

File Copy
Thursday 11/16/72

On The Inside

Jesus and youth: parts 3 & 4 . . . pages 5,7
Summer & Smoke: mixed reactions . . . page 8

THE OBSERVER

Vol. VII No. 50

serving the notre dame - st. mary's community

Thursday, November 16, 1972

Co-ex charges dropped

The University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College have adopted a policy for the spring term which eliminates individual and institutional charges from the academic co-exchange program between the two institutions.

In a joint statement, the University and the College announced yesterday that ceiling quota of 3,000 hours will be assigned by each institution according to guidelines determined by its own staff in order to prevent overburdening specific departments. Advance registration results will be evaluated and balanced by an interinstitutional committee. The 3,000-hour figure is a maximum; the actual ceiling may have to be lowered in order to achieve registration balance.

"Not every student will be able to take all the courses he or she wishes at the other institution since only if some form of control is exercised is it possible for co-exchange to work effectively," the joint statement noted.

The statement noted that the Department of Speech and Drama, which is a joint department, will not be considered in the co-exchange tabulation of hours and that students may still elect to register for courses at the other institution and pay tuition and fees appropriate to regular part-time students.

In eliminating co-exchange charges between the two schools, the policy actually reverts back to that which obtained from the inception of the program in 1965 to the spring term of 1972, when an imbalance of registration led to a payment by Saint Mary's to Notre Dame. This fall semester, Saint Mary's co-exchange students made individual tuition payments to Notre Dame, while Notre Dame co-exchange students did not incur any payments above their Notre Dame tuition.

The joint statement was signed by Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., Notre Dame's provost, and Edward L. Henry, president of Saint Mary's. Neither could be reached last night for immediate comment.

Committee fails to set female quotas

The Notre Dame Quota Committee failed to set a quota for female admissions in their meeting yesterday. They will "hopefully" arrive at that decision when they meet again today, according to Sr. John Miriam Jones, Assistant to the Provost and member of that committee.

Sr. John Miriam said that "there is a tremendous number of things that must be taken into consideration" before any decision on the quota can be reached. The problems include the question of converting halls for women, the number of women in each college, the moving of students off-campus and an examination of the stay hall system. Sr. John Miriam said that yesterday's discussion was "two hours well spent" because of the great amount of information that was presented.

The number of students to be accepted will have a great deal to do with determining which hall will be chosen as the new women's dormitory. A large number of women will mean a larger hall. This committee will not decide which hall will be picked.

The University is also trying to keep the number of women in each college approximately equivalent and this will also require the setting of a quota.

Before any quota can be derived, the committee will have to determine how many students can be expected to move off-campus. The effect that the quota will have on the stay-hall system must also be examined in relation to its effects on a large number of students.

"Arriving at this quota then," Sr. John Miriam said, "is no simple matter." When asked if she felt confident that the quota would be arrived at today, she answered, "I surely hope so."

The committee is comprised of the four deans of the colleges, John Godrick, Director of Admissions, Fr. James Riehle, Dean of Students and Director of Housing, Sr. John Miriam and is chaired by Fr. Ferdinand Brown, Associate Provost.

Sr. John Miriam declined to make an official prediction of the quota but expressed her own personal hope that the committee would basically follow the guidelines set down by the University President, Fr. Hesburgh. According to this plan, the number of female students enrolled for the year after next will be one thousand. She hopes that next year's quota will be somewhere around two-thirds of that number.

Text of Burtchaell-Henry letter

Educational enrichment is the most valuable objective of a viable co-exchange program. Therefore, conversations between the University and the College have been underway since August in hope of finding a better procedure that would make co-ex opportunities more freely available to students on both campuses. It has been agreed that at least for the second semester of 1972-3 a more generous exchange program will prevail.

Students at either school will be able to enroll in co-exchange courses next semester without incurring individual tuition charges. Special fees, if any, will be paid by the individual students themselves. Charges between schools will not be made for the second semester of this school year.

Each school will have a ceiling quota of 3,000 hours to be assigned by each institution according to guidelines determined by its own staff. Each school will seek to avoid overburdening specific departments in the other institution. There will be no requirement that this 3,000 quota be entirely used up, nor will there be an accounting for hours not so used. Following advance registration the results of this policy shall be re-evaluated and balance by representatives from each institution on a joint

committee. Other forms of cooperation will be progressively explored.

Thus, it is apparent that not every student will be able to take all the courses he or she wished at the other institution since only if some form of control is exercised is it possible for co-exchange to work effectively.

The Department of Speech and Drama will continue as a joint department and its hours will be exclusive of or in addition to the 3,000 hour quota.

The right of students to register for courses in the other institution and pay the appropriate fees and tuition will continue to be in effect if they wish to exercise this privilege.

Reverend James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C.
Provost
University of Notre Dame
6631
7662

Dr. Edward L. Henry
President
Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame
4328
272-3214

ND will accept bowl bid; Orange assumed choice

by Jim Donaldson
Sports Editor

Notre Dame's football team voted last night to accept a bid to a bowl game, if one is extended to them, and indicated a preference to play in the Orange Bowl in Miami, Fla.

Sources at the meeting say that the vote to accept a bowl spot was almost unanimous and that a clear majority of the squad wanted to play in the Orange Bowl.

Unofficially, it is believed that, if Notre Dame defeats the Miami (Fla.) Hurricanes this Saturday, the Orange Bowl will extend a bid to the Irish to meet Nebraska in the annual New Year's night classic.

It has been rumored that Alabama, a prime contender for the national championship, would like to meet Texas in the Cotton Bowl.

Oklahoma, L.S.U., Penn State and Auburn are seeking Sugar Bowl berths, with Oklahoma and Penn State reportedly the leading contenders.

Earlier this week, Head Coach Ara Parseghian had stated, when asked about whether or not Notre Dame would accept a bowl bid this year, "I feel that the ball club and the University would be receptive to a bowl invitation."

Some of the upsets that took place last week place us in pretty good position for a bowl bid," he continued. "Of course, everything is contingent on beating Miami this weekend."

Notre Dame has appeared in three bowl games in its football history, beating Stanford, 27-10, in the 1925 Rose Bowl, losing to Texas, 21-17, in the 1970 Cotton Bowl, and defeating the Longhorns in a 1971 Cotton Bowl rematch, 24-10.

Last year, the Irish squad voted not to accept any bowl bids they might receive. Notre Dame finished the 1971 season with an 8-2 record.

Tomorrow's issue of the Observer will be the last before the Thanksgiving vacation.



Ara Parseghian is concerned about getting his Fighting Irish past Miami because a win over the Hurricanes will probably mean an Orange Bowl bid for Notre Dame.

world briefs

Washington--In the first move toward some kind of normal relations between the United States and Cuba in 13 years, both countries expressed a desire Wednesday to negotiate an anti-hijacking agreement. The Cuban Government broadcast a formal declaration urging a "broad agreement" on the issue Wednesday morning. Shortly afterwards, unaware of the broadcast over Havana radio, the State Department said "there may now be a basis for reopening discussions."

Washington--Four countries have agreed "in principle" to serve on an international commission to supervise a cease-fire in Vietnam, according to the State Department. But the four, Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, are reportedly less than enthusiastic about taking part in a difficult task.

Washington -- The Government's first statistical evaluation of its wage-price controls concludes that its policy has cut the rate of inflation by from 1.5 to 2 per centage points. According to C. Jackson Grayson, Chairman of the Price Commission, prices would have risen at a rate of between 4.7 and 5.2 per cent without controls. With them, the rate of increase has been 3.2 per cent since the controls program started in August 1971.

(c) 1972 New York Times

on campus today

12:00 pm meeting, gsu, 127 newland
8:00 pm lecture, former astronaut edgar mitchell, consciousness, the ultimate enigma, cce
8:00 pm lecture, richard h. luecke, ministry amid social symbols, galvin life center.

at nd-smc

SBVP election to be held on Friday

by Jerry Bradley
Staff Reporter

Barb McKiernan, chairman of the Saint Mary's Election Committee, announced yesterday that the Student Body Vice-Presidential election has been set for Friday, Nov. 17, from 10:00 -- 4:00. McKiernan stated that ballot boxes will be placed in each hall and that all off-campus and day students are to vote in LeMans Hall.

Sue Oglesbee, formerly the Student Body Secretary, is running uncontested for the office. To win she must gain over 50 percent of the votes against an abstention vote and a write-in vote.

Oglesbee pointed out that with her past experience in the Student Government she "knows exactly what's going on." She added that "as far as I'm concerned I would just continue the programs that Sue and Jean started and worked so closely on." Oglesbee pointed out that it is necessary to fill the seat because the Vice-President has one vote on both the Student Affairs Committee and the Student Affairs Council.

