove your boots, he laughingly relates how one visitor the previous week had attempted to hide four 22-caliber rifle shells in his shoe heels. This time, as you watch him try to swivel the heels of your boots, you are the one who is not laughing.

Finally checked through, you stand before two barred, glass doors. One electronically slides aside. You enter and it quickly slides shut. A second barred door

opens and bangs shut, and you quickly discover that the waiting room certainly was a poor indicator of what lies inside.

Maximum Security Prison

Located a one-hour drive from South Bend, in Michigan City, Indiana, the Indiana State Penitentiary is what the U.S. government terms a "maximum security prison." It takes little observation to understand why the institution rates such a title.

Surrounding the entire fifteen building prison complex stands a forty-foot concrete wall, thick enough to allow room for a guard walkway at the top. An inmate housed at the prison sees the outside of this wall only twice during his sentence, once coming in and once going out.

Nor is an inmate granted much more personal freedom inside the walls. The whereabouts of each of the prison's 1700 inmates must be accounted for every hour of the day. From 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., each prisoner is locked inside his 6' x 8' cell in one of four blockhouses. If he is lucky enough to attain an "honor inmate" rating, he might rate an 11' x 15' cell in a newer blockhouse and not be locked up at night until 10 o'clock. But the turnover in these cells is very slow. Many inmates having honor status behavior records have waited for years for vacancies to occur.

Cells are Equipped

Each individual inmate cell is equipped with life's bare necessities, and nothing more: a toilet, a sink with cold running water, and a thin-mattressed, cot-like bed. There is little room for anything else. The cells are painted a dismal, cell-block gray,



Some of the walls inside are paneled in wood, but abarred, glass doors remind you that these buildings make up the Indiana State Penitentiary.

and any "homemaking" decorations must be provided by the inmates themselves. It is not unusual to find a cell decorated as uniquely and carefully as a college dormitory room. Posters, calendars, and magazine clippings provide most of the decoration. "Girlie" pin-ups, however, are few and far-between, for inmate subscriptions to magazines such as Playboy or Penthouse are forbidden.

Although a three-channel, headphone radio system is piped into each cell, many cells are equipped with personal transistor radios. Plans for private television viewing are also being made, but it

is doubtful whether many inmates will be able to afford the \$100 which the personal TV sets are expected to cost.

Just as a carefully decorated cell is a common cellblock sight, so is it common to find, ironically enough, an additional pad-lock adorning a cell door. During the daytime hours when the cells are not automatically locked, each inmate has access to his own cell with a key. Several instances of personal theft, however, have caused many inmates to install additional padlocks on their cell doors for additional protection.

As prison education director Mr. Mel Wenzel notes, "There are

quite a few people living here who have made a living at lock-picking, so to keep in practice they have nowhere to turn but to a fellow inmate's cell."

The Prison Industries

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., when an inmate is not locked in his cell, he is always assigned to a specific location. He spends the greatest part of his day working in one of several prison industries.

Most inmates are employed in the prison's most popularly recognized industry - the license plate factory, or "tag shop". Others produce soap for various prison uses or turn out the blue-denim inmate uniforms in the tailor shop. For each day's work in one of these industries, an inmate receives 70 cents. The prisoners use this small amount to purchase personal items such as coffee or cigarettes at the prison commissary. At such a small pay-rate, it is no wonder few inmates are expected to be capable of purchasing \$100 television sets.

Prisoners' Activities

The remaining hours of a prisoner's day, between the end of the workday and supper-call, along with free weekend hours, find

(continued on page 11)

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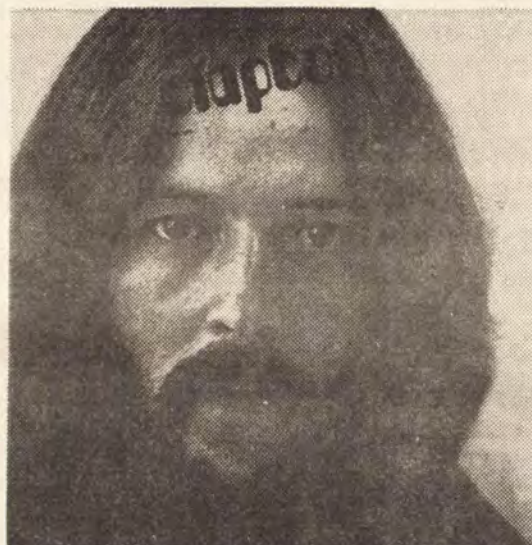
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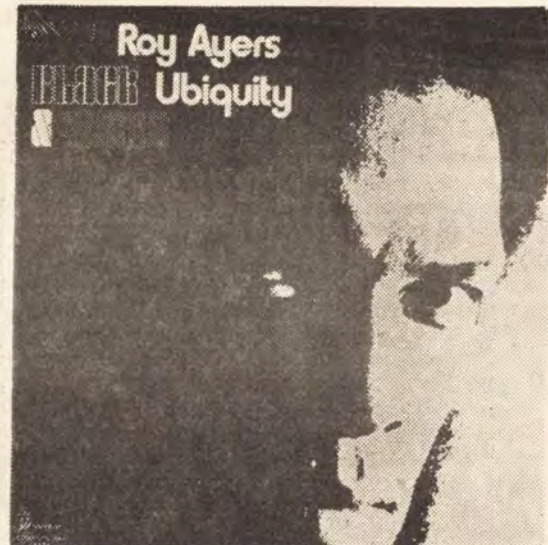
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Peripheral Division

A Mixed Dish

t.c. treanor

I was putting the last touches in my Final Ever Observer Column, a compendium of all the sagacity I have piled up over years at Notre Dame, when my spy from the Federal Bureau of Astronomy burst into my room. He had a report from the planet Leath, which had been discovered only twenty years ago. The planet set four-and-a-half light years distant, and ever since its discovery in the U.S. we have been trying to contact the inhabitants of that bizarre world.

Just last night, we received word from the top-secret mission of Number forty-four, the mysterious robot. That automaton relays a sobering and mournful tale, and I gladly relinquish my column space to him, as he shows how the planet Leath differs in its fundamental oddities from our happy globe.

"On the planet Leath, nothing ever follows in logical order. What a sad world it is! No one trusts anyone else; political leaders and men of authority lie with impunity, and the common people suffer.

"While I was there, for example, two of the most important nations promised for two years to join forces in behalf of peace, harmony, and cooperation. Then they launched into a cataclysmic war with each other—giving no explanation." How alien this seems, to me, coming as I do from Earth—and from Notre Dame.

"In addition to the political difficulties, the planet Leath has no consistency of physical form! There are no physical laws here—everything is fluid. I have seen gardens, fields, grow and flourish—and suddenly be turned into deserts of despair—for no reason at all.

"On the planet Leath, the sentient life-form calls itself 'Slug,'—despite the fact that physically, at least, it resembles the human. The Slug worships a diety it calls 'Uncle Miltie,' and elects, as its chief religious figure, a 'head Slug.'

"The individual Slug, once born, has two options—it can make itself aware of its surroundings, and thus miserable, or it can drive itself into a sort of happy oblivion, celebrating rituals that mock its sen-

tient heritage, and make it little better than the animals. Invariably, it chooses the latter.

"I spoke with the head Slug—an old man, with thick white hair and heavy white moustache and ample muscles bunched at the neck. He was sentient, and he was sorry—the sorrow a monster with long teeth, hanging onto his soul like a leech.

"He took me to a fertile garden, with fat juicy fruit and the smell of God all around, and told me his vision of the truth. 'I don't know—those are the only important words,' he said, 'there is no redemption to be found, no system. The animals are happy, but not men. We cannot recognize the things of value—because the things of value don't last. There is only one lesson I have ever learned...' and suddenly a great fog rose around us, and when it dissipated, the garden was gone, too—all that was there was the desert, and a single blade of grass. 'Love the Fragments, he said, and bent over the blade. 'Love the fragments,' he whispered.

"Later, I saw a worship-service for Uncle Miltie. The crowd drank from an anoydyne, which made them roll and roar like the animals. They danced the Ritual dance and chanted the ritual chant. A great voice arose: 'How glad I am that you have come to dine with me and to share my bill of fare!' Then the fog again, and when it lifted I saw the bill of fare: the Head Slug, bound and ready for consumption. His face was full of resignation; he was ready to become the fragments he so loved..."

Here the report ended, and I gave an involuntary shudder, so glad I was to be at Notre Dame, safe and secure. I gave my spy a glance, as if to ask what the report meant. But he was gazing rapturously towards the balcony; the play was clearly drawing towards a close.

"I drink to good Queen Bess—The better the ruler, tubular the less!! Good health and good-bye!"

I checked my own tibia, and muttered, slack-jawed, "Good health and good-bye!"



Out on the Weekend Bringin' It On Home

bob higgins

I say welcome home,
Didn't we miss your smilin' face?
Well the sun was hot in L.A.
Sunshine.
Isn't it nice to be home again?

—James Taylor

Home is the greatest four-letter word in the English language. The euphony of it describes its meaning. Soft-sounding, relaxing, effortless to say, it is a welcome word to the weary lips that must contend with such difficulties as school, political, selfish, un-concerned and self-centered. Yes, home is a good word.

And for someone who has finally reached his twenty-first birthday and almost reached his diploma, home is a good feeling also. Home is something entirely different to me this May than it has ever been before.

Going home this summer does not mean temporary residence for the purpose of gainful employment. Home, for the first time since September of 1969, is home. I am finally moving back in without any immediate plans to move out. In fact, it is a strange feeling not knowing when your next change of atmosphere will take place. I know, however, that two weeks after I am home, I won't feel like I've ever left.

Home welcomes all of us. Unlike friends and lovers of our pasts, our homes do not forget us. We never lose contact because we're ignored; because even though we may ignore or resent our homes, they never ignore nor resent us. The door is ever-open, and home always beckons.

