

THE OBSERVER

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Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1969

1970

Poll shows co - education favored

Notre Dame's Student Body is overwhelmingly in favor of the university opening its door to women, an *Observer* poll shows.

Results from the poll, which appeared in Monday's paper, show that 84.1% of the Student Body feels that Notre Dame should admit women.

Although it is often argued that Notre Dame's standing in the academic community would go down if it immediately opened up its doors to women, over 88% of the Notre Dame Student Body felt otherwise.

Such sentiment, however, was prevalent basically among those who sought co-education. Of those that opposed co-education 56.7% feared that the school's reputation of the school would suffer if girls were admitted.

The lack of women in the community seems to have been a problem that has been in the back of the minds of many students. An amazing 72.3% of the Notre Dame men who responded stated that at some time they had thought about transferring to a school that was co-educational.

Recommend merger

The desire for co-education seemed to be held almost equal-

ly by all classes. Freshmen and sophomores, the latest students to enter the university, led the list with 87% and 88% of the students responding being in favor of the move. Seniors sported the lowest percentage, favoring the switch with only 80%, while the juniors were next in line with 85%.

A total of 296 students out of Notre Dame's 6194 enrollment, or 4.8% responded to the poll. Over 5% of the Freshmen, Sophomore, and Junior Classes returned their questionnaires, while only 2.9% of the Seniors responded. (91 Freshmen responded or 5.5%; 84 Sophomores or 5.5% and 81 Juniors - 5.2%.)

Lose SMC image

The feelings of St. Mary's girls closely paralleled that of the Notre Dame's. 74.5% of the St. Mary's students responding felt that Notre Dame should admit them. 66.6% felt that if Notre Dame did, however, St. Mary's would lose its identity as a college and would be forced to merge with Notre Dame or disappear altogether.

The majority of St. Mary's girls felt that the loss of identity would not matter. Only 33.3%

felt that it was important that St. Mary's have a separate identity.

Most Notre Dame students foresaw the demise of St. Mary's if ND goes co-ed. 56.7% felt that it would be impossible for St. Mary's to continue when women were admitted to ND. Again only a small percentage, 23%, thought that it was important for SMC to remain as an institution.

The comments on the questionnaires seemed to show that most Notre Dame students think that St. Mary's has little identity outside of Notre Dame right now.

"What identity does St. Mary's have other than being 'the girl's school next to Notre Dame?'" wrote one ND man.

Some of the questionnaires displayed the age old feelings that Notre Dame men have held because of the social imbalance.

Husband hunting

"They don't have anything to begin with," commented one ND student. "Their entire development hinges on Notre Dame. That's why they come here: to get a good Catholic husband. God knows they could get a



Will we ever see the day?

much better education somewhere else."

Other comments, though, expressed the sentiments of the majority. Tradition seemed to mean little to most in the light of the need for co-educational institutions. "What has identity got to do with education? The point is that both schools can benefit academically and socially. Education is important, not the name of your school."

Tradition is the question in a lot of people's minds when they discuss the possibility of girls attending Notre Dame. What would happen to the fabulous Notre Dame spirit?

To try to gauge the impact *The Observer* asked if Notre Dame students felt that co-education would have any impact on the "spirit of Notre Dame".

School spirit safe

Surprisingly, 74.9% of the Student Body felt that the spirit would not be hurt. In fact many of those students who felt that it would suggested that the Notre Dame spirit of "masculinity" as it exists now "needed" to be hurt.

However, of those that opposed co-education many did so on the grounds that the school spirit would be hurt. Of the 47 students out of the 296 that responded who opposed co-edu-

cation, 72.7% felt that spirit would go down if girls were admitted.

Co-residential living

Surprising indeed were the general Notre Dame attitudes toward the prospect of co-residential living. Lyons Hall has submitted a proposal on the issue and other halls are working on them.

83.9% of the students responding from Notre Dame favored the establishment of an experimental co-residential dorm at Notre Dame. Of the 263 students that felt that the project was needed, 231, or 87.8%, said that they would be willing to live in the residence.

St. Mary's girls on the whole were in favor of the project too. 87.3% said that they would like to see one of ND's resident halls made co-ed. Out of that group 79.2% said that they were willing to take the risk and actually cross the road to live at Notre Dame.

Live at SMC

Although many Notre Dame students said that they would live in co-residential facilities at Notre Dame a smaller percentage

(continued on page 6)

Rites for Fr. Lange set

Funeral services for the Rev. Bernard H. Lange, C.S.C., a retired professor at the University of Notre Dame who died yesterday will be at 3:30 p.m. next Friday in Sacred Heart Church on the Notre Dame campus.

The wake will begin at 1 p.m. today in Sacred Heart's Lady Chapel and will continue up until the time of Mass Friday. Father Lange, known to several generations of Notre Dame men through his interest in weightlifting, died in the Notre Dame infirmary following an apparent heart attack. He was 81.

He is survived by a brother, Joseph, of Valencia, Pa. Burial will be in the community cemetery at Notre Dame.

Born in Danzig, East Prussia, Germany, on August 8, 1888, Father Lange was brought to the United States as a child when his parents settled in Oil City, Pa. He was graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1912 and returned to the campus as a Holy Cross novice the following year. He studied theology at Holy Cross College in Washington, D.C., and was ordained in 1917.

In addition to the two bachelor's degrees from Notre Dame, he received an M.A. from the University in 1924 and a Ph.D. from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, in 1931. Between 1917 and 1935, when failing eyesight ended his classroom career, Father Lange held various teaching posts at Notre Dame and St. Edward's in the fields of biology, comparative anatomy and physical anthropology.

When he left the classroom, he took up in earnest a sport which had engaged his interest for some time - weightlifting. In his combination gym and carpentry shop, he trained thousands of Notre Dame students in body-building techniques and became internationally known as a priest who was also a champion weightlifter.

Father Lange organized and coached the Notre Dame weightlifting team during the six years of its existence, including the 1953 squad, which won the national intercollegiate championship. More than one football player has also benefited from rigorous physical training given by Father Lange. The priest himself could still lift a 400-pound barbell at 70.

His body-building exercises were combined with the craft of carpentry, sometimes directly when he hand-carved weightlifting trophies. In his shop he built hauling wagons, tabernacles, missal stands, and altars, including two for the very chapel where his body will lie in state.



Rev. Bernard H. Lange, C.S.C. died in the Notre Dame infirmary yesterday of an apparent heart attack. Father Lange was almost an institution at Notre Dame, and coached football players and wrestlers for over thirty years.

ND seeks injunction

The University of Notre Dame goes to court today in an attempt to get a permanent court injunction against the disruption of The Placement Bureau. The University has only a temporary restraining order as of now, and must acquire a temporary injunction before it can have a permanent injunction. It is the temporary injunction that Fred Dedrick, Brian McNerny, Tim McCarry and Rick Libowitz, those named in the restraining order, are contesting in court today.

The trial was scheduled to start at 10:00 am in the second division of Superior Court with Judge Copech presiding. Mr. Chapleau is the attorney representing the administration.

Among the people subpoenaed to give testimony, are Fr. Riehle, Mr. Faccenda, and Dr. Costello. There is a possibility that Mr. Pears will also be called.