The SBVP seat was left open when Jean Seymour, formerly the SBP, resigned Nov. 5 and Sue

Welte, the SBVP, inherited the vacated position. The constitutions requires that the vice-president must be elected by the students whereas the Secretary and Treasury offices are appointed by the president and the vice-president.

Christmas Buses

December 19 & 20
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When you land in any of six cities (London, Boston, Paris, Los Angeles, San Francisco or Denver) with your TWA card, you'll get a brochure full of hundreds of dollars' worth of deals. And we mean deals. Like absolutely free or 50% off.

What we did was to talk to students in those cities and ask where they'd take their friends--not

just the "in" places, but the spots that only the knowing would know about. And those are the ones we give you free dinners, drinks, club memberships or discounts in. Here are just some of the absolutely free things you'll get in London and Boston, as an example of what TWA has arranged for you in all the cities.

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FREE

Breakfast in the "Pewter Pot Muffin House" (14 locations) where many Harvard students stop first in the morning.

FREE

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FREE

Combination health food platter from "Corners of the Mouth" restaurant. A healthy buffet of hot and cold dishes.

FREE

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FREE

Indian soup and vegetable curry at the "India Sweet House" restaurant in Cambridge.

FREE

Pair of earrings or pendant (and watch it being made) at "Whaler's Wharf."

FREE

Admission to "Passim Coffeehouse" during great evening performances. Or, during the day, a free beverage and dessert.

FREE

Hour of bike riding from "Streeter & Quarles" on Boylston Street.

LONDON FREEBIES.

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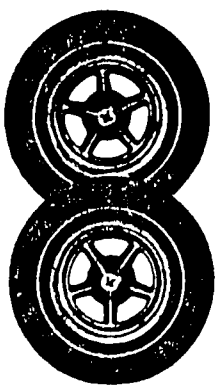
A pint of "Watney's Red Barrel" in "The Prospect of Whitby," or your choice of over 40 London pubs.



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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 per semester (14 per year) from the Observer, Box Q, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

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Johnson: consumer groups hurt each other

by Bill Betz
Staff Reporter

"Nobody can bill himself as an advocate of all consumers because every time he takes action to help one group of consumers, he necessarily is hurting another group." Robert Johnson, head of the National Commission of Consumer Finance, told an audience of about seventy-five people Wednesday in the Memorial Library Auditorium.

Johnson, in a lecture entitled "Consumer Protection in Consumer Credit," said that when dealing with consumer protection, one must realize that he is not talking about the consumer vs. the industry, but about consumer groups vs. other consumer groups.

"We are all consumers, and when legislation is passed to protect the interests of one group of consumers, the scales are tilted and some other group suffers." He used the example of governmental safety regulations to illustrate his point.

Those consumers in favor of safety regulations benefited from the legislation passed in that area. However, Johnson continued, those consumers who were not concerned with safety still had to pay the added expense of those precautions demand, and therefore those consumers suffered from the "consumer protection" initiated by the other group.

To make the point further Johnson used another example. If during football games, the concession stands charge three cents for mustard, and a consumer ad-

vocate forces the price down to one cent, what happens? The concession stands will make up the difference by raising the price of the hot dogs, or decreasing their size. The result is that those people who use mustard end up paying the same price as they did before and those consumers who don't use mustard pay more for what they get, according to Johnson. One group is helped, one group suffers. The industry doesn't suffer from the consumer demands. They make up the cost of the demands by cutting down in some other area of their operation.

In the area of consumer protection there are basically two schools of thought, Johnson said. One is the Milton Friedman School of Laissez-Faire protection, which advocates letting the consumer make his own product choices in the marketplace. The main idea behind this school is that the natural competition for consumer business force producers to turn out high quality goods and services.

The second school is that of government intervention which calls for legislation rather than individuals to guard the interests of the consumers, said Johnson. Legislation such as the state laws that put a ceiling on interest rates that can be charged, the Truth in Lending Act, which states that the consumer must be told the annual percent rates and finance charges before given a loan, and the already mentioned car safety regulations are examples of governmental protection of consumer rights.

However, Johnson added that those in favor of government intervention must

face two major problems. First, any consumer legislation implies a value judgment by the very nature of the consumer question. The question then becomes, whose value system should prevail? Which consumer groups should be ignored? A consumer advocate like Ralph Nader imposes a value system on society.

From this first problem stems a second: if you don't accept that value system, he continued, "whose value system do you accept in determining the extent of legislation needed?"

Johnson said that his commission handles the problem by first finding out and identifying those who benefit from and those who are harmed by legislation. Then they try to weigh the extent of each result and work for a program that will benefit the most people.

Johnson used fixed interest ceilings on loans as an example of the complexity of consumer legislation. If the government sets the ceiling for interest rates on loans at 22 percent, some consumer groups will undoubtedly be spared the possibility of higher interest rates, say 40 - 50 percent. However, what happens to the poor risk borrower who can only get loans at a higher rate than 22 percent, due to the risk of the lender? Johnson claims he is cut out of the system and ends up on the corner borrowing from the local loan shark at a rate five times that, according to Johnson. Some consumers benefit and some are harmed. Johnson said that it was the job of his commission to weigh the consequences of consumers' demands because "the



Robert Johnson: "We are all consumers, and when legislation is passed to protect the interests of one group of consumers, the scales are tilted and some other group suffers."

economy is designed to benefit the majority of the society's consumers."

Johnson, who was sponsored by the Cardinal O'Hara Lecture Series, in addition to his government post, is a professor of Industrial Administration at Purdue University, the author of two text books, *Financial Management and Self Correcting Problems in Finance*, both used by the Notre Dame Business School, and a Holder of business degrees from Oberlin, Harvard, and Northwestern.

ND - SMC blood drive starts November 30

by David Rust
Staff Reporter

Calls for blood are going out to the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's communities in preparation for an intensive ND-SMC Red Cross blood drive Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

Peter Meade, Notre Dame junior and transfer student who spearheads this local drive, heads a group of recruiters who are out to collect the signatures and promises of over 800 students, faculty members and anyone else who can give blood.

Meade introduced the blood donor program to Notre Dame last year. Prior to that, he had been active in similar projects at the University of New Hampshire. ND-SMC's first drive came under his leadership in April of 1972 when his goal of 500 donors was easily reached.

800 donors needed

This semester's 800-plus target is more ambitious, and Meade said, "We do really need donors. This is a great way to help people and everyone that can should consider giving."

Those who wish to give blood need fulfill only minor requirements set by the Red Cross: the donor must be between 18 and 65 years of age; must be in relatively good health, should not weigh less than 110 pounds, and should have had a good meal sometime prior to the actual donation. Minors no longer need written parental consent.

For this particular program, interested parties should call Meade at 3412, Jack McKeon at 8851, or Ann Smith (St. Mary's) at 5268.

Each will be given a time slot under a grid system adapted to ND-SMC's use by last year ND senior Ray DeCarlo, and will be called and reminded of his or her pledge the night prior to their donation.

The actual blood transfer will take place at Stepan Center on the ND campus from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, Nov.

30, and from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. the following day. Each donor will be called upon to give one pint of blood.

Meade believes the grid-time slot system will alleviate alternate donor gluts and gaps at Stepan Center, allowing a fast, smooth and efficient flow of donors through the temporary donation center.

special blood plan

There is not immediate remuneration for givers, said Meade, but the Red Cross does have a special blood plan for those who do give.

"You (the donor) and any member of your immediate family, no matter what part of the country they're in," said Meade, "is guaranteed free blood should they need it."

The offer is qualified by requiring payment of lab costs for the blood and is limited to a one year period beginning the day of the donation. But the offer is "a definite advantage," said Meade. "Suppose you should get involved in an accident, or, God forbid, your father should require open heart surgery. The blood would be yours free."

But there are other more philanthropic reasons to give. What happens to the blood after it is given?

There are hundreds of uses, according to the Red Cross, which engineers the thousands of local blood donation programs across the U.S. New born babies sometimes need complete blood changes, and often their mothers require major transfusions also. Anemia and burn victims need large quantities to recover. Shock victims demand blood transfusions immediately.

There are other cases in which even greater amounts of blood are needed by just one individual. During open heart surgery, for example, the patient needs 15-30 pints of blood to keep alive. "And hemophiliacs," said Meade. "Well...that's their life."

"Blood is not just a life-saver," said one Red Cross pamphlet. "Blood is life."

Of the blood collected during the ND-SMC drive, reported Meade, 50 pints of it will be sent to South Bend under the name of the Notre Dame Fund. Blood stored in this name is available to any Notre Dame of Saint Mary's community member's use for one year, over and above the free blood guaranteed donors and their families.

The rest of the blood will go to major Red Cross offices in Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

"Chicago has a great need for blood from what I hear," said Meade. The given blood becomes part of a whole body of blood available to any Red Cross station in the country.

Whole blood—that is, the total blood substance as it is taken from the body—is of the most immediate and best facilitated use to medical work. But after 21-28 days whole blood is no longer considered safe for transfusion and is broken down into its elements for later use. Therefore, almost all blood taken in is used in some way or another.