Home means people. Different people for each home, yet in many ways all the same. Home means little ones, (yes, brats at times) but its impossible to deny the feeling their eyes and smiles convey when they realize that you are finally home. Being the youngest of five, my little ones are nephews and nieces, but there is precious little distinction between them and siblings.

Home means parents and grandparents. Maybe having only one of each has made me appreciate them more. Home is the twice-a-week letter from Mom that you secretly enjoy. (How many of your high school friends are you still writing to?) And home is the sacrifices that everyone made to send you here.

Home is the interest that is taken in you, ("Bob, what are they

writing about you now?"), and the worry and the concern they have for whatever it is you think is important to you now. Home is not being able to understand, and yet not ever giving up trying to understand.

It has taken this hardened and cynical senior a long time to realize what my home and family mean to me. How often have I said I would never make it through an entire summer at home? Now I anxiously await my role as full time law student and full time uncle.

I find that it is extremely easy for those around us to neglect their homes. Appreciation for families is limited in a university environment. I think part of the reason is that to go away to school was, for most of us, a small rebellion against the limitations of home life. To admit appreciation for a home environment now, tends to tear down a bit of the independence and self-sufficiency we have worked so hard to establish.

Our environment removes us from families, for all practical purposes, for a period of four years. Our friendships are mostly transitory, and by lack of any concrete associations, we lose some respect for the family institution. Yet, I hope that four years' reflection will lead my fellow students to conclude, as I have, that voluntary removal from my family situation has made me grow to a point of independence such that I can realize the perpetual interdependence between myself and my family members.

Notre Dame is but four years out of a lifetime. To become closely attached to it, or to anything else that severely strains family ties is a mistake. Yet to incorporate Notre Dame, or anything or anyone into the bond of your family existence is to enrich all of those whom you love.

So I humbly suggest that whether this be your first or last summer at home, you should smile when your thoughts turn to it. Smile because home means people who loved you enough to conceive, bear, and raise you; people who loved you through your mischievous childhood, through your difficult adolescence and finally loved you enough to sacrifice whatever is necessary to send you to Notre Dame. Also, home is people who will love you fifty years from now when your grandchildren are in college.

Four years done, and I'm goin' home. I'm tired and I need some rest. I do wanna see all the smilin' faces 'cause it's sure gonna be nice to be home again.



ROSE-CROWN

"Good

THE OB.

AN INDEPENDENT ST

Art Ferranti
Executive Editor

Jerry
Editor

Lee Gentine
Business Manager

NEWS: 28
EDITORIAL
BUSINESS

Tuesday, 1

Well Earn

In any organization, the real hero is the little guy who puts in a lot of time and doesn't get much credit, certainly not his just reward. The Observer has always been lucky to have many of these heroes, and we would like to take the opportunity to thank them.

The first round of thanks has to go to our reporters, who work under deadline everyday. Their job is difficult and thankless, but they do it well.

Another round goes out to the night editors, assistant night editors, and night controllers, who often watch the sun rise from their perches in our LaFortune offices. The small pay they get could hardly keep any but the most dedicated

Evalu

This week students will use the University evaluation forms to express their opinions on the teachers and courses they have taken this semester. The results of the exercise will be compiled and sent to the various department chairmen so that they may intelligently criticize the members of their respective departments.

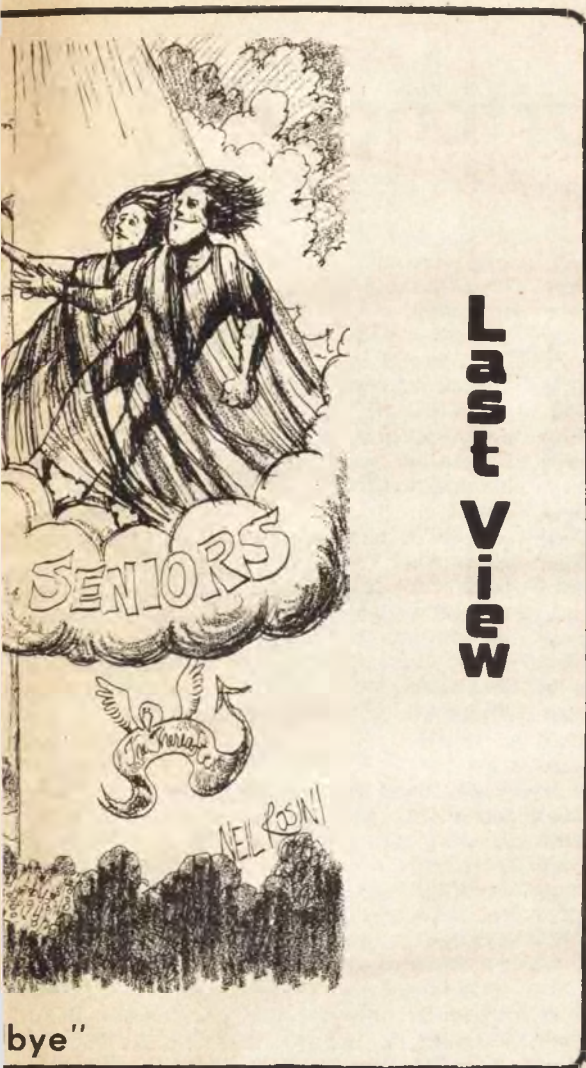
One of the primary goals of any University is to promote quality instruction. This can be done through hiring of quality instructors, but even more important is the constant improvement of teachers currently employed by the school. This can be done

the observer

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May 1, 1973



Gordian Knot

How It Is At Notre Dame

Ed Ellis

My droogs from the several haunts of the campus convened last night around two kegs of Schaefer. These distinguished associates were gathered with me in party caucus because it was time for the last "Gordian Knot," and I needed their careful evaluation of "how it was on the eve of my last column."

Rasputin and Mephistopheles were there, along with a black cat, two dozen silverfish, T.C. Treanor (which we bounced) and a brown and white beagle (who stayed). Scoop Madden was out drinking and could not come, but my network of spies wandered in one by one. Even Mega-Rat was there, resting in the corner, exhausted from his recent student body presidential concession speech that was delivered from the ROTC building roof to a crowd of wildly gesticulating ducks.

We did much thinking and drinking that nostalgic night, and we had reports from spies in every hall and heat tunnel on campus. After the discussion, my droogies, inspired beyond mere oral expression and incensed with alcoholic zeal, drafted the following statement of opinion, which I now submit for the consideration of the campus at large: "The university of Notre Dame is today a community seriously sick, such that it cannot achieve its goals as established before the public by its reputation, tradition, and current leadership."

Now this is quite a sweeping statement, I thought, especially for a crowd of drunks, so rather than end my last "Gordian Knot" with it, I thought that, inasmuch as I have a stake in and a feeling for Notre Dame, I would explain what my colleagues said as they closed our last party caucus last night.

A healthy Notre Dame, it is to be supposed, educates its students academically and morally, graduating men and women competent in both their chosen vocations and their Catholic faith. Such a community should be administered by leaders whose legitimacy is affirmed by the constituent elements of the University. In this healthy Notre Dame, a sense of honor should prevail among faculty and students alike, and a productive tension would mark relations at the interface between constituencies. In short, such a healthy Notre Dame would be testimony to the vitality of the fundamental principles of the University: scholarship and Christianity.

Now neither my friends nor I hold scholarship and Christianity to be matters of littled moment. Nor do we hold this scenario of a "radically innocent" Notre Dame to be a whimsical fancy of equally shallow import. However, we do hold that this University is diseased in all its constituent parts and that like a good cancer, the disease is spreading.

Consider the following symptoms:

-The faculty is bitterly divided over the question of University governance, as evidenced by last year's faculty letters. The frustration and bitterness goes far beyond any conceivable definition of "productive tension."

-A professor popular among students has returned the University's highest teaching award because of what he called ad-

ministrative "despotism."

-The Academic Council rejected nearly all the recommendations of the Faculty Senate concerning University governance; several were rejected at the specific request of the University President.

-Students regularly destroy University property, violate every standard of moral and ethical behavior, and most graduate from the school unethical, irreligious, childish, and totally ignorant of Christian moral teaching.

-A woman grad student was expelled from school in clear violation of every principle of due process and every regulation established by the University itself. Protests were studiously ignored.

-The introduction of 350 women to an eight-thousand male campus has been called "co-education."

-Black studies can't even get a decision from the Student Life Council.

In point of fact, the flesh that is Notre Dame is rotting and, I fear, must inevitably fall from the skeleton of Christianity around which it was meant to grow. The school is administered in Byzantine fashion and produces for the most part, social and moral misfits as graduates. This constitutes a sick polity.

Now this is not meant to suggest that the Golden Dome houses only miscreants and pervers. My spies tell me that the chief officers of the University are men talented in their respective fields, who do an excellent job in their departments. This, I think, we must be willing to accept. However, the distrust, bitterness and rampant cynicism that seems to inhere in the current system of administration seems symptomatic of a chronic disorder. Administrators distrust faculty and students, which feeling is reciprocated, causing doubled backlash and general misdirection of resources.

Such a pathology cannot be cured by juggling committees. It cannot be cured by mumbled budgetary statements by the University President. It cannot be cured by repression of any of the elements of the critical triad. It can only be cured if each student, teacher, and administrator recognizes the good resident in each member of the University and seeks to increase and benefit from that good. We must affirm the tremendous talent, reputation and tradition of Notre Dame and make that rather than narrow personal concern the foundation of the University polity.

In short, when I or anyone else says that Notre Dame is sick, we mean that the bitterness and distrust of years of unresolved conflict have destroyed the school's ability to graduate educated moral men as a matter of course. I have many many great people here in four years, from all parts of the place, and I will find it hard to say goodbye when the time comes. But like everyone else, I must leave, and I make my farewells with the hope that people will someday soon begin to think, because Notre Dame has the potential to be much better.

And so my colleagues went home for the last time, and that is, as Samuel Beckett would say, "How it is."

Opinion

In Light Of A Boycott

charles donovan

I wish the following remarks to be construed by the reader as an open presentation to all members of the University of Notre Dame community, from whom I hope, serious comment will be elicited.