Rick Libowitz, said in an interview yesterday, that there was a reasonable chance of blocking the injunction, since the court was required to hear both sides. Libowitz would not comment on the nature of the arguments they plan to use, but he did say the students' attorney, Rick Libowitz, would be "running the show".

Libowitz summed up the feelings of himself and his comrades as, "We feel that, basically, that the University is in error, and we are going to show this in court".

Ed Roickle

★★★★★★

The University and Selective Service

In order to help clarify the issues in the recent controversy concerning the notification of draft boards by the University, I want to bring to light information concerning the regulations which pertain to the notification of local boards concerning changes in status. I did the research on this some time ago, and wish to apologize for not bringing up this question sooner, since it affects so many people.

The present policy of the University concerning notification of draft boards seems not to be in the best interests of the students. The University notifies local boards within 30 days (often sooner) if a student leaves the University, voluntarily or otherwise, or if a student is carrying less than 12 hours of academic credit. A look at the present regulations governing 2S (student) status, and a registrant's responsibility to inform his local board of changes in his status, reveal that the University is under no legal obligation to pursue its present policy of notification. In fact, as will be indicated below, this policy often prematurely deprives a student of his 2S classification, which he would have a legal right to under the present regulations.

The present regulations place the burden of notification of local boards on the registrant. Section 15 (b) of the Military Selective Service Act indicates the registrant's responsibility:

"It shall be the duty of every registrant to keep his local board informed as to his current address and changes in status as required by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President."

Obviously, since it is clearly the registrant's responsibility to notify his local board of changes in his status, the University is performing a disservice to those students who may wish to deal with their local boards themselves. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the methods of procedure for local boards differ widely from board to board. It is the right of each registrant to decide for himself how he wishes to deal with his local board.

The criteria for receiving a 2S classification is found in the Selective Service Regulation 1622.25a, and is as follows:

"In Class 2S shall be placed any registrant...who is satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a college, university, or similar institution of learning..."

Selective Service Regulation 1622.25c states:

"A student shall be deemed to be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction when, during his academic year, he has earned as a minimum, credits toward his degree which, when added to any credits earned during prior academic years, represent a proportion of the total number required to earn his degree at least equal to the proportion which the number of academic years completed bears to the normal number of years established by the school to obtain such a degree. For example, a student pursuing a four-year course should have earned 25% of the credits required for his baccalaureate degree at the end of his first academic year, 50% at the end of his second academic year, and 75% at the end of his third academic year."

Selective Service Regulation 1622.25b defines "academic year" as: *"the 12-month period following the beginning of his (the student's) course of study."*

Therefore a student who leaves the University for any reason during the year may still be capable of fulfilling the requirements of SSR 1622.25c, or may have already fulfilled them. Such students would be entitled to their full 12 months of 2S classification. An example of the former case would be a student who leaves school for a semester, but attends summer school. He may still fulfill his obligation to obtain 25% credit toward his degree in an "academic year". An example of the latter case would be a student who has accumulated sufficient extra credits toward his degree to fulfill the requirements of SSR 1622.25c, and who wishes to take a semester off before continuing his studies. These same categories apply to those students who wish to take less than 12 credit hours in a semester and who still meet the requirements of SSR 1622.25c because of accumulated extra credits. In all of these cases Notre Dame's notification policy does a disservice to students by alerting local boards needlessly.

The University continues to cooperate with the Selective Service System in order to avoid the unofficial, but effective retaliation which the SSS has at its disposal. If the University fails to notify the local board of changes in a student's status within 30 days, then the SSS can deem the University uncooperative. Just as there is no regulation requiring Notre Dame to notify local

boards of changes in status, conversely there is no regulation requiring the boards to accept the white cards sent in by the University in September and February. As "punishment" for the University's failure to cooperate, a local board can require each student to request a form 109 from it. The student would have to go to the appropriate administrative office (usually the registrar) and have the form filled out, validated, and returned to the local board. Notre Dame's argument seems to be that they would rather have the speed and efficiency of the present system, despite the fact that it could deprive students of deferments they deserve under the present regulations.

I haven't yet brought up the question of why this "Christian University" cooperates at all with the Selective Service System. Perhaps Notre Dame should reflect for a moment on what the SSS does, specifically that it provides the manpower to a killing system. A glance at SSS directives concerning manpower channeling should even shed doubt on the appropriateness of the system's peacetime (??) activities.

It seems that for the sake of a smooth-running operation, the University is only too willing to be complicit with Selective Service and the rest of the killing system it feeds, even when such complicity proves to be directly detrimental to its students. If Notre Dame refuses even to consider the welfare of its own students, it isn't to see how it can take such an inhumane attitude towards its complicity with war corporations and government assassination agencies.

Notre Dame barbershop may have to close

by Tim Treanor

Student Radicals, committed to putting food into the mouths of the underprivileged of the Third World, may inadvertently be taking bread out of the

mouths of a minority segment of the first and second worlds.

The Notre Dame barbershop, which has been operating on a more or less consecutive basis for the past hundred years, might have to close at the end of next year because of student apathy.

Joe Dangelo has worked at the Notre Dame Barber shop for fourteen years and has managed the place for four, and to him the situation looks rather bleak. "We've had to cut down from ten barbers to seven," Dangelo said in an interview yesterday, "and we may be down to five in a couple of weeks. We could operate for a year or so on five a week, but that's about it."

Dangelo said that the slowdown started two years ago, and

has accelerated this year. His opinion is by no means unanimous, however, as barber Carl Borsch contends that the slowdown began as early as 1964, "with the Beatle phenomenon."

Both barbers believe that the business slowdown is a result of both the current fashionability of longer hair and the rapid influx of unlicensed student barbers.

Borsch had a few words about student barbers:

"They're cutting hair for spending money, which is fine. It's always good to have an extra ten, twenty dollars in your pocket. But we're cutting hair for a living, and this is hurting us." Cutting hair professionally without a license is illegal in the state of Indiana.

Neither barber bore any animosity towards people with long hair. "It's the barber's fault," said Borsch. "They originally pushed long hair styling on the premise that it'd make them more money. Well, the scheme backfired, and everybody's losing money. On some people it looks good."

"I don't like the way it looks," said Dangelo, "hair down to the shoulder is pretty offensive. But moderately long hair looks all right. It's certainly an individual's right to determine how long he wants to wear his hair." Dangelo speculates that accelerated coeducation

might revive business.

Borsch, however, disagrees. "Our supplier tells us that the problem is universal, including coeducational colleges. In fact, he tells me that the worst-looking guys inevitably have the best-looking girls."

Borsch has some rather interesting speculation with regards to the outcome of the trend. "As today's long-haired anti-establishment student graduates, he becomes part of the establishment. Is it not possible that some future anti-establishment student might start a trend by cutting his hair close to the scalp?"

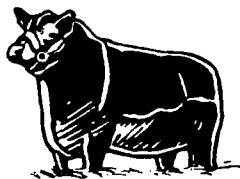


Mike Murphy

Long haired radicals may force the closure of the Notre Dame barbershop.