Recruiters at ND are finding that they are not immune from the same type of excuses and questions each recruiter has to face across the country.

no need to worry

Some say they are scared to give. The Red Cross answer is that there's nothing to worry about—some have given more than 15 gallons over the years.

Some say "There must be others giving enough blood." "There is never enough blood," Red Cross replies.

"Do I have enough blood to spare? Will it make me too weak?" Only one pint of each individual's twelve is taken—it is completely replaced within 48 hours, and rarely does anyone feel any effect afterwards, the Red Cross says.

And some say they're too busy. The answer—"What are they too busy for? To save someone's life?"

There is a valid excuse for fear that past and current diseases would render one's blood unusable. Anyone who has a doubt should report this information to the personnel at Stepan Center and find out, after a simple blood check, if there really is cause to forgo the giving.

Each donor will be given a card with his name, address, social security number and blood type after donation.

Ft. Wayne runs drive

The American Red Cross sponsors drives everywhere through its local offices. South Bend does not have the facilities for sponsoring a blood drive of this magnitude, however, and since Notre Dame is in Ft. Wayne's (Ind.) blood district, Ft. Wayne will run the operations, providing personnel and other aid, and will be assisted by the Chicago office.

"This will be the first time two city organizations have worked together on one college campus," said Meade. "It's also going to be the biggest operation Ft. Wayne has ever sponsored."

Meade and the Ft. Wayne Red Cross have plans for another drive next semester. Dates will be chosen after the success of this drive is analyzed.

Meade began work on establishing a program here at Notre Dame upon his arrival at ND in the fall of 1971.

"I was really amazed," said Meade. "There was no blood program here at all. Every college I had heard about (Georgetown, Auburn, to name a few) had a program of their own."

He contacted authorities in Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and began developing publicity through campus organizations, most of which proved to be helpful, according to Meade, making last spring's drive, sponsored by Chicago (Ft. Wayne couldn't fit ND-SMC on their schedule at the time) a complete success.

Gay teacher fights transfer

(c) New York Times

Washington, D. C. —A Rockville Md., classroom teacher, who was transferred to a nonteaching position after his homosexual affiliations became known to school authorities, filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Baltimore today.

Joseph Acanfora III, 22, an admitted homosexual, is seeking reinstatement to his classroom position and attorney's fees. Defendants are the Montgomery County Board of Education, the

Montgomery County Public Schools, Superintendent Homer L. Elseroad, Deputy Superintendent Conald Miedema, and all present school board members.

The National Education Association and its state and local affiliates, the Maryland State Teachers Association and the Montgomery County Education Association, are supporting Acanfora's allegation that he was transferred for "constitutionally impermissible" reasons, violating his rights under the Fourteenth

Amendment.

"This case raises major constitutional issues concerning the right of all teachers to fair treatment by their employers regardless of private associations or unorthodox beliefs," James T. Butler, director of NEA's DuShane Emergency Fund, said. Butler noted that the fund, established to protect the civil and professional rights of educators, "has been consistent in supporting teachers whose classroom effectiveness is

(continued on page 10)

Observer

News Staff Meeting

Regular, short business meeting

Tonight

7:00 pm

LaFortune

2-D

Astronaut Mitchell to speak

Dr. Edgar D. Mitchell, pilot of the Apollo 14 Lunar Module and current executive of an organization to study "the psychic potential of man and other forms of life," will speak at the University of Notre Dame tonight.

Appearing as the year's first Challenges in Science Lecturer, Mitchell will speak on "Consciousness—the Ultimate Enigma" at 8 p.m. in the Center for Continuing Education. The Challenges in Science series is sponsored by the Arthur J. Schmitt Foundation.

At 42, Mitchell is a retired Navy captain most famous for his role in the Apollo program, and his designation as the sixth person to walk on the moon. In October he formed a service organization called "Edgar D. Mitchell & Associates, Inc." to pursue and communicate scientific research relating to psychic phenomena.

During his Apollo mission, Mitchell tried to communicate a signal mentally to four persons on earth, using a deck of cards designed for such tests. A scientific paper prepared a few months after the flight called the results "statistically significant."

A graduate of Carnegie-Mellon University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mitchell is a member of the Adventurers Club, the Parapsychological Association, the Society of Experimental Test Pilots and a variety of other organizations. He has received several civilian and Navy medals for his service, and holds honorary degrees from Carnegie Mellon University and New Mexico State University.

The public is invited to attend his talk, sponsored by the College of Science and its Student Science Council.

Popcorn packages available

By Greg Rowinski
Staff Reporter

Popcorn care packages will be available to the popper-deprived girls of Holy Cross Hall soon.

The corn will begin popping next week, giving the residents that much more to be thankful for on Thursday.

"Plans have been formulated, and the groundwork has been set," said Jim Roe, Student Government's Public Relations Director.

Inexpensive popcorn will be picked up in Michigan City, popped, and then distributed to hungry students. The final link in the system which is reminiscent of the Berlin airlift, is to be completed when Student Government finds a driver to pick up the corn.

There has been "quite a bit of response" to the program," said Roe. Originally, plans were made to inaugurate the service Friday to complement the showing of "Camelot". But timing difficulties forced a postponement to next week, said Roe. Among those on the care list is Dr. Edward Henry, President of SMC.

efforts to proceed

Individual efforts to satisfy the corn-craved will continue. One Holy Cross resident reported that she was presently feeding her section and would "continue popping."

Corn-runners can return to student government headquarters after their errand of mercy to "pop some corn", said Roe.

Contest planned

A letter-of-resignation contest is planned for just after Thanksgiving. Students can write such a letter for any member of the Cabinet, SLC, and HPC.

In the letter the student will enumerate any good reasons for resigning the post. The contest will be "a good dig at poohbahism", said Roe.

A contest for choosing the "best Thanksgiving prayer" "never got off the ground", said Roe.

IANAC reports on youth fares

by Dave Rust
Staff Reporter

Youth fares for all international flights under the authority of the International Association of North Atlantic Carriers will remain the same even after Dec. 1 by a surprise vote of that body, reported Clark Eide Tuesday.

Age limit reviewed

Eide, the British Overseas Air Company's representative on the Notre Dame campus, had told the Observer earlier that the IANAC, which is the organization tying together commercial international European and Middle Eastern airlines, was planning to drop their youth fare age limit from 26 years of age to 23, and increase flight fares by \$20 beginning Dec. 1 of this year.

The IANAC was also to further reduce the number of customers eligible to fly under youth discounts by setting the limit at 21 on April 1, 1973, all fares and ages pertaining exclusively to youth stabilizing at that point.

Apparently, what was thought to be a virtual certainty before, the IANAC member countries voted was thrown out when several countries cast "no" ballots and rendered the required unanimity impossible.

"All off-peak fares are back to what they were before," said Eide. The cost of a round-trip ticket for a New York-London flight is still \$190 for those under 26 years of age.

As before, the youth discounts are not as pronounced during "peak," short seasons consisting of ten days before and ten days after Christmas, and the month-long period from mid-June to mid-July. The round trip from New York to London and back again then costs the under-26 \$210.

"These rates will be in effect indefinitely," said Eide. All rates, regardless of youth discounts, will still be subject to across-the-board change.

Plan intact

The IANAC's decision to keep their youth fare plan intact has no effect on any airline operating domestically here in the United States.

The Arthur J. Schmitt
Challenges in Science meetings of the College of Science

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Thurs. November 16, 1972 8:00pm

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Glee Club Concert

Monday

Nov. 20



8:15 pm

Washington Hall

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survey

Key 73: A blueprint for religious co-operation

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

Third in a series

1966--forty two important church leaders from a great diversity of beliefs meet in Arlington, Virginia. Within earshot of the Francis Scott Key Bridge, they begin discussions for a nationwide cooperative effort to spread the word of Jesus Christ. The World Congress on Evangelism has recently been held in Berlin, and these leaders want to set up a follow-up program in the United States. They set their target dates for 1973 and start to make plans for a year-long program of activities for that year.

Thus began the program dubbed Key 73 for its proximity to the Key Bridge. Its purpose: to work among some 130 churches interdenominationally to push a great evangelistic effort.

Described in the Texas Methodist by the Rev. Joseph Hale an executive committee member of Key 73, it is a "positive, affirmative movement for Christians to share the meaning of their faith in a more aggressive way than we have done in the last 10 years." Its plans: to work, through six phases, to work, through each



denomination's own facilities and doctrines to spread the word of Jesus Christ.

But will such a program work? Key 73 leaders seem to think so. They feel that the reason for their optimism is based in the fact that there will be no central organization directing everybody. The Key73 committee has set up basic guidelines, but has for the most part, left the details and procedures to the individual churches and even to the individual parishes. The committee will serve little other purpose than to keep the efforts of the various churches coordinated.