One week ago there was begun in the dining halls of the University a boycott of non-UFW lettuce, a step which was taken after the votive approval of the student body in general referendum. The fact of the issue had only recently been brought to light by Dr. Phillip Faccenda, Vice-President of Student Affairs, who announced the establishment of the referendum to register student opinion and reported the fact that a quasi-boycott had been in effect since the beginning of the academic year. Assistant Vice-President for Student Affairs, Fr. James Shilts, attributed this first action to a purely administrative decision made by Fr. Jerome Wilson, Vice - President of Business Affairs, Mr. Edmund Price, Director of Food Services, and Fr. James Burtchael, University Provost.

In the time between Student Affairs' disclosure of a plan to put the question before the students (who would bear the brunt of the sacrifice involved in the boycott action) and the actual referendum, the facts of the migratory workers situation were placed before the community by the news media, particularly the Observer. If anything tangible or rational is to be said of those facts and their presentation, it is that they were at best cumbersome and inconclusive.

The issue, everyone said, was a complicated one. There were, all admitted, two sides to the question. There was, the Observer editorially posited, only one way to respond: boycott. But, neglecting for the moment the results of the voting, let us return to the question of complications and attempt to see why the problem of the lettuce workers and unionization was such a difficult one.

First of all, there was the presence of a fundamental right generally recognized in American jurisprudence; that is, that workers may organize unions to protect themselves and their collective interests from undue infringement and interference on the part of management. Cesar Chavez' contention, and hence the contention behind the national boycott, was that this fundamental right had been denied the workers. But there were, as the Observer duly reported, other principles involved. These were evident in the questions of compulsory union membership for the migrant workers, and in the claim of some that what was occurring was no more than a jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters (who represented a number of the workers) and the UFW (which was seeking to represent all workers). The California Supreme Court ruled, to be sure, that the matter was not a jurisdictional one because of certain collusive behavior exhibited by the growers and the Teamsters. The California high court did by no means rule that the UFW was the proper union for the workers, nor that all workers ought to be compelled to join Chavez' union. Significantly, the Court underscored the basic problem, which we shall see again presently, that in all

maneuverings the wishes of the workers were consistently ignored

Beyond this disputation, there remained the more solid question of the workers' living and working conditions and circumstances. While it was generally appreciated that the lack of cohesive bargaining power severely limited the workers' ability to protect themselves or improve their situation, detailed information as to the present dealings of owners with the workers, represented by the Teamsters or not, was simply not available. The Observer ran as advertisements a series of photographs depicting conditions, all of which stood undocumented; elsewhere, it was written in the Observer (April 13 pg. 8), "California farm workers, according to the growers, were well paid, particularly lettuce pickers who frequently made \$4.50 to \$5.00 per hour. Furthermore, they are well housed, covered by social security, workmen's compensation, and other benefits." To this extent were the facts available for the informed electorate. Effectively, of course, all such ambiguity suggested here was resolved by a resoundingly positive student vote, a vote which gave to the nation the affirmed support by the University of Notre Dame of Cesar Chavez and the national lettuce boycott.

It is time then, I believe, to present some clarities, which may serve to suggest the presence of a similar issue, somewhat closer to home, of less than national import, which has hitherto gone unnoticed and unclaimed. Let me say before I begin that what I have understood to underlie our community's support of the boycott and the lettuce workers was a sense of ethical principle, the referents being justice and decency. I also wish to emphasize that what I present entails an open question, toward which I wish the reader consistently to keep in mind the foregoing consideration of the complicated nature of events in the state of California.

I would not pretend to say that such facts as I have presented herein constitute the complete picture, just as I would not say that 76 per cent of the student vote went for a boycott based on a complete picture. I do neither contend that the owners of lettuce farms in California and food service management at Notre Dame obstruct justice and depreciate human dignity. Nor do I offer that what the University of Notre Dame does for its national image and what it does for its children are disparate functions.

What I wish to logically and constructively present to this entire community is the following proposition: to wit, in terms of the facts presently available to the students, in terms of the principles of action to which we have all referred ourselves, that in at least one of the two cases before us, the community has behaved irresponsibly and insensitively.

Involved are all, and I leave the question to the honest consideration of each and everyone involved. If there is more to be learned, if there is a simple resolution of the apparent discrepancy before us, may such be brought to light, and may this article be viewed as a call upon the knowledgeable to bring it forth.

ed Thanks

workers from giving up in despair.

And where would our paper be without the day editors, who time and again have to cajole reporters into doing stories that they don't want to do. They do a heck of a job.

We don't have the space to mention the job done by the pictureshooter, circulation people, typists, compugraphic operators, ad people, and all the rest of the heroes whose names are never in the staff box, but we haven't forgot about them, because they are the backbone of the paper.

Thanks to all of them.

Jerry Lutkus
Dan Barrett

ation

only by intelligent use of the course evaluation forms.

Thus The Observer urges every student to use the course evaluation forms distributed this week in an intelligent and sincere manner. The results will help students in the future as well as faculty members teaching in various departments.

Only through serious use of the forms can students demonstrate the success or failure of current faculty and courses, and only through this method of evaluation can faculty be given the opportunity to improve in their chosen vocation of scholarly inquiry.

Ed Ellis

what's cooking with father burtchaell

maria gallagher

Many students have never seen Fr. James T. Burtchaell in his Roman collar, and even fewer have seen him in the long white lab apron he likes to wear when he's in the kitchen. Most know him as University Provost, or assistant rector of Dillon Hall, rather than gourmet cook. But Fr. Burtchaell would rather talk about cooking than just about anything else.

A glimpse at Burtchaell's background makes it only logical that he should appreciate good foods. His grandmother ("A very good cook," Burtchaell recalled) attended the famous Cordon Bleu school of cooking in France, and his mother was "An even better cook," although she received no formal culinary education.

"I first became interested in cooking when I was a student overseas—in England, Europe, and the Middle East," he related. "I began to pay careful attention to the wines and food; sometimes I'd even go in the kitchen and watch the cook."

Burtchaell started to try his own hand "in earnest" about seven years ago when he returned to the United States.

"I see cooking as both an art and a hobby," he said. "I like it because it coincides with hospitality. Often I have the opportunity to be a host, but rarely at the dinner table."

enjoys cook rule

Apparently it is a role Burtchaell greatly enjoys. He cooks once a month for the deans of the University ("Always something experimental, but they don't complain"), and every Thanksgiving "for people who are stuck here." Last Thanksgiving, he cooked a Hawaiian dinner for eighteen atop the library that was a complete departure from the traditional fixings.

"I enjoy sharing things I've made," he explained. "It's rare today when one can make things with one's own hands."

Burtchaell compared pre-prepared foods such as canned or frozen t.v. dinners to "those paint-by-number kits. There's no creativity in them; it's not really your own work."

Burtchaell adheres to the adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth."

"I always cook alone—it's my 'therapy'—very relaxing. I usually spend hours by myself on a meal, and it's a welcome break."

"I start with a cookbook and go beyond it—adding my own touches to the basic recipe, and experimenting."

Burtchaell has no single favorite recipe, although he does recommend his oyster stew recipe that appears in *The Notre Dame Cookbook*. He likes a variety of foods, but is partial to French cuisine.

The off-campus student should take a

strong interest in cooking, Burtchaell believes, and take advantage of the opportunity to work with a stove—an opportunity which Burtchaell regrets more on-campusers can't share.

"Most of them are very spoiled," he contends. "They're used to being served all their lives, and they've just discovered that food costs a lot. A lot of them waste money on expensive shortcut foods. When I was a student in Germany, everyone (the students) made his own breakfast and supper. Students here are used to having food prepared for them rather than doing it themselves."

Burtchaell scoffs at the proposal of off-campus students to have a University-operated co-op.

"It's another example of what I was just saying. They've just got to learn how to cope with high food prices—they certainly won't be able to avoid them after they graduate."

Burtchaell urges the study of "how to make inexpensive meals look attractive." Much of this, he feels, will develop if there is a genuine enjoyment from working in the kitchen.

"Shopping is a large part of the fun of cooking," the Provost believes.

Burtchaell said he would like to see a change in custom in American household cooking habits. He feels that men should take a larger share in the cooking duties than an occasional summer barbecue, or preparing salads.

"A large part of Thomas Wolfe's novels were devoted to descriptions of the food his mother cooked," Burtchaell noted.

Burtchaell is strongly opinionated on the subject of restaurants.

on restaurants

"The cook makes the whole restaurant," he firmly believes.

Burtchaell also explained how to differentiate between an "ordinary" and a "superior" restaurant.

"A menu like every other place indicates a trite restaurant. Anywhere you can get steaks, chops, a duck—always a duck in orange sauce—and seafood platter, but in a good restaurant the cook will include some of his own special recipes."

"A good restaurant takes pride in its materials. You'll never see ketchup on the tables. They'll use olive oil instead of Crisco (here he pauses for derogatory emphasis), and good butter. Be suspicious if you're served too large a portion; that usually indicates a lower quality of food. In a good restaurant, you can't eat a whole lot of any one course—it's just too much."

"A really good restaurant pays very little for furnishings and decoration. L'Orangerie

in San Francisco is as plain as a service station bathroom, but the food is outstanding." Burtchaell also cited the Oyster Bar under Grand Central Station in New York as another example of sparing decoration but fine fare.

In the South Bend area, Burtchaell commented that "there's no single all-around good restaurant," quickly conceding that Dean Emil T. Hofman was ND's expert on Michiana restaurants.

"However, several of them offer single excellent entrees. Al's Bar on Lincoln Way West has great goulash, and the Capri has superb veal cacciatore and fettucini although it's not listed on the menu."

Burtchaell offered a quick overview of around-the-world cuisine.