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OPEN SESSION
on
CO - EDUCATION
with the
Student Affairs Committee
of the Board of Trustees
4:30 CCE Auditorium

SOPHOMORE LITERARY FESTIVAL
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Washington Hall Thursday, January 15
7:00 and 9:30 p.m. Friday, January 16

SKI CLUB MEETING
TONIGHT

7:00 Room 1C LaFortune
all Caberfae people must attend

GOP organization remains active in off year

by Bill Carter

Undisturbed by the fact that this is an off-year as far as nationally influential elections go, Notre Dame's College Republicans organization is very much alive and well on the campus. Taking the absence of November election in stride, the Republicans have kept busy with their speaking and lectures program and are currently looking ahead to some of the important primary races in the spring.

Junior John Gaither, chairman of Notre Dame's chapter of the College Republicans, outlined some of his groups recent activities and plans for the future in an interview at the *Observer* office yesterday afternoon. Gaither pointed to the leadership training conference held at Notre Dame this past semester as an example of the group's recent efforts in what he called "the educative aspects" of political involvement. The conference was held under the auspices of the Midwest Federation of Republican Organizations and Gaither emphasized the importance of evaluating the programs of the other mid-western clubs.

"The whole conference was a great experience," Gaither said. "We learned a lot about what the other people are doing that will help us make up our own plans for future activities."

In addition to the leadership

conference, the republicans also sponsored a panel discussion on Blacks in political parties and a lecture by Indiana State Treasurer John Snyder on the role of college students in state and



John Gaither

local elections.

Gaither described the purpose of the organization as many-faceted. "I think the club can be both an educative, learning experience and also an exercise in practical politics. The club gives people a chance to express their views and make them felt through generally accepted channels. The stress is really on studying how things work, examining and understanding the functioning of political systems."

The club's membership now numbers about 175, a decrease from last years total that is explained by Gaither as the

result of the natural drop-off after a presidential year. The chapter is augmented by the group from St. Mary's which numbers something around 25 members. Gaither shares his duties as chairman with St. Mary's sophomore Maryanne Maren.

The Republican's have monthly meetings devoted in part to the club's business affairs but always open to discussion of issues, campus and national, by the group's members. Gaither describes his group's financial status as "sound, or at least sounder than most campus organizations." Finances for projects and activities are mostly funded by membership dues, football game hotdog sales and a number of other ventures. Gaither believes the club easily gets back to the members all they contribute and often more.

The club also sponsors a monthly newsletter edited by Rich Andre and titled *Thrust*.

Andre outlines the newsletter's function as threefold. It serves to publicize the club's activities and events, offers the opportunity to any member to present his comments on campus issues, and focuses on some of the action taking place in other College Republican groups and on the national Republican level.

In speaking of the pervading philosophy of his organization Gaither claims Notre Dame's College Republicans encompass a wide range of political persuasions. "We certainly have elements of both ends of the conservative-liberal index. It's true that we tend to have a more conservative balance but we are by no means a one-sided organization. I think we bear the label Republican more or less because the Republican candidates have been the most appealing."

Gaither also feels campus political clubs should not divorce themselves from campus issues. "A political club has to

address itself to relevant campus issues as well as the national ones. An interest in the broad scope of politics certainly shouldn't rule out response to important specific issues more closely at hand."

Club Secretary Larry Ptasiński echoes Gaither's sentiments concerning the educative aspects of campus political involvement. "I think the mere exposure to a political environment is a great learning experience," Ptasiński said. He also pointed out the obvious social benefits to be derived from any organized environment, especially one which offers opportunities for group involvement in activities.

The College Republicans have a number of projects on their schedule for the future. Ptasiński has organized a tobaggan party for the first weekend after semester break. Dick Foltz, Lieutenant Gov. Of Indiana is scheduled to come to Notre Dame as guest speaker at the club banquet later next semester. The club will also be represented at the Midwest Federation's meeting at Indianapolis.

The group's big goal for the future is however, participation in the important upcoming Republican primaries, particularly in the race to determine an opponent for Sen. Hartke when his seat is up for grabs next November.

New judicial code

by Shawn Hill

In interviews yesterday Prof. James L. Massey and Mr. Philip Faccenda helped to clarify many aspects of Fr. Hesburgh's handling of the proposed Judicial Code. Both Prof. Massey and Mr. Faccenda were members of the committee that drew up the new judicial code.

Massey explained that the Student Life Council had passed the new judicial code October 29 and presented the finished draft to Fr. Hesburgh on the 13th of November. On the 24th of November, Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh sent a letter to the Student Life Council informing them that he would need more time. Prof. Massey said Fr. Hesburgh's reasons for this were the length, scope and complexity of the new code.

"I will require more than the usual amount of time to decide whether I will approve or reject this code. I will advise you as soon as I am able to make a decision," wrote Hesburgh.

Prof. Massey then stated that he hopes that Fr. Hesburgh will reach a decision and either approve or submit the judicial code for revision by the Feb. 2nd meeting of the Student Life Council.

Faccenda said that Fr. Hesburgh has taken as long as he has because the new code is very long and constitutes a sweeping change in many areas. He stated that Fr. Hesburgh has no parti-



Mr. James L. Massey

cular feelings one way or the other about the code and is simply making sure that the code is thoroughly researched before he approves or rejects it.

Faccenda further stated that Hesburgh did notify the Student Life Council about the code within the two week deadline. He said that Hesburgh had acted on the matter by asking for more time to make his decision.

Faccenda is confident that Hesburgh will reach a decision within the next week or two.

JUNIORS SENIOR PORTRAIT SIGN-UP FOR DOME '71

DATE: JAN 12-16 PLACE: DINING HALLS TIME: 5:30 - 6:30

GRAND PRIX ?

Students of Notre Dame:

As of right now, the future of Grand Prix is in grave doubt. Unless proof can be shown that there is a genuine interest in this event, the HPC will withhold approval and the Senate will not approve its budget, causing definite cancellation. Do you want a grand week in May, or not?

I urge that any of those who participated last year, those who wish to participate this year, or anybody who just plain wants a week of social events in May, to please contact their hall presidents before Monday night, Jan. 19. It is your support that will be the determining factor. MAKE YOUR WISHES KNOWN!

M.G. Ciannone
Chairman, GP 1970

Questions ? Call 1408

Martin Luther King, Jr. honored on birthday

(UPI)—The nation yesterday prepared to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on the anniversary of his birthday with a round of memorials seldom accorded a dead private citizen.

Officials ordered schools closed today in several cities, including New York, Baltimore, Kansas City and Harrisburg, Pa.

Several governors—among them Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Kenneth Curtis of Maine and Frank Licht of Rhode Island—declared the 41st anniversary of the assassinated civil rights leader's birthday "Martin Luther King Day."

The Martin Luther King Memorial Center—a projected cultural and spiritual mecca for American Negroes will be officially inaugurated near King's new Crypt and the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta where he was copastor.

King's body was removed Tuesday from Southview Cemetery and reinterred near the church in downtown Atlanta.

The Georgia Senate's Business, Trade and Commerce Committee passed a resolution Wednesday to make Jan. 15 a day of memory for the slain Negro leader. But under senate procedure, the measure won't reach the full body for a vote until

Friday — the day after the birthday anniversary.

The Rev. C.K. Steel of Tampa, Fla., first vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which King headed, said he would ask Florida Gov. Claude Kirk and Tampa Mayor Spurgeon Camp to proclaim Thursday a holiday.