Activities for the effort will in-

clude hymn contests in the churches, prayer meetings, Bible study groups, state fair crusades, television specials and various shows sponsored by sympathetic actors and artists. Leaders of the effort hope that Christians will be able to introduce non-Christians to the Christian faith by inviting them to these activities. They also hope to strengthen the faith of many Christians.

Even some Catholic dioceses have agreed to participate in the Key 73 program, an unusual cooperative gesture for the Catholic church, who only reluctantly joins Protestant faiths for any activity.

Rev. Hale offers a reason for this: "We agreed in the executive committee on two things: first of all, we have a big Christ, and He's a lot bigger than we can encase in any one of our denominations. Secondly, there are such massive needs in our communities that we must meet the challenge individually on the basis of needs people have." He adds that all churches have recognized the need to "pull together" in recent times.

The program will work on six main phases:

--a basic return to prayer and repentance for Christians everywhere to look inside themselves to find ways to evangelize in the coming year.

--a concentration on the teachings and wisdom of the Bible for Christians, and a sharing of the Bible to non-Christians,

--an emphasis on the resurrection of Christ, centered around the Easter season, giving Christians a chance to witness their faith to non-Christians,

--an emphasis on youth interest in the Christian faith, scheduled for the summer vacation time, involving the arts as seen through youthful eyes,

--a searching for a response to Christian efforts during the year

with emphasis on local areas, --and finally, a calling for a commitment to Christ form non-Christians and Christians alike, centered around the Christmans season.

Whether or not this massive effort will work is as yet unknown or even unguessed by the church leaders. However, it will be the largest and longest, most cooperative and most intense

evangelistic effort the United States has ever seen. Even if the effort is disappointing, church leaders agree that its implications will become milestones in interdenominational cooperation and evangelistic emphasis.

Part four in this series will be found on page seven of today's Observer.

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Key 73: The what and when

- 1 **Calling our Continent to Repentance and Prayer**
Noon Prayer Call (Christmas, 1972-Jan. 5, 1973)
Faith-In-Action television special (Jan. 6)
Launch Sunday (Jan. 7) Simultaneous covenant services.
- 2 **Calling Our Continent To The Word Of God**
Bible Distribution (Thanksgiving, 1972-Easter, 1973)
Use of media in sharing Biblical message (Jan. 7 - March 7)
- 3 **Calling Our Continent To The Resurrection**
Optional plans for a witness-survey (religious census) (Jan. 7 - March 7)
Period of intensive Christian witness (March 7-Easter, 1973)
Easter television special (Easter weekend)
- 4 **Calling Our Continent To New Life**
Video tape productions (to be created and aired locally) (Spring, 1973)
Teams of Christian artists, musicians, actors appearing where people are (Summer)
Sharing the Good News in leisure areas
- 5 **Calling Our Continent to Proclamation**
Special Key 73 emphases at state and county fairs (Aug., Sept., 1973)
Area impact weeks (preaching, community contact and proclamation via available media - (November)
- 6 **Calling Our Continent to Commitment**
An initiative to reclaim Christmas (December)
Television Covenant Special that focuses on the years events (December 29)

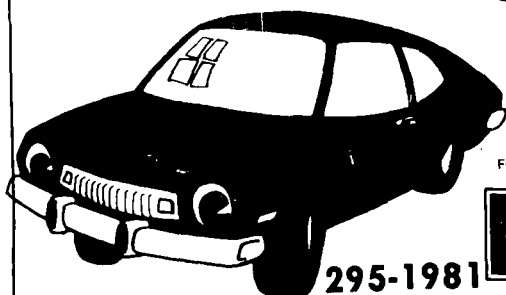
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Lindisfarne



**Lindisfarne will be appearing at the
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on November 18th .**

Lindisfarne's new Elektra album "Dingly Dell"
is available at the Notre Dame Book Store.

THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

John Abowd
Editor-in-Chief

NEWS: 283-1715
EDITORIALS: 283-8661
BUSINESS: 283-7471

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Business Manager

Don Ruane
Executive Editor

Joe Butler
Advertising Manager

Thursday, November 16, 1972

Delerium Tremens



A Collection of Unsung Drugs

lefty ruschmann

Those innumerable "Drug Scene" articles which concentrate on the usual stuff--"uppers and downers"--miss out completely on an important group of chemicals, collectively known as the "Domers." In order to correct this omission, the Observer makes available this detailed description of the "Domers", in ascending order of dangerousness:

TD, TMH, SLC, et al

TD: a strong euphoria-producing drug, harvested every fall by special teams working with University sanction. It is often found with the impurities FG and PAT. Last year, an experiment conducted on campus proved that depression, loss of temper, and other ugly side effects follow a reduction of TD dosage.

TMH: a rare compound whose properties are not fully known at this time, though it is believed to give users a strong wanderlust, coupled with an excess of nervous energy which leads to restlessness and late hours.

SLC: an hallucinogen, no longer found in its strongest form following an attack of Trustees' Blight in recent years. Users of SLC fall into a trancelike state, making incoherent statements and dilatory motions. SLC also gives users exaggerated notions of their own wisdom and importance.

HTH and SBP

HTH: an aphrodesiac, supposedly even stronger than domestic varieties grown on campus. This drug, like TD, is used most heavily in the fall, though students conduct a lively year-round traffic in it.

SBP: called the "spring scourage," this vicious "up" has ruined many a good mind. Addicts, said to be on "ego trips," turn into gregarious glad-handers, with a smile and hand-shake for everyone. Excess SBP dosage makes the unwary user forget previously-made statements, and then "crash" for a year of disappointing performances. (NOTE: Progress has been made in eradicating SBP. Pre-med student Bob Kersten has successfully detoxified the campus of the terrible drug by providing a substitute whose effects are similar to laughing gas.)

The feared GPA

GPA: this substance ranks right up there with SBP in French-frying peoples' minds. The pitiful thing is that Notre Dame not only tolerates the use of this fearful drug, but also controls and regulates it. The purity of GPA is rated on a numerical scale from 1 to 4.0. The University also encourages students to "graduate," presumably to harder and harder GPA.

This drug's effects are similar to those of "speed," namely blood-shot eyes, withdrawal from friends, worry and paranoia, fear and trembling and sickness unto death.

The worst GPA cases can be seen every night from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. in their carrels, their faces fixed in a zombie-like trance. These are the notorious "GPA freaks."

ACC, TV, and Beer

ACC: Despite rip-off prices, the pushers of ACC are looking for another boom year. This drug synthesized by the Ellerbe Labs as a substitute for TD, absolutely MUST be taken in large groups, or the drug's revivalistic fervor is lost. Music, athletic events, or other drugs (especially HTH and SMC) are a vital part of ACC "trips."

"Gold coats," or dealers in the ACC Syndicate, have been instrumental in turning on many otherwise straight Indiana townfolk. For shame.

TV: It is estimated that at least 80 percent of the student body are "heavy" TV users. The rest are completely hooked. Symptoms of TV addiction include inanity, insanity, stagnation, vegetation, and all-inclusive knowledge of the anti-perspirants of the Western world.

Beer: This drug is so terrible that experts in the drug culture refer to it by nicknames only, such as "Old Milwaukee," or even "The Golden Foam of Notre Dame." Though it has been virtually abandoned on other campuses in favor of more conventional drugs, Beer thrives in this area's damp climate. Recently, students have taken to importing large quantities of the stuff from southern Michigan, where it supposedly grows wild. "Cans," the fruit-producing part of the Beer plant, have been spotted in students windows giving rise to speculation that students are "growing their own."

Co-ex Quota System

The University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College finalized an agreement yesterday that signals the return to normal relations between the two schools. Saint Mary's students will once again be able to take Notre Dame courses without additional charge. This semester Saint Mary's students taking courses at Notre Dame were required to pay \$100 per credit hour unless the course was offered in the theology or speech and drama departments.

The agreement creates a quota system which requires the number of co-ex hours taken by students at the two institutions to be approximately equal. The creation of a quota system was brought on by Notre Dame's insistence that the number of credit hours of SMC students enrolled at ND not exceed the number of credit hours taken by ND students at SMC.

The Payment System

The initial solution had been the payment system outlined above. Of course, the payment system worked because the demand for Notre Dame course was significantly reduced when the charge was added. Fortunately, both schools realize that the payment system discriminated unfairly against those students not rich enough to pay twice for their education.

Unfortunately, Notre Dame students

will feel the brunt of the credit hour limitation. The 6600 undergraduate students at the dome will only be able to sign up for 1½ credit hours a piece on the average. That's a significant decrease from averages in the past years but its the price for increased female enrollment in Notre Dame classes without overloading individual departments.