"There are very few trained cooks in America. They haven't the pride in their work that the Europeans have. There was awful food in Jerusalem, but sometimes we'd get ducks and cook them ourselves. In France or Italy you can get a good meal almost anywhere. You can wander in to the smallest, most obscure restaurant and there will inevitably be good food—it's something consistent in both countries." He winces at the thought of England. "In England it's easy to get a bad meal anywhere."

on cookbooks

In cookbooks, Burtchaell confessed owning several of Julia Childs's, but he does not like Graham Kerr's. However, he favors both cooking programs on television and while he does not care particularly for Kerr's recipes he agrees with the spirit with which they are presented.

"I think it's great to expose the public to alternate methods of cooking than what they're probably used to. Both cooks seem to enjoy their programs and convey enjoyment on them—which is what cooking is essentially all about."

Burtchaell debunked the theory that cooking must be necessarily "complicated and exotic" in order to be good.

"It's a shame that French cooking isn't more widely cultivated. People seem to believe that it's more complicated than it really is."

Burtchaell further regretted that there is a "dying of the old traditions" in American homes.

"There's no more handing down of 'how things are done' from mother to daughter. Most girls who get married today don't even know how to cook sauces."

For the fledgling gourmet, Burtchaell offered several tips.

"Start with one book, just one, and work your way through it. Don't get a big book. Something like *The Joy of Cooking* is fine. Julia Child is a bit exotic for the beginner,

but not bad."

Improvisation, Burtchaell believes, is the key to making cooking individual and really enjoyable.

"Find a good cook and watch a while. Don't be afraid to experiment on your own." He warned, however, that "it will take some years to grow," and urged beginners not to be disappointed in initial failures.

Does the Notre Dame dining hall offend his gourmet tastes? Not at all, said Burtchaell.

"I eat in the pay cafeteria often enough to know what the students are getting," he said. "It's probably the best bargain you can get anywhere, and not bad considering the amounts that must be served." He then added with a grin, "If you think it's bad now, you should have had it when I went here! There's a substantial improvement."

cafeteria beer?

Burtchaell said he favors serving beer in the dining halls if Indiana lowers the drinking age to eighteen. This, he believes, would reduce it to the status of "just another beverage," which is all he thinks it should be. He was optimistic about the bill's passage, but said there could possibly be a compromise at age nineteen.

Burtchaell said he was pleased with the growth of American interest in wines, but blanches at the mention of "pop wines."

"I put BFA in the same category as dope," he said. He believes that those same people who drink the cheaper brands today will be drinking good wines in five years if they are serious about quality.

Burtchaell feels that all American wines without exception are inferior to their European counterparts.

"But they shouldn't be," interjects Burtchaell. "After the war destroyed many of Europe's vineyards, the American vines were shipped over there. There's no appreciable difference in our soils or climates, and our processing methods are certainly far more advanced." Again, Burtchaell attributed American inferiority to a lack of pride in preparation.

Burtchaell said he hoped to sometime take a group of students to Europe for a few weeks "just to learn to appreciate different types of cuisine." He suggested that they could possibly earn credit for sampling and comparing different types of wines and food.

"I'd love to do it sometime, but I don't know when I'd ever have time. I'm busy in the summer, and Christmas is too cold...spring break would be ideal..." he mused.

What's that University policy that only fifteen students are needed to petition a course?



left to right: Patty Lurel, Marty Siemion, Kathy Keyes

Thank you to all those who made An Tostal a success. Pictured here are only a few of those who spent many hours planning, organizing, building—and finally, playing.



left to right: Bob Quackenbush, Paul Gosselin, Greg Monito



Jim Brogan, Mike Lyons

Leisure time hard to fill inside penitentiary

(continued from page 6)

inmates participating in a variety of activities. The prison's recreation area is often a popular place for passing these hours. Outdoor facilities such as basketball courts, baseball diamonds, and a rather run-down miniature golf course are provided in this area, as well as an indoor gymnasium equipped with weightlifting equipment, a basketball court, and ceiling-mounted television sets for bleacher viewing.

Although most inmates making use of the recreation area do so on strictly a part-time basis, several prisoners deem themselves incapable of work in one of the prison industries for physical or psychological reasons are assigned to the recreation area full-time, according to education director Wenzel.

"There they live a more-or-less vegetable existence," he says, "for the prison provides no other function for them."

While several other prison activities are conducted on an institution-wide scale (such as weekend movies popular, "R-rated" films can be shown, but no "X's"), most inmate activities are formed on individual or small-group bases, and some are truly unique.

One inmate employed in the prison tailor shop spends all of his free time in the shop's basement repairing toys donated for distribution to charitable organizations at Christmas. Boxes and boxes of toys, repaired and ready to be shipped, line the cellar walls, and the mounds of broken toys still to be repaired are even larger.

In addition to repairing broken toys, this tailor shop employee and several helpers produce their own creations, ranging from hand-made, wooden, toy circus wagons and Budweiser beer wagons to various forms of hand-made candles. Requests for these articles usually run well ahead of production, and selling prices run from a dollar or two for candles to thirty dollars for the four-foot long beer wagons. Any money an inmate attains by selling his work is placed in a personal prison account to be spent or saved at his discretion.

The toy and candle makers are but several of many accomplished inmate artists. Quite a large number of prisoners do fine work in sketching and painting. Browsing through the prison art gallery, one might easily get the impression he is viewing a professional art exhibition. The majority of the works on display would bring top dollar in a professional art market, but the inmate artists usually charge far less. The largest amount ever received by an inmate for his work was \$75 for a large painting personally commissioned by a clergyman for a church decoration.

The range of subjects and styles employed by the inmate artists is as broad as the spectrum of their personal backgrounds. Portraits, landscapes, even caricatures are represented. One inmate specializes in providing a three dimensional effect to his work by building out his sketch image in clay or paper mache' before the final painting. Another inmate artist obviously appreciates the artistic elements of the feminine form, as his easel adorned with painting of a voluptuously posed nude woman demonstrates.

"We don't normally approve of the inmates choosing such subjects," says education director Wenzel, "but nor do we take any action unless it becomes a habit." Asked where an inmate might obtain a model for such a painting, Mr. Wenzel replied, "A terrific memory, a terrific memory."

The artistic endeavors of Indiana State Prison inmates, however, are not limited to those of painters and toy makers. Many inmates are accomplished

musicians and a can often be heard practicing in their cells or participating in impromptu jam sessions. While country-western musicians seem to be the most abundant in the prison, blues and rock artists are also quite common. Walking past the prison chaplain's office, one might hear a group of a dozen inmate musicians practicing a rock opera written by a black inmate bass player. Needless to say, with all of this inmate musical talent, the prison often schedules performances and talent shows, one of which is annually open to the public.

Boredom Hours

While personal hobbies consume free time of many prisoners, most inmates, however, still find their leisure hours filled with nothing but boredom and unconstructive activity. It is such a fact that makes many inmates criticize the Indiana State Prison administration for being "totally custody-minded" rather than being concerned with inmate rehabilitation.

As an inmate puts it, "They bring you in here to cure your 'social ills' and make you want to get an honest job when you get out. But how do they go about doing it? They stick you in a cell half a day and the other half make you work in the Tag shop. You call that rehabilitation? I don't know about you, but I don't know too many places outside that are looking for experienced license plate makers."

Prison Education

While inmate complaints such as this are far from uncommon, the fact remains that the prison does offer several rehabilitation programs in educational and vocational areas. But for each of these programs there exists a strong inmate criticism.

According to prison policy, any inmate desiring to take part in an education program in place of being assigned to one of the prison industries may do so. Instead of reporting to the tag shop or soap factory, he attends each day a program of classes taught by one of three full-time teachers or several inmate-teachers. Classes taught are primarily adult basic education courses and courses aimed at providing an inmate with a high school diploma equivalent.

Weekend buses to follow Angela

by Terry Keeny
Staff Reporter

Weekend bus runs between Notre Dame and St. Mary's will continue to use the Angela Blvd. route after 6:00 pm on Friday and Saturday nights when the electric gate to the U.S. 31 bus entrance will be removed and the iron swing gate will be locked.

This action is necessary according to Security Director Arthur Pears because of the repeated vandalism of the electric gate on late weekend nights. Pears said that as many as four or five gates were broken a week at a cost of \$15 per gate.

The bus drivers refuse to use the iron gate exit because they have to leave the bus to unlock and swing the gate open. On occasion when the bus driver has left the bus to

According to one middle-age inmate-teacher, 35 per cent of the prison's inmate population is functionally illiterate. But a total of only 12 per cent attend daily classes. The reason? "Money," says the inmate-teacher. "It just doesn't pay to be a student in prison. While tag shop workers make 70 cents a day, students only get 20 cents. And even though either one isn't much, there's quite a difference between four and 14 dollars a month when it comes to buying coffee and cigarettes."

While education director Wenzel agrees that money does probably play some part in keeping illiterate inmates out of classes, he feels that individual personal reasons are far more applicable. "Many inmates simply feel that they've done alright so far in life without an education, so why bother with one now?", says Mr. Wenzel.

The relatively small attendance of optional evening classes run by Notre Dame and St. Mary's students under the direction of SMC associate education professor Sr. Margaretta Reppen would appear to support Mr. Wenzel's contention. One SMC volunteer even relates how one inmate attending the twice-a-week evening sessions showed little interest in his studies and remarked, "All I want to learn to do is write my name on the writ to get me out of here, and I've got 25 years to do it, so I'm in no hurry."

But the fact remains that there are many inmates at Indiana State Prison who earnestly desire an education, and they are quick to promote new education programs. "What this place needs is an evening class program run every night of the week," says another inmate-teacher. "We not only look forward to the classes for the schooling but for just the chance to talk with people from the outside."

Lack of Funds for Education

Education director Wenzel agrees that a nightly education program would indeed be valuable, but because of space limitations and the lack of personnel to supervise visiting groups, such ideas are just too impractical. "Certainly we'd like to provide better programs," says Mr. Wenzel. "The warden has never vetoed any of our suggestions for better education. But we just don't have the money

any more to do it."