"At this point it is highly unlikely since the cabinet has already set the state holidays," a spokesman for Kirk said.

Observances were planned around the nation by such diverse groups as the SCLC, the National Urban League, the Black Panther Party and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) planned to participate in some cities.

"Nothing would be more fitting as a recognition of black achievement than to observe as an official holiday the birthday of the man who symbolized the great moral force behind the historic movement back toward black equality and black dignity," Whitney Young, director of the Urban League, said.

Playwrights, or anyone interested in experimental theater.
Contact S. 8156

OBSERVER BUSINESS STAFF MEETING

4:30 pm Friday, January 16

Observer Offices

The Observer is published daily during the college semester except vacations by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for \$8 from The Observer, Box 11, Notre Dame, Ind., 46556. Second class postage paid. Notre Dame, Ind., 46556.

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DONALD C. HOLLIDAY, Publisher

GAETANO DeSAPIO, Editor

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Co - education

Results from *The Observer's* coeducation poll and other surveys on coeducation taken on both campuses indicate what has been accepted as truth the past few years: the Notre Dame and St. Mary's academic community is overwhelmingly in favor of coeducation.

Today the student representatives on the Student Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees will present to the Committee an academic, financial, and social rationale for coeducation with the support of the vast majority of the community behind them.

We hope that the trustee members on the Student Affairs Committee give proper credence to the findings of the students and give recognition of the undeniably accurate favorable sentiments toward coeducation expressed by the academic community.

The student representatives on the Committee have the responsibility of presenting logical and convincing arguments for the establishment of coeducation. We have faith in their ability to do so.

No longer can anyone sensibly harbor any reservations about the acceptance by the entire academic community of coeducation. Students on both campuses have indicated that the co-ex program is beneficial academically and have urged that the program be expanded. Tenured faculty members have indicated the feeling that the lack of females in the classroom impedes the intellectual development of the men.

We feel that a restating of the academic argument for coeducation is necessary to reassure the minds of those for coeducation and to refute the defense used by those against coeducation on academic grounds.

Women unquestionably have a different perspective than men on almost any issue. The addition of this viewpoint is never more valuable than in the classroom and especially in the liberal arts where the aim of the courses is an exchange of opinion. One only has to look at philosophy courses to see the validity of this argument. The absence of a woman's ideas is a critical loss.

Women are often cited as being academically inferior to men and therefore undesirable in class with men. Even a light examination of high school graduating classes, SAT scores, and National Merit tests reveal clearly the fallacy of male intellectual superiority. In fact, women often rank ahead of men.

The Board of Trustees is known for their sometimes overriding concern about the financial status of Notre Dame. The financial analysis of coeducation made by the student committee concludes that it will be financially necessary for St. Mary's and financially advantageous, if not necessary, for Notre Dame to become coeducational.

We hope the Trustees seriously consider the grim predictions of the futures of Notre Dame and St. Mary's when making a decision on coeducation.

A survey of students accepted at Notre Dame but who chose not to come here shows that 30% made this decision because Notre Dame was not co-ed.

Princeton, once an all male school, admitted that 43% of its "best" applicants did not go to Princeton because of a lack of co-education. Perhaps we should also admit that Notre Dame is losing some of its finest potential scholars at a disastrous rate.

The Board of Trustees has steadfastly concerned itself with the problems of the students while at the same time they expressed little concern over the necessity of a satisfying social life while at school.

They might remember that conditions which do not permit a social life of a pleasing nature cannot avoid adversely affecting one's performance in other areas, notably academic.

Furthermore, the intention of the university is to provide an environment conducive to the total growth of the individual student. Obviously, a life style devoid of women is not conducive to his overall growth and does not prepare him for a post graduate life where he is expected to have matured socially.

The trustees today have an opportunity to show their understanding of the academic, financial, and social need for coeducation. A favorable response would be a gesture that would demonstrate the depths of their concern for the students.

If they choose instead to ignore the wishes of the academic community and reject coeducation, then the burden of proof for their position rests on their shoulders.



Do I want coeducation? Do birds fly? Do fish swim? Is the Pope Catholic? ...

Letters

Editor:

I am writing from my temporary exile in response to the *Observer's* Thursday editorial "To Engender Respect," one which seemed overly slanted and also naive.

The item took its cheapest shot with the "conjecture" that it was not anything like moral courage that made the Ten defy the 15-Minute rule, but merely our lack of belief that the Administration would carry it through. So, the logical procedure was to bust the demonstrators and "show them." That was a bit law and orderish, wouldn't you say? If you cry so much for "rational persuasion," why so hasty to bring the club down on fellow students? Certainly there are not arbitrary bounds beyond which the use of that persuasion is abandoned and the repression sets in.

There is validity in arguing for consistency in policy from an Administration which has lacked this at crucial times in the past. But shouldn't we also hope for a community which is not hesitant to question those policies which seem anachronistic to a substantial segment of the students and faculty? Was Father Riehle's decision a wise one, or merely the functional action of another structured administrator? There was a choice, of course, between doing as he did or going a bit further and calling the feasibility of a 15-Minute rule into discussion and asking that the larger problem of recruitment be explored also, as was done in a similar incident at Holy Cross College last month.

I am hesitant about placing confidence in any body, such as the University Forum, which can only discuss and cannot initiate action. "Dialogue" is necessarily a precursor of action, but can become meaningless, disillusioning, and frustrating if divorced from concrete results. This is not to criticize a body which has not even had an opportunity to meet yet, but rather to be apprehensive of another pacifying paternalistic innovation which just will not serve Notre Dame students' real needs.

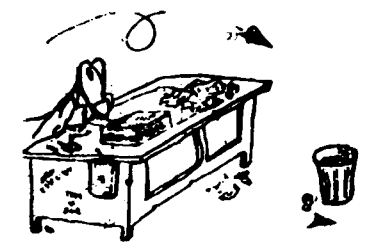
James E. Metzger

Another silent majority

Editor: (To Dave Lammers)
Again, Dave, I feel your column cannot go unanswered.

The subtle attempt at canonization of the Notre Dame Ten in your Jan. 12th article sickens me to no end. You speak of a change and how ten students ("awakened members of our community") have spoken for the "voiceless masses." You then proceed to condemn institutions such as Dow and C.I.A. - upon which you state our laws are built.

First of all Dave, I very seriously doubt that these people acted for the "voiceless masses." What they did and why



they did it was more for satisfaction of their own personal motivation: a fact that was so very clearly stated to me at that fiasco of Nov. 18th.

And what about the "change" that you infer should come about. You speak of non-violent means at the end of your article. If that act of blocking students and pushing them away was non-violent, then let's make Tom Hayden a saint.

Lastly Dave, if Dow, C.I.A., and other such elements are so corrupt, non-personal, and immoral, then this country should have folded many years ago. At least that's the impression that I receive when you state that our laws are built on them. Take a long hard look at a few law books, and you'll find that the individual is by far the most important element in our society.

Finally, you say you don't agree with Glenn Corso's statement: "that the lines have been drawn and the swords sharpened." In answer to that, all I can say is that people such as the Notre Dame Ten (and maybe even yourself) have driven people such as Glenn and myself to that extreme. Ours is a defensive action; defending something that's been around for 200 years!