ND Enrollment at SMC

Its hard to predict whether the quota will have its full impact on ND enrollment at Saint Mary's but the potential to patch the much maligned relations between the two schools should more than compensate for any "potential" loss of enrollment at SMC by Notre Dame students. Now that the joint statement has been released, though, both sides should quickly follow with some more of the vital details.

Particularly, Fr. Burtchael should clarify which of the "individual tuition charges" are going to be waived and which of the "special fees" still stand. It won't make much difference because the main charge has been eliminated but if the spirit of cooperation is once again upon us; then, it wouldn't hurt to straighten such things as library and athletic fees also.

John Abowd

Letters...

popcorn

Editor:

Re: Popcorn Mercy Mission at Holy Cross Hall, SMC

The Holy Cross Staff Security Council at SMC held an unprecedented emergency meeting to discuss the latest developments in the popcorn situation. (The meeting was held up several hours because an argument ensued over the shape of the table used.)

An undisclosed source revealed that firm measures were proposed and expected to be executed. It is rumored that bags of popcorn have already been filtered thru to the hall. The Staff feels this definitely constitutes an act of aggression on the part of the University of Notre Dame.

In the interest of preserving peace an array of anti-aircraft guns have been mounted on the front porch of Holy Cross Hall and hand grenades have been issued to all students. Armed guards will be posted at the entrance on U.S. 31 and an alert will be sounded at the first sign of plastic gags, big or little.

SMC has repeatedly stressed that they are merely keeping the peace.

(Name withheld)
Concerned Student

hockey

Editors:

As most students are aware, the Notre Dame Hockey Team has started its 1972 campaign to achieve first place in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association. This year's team has already shown vast improvement over last year's, but the student fans, in particular the "Fanatics" have shown nothing but bush league cheering. It is one thing to support one's home team vehemently, yet to go to the extremes these fans do is surely in poor taste.

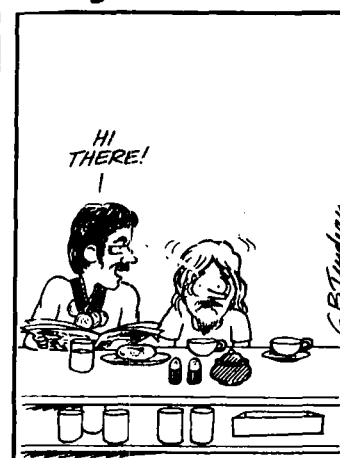
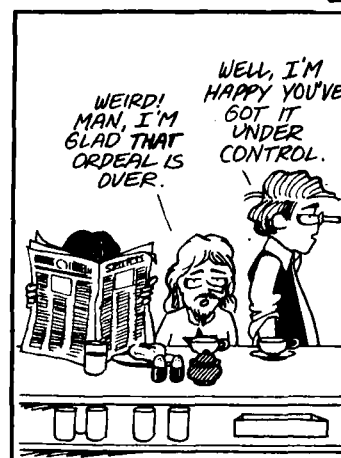
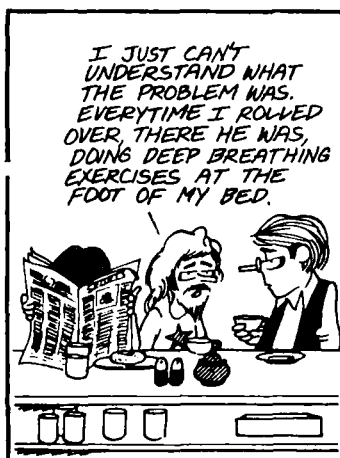
The first display of idiocy came during the Bowling Green game when one of the opposing players was penalized. Out of the midst of Section Seven came two brave souls who proceeded to pound on the windows of the penalty box. They immediately fled, whereupon their cohorts cheered wildly. A further example of foolishness came during the second game of last weekend's series against

Michigan. Many of the Michigan players had been "hot-dogging" throughout the entire game, especially their freshman goalie. On a particular play his own man skated into him injuring him for the second time during the game. But rather than show any type of concern for him, the "Fanatics" again showed their true colors by cheering the fact of his injury.

We do not hope to condemn cheering at the games; in fact after conversations with several players it helps. Yet the rooting section should go at it with some tact. It's great to get on one player or the whole team, but when he gets nailed and is obviously in some pain, try to confine your cheers. This letter is not an attempt to divide factions of the cheering sections, and the letter will most likely be scoffed at by the "Fanatics". But for God's sake clowns, smarten the hell up.

John Pyke
John Bulger
Joe Essman
Don Sommons
Mark A. Murphy
Gary Gerraro
Tom McHugh
John J. Murphy

garry trudeau



the observer

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Jesus and youth: three viewpoints

by Joseph Abell
Managing Editor

Fourth in a series

*A chance to put the devil down
without the fear of hell.
Salvation spreads the gospel round
and free you from yourself.*

—Bernie Taupin

"Jesus Now!" "Halleluia, the Lord is coming!"
"One Way: Jesus!" "Go with Jesus!"

These are the sounds of something new: the sounds of the Jesus movement sweeping most of the country. Suddenly, Jesus Christ is the fashionable thing; youth are becoming more and more turned on to him. Major events, like Explo '72 in Dallas last summer, and Key '73, next year, bring to the movement, via the news media, the immediacy of peace moves made in Vietnam, and provide a central focus upon which other groups can expand, and push their own individual message. Smaller events, such as Jesus people, personally "witnessing to their faith" and helping people to "invite Christ into their lives" become the cornerstones for massive programs of evangelism. Never mind drugs, never mind meditation, Jesus is the answer.

But is he? Is Jesus really the experience that many groups such as the Campus Crusade for Christ, the Billy Graham Crusade, and the Pentecostal groups make him out to be? Is this a "real" Jesus that is flaunted and headlined across the country and the world? Is this new religious fanaticism really new?

Opinions on these questions can be heard from nearly anyone interested in the phenomenon, but ones of consequence are heard from people most involved with the movement: church leaders and spokesmen.

Three such spokesmen, Rev. Spurgeon M. Dunnam, III, Fr. William Toohey, and Leonard Biallas, provide different views on the subject of evangelism: the Protestant viewpoint, the Catholic Viewpoint, and the Catholic-oriented secular viewpoint.

What is it?

Fr. Toohey sees the movement as a possible escape from the pain of a lack of intimacy in people's lives.

"We're more-or-less made for happiness," he claimed, "we have a need for it — call it peace, contentment, fulfillment, all are the same — but we need somebody, something." The failure to handle this need is a painful experience, and it forces people to somehow respond, to escape from that pain.

He noted extreme escape methods such as drug usage, "the weekend drunk," transcendental meditation, "even Catholic devotional practice." He tentatively added Jesus to that list as another possible escape.

"But," he added quickly, "When Jesus becomes my high, there's an imbalance."

He explained this imbalance describing people who merely "get high" on Jesus as unrealistically dealing with their problem, which leads to a desire for more "highs" and a detachment from the rest of the world.

He compared a "Jesus high" to Peter's reaction when on the mountain with Jesus, Moses, and Elijah, he wanted to remain with Jesus; he wanted to maintain his high.

Reverend Dunnam, on the other hand, sees the movement as the current part of a vast cycle of history. "People tend to operate in a cyclical fashion: you start to go in one way, and it becomes the vogue," he said. "This stirs a small reaction that pushes it back the other way," resulting in a balancing of tension.

The current fascination with Jesus, he explained, is a reaction to something left out of faith in the past few years. In the sixties, most mainline Protestant churches, and the Catholic Church to a small extent, began to emphasize the social side of the gospel, an emphasis that caused the evangelical thrust to be lost.

"What we're seeing now is not something new, but a rediscovery of something very basic to Christian faith," said Dunnam.

"what we're seeing is not something new . . ."

Leonard Biallas gave three reasons for the movement, all dealing with an attraction for its central object, Jesus. First of all, he said, youth see Jesus as a hero. "Everybody needs a hero," he declared. "That's what the students are picking up about Jesus — he's a hero who is very much like them; he's not a phony."

Secondly, Jesus is a man with insights youth admire. Here, Biallas related life to "an odyssey," a journey that is comprised of two things: a steady day-to-day living that is methodically completed, and the unexpected, "the element of dance, the element of adventure." He said that Jesus had the insight to realize this and to appreciate it.

Finally, he said, youth see Jesus as knowledgeable of both his powers and his limits. "He is aware of his recognizes his oneness with God the Father, and he recognized his humility as God the Son. Therefore, he is authentic, and the youth see this," he explained.

Why now?

But the pain of lack of intimacy, the attraction of Jesus, and the evangelism cycle are not new things. Why is the evangelism movement popular now, as opposed to other times, especially with the youth?

"I think the youth today are much more sophisticated and that they are aware of the fact that

the American Dream is ended," declared Biallas.