Nor are the prison's basic education programs the only rehabilitation efforts suffering from lack of funds. The prison offers various vocational learning opportunities in such fields as auto-mechanics, welding, upholstering, refrigeration, and radio-TV repair, but according to many inmates, the equipment used to teach these skills is so limited and out of date that any prisoner attempting to obtain a job in his trained field after his release would find himself lost in a world of new techniques entirely foreign to him. As one inmate remarks, "You just can't learn to fix a '73 Ford engine when you're learning on a '63 Chevy."

Money

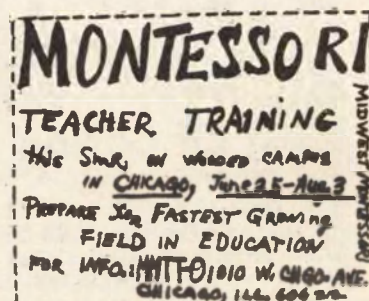
Indeed, after all of the various arguments concerning prison rehabilitation are aired, one single word appears to provide the chief answer to the entire problem: money. As with prisons all across the country, state funds are simply not great enough to provide adequate, advance rehabilitation programs.

Salaries for student inmates cannot be raised to make education more appealing. Salaries for full-time prison educators cannot be boosted to lure greater numbers of first-rate

teachers into reform education. Funds cannot be raised to provide vocational training programs with modern, up-to-date equipment. And the list goes on and on and on.

But the fact that such a growing list of financial difficulties can be halted is obvious. An increased awareness on the part of state legislators concerning the lack of funds for prison rehabilitation could lead to a state budget redistribution favoring financially stricken prisons. But the big question remains, will such an increased awareness ever occur? One can only hope that legislators will recognize the difficulties before the arrival of a time

when it makes little difference whether a prison is custody or rehabilitation oriented, when it can afford custody and nothing more.



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Art dept marks Fieldhouse's 75th birthday

by Bruce Petrovick
Staff Reporter

Though few people knew it and even fewer attended the activities, the Notre Dame Fieldhouse celebrated its 75th birthday Saturday evening with a program sponsored by the Art Department and including ice cream, music, movies and retired track coach Alex Wilson, who added historical background to the program.

Though the Art Dept. is a newcomer to the Old Fieldhouse, their relationship is a deep one. The Fieldhouse was scheduled to be razed in the summer of 1969, when Dr. Thomas Fern, Chairman of the Art Department came to the rescue by asking for the building to house the Art Department. At that time the department was outgrowing its quarters in O'Shaughnessy Hall and Fern felt the Fieldhouse would make an

excellent new home for his students.

Students also joined the cause by forming the University Arts Council and campaigning to save the Fieldhouse. The issue was brought to the University Vice Presidents Council who authorized temporary Art Department use of the building.

Again the Fieldhouse began to bustle with student activity, but of a different nature than in the past. Basketball, baseball, track, and boxing practices were gone and artists with their equipment moved in.

The Arts Council and the Art Department now share the Fieldhouse. The west end of the building, built in 1898, formerly housed the boxing room where Dominick Napolitan trained his boxers and launched the Bengal Bouts. Now it houses un-

dergraduate art students rooms. In the original football locker room, the student sponsored gallery Isis operates.

The arena section, added in 1925, is run by the Art Department which provides studios for many of its faculty members under the north stands.

The dirt track and basketball court are waiting for funds which will provide partitions, but until that time, an experimental "Theatre in the Round" operates on the basketball court. Projects like Brother James Faul's sculpture of a man in Indiana limestone will continue also.

Though the Fieldhouse is the home for many noble enterprises the Indiana weather shows no mercy and the condition of the Fieldhouse is suffering. The roof is the biggest problem. The downspouts and gutter systems are

useless and the roof leaks in several places.

The maintenance department has tried to keep up on repairs, but the roof is so unsafe that the safety risk is not the repairs. Students once attempted to take matters into their own hands and repair the leaks themselves but the insurance company stepped in and stopped the dangerous activity.

The outside of the Fieldhouse also shows the damage of the Indiana weather. Though the bricks are in good condition the mortar between is eroding steadily. These walls support the whole building and the danger of the building's collapse increases constantly.

In 1970 the University investigated a plan to renovate the Fieldhouse with Ellerbe Architects and discovered that the cost of redevelopment would exceed the cost of a new building of similar

proportions. Even with remodeling the life expectancy of the Fieldhouse would have been only 20 years while that of a new building would be 50 years.

Ellerbe concluded that the Fieldhouse was obsolete and should be torn down and replaced.

Dr. Fern saw the Fieldhouse as a building the art students would like to work in so he supported the Fieldhouse. To the artists the Fieldhouse with its high ceilings and heritage constitutes an excellent creative atmosphere.

The Administration had hoped that the merger with St. Mary's would solve the problem of a home for the Art Dept. However when the two institutions failed to merge the Fieldhouse continued to be the home of the artists.

As the 75th birthday celebration closed it looked as if it would continue to be the home until the Indiana Administrative Building Council tells the University to make repairs or tear down the building.

P.O. Box Q

Cost Of Caring

Editor:

I'm tired this evening. I'm suffering from the weariness that follows the end of an involvement. The political confusion has finally come to a resolution. So I'm tired, and somewhat confused about what to do next. How different it would have been had that campaign, joked about during January lunches, and fought in February snows, had ended, (as any decent political campaign should), at the time of elections. But this one didn't, it refused to die until now.

I feel alone this evening. I'm wondering why I allowed myself to become so entangled in University affairs, or why I ever wanted to. I'm asking myself these questions for at least the thousandth time. There is still no answer that I can understand. The lesson of the past months is that such political entanglements can be spiritually devastating. One often hears of deceit and lying, but the worst are the lies you tell yourself. You can constantly try to be truthful but gradually you change. Each person you meet causes subtle manipulations in your character, until you no longer represent one person but rather many strangers housed in one ego.

This has been a frivolous adventure, especially for someone who has been around as long as I have. Long-graduated companions haunt me as I think about their reactions and derisions if they discovered this last attempt at campus prominence. Old friends are now in graduate school or working in the "real" world, while I'm here, still playing undergraduate games. A silly thought but one that comes occasionally.

I've been told that I'm naive. If I am I hope I remain so. If I have changed, I hope it is not for the worse, but I am grateful for the friends who have stayed by me during the changes.

So it is over now. I'm tired this evening. I am feeling alone and somewhat confused about what to do next.

Matt Kubik

Hesburgh And Watergate

Editor:

During last Sunday's ABC program, "Issues and Answers", Senator Charles Percy (Rep., Ill.), proposed that the Watergate Investigation be taken out of the Justice Department's realm of duty. He further suggested that University of Chicago chancellor Edward Levi or Harvard president Derek C. Bok be appointed by Mr. Nixon to investigate the case. Of course, the credibility of these two men is unquestionable, but

neither has gained any national recognition for their fair-mindedness. Definitely, the Watergate Case needs a person who is recognized by the entire nation as being honest, non-political, and objective. That man is our own Father Hesburgh.

Everyone is aware of the work that Father Hesburgh has done for social justice in the United States. He has also never worked on a political campaign, nor has he publicly supported any one candidate. Nevertheless, he has always deplored social inequities and violations of individuals' rights. It is impossible to argue that individual rights have not been violated in the Watergate Case, but the problem of who the real violators were still confronts us. Father Hesburgh could be the very person that the country needs to clear up this political scandal and restore a sense of honesty to the American government.

Of course, Notre Dame should not go unpaid for the rendering of the services of our President to the United States. Congress could very well grant Notre Dame a three million dollar endowment. The interest earned from this grant could be used for a number of purposes. Designating this interest to either minority recruitment or to certain academic pursuits would be of great value to the University.

In the end, all three parties would gain from the use of Father Hesburgh as chief investigator for the Watergate case. First of all, the United States would regain its honor in government both at home and abroad. Secondly, Notre Dame would gain from the endowment. Lastly, Father Hesburgh would again promote the principles of justice and social equality.

Jim Clarke
Ex-Poobah

The Selfless CSC's

Editor:

It was good of the Observer to print the story and have the photograph (April 26 issue) of the generous donation by the Notre Dame Student Body to the Holy Cross Foreign Missions following the Bengal Bouts.

It would be good also to have a news story and a photograph of the

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\$700,000-plus donated by the Holy Cross Fathers and Brothers to the University of Notre Dame Corporation not too many weeks ago. That donation comprised the total salaries of the Holy Cross Priest and Brothers serving Notre Dame during the past twelve months.

Sincerely,

(Rev) Edmund J. Murray, C.S.C.

Thanks, MD Icers

Editor:

To Father Riehle, Mr. E.T. Price, Mr. Arthur Pears, Kathy Cekanski, "Moose" Mulcahy, Denny Madden, and last but not least, Eddie Bumbacco:

Just a note to share our thanks and appreciation for your playing such a big part in the success of the 1st annual Badin-Walsh vs. Alumni Hockey Game for Muscular Dystrophy. We all had a great time playing and hope that all those watching had as much fun as we did participating.

Thanks for being such good sports and risking "life and limb" for such a worthwhile cause.

Phil Byrne
Peggy Pollara
Terri Sweeney
Susan Andersen

P.S. A Very special thanks also goes out to the people in the ACC who so kindly supplied us with ice time, equipment and valuable assistance.

The Real Loser

Editor:

It is not T.C. Treanor who is the "biggest loser of them all." No.

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Center studies man's contemporary society

by Steve Magdzinski
Staff Reporter

(Part II of a two-part series)

The history of the Center for the Study of Man dates back to 1961 when it was founded by the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University, and Dr. George Shuster. With the help of matching funds from the Ford Foundation and grants from the Carnegie Corporation, said Dr. FitzGerald, "from 1961-1968, the Center was originated, developed and flourished under Dr. George Shuster."

The first large project of the Center was a three-year study of 9, 451 Catholic elementary and 2, 075 secondary schools. Originally funded with a \$350,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation and \$46,000 in additional funds, the project eventually produced the first thoroughly researched study of the American Catholic elementary and secondary school system.