Peace and victory,
Tom Mignaneli

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The final grind

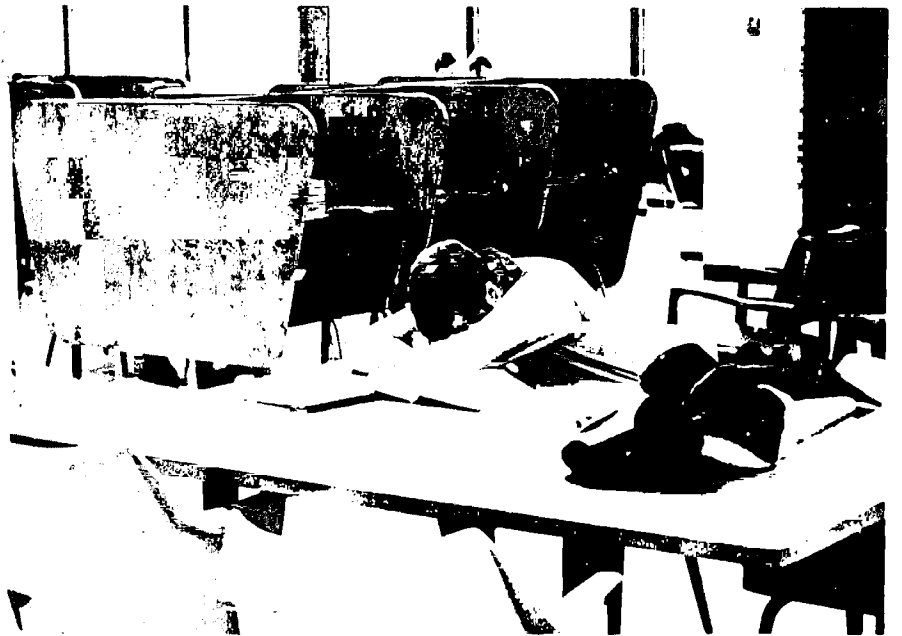
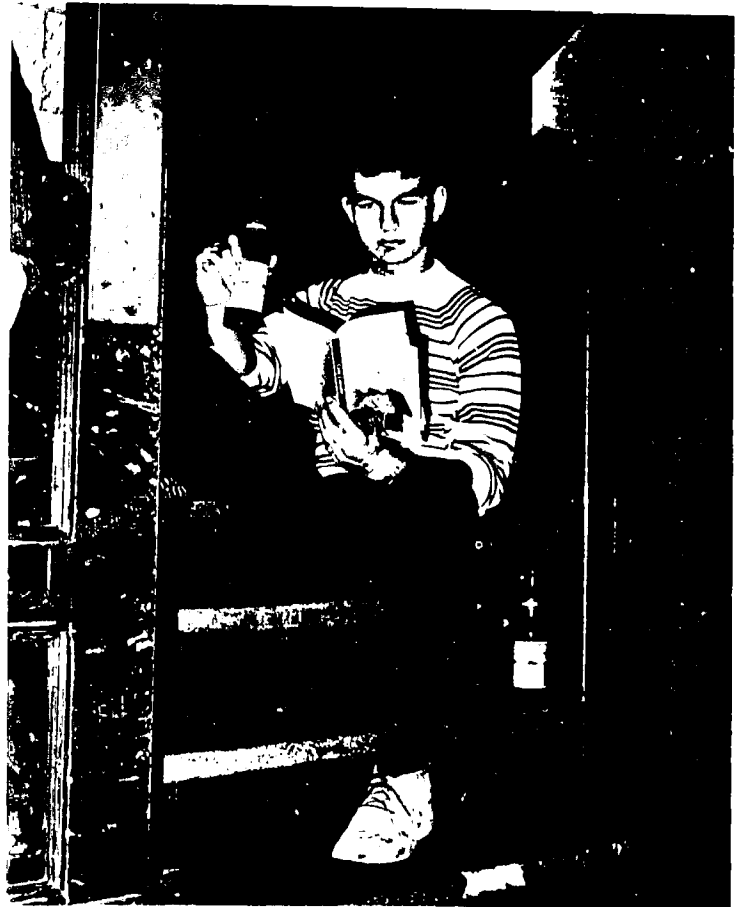


photo essay by
Mike Murphy



Poll shows co-education favored

(continued from page 1)

felt that they would be willing to live at St. Mary's — even if in a co-ed dorm. 80.1% said that they hoped St. Mary's would set up co-ed dormitories. Only 64.1% of them, however, felt that they actually would move into them.

Students presented a wide range of opinion on whether or not their parents would approve of the idea. Equal numbers of students thought that their parents would be adamantly opposed as said their parents would be wholeheartedly in favor. The majority of the responses showed, however, that most parents would care one way or the other, but trusted their sons to make the right decisions or were open minded enough to "understand" if their sons explained the worth of the venture.

A large majority from both schools, 81.3%, felt that the schools' reputation would not be hurt if co-ed living was permitted.

Social atmosphere

Currently, most Notre Dame students feel that the social atmosphere is terrible compared

to that which exists in their home town. 42.9% of St. Mary's students also felt the same way, although almost an equal number felt that the over 6:1 boy/girl ratio at ND/SMC provided a better social atmosphere than at home.

The figures show that 83.5% of Notre Dame students felt that the social atmosphere was inferior to home as compared to only 42.2% of the SMC girls. 40% of the St. Mary's girls felt that the social atmosphere was superior to home while a meager 3.8% of the guys believe that to be the case. 17.7% of the girls thought that the social situation was on a par with their's at home while only 10.6% of the guys said their home social environment was equal to what they found at Notre Dame.

14.3% of the 296 Notre Dame students who responded said that they had never dated since they came to Notre Dame. Of the classes 33.9% of the freshmen said that they had not dated since they had been here. The percentage declines, though, through a student's stay. 12.3% of the sophomores claim that they have never dated; 11.1% of the juniors; and 7.5% of the seniors.

dated, 87.2% said that they had dated a St. Mary's girl at least once. 12.8% of them, however, said that they had never gone out with a girl from across the road.

80.5% of the ND guys said that they found it hard to meet students from SMC. St. Mary's girls, a greater percentage of whom take classes at Notre Dame than guys take classes at SMC, stated that it was less difficult to meet guys. Only 51% felt that it was hard to meet a Notre Dame student.

94.5% of the St. Mary's girls who bothered to fill out the questionnaire had taken a co-ex

course. Of those students 96.1% felt that the experience was worthwhile. All of the guys felt that the program should be expanded.

Co-ex system

Although 75.6% of the Notre Dame students had participated in a course that was marked "co-ex", most of them complained that the course wasn't really that at all. One student said that he had taken three "co-ex" courses in the last two semesters but hadn't been in a class with a girl. Many students expressed similar sentiments. There was a variety of opinions over the value of having girls in classes. Some mentioned that it

perked up the classes academically, while others only stated that it provided a "better atmosphere".

Fairly Accurate

The small percentage of students that replied to the poll makes the accuracy of the results questionable to a certain degree. Only 4.8% of the Notre Dame student body responded while 4.4% of the SMC girls did. To argue that the figures obtained are representative of the true feeling is not necessarily statistically correct although in most cases the results closely parallel those of polls taken by other groups which would suggest that they are fairly accurate.