Each generation must live with a myth, he said, and the myth of this generation is different from the one of their parents:

"The myth of the American Dream was the idea of going west for freedom or coming to the melting pot of America for an equal chance to succeed," he explained. "Now, the myth is the myth of the moonlanding — an unlimited element of risk and the possibility of growth — something to reach for."

This new myth, he said, symbolizes an odyssey of life: the journey into space is both a technological journey and a human odyssey, full of adventure. Through this double symbol youth have discovered two new areas of exploration: the moon and the depths of the individual. And in both extending an inquisitive hand toward the moon and looking within themselves, he concluded, "youth have moved from an insistence of the afterlife, and the eternal to an insistence on this life and on the attempt to insert the eternal into this life."

He added that young people have realized this not only from Jesus, but also from drugs and Eastern religions. Thus, the Jesus movement is "a combination of different things."

Fr. Toohey also sees the youth of today as spiritually and consciously superior to the youth of other times. "(They) are more caught up in the significance of being like Jesus," he said, rather than merely imitating him. They are more aware of social problems, injustices and dilemmas. They see Jesus as a "champion" for various causes, like non-violence and moral objection.

"it's a radical movement that can be very romantic"

He pointed out the image of Jesus as a martyr, and the appeal of martyrdom to youth. "It's a radical kind of movement that can be very romantic," he said.

He also noted the fascination of modern youth with the idea of Jesus as man, as opposed to Jesus as God. He said that he could see the appeal of Jesus "when he is presented as the exemplar of one who cares," as a man rather than as an aloof God.

Rev. Dunnam's idea of contemporary youth is that of disgust with the Christianity of their parents. He believes that they see their parents "mired down in institutional Christianity, with their bridge clubs, pancake breakfasts, chili suppers, and bazaars," and other adults involved in various social activities. They've tried all these things, he said, and they have "found something missing in their lives."

"They start to look for something different, and they discover something for the first time: the outward nature of the gospel," he said.

He emphasized that this discovery is not the first of its kind in the church, but merely a re-discovery caused by a searching for something more meaningful to youth, something to which they are better able to relate.

Is it real?

"I don't think we'll know if this movement is real until ten years from now; there's just no way of telling," Dunnam claimed.

"It's both a fad and it's genuine. Only the future will tell which it really is," he said.

Dunnam asserted that youth are more discriminating than adults, and are better able to judge for themselves.

"That's really a good thing," he added. "I don't want my child to be a Christian merely because I am one."

He sees the "witnessing" efforts of many groups as a hopeful sign of true faith in Jesus: "No faith is really faith until it is experienced and internalized and then externalized, as in witnessing," he said.

Biallas agrees with Dunnam in his ignorance in knowing for sure if the movement is a true commitment to God. He expressed an optimistic viewpoint however by saying, "I would like to believe that there is an element of the spirit present among the Jesus people today as there is among those in the Pentecostal movement."

He also feels that the current Jesus movement is a "passing phenomenon," but believes that to be a Jesus person and to experience the exhilaration of sharing a "high" is more than worth the risk. "It's better to do it than miss the chance," he said.

Fr. Toohey is a bit more pessimistic: "The criterion of whether or not this is a genuine conversion is to be seen in the fruits. And that comes down to a level of neighbor."

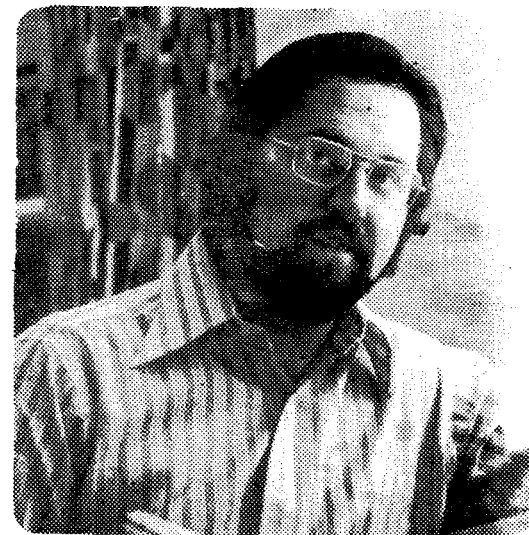
He again used his illustration of Peter and Jesus on the mountain. Peter wanted to maintain his "high" of Jesus, "but Jesus forced him to go down from the mountain and to live a life of giving."

He went on to say that a true commitment to Jesus involves more than simply witnessing and singing Halleluia, it involves helping one's neighbor, helping society.

"Someone genuinely converted has the love of God, which creates an urgency to express that love," he said. "If the love is not going out, then he may have turned solely to God, and love of neighbor is forgotten." Man hence loses his salvation because, "while it is faith that is the criterion for salvation, love is the criterion for faith."

It is this lack of involvement with neighbor that most bothers Fr. Toohey:

"Why don't people in the evangelism thing have more involvement in the peace movement, in civil rights, third world concerns, work for justice, prison reform and other?" he wondered.



*I'm looking for someone to change my life
I'm looking for a miracle in my life.*

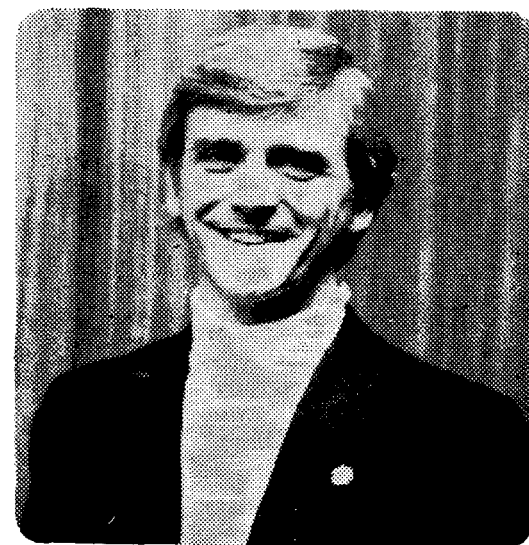
—Justin Hayward

Len Biallas is a layman of the Roman Catholic faith. He is currently a professor of Theology at the University of Notre Dame. He is a former C.S.C. priest who left the priesthood last spring "to better involve himself in his ministry." He is also the first C.S.C. priest to leave the order and remain on the faculty of the Notre Dame Theology department.

*Look around again
It's the same old circle
You should grab a hold of it
Else you'll find
It's passed you by.*

—David Crosby

Reverend Spurgeon M. Dunnam, III is a minister in the United Methodist Church. He is currently the editor of The Texas Methodist, a chain of over 100 church newspapers across seven states. He is also the general manager and editor of the United Methodist Reporter, a newly created national newspaper of the United Methodist Church. Rev. Dunnam lives in Dallas, Texas.



*Their children kneel in Jesus till
They learn the price of nails;
Whilst all around our Mother Earth
Waits balanced on the scales.*

—Peter Sinfield

Reverend William Toohey is a Roman Catholic priest in the C.S.C. order. He is currently the head of campus ministry at the University of Notre Dame. He is also on the central staff of the Vice-President of Student Affairs and has recently organized a year-long program on human sexuality with Fr. Thomas McNally.

He illustrated his point with the incident of Jesus' involvement with his disciples by washing their feet. "At the end of the world, nobody's going to ask, 'Did you get high on Jesus?' but 'Did you ever wash feet?'" he said.

"I don't want to put the Jesus people down," he stressed. "To sing Halleluia is very important but washing feet is our task."

Tomorrow: Fr. Toohey, Rev. Dunnam and Mr. Biallas continue their views on modern youth and evangelism, turning their attention to the major events, such as Key '73 and Explo '72, and what they see in the future for the movement. Also: a comment.



Theatre Notes

Summer and smoke: alma's play

I. Franklin Devine

The second major production for the ND-SMC Theatre's season opened on the old boards of Washington Hall last weekend. Charles Heimerdinger's production of Tennessee Williams' *Summer and Smoke* is a fine, solid show.

Williams' fascination with women whose worlds crumble around them such as Laura in *The Glass Menagerie* and Blanch DuBois in *A Streetcar Named Desire* is again in evidence in *Summer and Smoke*.

The play keys on Alma Winemiller, daughter of a small town Southern minister.

The repressed half-girl, half-woman suppresses her love for the young doctor next door until it's too late.

Maribeth Fencil turns in an extraordinary appearance as Alma. Fencil handles the development of Alma delicately. She gives us a haunted woman, a frightened girl, groping at love. During the second act of *Summer and Smoke* Maribeth Fencil turns in her finest performance on the ND+SMC stage.

Because of the strength of Eilliam's women as characters, his men often seem to suffer by comparison. Nevertheless, Ray

Berndt's young Dr. Buchanan suffered from more than the script's treatment of men. Berndt's stiffness in the role of the devil-may-care young playboy robbed the production of much of its irony. It's hard to believe that John Buchanan isn't even more repressed than Alma.

Mary Walsh added a bright point to the show as the demented Mrs. Winemiller. With movement and voice tone Walsh brought a character which might have been little more than a littlerary device to life.