They study of Catholic schools dealt with the religious and moral commitments of the Catholic school as an institutional form, the economic squeeze on parochial schools and the future of such schools in the United States.

In 1966 the results of this study were published by the Notre Dame Press in Catholic Schools in Action. In turn the massive data collected in this research provided the empirical basis for 16 additional studies, among them written articles on Catholic schools in Denver, St. Louis, Florida, Michigan and other areas. Of special interest in these studies were the included attitudinal demographic studies as well as new instruments for determining the changing religious attitudes of Catholic students. Out of these studies centered in education, said FitzGerald, was developed within the Center the Notre Dame Office

and, accordingly, is directly responsible to the Vice-President for Advanced Studies, Dr. Robert Gordon. Staff and facilities on 5th and 11 floors of the Memorial Library are funded in part by the University.

Most of the research done at the Center, however, must be funded by outside sources, public or private. Lab projects are studied and approved by a liaison committee made up of six members of the College of Arts and Letters.

Including principle and associate researchers and staffs, the director and his administrative secretary, there are 57 persons employed in the Center for the

inner-city, with minorities and the poor need support and encouragement to develop new programs and to do a more effective job. The task of CCUM in this regard is to develop training programs with, by, or for the trainees to give them new insights, training skills and to acquaint them with the best available resources being used in other parts of the country.

The CCUM also conducts a year-long Religious Leaders Program in which administrators, pastors, teachers, and social workers study, reflect and pray to continue their ministry in more acceptable ways, said Egan.

"Threatening in the long run are the possible effects of massive industrialization and of the eventual exhaustion of our power resources. A highly stimulated industrial sector may be beneficial to a society's short term economic vitality, while threatening its very basis in future generations."

Approval and funding for the study are expected in the next several weeks, said Sayre.

The research at the Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society varies from religion to

technology, from soul-illness to computer training in the SSTRL. But each of the projects is aimed at the improvement of a world which undoubtedly needs improvement. The Center studies man in contemporary society, "a society confronted with novel and increasingly complicated social problems," and, in Dr. FitzGerald's view, "challenging the combined resources of our cultural heritage and the rapidly developing socio-behavioral disciplines."

Center 'has a large religious component'

Study of Man. The SSTRL employs 25 persons, including faculty, technicians and graduate students.

Research at the Center

Among the work that has been done at the Center and the SSTRL in the past have been studies on juvenile delinquency, drug addiction, poverty, inner-city social problems and Latin American educational studies.

One project still in progress under the funding of the Ford Foundation is Prof. Julian Samora's five-year program in advanced study for Mexican-American graduate students. The students, five or six of whom are working on doctoral degrees, are doing research work in special areas, after which they will be able to return to their communities to contribute the knowledge they have gained there.

Another large program, under the funding of the Lewis and Lilly Foundations and smaller grants, is a pastoral theology program under the joint direction of Dr. Tjaard Hoommes, Fr. Donald McNeill

A national newsletter, Link is published by the CCUM, which, as its heading states, "connects ideas and services for people in pastoral and community ministry." LINK, edited by Egan, has 2, 500 subscribers across the country.

Under the direction of Dr. Thomas Broden, CCUM conducts a work training program for seminarians and nuns, the purpose of which is to develop programs to combat white racism in both the Church and society.

"What is interesting about the Center for the Study of Man," said Dr. FitzGerald, "is that, though there are other institutions larger than this one, they tend to be narrower in scope. This is the only one that I am acquainted with that has a large religious component. The existing techniques of the social disciplines are thus made available to religious groups to discern and assess the contribution of the religious culture in dealing with contemporary social problems: an interesting development academically, in that without displacing the traditional theological or religious view, it makes available to our traditional understanding of religious life the results of these techniques applied to contemporary religious experience."

Artificial Intelligence

Aside from the strictly theological areas of study, but still in the area of social and ethical values, is Dr. Kenneth Sayre's

Institute for Artificial Intelligence. With initial funds from the National Science Foundation, a study developing computer programs based on analysis of cursive writing is now awaiting NSF reaction to the initial work that has already been finished.

Sayre's research team is also presently awaiting final approval from the NSF on its proposed "Decision-Making in the Power Industry" project. It is, as the proposal submitted to the NSF says, "a systematic study of the environmental, ethical and commercial values involved in the application of contemporary technology."

The proposal states,

Research ranges from technology to religion

of Educational Research.

In November, 1971, the OER completed its report on the Financial Condition of Non-Public Schools for President Nixon's Commission on School Finance a study funded by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Since then, in the absence of extension on School finance, a study funded by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Since then, in the absence of external funding, the OER is temporarily inoperative in the field of research.

Prior to Dr. FitzGerald, who was named acting director on Oct. 6, 1971, the directorship of the Center for the Study of Man was held by Fr. Ernest Bartell gave up his post to become president of Stonehill College Northeastern, Mass.

As an autonomous interdisciplinary research center, the Center for the Study of Man has the academic status of an institute

and Msgr. John J. Egan. This program is both academically and action oriented.

The Pastoral Theology Group has developed a program of field training in which graduate students in pastoral theology go into the inner-city or other areas in which religious problems with a distinctly local flavor not described or dealt with in traditional literature have developed.

Msgr. Egan has additionally been the director of the Catholic Commission on Urban Ministry (CCUM) since 1966. The CCUM is an organized network of 1300 lay people, priests and nuns in 42 states and Canada, which has several different functions. Its work in the field of social action and pastoral ministry consists of researching its own activities, relating them to other similar activities and thus, gaining a new support for its own participants.

Often enough, said Msgr. Egan, the work of CCUM is not too popular. Yet those who work in the

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Irish crew wins

Notre Dame's crew team swept Grand Valley State College on April 14 at Grand Valley, and dominated a tri-meet with Fordham and Williams College by winning two out of three races on April 21.

The team also placed fourth, third and fifth in the Heavyweight, Lightweight and Freshman divisions at the Mid-West Sprints in Madison, Wisconsin.

In their first race of the season, the varsity heavyweight eight turned in the fastest time of the day with a 5:38 current aided. Grand Valley clocked a close 5:44. The varsity Lightweights won their race by 15 seconds over Grand Valley with a time of 5:49. The Freshman edged by with a half a boat deck showing a time of 6:00 for the 2000 meter course.

Fordham, the Lightweights won the first race of a best-of-five series for the Eward Cup. Against heavy winds the Lights sprinted past Fordham at the 1500 meter mark, but no times were recorded for an official inadvertently halted his stopwatch during the middle of the race.

The Lightweights were stroked by captain Kevin McEvily from St. Ed's Hall. George Willinet, Frank Laughery, Paul McEvily, Steve Fenstermacher, Art Geis and Frank Matthew rounded out the boat. The Lights were coxed by Mike Houle.

On Saturday, April 28, vying for the Eckels cups at the Mid-West Sprints, the Heavyweights crossed the line at 6:09 good enough for fourth place in a field of seven. Wisconsin won by three lengths

with a time of 5:24. Heavyweights were stroked by Rick Dorosh. The rest of the eight was composed of Fred Hydrick, John Walsh, Joe Perry, Chris Kotch, Dan Hesse, Greg Erickson, and Chris Zilinski.

A weak start, and bad placement kept the crew from walking past Purdue and Kansas State, who pulled to a length's lead and sat on it. Coxwain, Diane Johnson guided her boat to fourth place ahead of Nebraska and St. Thomas.

The Freshman, after experiencing a very poor start, managed to retrieve a fifth place, although losing to Lincoln Park Boat Club by one tenth of a second—6:23.2—over the 1900 meter course.

At Fordham the Freshmen were deprived of victory when six man, John Moushigian, encountered equipment failure in the first five hundred meters of the race. Stroked by Kevin McBride and Coxed by Jose Santellano the Freshman finished only 11 seconds off the 6:21 pace set by Fordham in the heavy current.

Also in the Freshman boat are Bill Brady Hurkes, Tom Melvin, Joe Piotroeski, Mark Thickpenny, Doug Quackenbush, and Stan Gerrity.

New officers will assume their duties next week. Frankie Loughery will replace John Goale as president, Paul McEvily and Jim Roe will become treasurer and secretary respectively.

This Saturday the Crew will journey to Mariatta, Ohio for the Mid American Collegiate Rowing Association championship on the Ohio River.

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Riders needed to NYC or Conn. Leaving Thursday, May 3rd a.m. Call Dave 3679

WANTED: Female apartmentmate for summer; call Jane or Ellen, 233-1396

Female housemate wanted for next year. Call 4449

Room-mates wanted for ND Apts. call Matt 3385 Rm. 431 Keenan

Ride Needed from Kent State (Exit 13 Ohio) to Notre Dame on May 3 or 4. Call John 8810

Need riders en route to north N.J. area leaving May 21. call 1802

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PERSONAL

To the shuttle Rider with the green hair ribbon - A shy Bill Baily wants to meet you

Congratulations to all graduating Observer staff emmbers. I'll miss you love, Mom

reen - about that personal you wanted in the paper - forget it! seriously, Tuna

Richard Nixon: Let your conscious be your guide Signed, Jiminey Crickett

Gin, Thanks for another really great year. Maybe "We've only just begun" Mick

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The Ombudsman Service will close down its operations at NOON on May 4. Service will be resumed at NOON on SEPT. 4. Hours for next fall will as far as it now stands remain the same. Have a good summer and many thanks to all those who gave of their time to help make something out of the Ombudsman Service.

Connecticut Residents! New Haven Sponsored luggage truck will run again this year, stopping in several cities. For info call Paul 234-4536 or Bob 233-1030

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GSU meeting, Fri., May 4, NSH, 12 noon. All grad students invited to attend. GSU Rep attendance important.