Gynecologist issues warning

WASHINGTON (UPI)

A gynecologist warned Congress yesterday that 9 million American women were gulping birth control pills like "chickens eating corn," unaware they may cause cancer, blood clots, diabetes and artery disease.

"The widespread use of oral contraceptives, such as has developed in the United States in the past 10 years, has given rise to health hazards on a scale previously unknown to medicine," Dr. Hugh J. Davis told Sen. Gaylord Nelson's Senate small business subcommittee on monopoly.

The crowded hearing, Congress' first probe of "the pill," was interrupted by three members of the Women's Liberation Front, a militant feminist group. "One of us was made

sterile by birth control pills!" one shouted. Another was pregnant.

Another witness, Dr. M. James Whitelaw of O'Connor Hospital, San Jose, Calif., said oral contraceptives make some women permanently sterile.

"How many American males would be willing to take oral contraceptives if they risked just one of the side effects—loss of sex drive and libido?" Whitelaw asked.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., asked Davis whether Congress can "depend on the medical profession to fully advise women" of the alleged hazards.

"These people are busy," Davis replied, referring to doctors. "They read the materials which the drug houses pump into them ... so even the physician is not fully informed."

He said sequential birth control pills and ones high in estrogen should be banned for contraceptive use.

He said the intrauterine device

had been greatly improved and can now be used by women who have not borne a child. The new "loop" — smaller than older models — is effective 99.5 per cent of the time, Davis said.

Dr. David Carr of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., said a chromosome study of 227 miscarriages showed that among women who became pregnant within six months of discontinuing oral contraceptives, there was a "clear increase in one type of abnormality which leads to ... miscarriage."

Marvin S. Legater, a Food and Drug Administration FDA research official, said "an exhaustive study such as carried out with cigarette smokers would be required to indicate a possible relationship between oral contraceptives and cancer."

Because of a "long latent period," Legater said, it would take "10 or more years, and even ... generations in the case of a mutagenic response" to tell whether the pills cause cancer or genetic defects.

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Open forum to discuss Trustee meeting topics

Monday night the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met at the home of Dr. Thomas Carney in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Faccenda, Secretary of the committee, said that there

was no special reason for the meeting. The Executive Committee meets bi-monthly as a regular practice, if not more often during the school year. Further meetings can be expected in March, May and June.

Students interested in what the Board discussed are encouraged to come to the auditorium of the Center for Continuing Education at 4:30 this afternoon. This open-to-students meeting will cap a day-long conference. The principal topic will be an extensive analysis of the pros and cons of coeducation. The condition of the black studies program and the situation of the Teaching Assistants will also be treated.

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Student problems aggravated by overcrowded dorms

This is the second in a series of articles reporting the results of the research done by Saint Mary's Committee for Off-Campus Housing. The co-authors, Carol Cusick and Irish McNamara, are expressing the views of students at SMC who oppose the present system of forced on-campus living. In this article they outline some of the psychological and social arguments relevant to the issue of Off-Campus housing. —ed.

In the midst of radical change, where is St. Mary's going? It is possible that we can constructively channel our potential energy rather than merely react to the pressures of many inconsequential and impersonal conditions. In our immediate environment, we need study lounges; we need recreational and informal social facilities; we need additional counselors; we need privacy, but above all, we need the opportunity to ascertain for ourselves how essential these are to our personal development. Communal living can be satisfactory for a majority of the students, but it will never accommodate all.

Announce Rome program change

Sr. M. Alma, Saint Mary's Director of Programs has announced some important changes in the Rome Program due to begin this September.

Students intending to enroll in the program must take Beginning Italian this coming semester, if they have not had it.

The course, omitted from the schedule booklet, will be taught at SMC at 1:00 p.m. on M. T. W. Th. by Dr. Berberi. The sequence number is 947901.

Sister Alma also announced that a new location has been established in Hotel Tiziano on Corso Vittorio Emanuele in Rome.

The program is open to students from both St. Mary's and Notre Dame. If all spaces are not filled by February 1, students from other colleges will be accepted. Applications have already been received from Manhattanville, Converse, Agnes Scott, and Marymount colleges.

The courses offered are similar to the ones in Angers and Innsbruck. They will be taught in English the first semester, however some are expected to be taught in Italian the second semester. All students will be required to take an Italian course both semesters in Rome.

The charge for the program is identical with St. Mary's charge on its campus and includes trans-Atlantic travel both ways. The flight date to Rome is August 31, 1970.

Applications can be obtained from Sr. Alma, Office G. Le Mans Hall.

NO SOFT SOAP

GLASGOW (UPI) Ferguson Shaw and Sons Ltd. was fined \$120 Wednesday for failing to give its employees adequate washing facilities. The firm manufactures soap.

There exist tensions in any environment. Generally, an incoming student chooses an academic environment based on his personality development at that point, and therefore, a college tends to attract people who will be satisfied with the campus life style. At times, due to substantial growth or lack of foresight, he finds the environment unsuited to his temperament, in which case, increasing tension dictates that he either escape from or adjust to the demands of the surroundings.

Personality development, a process that is intensified in an academic community, will be stifled if an individual is forced to adjust to an environment that is incompatible with his life style. There exists aspects of institutional living that cannot

offer fulfillment to some students. If the community is to concern itself with individual growth, it must meet the needs of all, and if it allows a minority to become stifled and frustrated in a confining environment, the academic community can in no way claim to be intellectually open.

An overcrowded dormitory will simply aggravate conditions resulting in students having difficulty maintaining individual identity. The problems accompanying overcrowding, the strain and accelerated pace, can lead to an increase in psychological disturbances.