There were a number of impressive performancesturned in by members of the cast. Debbie Tirsway as the young, bubbly Nellie, as well as Cliff Fetters and Tom Mules come to mind immediately. Fetters and Mules added a needed light touch to the tragic story, portraying members of an "intellectual" club of young parishoners at the Winemiller church.

Summer and Smoke marked the ND+SMC directing debut of Dr. Charles Heimerdinger. He offered the audience an interesting study of personality was reflected in all elements of the show.

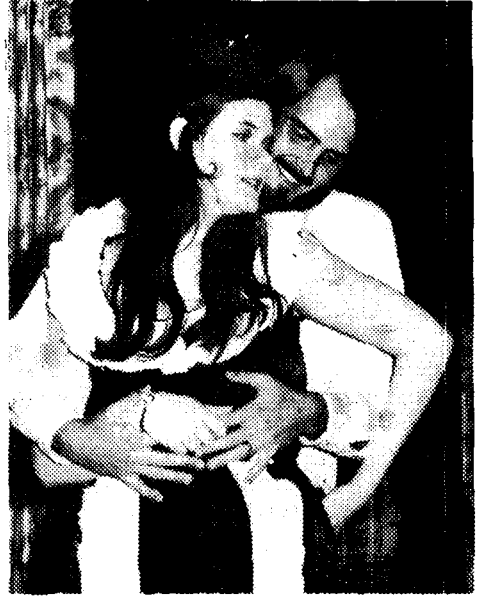
Richard Bergman's set spilled out onto the auditorium floor, giving an almost arena

theater intimacy to the play's action. The set, as well as Faith Adams costumes, was subdued, almost colorless. Ellen Harrington's lighting, with its greens was a stark complement to the set and costumes.

At times the starkness of the performance gave a viewer the impression that he was watching a black and white film instead of a live performance. Nothing was to take away from the tragedy of Alma.

Occasionally the intimacy of the theater's set worked against it's advantages. Important scenes played on the floor levels to the extreme left and right were blocked strangely. Crucial scenes were played excluding the view of large portions of the audience. Half the audience would be drawn closely into the action while the other half was left out in the cold. This was atrociously frustrating during Alma's final confrontation with the reformed Dr. John in the Buchanan office, when members of the audience stage left were left staring at Dr. John's back.

Summer and Smoke is a moving character study of tragic beauty with a tight strong cast. It continues at Washinton Hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights at 8:30. Admission for students, faculty and staff remains \$2.00.



One of the tangled romances of *SUMMER AND SMOKE*, the upcoming Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Theatre production, is between Paddy Donovan, as Rosa Gonzales, and Ray Berndt, as John Buchanan, Jr. The production will run from November 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18 on the Washington Hall stage at 8:30 p.m.

In The Nation

The hijack problem's getting no better

wicker



by Tom Wicker
(c) 1972 New York Times News Service

New York, Nov. 13 -- Sooner or later, an airline hijacking is going to result in a real disaster -- hundreds dead in a crash, or a bloody shootout in the sky, or even the reality of something as bizarre as last weekend's threat to crash a hijacked Southern Airways' Airliner's plane into the Oak Ridge Atomic Installation.

Probably there is no way to stop hijackings altogether, just as determined efforts, new legislation, improved techniques and the like have failed to prevent assaults on political leaders, or the occasional kidnappings that still occurs. Putting armed marshals aboard all planes is clearly not the answer; they might have some deterrent effect, but not enough, and they raise the odds on what no one should want to happen -- an exchange of gunfire in a crowded, pressurized passenger cabin.

Detection procedures more stringent

Detection procedures at the airports have been recently more stringent; frequent airline travelers know that they probably will have to stand in long lines to have their brief cases or pocketbooks checked and that someone will remmaging through their shirts and underwear if they have carry-on luggage. Electronic devices are supposed to detect metal concealed on the person or in luggage.

Manifestly, these procedures still are not good enough. Just recently, I passed through an electronic detector at a major airport while carrying in a brief case a bulky metal page - numbering device; neither the detector nor the attendants noticed as near as I could tell. Yet the

device was bigger and heavier than some small pistols. On the same weekend as the Southern Airways hijack, I caught a Saturday night flight; but 15 minutes after scheduled departure, the passengers were still at the gate, waiting for the marshals to inspect their handbags. The marshals never came, and the airline finally ordered everyone aboard without inspection.

The three Southern Airlines hijackers apparently were spotted at the gate as fitting the behavior pattern the marshals look for; even so, they got aboard with an arsenal of deadly weapons. No doubt they could and should have been stopped, but they weren't, and although no detection procedure will ever be airtight, here is one area where more obviously needs to be done -- responsibility sharply defined, adequate trained personnel and equipment provided, and meticulous procedures followed.

ban on carry-on luggage needed

As one who puts in many long hours on airplanes, I volunteer the idea that it is time for the airlines to ban carry-on luggage entirely -- including brief cases, shopping bags, underseat bags, women's handbags if larger than can be inspected at a glance, bundles and parcels of all kinds. Only books, notebooks, magazines and newspapers ought to be permitted, and topcoats ought to be search by hand as well as by electronics.

This could be done with no great inconvenience to passengers, if as they left the gate they deposited all carry-on luggage in a special container. This would go into the cargo hold last and be off-loaded first, with pickup available in the gate lounge at the departure point. That should not be beyond the capacity of airlines that spend billions

to advertise their own greatness.

Anyway, inconvenience and delay -- perhaps even, on occasion, personal indignity -- will be necessary if there is to be a real answer to the hijack threat. That answer can only be to make the potential hijacker so sure of detection in advance that few will even try it -- just as the F.B.I. has made kidnapping an infrequent crime by its well publicized ability to catch the culprits. It would also help greatly if international agreements removed any possibility of sanctuary for the hijacker.

authority needed

If that point is ever reached, it will be important that the President, or someone who can make it stick, should order the F.B.I. to stop trying to shoot it out and recapture a hijack plane by force. That is because the less frequent hijacking becomes, the more likely that the hijacker will be irrational, desperate or both, and ready to respond without regard to his own or anyone's life.

F.B.I. trigger-happy

As it is, the F.B.I. seems altogether too trigger-happy; the Southern Airlines hijacking was not the first in which gunfire was substituted for better judgment, but it was one of the worst. Shooting out the tires of the plane endangered passengers and crew from stray bullets and ricochets; it made the next landing infinitely more perilous to all aboard; and it could either have enraged or frightened the hijackers into desperate response.

Indeed, the shooting of the co-pilot ma-

well have been in reply to this senseless bit of wild-west gun slinging, which could have had no useful purpose. If the sad American willingness to use violence as a response to social unrest is to be extended to airline hijackings, real disaster may be nearer than we think.

WSND to present

top 200 hits of

past fifteen years

WSND-AM will present its top 200 of the last fifteen years beginning Friday at 12:15 pm and running all night until game time Saturday afternoon.

After the game Kevin O'Neil will review the top 200 and play the top 10 from 5:30 to 6:00 pm.

"Although its difficult to pick 200 tunes from the many top songs of the last fifteen years, we are trying to play 200 of the all-time favorites of our Notre Dame listening audience," according to Jim Murphy, AM program director.

Besides O'Neil campus personalities such as Stan "the man" Urankar (Saturday Midnight to 7), Nick Kiernan (Friday 4-5), Steve "Dewey" Wynn (Friday 1-2) and Brad Wynn (Friday 7:30 to 9:00 pm) will play the tunes.

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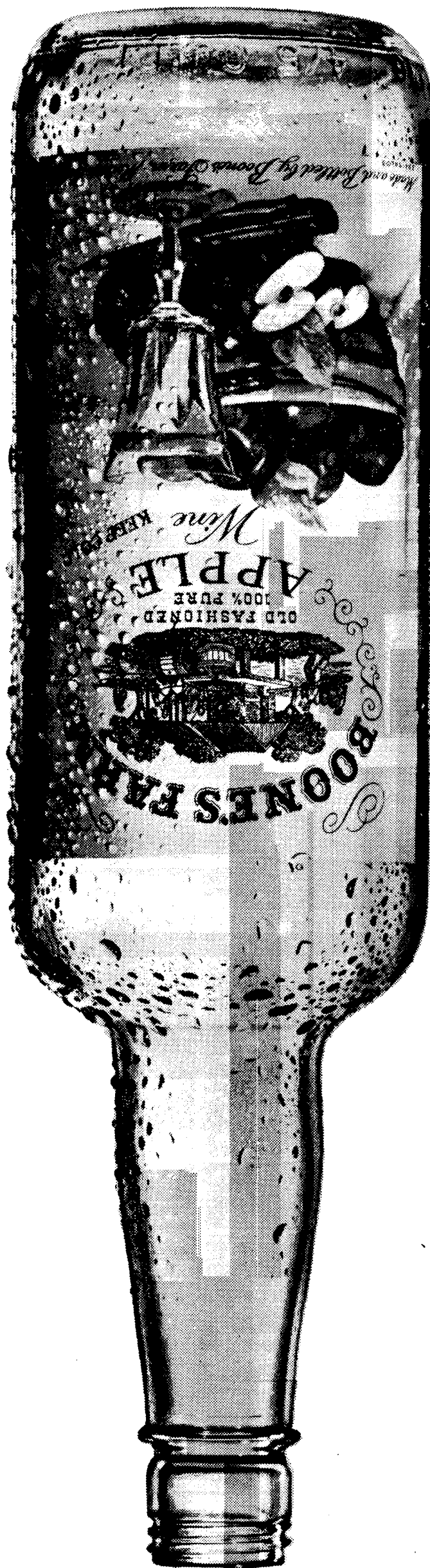
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Gay teacher sues for fair treatment

(continued from page 3)

not adversely affected by their exercise of constitutionally protected rights to privacy, free expression, political activity, and association leadership."