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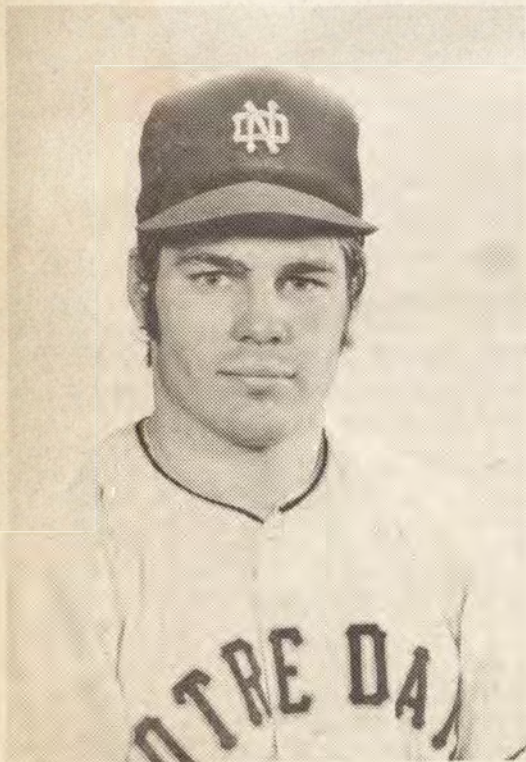
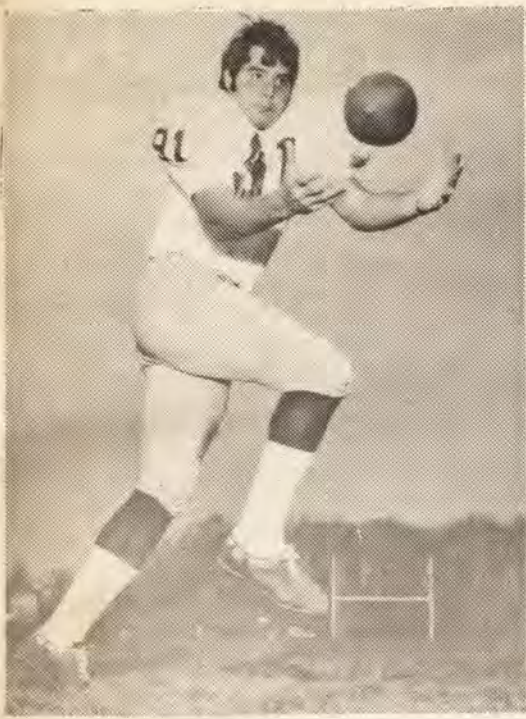
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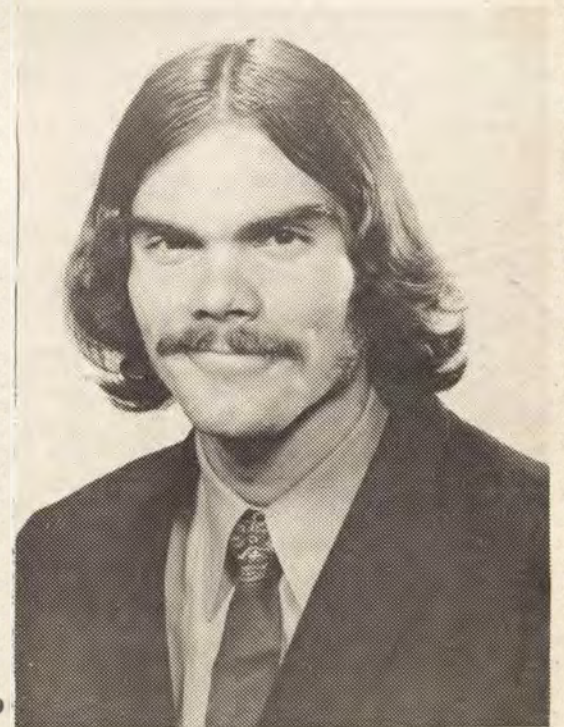
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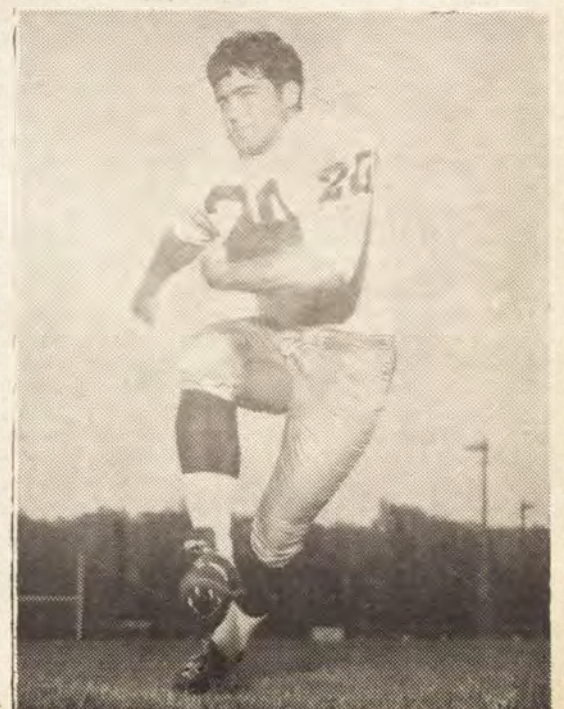
Notre Dame's



1) Mike Creaney, football; 2) Bob Roemer, baseball; 3) Bill Green, hockey; 4) Greg Marx, football; 5) John Noble, hockey; 6) Rooney Frailey, cheerleading.



7) Paul Regan, hockey; 8) John Dampeer, football; 9) Tom McMannon, track; 10) Gene Krathaus, Swimming; 11) Andy Huff, football.



Class of '73

Off-Campus wins Interhall hockey title, 2-0

by Greg Corgan

A two goal performance by Frank Wittliff, coupled with superb goaltending on the part of sophomore Mike Thorpe, enabled Off-campus to defeat Dillon last night and win the Interhall hockey championship series, two games to one.

Wittliff, brother of former Notre Dame hockey star Phil Wittliff, had a tally in each half and Thorpe made some spectacular saves as Off-campus bounced back from an opening game loss to take the title.

Dillon had won the first contest in double overtime 2-1, while OC had taken the second game, 1-0. The final game had been postponed nearly three weeks because of a compressor breakdown at the ACC ice arena.

Despite the delay, both teams played fast-moving, hard-hitting hockey in a game marked by eleven penalties—including three major game misconducts on Dillon.

Off-campus took advantage of the third Dillon penalty late in the first half. With 'red' captain Mark Storer in the box, OC used their power play opportunity to feed the puck to Wittliff who broke free in

the crease.

"I hit it twice and both times Jay (Dillon goalie Jay O'Brien) stopped it," said the senior from Port Huron, Mich. "But the second time it bounced in between my feet and I just looked down and slapped it in."

The rest of the half was marked by a lot of contact as both teams became extremely physical, a characteristic which has marked the playoff series from the start. Thorpe made a key save in the closing minutes, coming out of the net to stop a Dillon breakaway.

Dillon came out strong in the second half but it just wasn't their night.

"The fact that we scored the first goal gave us the momentum," noted OC captain Mike Ruffen. "Dillon came out tough in the second half but we already had the advantage with that first period score. You've got to give them a lot of credit, they really came out to play."

After Thorpe made another excellent save on a Chuck Nadeau slap shot, Wittliff went to work again. With a little over three minutes gone Wittliff took a pass from Eric Horne in front of the net and dumped the puck in on the right side. This broke Dillon's back and from there on the game became a free-for-all.

Frustrated at having fallen behind by two goals the "Big Red" lost their poise and gathered four penalties, including the three misconducts, in an eight minute period. This assured OC of the campus title and while providing for a little excitement in the closing minutes was a disgraceful display of unsportsmanlike conduct.

Nevertheless, referees Mark Johnson and Paul Simmons kept things moving and Off-campus' swarming defense, along with a few more picture saves by Thorpe, preserved OC's second campus crown in as many years.

Netters suffer rough weekend

by John Fineran

It was not a good weekend for the Notre Dame tennis squad, even though things looked great coming into the matches at home with Michigan State and Iowa. After all, the Irish had rallied from four opening losses and five in their first seven matches to post an 11-7 mark before the weekend action.

On Saturday, the netters ran into an inspired Spartan group at the Courtney Tennis Center which was intent upon improving on last season's 7-2 loss to the Irish. With only Mark Reilly and Brandon Walsh scoring victories in singles competition, the Spartans took a 4-2 edge into the doubles, thanks to a pair of three-set victories.

Notre Dame tried valiantly in the tandem action, needing a sweep for the victory, but only the combinations of Chris Kane-Rob Schefter and Mark and Paul Reilly could muster victories. So, the Spartans gained their revenge, 5-4.

Sunday morning, it was the same story, Iowa came to Notre Dame with the possibility of setting a new team record for consecutive wins during the season, but the Hawkeyes needed a three set victory over the Irish tandem of Walsh and John Carrico to set the mark and record a 5-4 win.

Notre Dame again found itself at a 4-2 disadvantage after the singles round with only Walsh and Schefter recording wins, but could not quite get that third victory in the doubles.

Hopefully, the "double trouble" the Irish have been experiencing lately will not be a factor this afternoon at Eastern Michigan. The Hurons got a late start this season due to tri-semester, and consequently, are not into the stiff competition they have been experiencing. The Irish recorded an 8-1 conquest last season.

On Friday and Saturday, the Irish, as defending champions, will attempt to retain the Juskie Invitational title at DeKalb, Illinois. Northern Illinois plays host to six other teams including the Irish. Indiana State, a 6-3 Irish

ND sailors win

The Notre Dame sailing team edged out Wisconsin in heavy seas and strong winds on Lake Michigan to post their second consecutive regatta victory. Oshkosh finished third in the eight-school fleet. George Gaw and Bruce Marek, both of Chicago, skippered for the Irish.

Blue-Gold game

The annual Blue-Gold intrasquad football game winding up Spring Practice will be held in Notre Dame Stadium on May 5 at 1:30 p.m.

Students will be admitted upon presentation of ID cards at gate fifteen only.