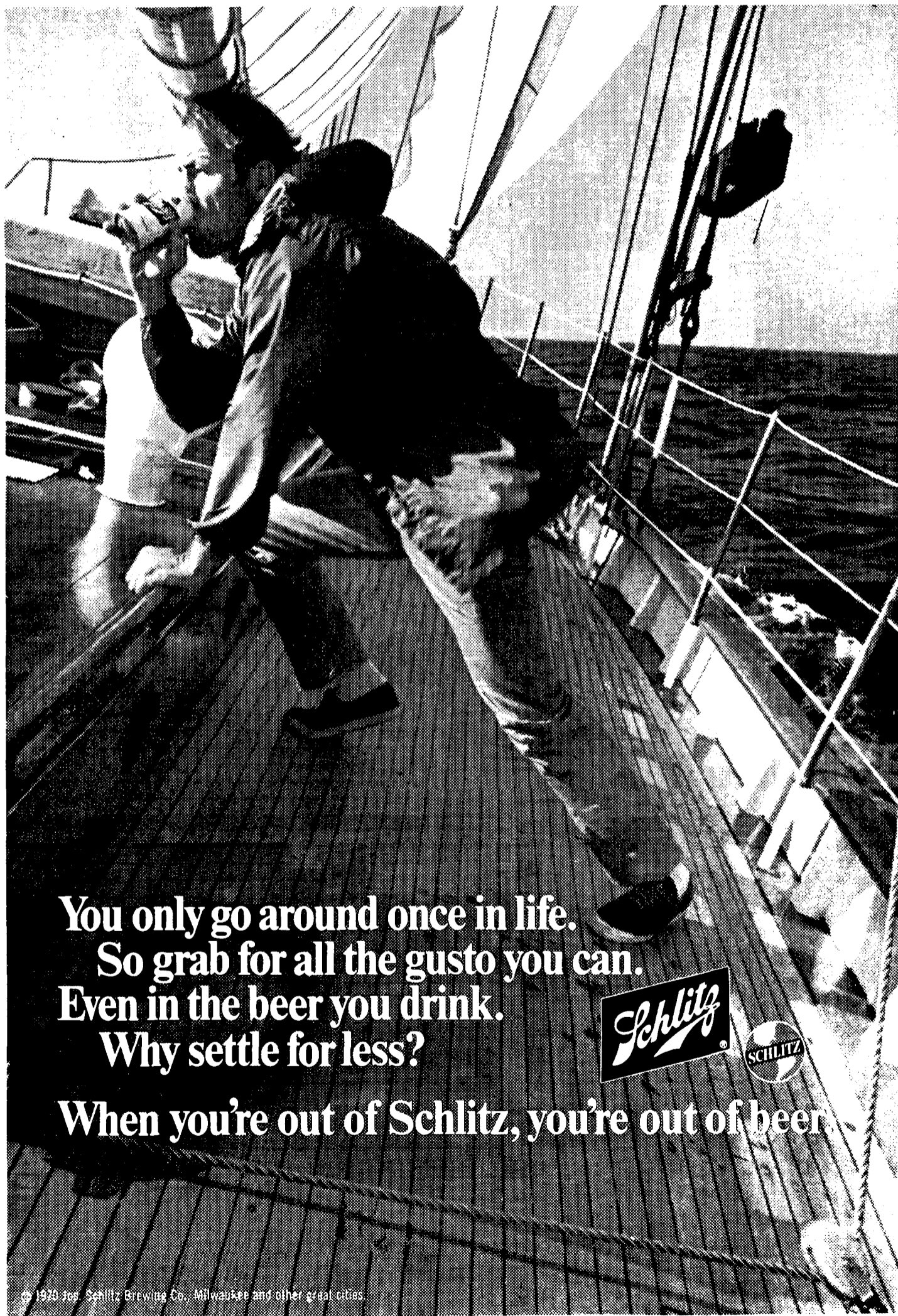
Pent-up emotions create problems for the institution as well as the individual. The minority will grow in size. If conditions are not changed, we will lose whole-

some, productive women whose contribution could be invaluable.

St. Mary's College "encourages individual responsiveness for self-growth and the enrichment of one's community, nation and world. Believing education to be the stimulus in this process, St. Mary's emphasizes those disciplines basic to liberal education..." (1969-70 S.M.C. catalogue, p. 5) A liberal education, involving a diverse academic experience, is ideally an education of the person as such and as a member of society. A significant off-campus experience, one that provides living among the general public, can uniquely broaden this education. It will not only satisfy personal needs and encourage creativity and responsibility, but also

strengthen diversity in the academic atmosphere of the community. In explaining off-campus living as a concern of liberal education, Vassar College promulgates a philosophy in which "the accent is on freedom, flexibility, experiment, respect for individual difference, and social concern."

We must anticipate the future. The character of our student body is changing; we must meet and direct that change. Present undercurrents of discontent with the limited opportunity to vary our living atmosphere hint that current conditions are inadequate. If we can accommodate all of today's creative women, perhaps we will attract students from more wide-ranging backgrounds; perhaps we will attract students from all backgrounds.



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JIM MURRAY

Who's little?

NEW ORLEANS—Once upon a time there was a game called "pro football" and it belonged to a lot of guys named George Halas and Bert Bell and George Preston Marshall. And they used to get their refined product at great expense to the taxpayer for no expense whatsoever to them. They "drafted" football players like the Army.

They called their teams, the "Monsters of the Midway", or the "Big, Bad Bears" and they leaked the word to the press that they were the best practitioners of football in the whole universe. To prove it, they beat up a college team every year in Chicago.

Once in awhile, a bunch of rich guys would get together and form a pro football tournament of their own but the grandfather teams would just yawn and say "well, we'll wait till they go broke and then we'll help ourselves to one or two of the best franchises." They not only cannibalized colleges, they also cannibalized their own kind.

In 1960, a whole bunch of rich kids from Texas said "Hey, include us in. My daddy will pay." But the crusty old owners who had organized themselves by now as the NFL said, "Well, sonny, first get a football."

So, the kids did. And they drove the cost of doing business way up. They threw money out of taxi windows and they signed players with big reputations. And they formed a funny little league where it was widely believed to be illegal to intercept a pass or make a tackle or fall on a fumble. It was a league where everybody ran 80 yards or passes were completed from one end zone to the other and the scores were all 65-60.

And the old established league said, "My word, you don't call THAT football, do you? Why don't you put up baskets?"

And then, one of the television networks underwrote the funny little league even though it made everybody laugh at Toots Shor's and one day, they challenged the old established league. And the old league said, "Well, OK, but if the Humane Society interferes, remember it wasn't our idea."

So, the old established league and its chief ogre, a guy named Vince Lombardi, beat up the funny little league like they beat up the college kids. And everybody said "See?"

But, then, something funny happened. The funny little league got in the playoff game in Miami in 1969 and looked across the line of scrimmage at the tough guys, the monsters, the big bad establishment and said to each other, "I know you'll think this is crazy, but they look like a bunch of fat old men to me."

And they went out and beat them up. And everybody said, "Well, these accidents do happen. I mean, are you going to believe me or your eyes?"

So, the Funny Little League joined the Monsters of the Midway and they began to beat the old, established fat guys, 50-14 and 42-10, but everyone said, "Well, really, you don't count exhibition games, do you?"

So, they said to the Funny Little League, "I'll tell you what. Our league gets all worn out playing four playoff games while you guys only have one. So, we'll pit the best team in your Funny Little League against the two second-best teams and then you'll be all worn out in the big game (which by now they called the Super Bowl), too."

So, what happened was that the second best team in the Western Conference of this Funny Little League won this cockamamny tournament while, over in the REAL league, a team that went around beating people, 51-3, won out.

Well, now, Sunday the Funny Little League ran out on the field against the Monsters of the Midway and points west and the Establishment had "50" on their epaulets to indicate their league was a half-century old. So, the Funny Little Leaguers came out with "10" on their shoulder patches.

And they beat these fat old parties again, 23-7. They are now increasing their edge by 7 points a year and, by 1980, the scores should be 70-0.

The Funny Little Leaguers left very little doubt about the difference between the two leagues. There was no department of the game in which they were not 1) younger; 2) faster; 3) better; 4) smarter.

The Monsters of the Midway looked like a bunch of sandlotters by comparison. When the Establishment won the first of these super bowl games in 1966, the victorious Establishment coach, Vince Lombardi, allowed as how the conquered team would warm up a real team in his league.

Kansas City's Hank Stram was more kind when he had the Super Bowl trophy and the call from the President. "They (the other guys) were a real fine football team," he said . . . well, sure they held the second-best team in the FLL to a 16-point win, didn't they?

Down in the locker room, Mike Garrett, who cried all night when he signed with the Kansas City Chiefs (because he had set his heart on playing for the Los Angeles Rams) said it all when he observed "the NFL controls this country. That's why we built a great team without anybody noticing it."

He also suggested that ego played a part. "They (the monsters of the other league) are great athletes. They react quickly. That's how we were able to score. I was so surprised to find myself in the end zone. The color is different down there and I thought 'my goodness, this play hasn't worked all year but it worked against these guys.'"

Said Hank Stram: "I told our guys we would just have to be patient."

There is a lesson to be learned here. The next time a guy beats his chest and roars and tells you how lucky you are he doesn't throw you over a building, before you hand over 24 million dollars to him, give him a feint and throw the right. He may be a sucker for a right-hand punch. He may be just rich, not good. And never mind "Paper Lion."

It may be a paper league.

© 1969, Los Angeles Times

God bless Austin Carr

by Terry Shields

Observer Sports Writer

One loyal Notre Dame fan summed it up best as he filed out of the Convocation Center last night. "God bless Austin Carr." The Irish captain was nothing short of unreal as he led ND to an extremely well played 96-73 victory over a well-coached DePaul quintet that simply could not match Carr's brilliance. Carr had 51 points for a new school and convo record. (Larry Sheffield held the old record of 45 points.) He hit on 20 of 29 field goals and a poor (by Austin's standards) 11 of 17 free throws. He is now averaging 34.5 ppg. at 56.9%.

The Demons played a solid fundamental game but they were outclassed by a more talented team. The Irish came close to a team scoring record for a half as they poured through 64 markers in the second stanza.

If Notre Dame can continue this style of play for the remainder of the season they should lose few if any more

games. This momentum will come in handy because they are entering the most critical part of their schedule. Duquesne, MSU, Illinois and Marquette will not fall easily but if the Irish perform like they did last night they will be awfully tough to stop.

The first half was a slow moving affair with both teams working for the good shots. Even with decent shooting position neither squad could really score with much consistency. At the half Notre Dame was shooting 37% and the Blue Demons posted an anemic 29%. The battle for rebounds was even at 26 apiece as Ken Warzynski fought off Sid Catlett, Collis Jones and John Pleick.

The complexion of the game changed immensely once the second half began. It was "bombs away" from the start as Catlett and Jones got into the scoring act. These two along with "Big John" began to dominate the boards and the result was quickly seen on the

scoreboard.

Joe Meyer, who had 29 points for the visitors, tried to keep his dad's team in the ball game throughout the second half. He played an excellent game but this fine performance was greatly overshadowed by the fabulous Carr.

Austin was held to a "mere" 17 points at the half but in the second stanza he just couldn't miss. As the game wore on the previously subdued crowd of 7,180 were on their feet screaming for the man from D.C., to keep throwing them in. Carr wasn't about to let them down.

The Notre Dame captain was not the only man who played well for coach John Dee. No matter who the "other guard" (Tom Sinnott, Jack Meehan or Mike O'Connell) was, he played well. This point is reflected in the number of turnovers for the contest, 14, which was one of the lowest in this category for the season.

Statistics

DEPAUL	FG	FT	Rbds	Pts	NOTRE DAME	FG	FT	Rbds	Pts
Ken Warzynski	9-20	2-3	12	20	Sid Catlett	5-16	1-1	10	13
Sevir Brown	1-7	1-1	3	3	John Pleick	6-11	0-1	9	12
Paul Pomplun	4-8	0-2	11	8	Tom Sinnott	3-9	4-5	9	10
Tom Tracy	2-5	0-0	0	4	Austin Carr	3-4	0-0	4	6
Joe Meyer	13-28	3-3	2	29	John Meehan	20-29	11-17	7	51
Ed Goode	1-10	0-0	2	2	Jackie O'Connell	1-2	0-0	2	2
Tom Hunter	2-5	2-2	7	6	John O'Connell	0-1	2-2	3	2
John Lawler	0-0	1-1	0	1	Jim Hinga	0-1	0-0	1	0
TOTALS	32-83	9-12	42	73	John Gallagher	0-1	0-0	0	0
PERCENTAGE	38.5%	75%			Doug Gemmill	1-1	0-0	1	2
					TOTALS	39-75	18-26	56	96
					PERCENTAGE	52%	69.2%		

Old man Rupp rolling along

ATLANTA (UPI) — Adolph Rupp, the Old Man River of college basketball, keeps right on rolling along.

Rupp is 68, ailing and in his 40th season of an unparalleled career as coach of the Kentucky Wildcats. But the victories keep piling up.

Rupp hasn't tried to hide his hope that this might be the year he gets that fifth NCAA championship which has eluded him for more than a decade.

That title is more pressing than ever now for although Rupp stood alone when he won his fourth national crown in 1958, UCLA's John Wooden has passed him by winning five in the past six years.

Ironically, UCLA and Wooden con tinue as Kentucky's biggest roadblock.

The top-ranked Uclans (10-0) and the 2nd-ranked Wildcats (12-0) have been waging a two-team battle for the top spot in the polls since the season began. Kentucky was No. 1 for three weeks but slipped back after UCLA routed Notre Dame a week after the Wildcats edged the Irish by only two points.

Rupp insists the pollsters "were misled by Notre Dame which has been as high as No. 7 this season had had a week's rest when we played them; but UCLA caught them at the tailend of a tough five game road trip."

Rupp feared, before the season began, that the automobile accident that sidelined Mike Casey for the season would cost him his shot at the NCAA crown.

"We expect to have a fine team, anyway," Rupp said at the time. "But losing Casey who

averaged 19.1 PPG last season was a serious blow. Mike was our quarterback."

But the Wildcats quickly showed their mentor they could win without Casey. They have had only two really close calls while running of 12 straight victories — that game with Notre Dame and Monday's 72-71 heart-stopper at the University of Georgia.

Rupp insisted he was happy to have the one point victory.

"It was a viciously fought game," he observed. "You've got to remember that Georgia had just won at Vanderbilt and at Auburn and then they beat Tennessee at home the other night."

Yale receives positive ruling

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Yale University proclaimed a major victory today in its revolt against the Eastern Athletic Conference "establishment," which sought to suspend it from major sports events for 18 months.

The Ivy League school successfully forced the powerful ruling body of the 119 college ECAC to withdraw a previously voted ruling suspending Yale until June 30, 1971, because it approved sending basketball player Jack Langer to the Maccabiah Games in Israel last summer.

The ECAC's executive council voted the 18 month suspension in a secret meeting Sunday. The

"We were more than glad to beat them on their own court, by any score."

It might be noted here that although Rupp doesn't have Casey at the moment, he does have two truly outstanding basketball players in 6 foot 8, 237 pound Dan Issel and 6 foot 4, 217 pound Mike Pratt, both seniors.

Even if he doesn't get that fifth NCAA title he wants so badly, he'll leave behind one record that could stand for as long as colleges play basketball.

Rupp came into this season with 810 victories, now has that total up to 822 and should be approaching the 900 mark if he does continue through the 1971-72 season.

ruling, announced Tuesday, was the subject of a stormy two hour special meeting of the entire ECAC during an otherwise peaceful National Collegiate Athletic Association NCAA convention here.

After the suspension order was revealed, the ECAC voted to ask the executive council to reconsider its harsh move against Yale, a founding member of the conference.

After a second secret meeting Tuesday night, the council agreed to pull back its suspension, reconsider its action, take a new position and report it to the next meeting of the ECAC in February.