General Admission tickets for the public are available at the Ticket Sales Window, Athletic and Convocation Center, priced at \$2.00 for adults, 50 cents for children 12 and under. Tickets will also be available at the Stadium the day of the game. Dates, wives, St. Mary's students, parents, etc., must have tickets. No seats will be reserved.

The game is sponsored annually by the Notre Dame Alumni Club of St. Joseph Valley and supports the Club's Scholarship Fund which currently sustains twelve students of this area at the University.

victim this season, and Miami of Ohio should again rate along with Notre Dame and the host Huskies as the favorites this year.

The season will conclude this Sunday with a match at the Courtney Tennis Center against Indiana (10:00 A.M.). The Hoosiers and Irish will try for the second time this season to meet. The first time the teams were

scheduled, the Bloomington weatherman threw a damper upon their scheduled activity.

I.U. is currently 10-7 and the Hoosier first-year coach, Scott Greer, has been getting excellent work out of three returning lettermen—senior Tom Dunker and Sophomores Doug Sullivan and Joe Kendall. Notre Dame took the Hoosiers last season 6-3.

Vic Dorr

The Irish Eye

The year in retrospect

There's a lot to be said about Notre Dame's athletic fortunes during the 1972-73 school year.

It should be said that the year was an exciting one; one which saw ND's football, basketball, and hockey teams all complete successful regular seasons and then go on to post-season competition. It could also be said that the year was a disappointing one; one which saw the Irish shellacked in the Orange Bowl, shaded in the NIT championship game, and nipped in the WCHA finals.

And the best explanation for whatever is said about the '72-'73 campaign lies in the rosters of the Irish teams fielded during the year. For almost without exception, the squads competing for ND in the "major sports" were youthful, underclass teams which carried potential, expectations, and not a great deal of certainty into their respective seasons.

Coach Lefty Smith's hockey team lost its senior goaltender to graduation, and entered its second WCHA campaign with only a handful of fourth-year performers. Coach Digger Phelps' basketball team returned but one starter and but one senior regular from '71's 6-20 squad, and Ara Parseghian's gridders entered their 10-game season loaded with youth—particularly at the skilled positions.

Asking a young, potentially talented team to compete with the best college opposition in the nation—regardless of the sport—is asking for an up-and-down, possibly exciting and possibly disappointing year. That's exactly what the Irish got in 1972-73, and nowhere were the extremes more apparent than with Ara Parseghian's ninth Notre Dame football team.

The Irish entered their season opener at Northwestern's Dyche Stadium with a squad dotted with question marks. One of the question marks was at quarterback, one was in the offensive backfield, and one was on the defensive line. Northwestern, 7-0 losers to Michigan the week before, loomed as an interesting, if not demanding opponent for the ND team. But as a sellout crowd of 55,000 looked on, the Irish crushed the Wildcats 37-0, and had given names to their question marks by the end of the first half. The quarterback was Tom Clements, the running back was Eric Penick, and the defensive lineman was Steve Niehaus, and they, along with veterans Darryll Dewan, Greg Marx, and Andy Huff, put on a show that thoroughly delighted Notre Dame partisans.

Among those the Irish delighted was Jim Donaldson, the recently-retired Observer sports editor, who observed, midway through the first half, that "this is what Notre Dame football should really be like: we score, you get creamed. We score, you get creamed...."

But the Irish had no time to relax after they'd alternately scored on and creamed the 'Cats. They next met Purdue, a team loaded with All-American and pro prospects, and had to confront a huge, talented Boilermaker defense—a defense led by tackle Dave Butz. "We're going to run right at him (Butz)," said ND tight end Mike Creaney. "Is he slow? No, he's an All-American." But run and pass the Irish did, all the way to a 35-14 triumph that starred Clements, Creaney, and, again, the ND defense.

And during the next two weeks, the Irish maintained their winning ways. They tripped Michigan State, 16-0, and thumped Pittsburgh, 42-16, before taking their 4-0 record into a game with the Missouri Tigers.

Hampered by the fired-up Tigers and by the loss of freshman Steve Niehaus, ND fell behind 30-14 in the second half before mounting a furious comeback. The Irish sliced the count to 30-26 before Clements was intercepted while attempting a final-drive sideline pass to Darryll Dewan. The play was a close one, but Mike Fink's theft secured Mizzou's upset. "It's too bad," said a subdued Frank Pomarico afterwards. "If Darryll had caught that pass he might still be running."

But the Irish bounced back after their loss, and shut out TCU and much-heralded tail back Mike Luttrell, whose pre-game comments about the ND defense were not taken lightly by co-captain Greg Marx. Luttrell was stymied all afternoon, and the ND offense, meanwhile, scored three times to win, 21-0. "Ask Luttrell," suggested Marx, "ask him how many yards he got. Ask him if this was a Notre Dame defense."

Following TCU, ND dumped Navy and Air Force, and headed into the season's home finale with an Orange Bowl bid at stake. The Irish topped the Hurricanes, 20-17, but not before a snowball had caused Brian Doherty to fumble an extra point attempt, and not before Canes had come close on a 44-yard try at a tying field goal.

The victory sent the Irish into the Orange Bowl against Nebraska, and left ND with an 8-1 record with one game left to play. That final game was in Los Angeles, with the undefeated, number one-ranked USC Trojans, and for three quarters, the Irish gave a number-one scare to their powerful foes. A Clements-to-Creaney touchdown made it 25-23, SC, before little Anthony Davis ruined the Irish with his second kick-return touchdown of the day. That tally was one of six scored by the USC soph, and his overall performance sent ND reeling to a 45-23 defeat.

And in Miami, on New Year's night, things were no better. The opponent—Nebraska—and the chief tormentor—Johnny Rodgers—were

different, but the results were just as painful. Nebraska, displaying every bit of its awesome strength, crushed Notre Dame 40-6, and left the Irish with little consolation, save a fourth period, Clements-to-Demmerle TD pass.

There was frustration and disappointment in the Irish locker room after the runaway, but coach Parseghian summed it up best when he replied tersely to a questioner:

"I don't see how you can ask that (if the defeat would cause the Irish to return to their no-bowl policy). I would suggest to you that it would be just the opposite. That we would want to come back to prove we're a better football team than we showed today."

And while the Irish gridders were losing to USC and Nebraska, the ND basketball team was also suffering through some December-January woes. Coach Digger Phelps' squad, whose starters included four sophomores and a junior, lost six of its first seven games, including close decisions to Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky. In that same mold was Notre Dame's second loss of the season, in the home opener against Ohio State. The Irish, after leading most of the way, were tied at the end of regulation, and were defeated in overtime, 81-75. "It was just like this up at Michigan," lamented sophomore forward Pete Crotty. "We had that game, too, and let it get away at the end."

But things soon improved for Phelps' crew. A stunning, 71-69 win over Marquette—at Milwaukee—kept the Irish on the first of several medium-length winning streaks, and, by the time they had completed the last such skein—by upsetting South Carolina at the ACC, 73-69, Notre Dame was 15-11 and had accepted a bid to appear in New York's National Invitational Tournament.

The Irish went into the tourney as heavy underdogs, and they remained that way until the final weekend's action. ND played its first-round game against Southern Cal, on St. Patrick's Day, and the Irish used a bit of luck to win that game, 69-65. The next week brought upsets of Louisville, 79-71, and tourney favorite North Carolina, 78-71, and the Irish, on Sunday, found themselves in the title game against Virginia Tech's Gobblers.

The Hokies earned the NIT crown 92-91 when Bobby Stevens pitched in a 15-footer with one second left in the first overtime, but Notre Dame's John Shumate was selected as the event's Most Valuable Player, and the Irish, with all five starters returning next season, had found a solid base from which to guild in '73-'74.

"We'll be back," Digger had promised earlier in the season, "We're still young—we'll be back." After the tournament, the words were the same, but with a different twist. "Next year's a new year, and we'll be back. It's like I told you last week—we've only just begun."

Nor were the ND cagers the only Irish team to suffer a one-point loss in a championship series. Coach Lefty Smith's icers, after battling to second place in the WCHA standings during the regular season, bombed North Dakota in the first round of the league playoffs, and then met always-strong Wisconsin in the title round.

The two teams had split their earlier four meetings, and the first match of their two-game, total goals playoff ended in a 4-4 tie. And the second game was tied at three with just minutes left in the final period when ND's John Noble was whistled off for cross-checking, giving the Badgers the opportunity they needed to score, and win the game and the championship, 4-3.

"As the (final) game wore on," said the South Bend Tribune's Steve Klein, "you got the feeling that they could have played on and on without settling anything. It was apparent in their third period that something other than the two teams was going to decide the game."

As bitter as the loss was, it did not lessen the achievements of Smith's sextet. The Irish featured the most potent line in college hockey—Ian Williams, John Noble, Eddie Bumbacco—and blitzed the WCHA during the last half of the season. Notre Dame won 11 of their final 13 games, and included in that win column four wins over the nation's top-ranked hockey team: two against Michigan State over the weekend of January 26th, and a pair against Wisconsin over the weekend of February 23rd.

Notre Dame's other teams—the competitors in the so-called "minor sports"—also experienced up-and-down seasons. Defensive lapses and stranded baserunners have combined to give the ND baseball squad a 9-19 slate, and coach Jake Kline's squad, even if it finishes with a rush, can only end up one game below .500. Coach Dennis Stark's swimmers won four of their last five meets to post a 6-3 record, but the Irish wrestlers, hurt by injuries and a thin roster, lost three of their last five and finished 6-8.

The ND fencers, despite tough losses to Detroit and Wayne State, rallied to finish 6-2, and the lacross and rugby clubs posted fall marks of 8-3 and 11-2 respectively. Coach Don Faley's track squad had its problems this year, going 0-3 in indoor competition, and only consistently strong performances by hurdler Tom McMannon, weightman Bill George, and the ND distance team has served to brighten the spring season.

With the close of one season, though, the next always comes into focus. And that's one advantage of a young, exciting, or even disappointing team. For them, "next year" always looks good.