Acanfora, a resident of Washington, D.C., signed a contract this summer to teach earth science during the 1972-73 school year at Parkland Junior High School in Rockville. On Sept. 26 he received a letter from Miedema explaining that he was being transferred temporarily from his classroom teaching assignment to a nonteaching position in the Montgomery County Public Schools' Department of Curriculum and Instruction. Acanfora has never been given a hearing and his requests for

reinstatement to the classroom have been refused.

According to the complaint filed today, articles appearing in Washington, D.C., and New York City newspapers Sept. 25 reported that Acanfora, who belonged to a homosexual group while a student at Pennsylvania State University, had been granted teaching credentials by the Pennsylvania State Secretary of Education.

The articles revealed that Acanfora, after his affiliation with the homosexual group became known, had been suspended from student teaching by a district in the State College, Pa., area having a cooperative arrangement with Penn State. He sued the district and was reinstated within a week.

After he was graduated last

June, the university certification council deadlocked on whether he could meet provisions of state law calling for teachers to be of "good moral character." The DuShane Fund financed his appeal to the State Secretary of Education. Acanfora was a member of the Student NEA.

Neither his teaching ability nor his competence was at issue in Pennsylvania or Maryland.

SMC sponsors art contest to redo old observatory

All students, faculty, and staff of SMC individually or with collaborators, are invited to submit designs for transforming the dome of the defunct astronomical observatory into a prominent art object on campus.

The sponsors of the project, the Departments of Art and of Chemistry and physics, expect a

Money from GE

Gifts totaling \$8,260 from the General Electric Foundation's Corporate Alumnus program have been received by the University of Notre Dame for 1972.

The gifts represent matching funds from the foundation for contributions from Notre Dame alumni and other friends employed by General Electric. The University was among the 795 institutions sharing employee gifts of \$847,197 and foundation contributions of \$511,579.

ALSAC asks for donations

Volunteers from Notre Dame and St. Mary's will be going door to door in Notre Dame dorms tonight to collect funds for ALSAC (aid to Leukemia Stricken American Children), a foundation that sponsors leukemia and sickle cell anemia research.

Tonight's project will begin at nine o'clock in the Flanner well. Volunteers are invited to show up at that time or contact Jack, Rich, Tim or Paul at 234-2334 for further details.

Sponsors of the collection point out that even if students are unable to help in the door to door project

they still have a chance to help needy children by contributing when a volunteer knocks on their door.

Money raised through tonight's donations, along with the funds from collections before home football games and a Sacred Heart Church collection, will be forwarded to St. Judes children's Hospital.

St. Judes, originated by Danny Thomas, is funded solely by donations. Along with research in catastrophic childhood diseases like leukemia and sickle cell anemia, St. Judes provides free medical attention for children suffering from those ailments.

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Dunne and Eichner—the running roommates

by "Lefty" Ruschmann

Ask Dan Dunne why he and fellow runner Jeff Eichner are rooming together this year, and they will reply, half-jokingly, "to make sure we get each other up in the morning." For members of the Irish cross-country squad, "getting up" means reporting to the lakes at seven o'clock every

morning and running five-mile workouts.

Four years of practicing, mornings by the lakes and afternoons on the golf course, have brought Dan Dunne an opportunity to contend for national honors this Monday at the NCAA cross-country championships, to be held in Houston, Texas. The national meet will climax a career in which

he has led the Notre Dame squad for the last three years. Dunne, in the course of his career, has not only run consistently well, but has also been instrumental in providing the leadership often cited by coach Alex Wilson.

One of Notre Dame's few scholarship trackmen, Dunne is one who feels equally at home on the track, or running on the cross-country course. At Brother Rice High School in Chicago, Dunne supplemented his track activity by playing safety on the football team. Realizing he was too small for collegiate ball, Dunne turned his attention to track, giving passing consideration to several Midwestern universities. But a scholarship offer from Notre Dame promptly ended his indecision. "There was no second choice once I had the chance to come here," he explained.

Jeff Eichner also set his sights toward Notre Dame quite early, but he originally entertained no ideas about running track here. Jeff, a senior from Rochester, N.Y., explained his sudden success with the Irish, "I'm a distance runner, and I run better at the longer distances. Our high school events were only 2½ miles, so my times weren't that impressive." But Jeff decided to go out for track his freshman year, and quickly adapted himself to the six-mile course, earning a starting berth which he never relinquished. A four-year regular, Jeff alternates with Marty Hill for the number-two spot behind Dunne. Eichner's career in collegiate track will not lead him to Houston, but it is far from over: Jeff plans to compete in both indoor and outdoor track.

Both Eichner and Dunne minimize individual triumphs, choosing instead to credit their all-around participation on the Notre Dame team as the major reason for enjoying track. "I best enjoyed the togetherness of this team," explained Dunne. "It's easy for a cross-country team to become close, for we do the same workouts and exercises - there's no specialization." Eichner admitted to having made "a lot of sacrifices," but added that these tended to make his career "fun."

Running under departing coach Alex Wilson also figured in their



The running roommates, Jeff Eichner, left, and Dan Dunne set out on their afternoon workout.

enjoyment of running. Eichner applauded Wilson's concept of individual responsibility, noting "it's up to the individual to do what's required of him." Teammate Dunne went on to predict continued good leadership under new coach Don Faley, pointing to his enthusiasm and coaching experience.

Both Dunne and Eichner, who plan on attending law school after graduation, feel some regrets about coming to Notre Dame. Jeff recalled his initial feeling before coming here, that he "couldn't make it" in college track but his early success quickly erased any such doubts. As for Dan, his early regret as a trackman was the lack of spectators at home meets. But both agree that despite the frustrations, small crowds, lingering body aches, and dawn workouts, their Notre Dame careers have been enjoyable.

Dunne, Hill set for NCAAs

Dan Dunne and Marty Hill, both mainstays of this year's Irish cross-country team, qualified Saturday for the NCAA Cross Country Championships.

The two ND harriers qualified by finishing high in the standings at the annual Central Collegiate Championships (held this year at Bowling Green University), and will compete later this month in the Nationals in Houston.

Bowling Green took the team title with 41 points to 49 for Indiana, the closest pursuer. Eastern Michigan finished third with 75 points, and Notre Dame placed sixth with 160.

Bill Green

Captain's Corner

There is an old saying in the WCHA that a team who sweeps at home and splits on the road will win the league championship. It is an "old" saying because it originated before the establishment of the present "point system" of determining a champion.

A brief explanation of this confusing system is in order. Each time in the league plays five teams four times, and the four others only twice. A win against an opponent met only twice is worth four points, while a win against the more familiar opponent is worth two points. If you weren't confused before, you must be by now. The final result is that each team plays 28 league games for a possible total of 72 points.

The effect this new system has on a team's drive for the championship is as confusing as the system itself. The four-point wins are, of course, at a premium, whether they are on the road or at home. The "old saying" might not always be applicable. For example, if Notre Dame won all of its home games and half of its road games, our record would be 21-7 compiling a respectable total of 52 points. However, last year's champion Denver, had a total of 54 points with a record of only 19-9. It is conceivable that by sweeping at home and splitting on the road, we'd have the best record yet not win the championship for lack of points.

Although the old saying may sometimes be invalid, there is a good chance that it will be the formula for success. Coaches and sportswriters agree that the WCHA is more balanced this year than ever before. It is not predicted that any particular team will dominate the win column, as both Denver and Wisconsin did last year. "Sweep at home, split on the road" may work.

Last weekend's home sweep of Michigan went according to plan. However, beating Denver at Denver presents a major obstacle to our goal. We have never beaten Denver on their own ice, and once again they are ranked very high nationally.

There are several factors in our favor, however. One is that our taaaaaam will, for the first time all season, have the services of John Noble. John was forced to sit out our first two series due to a knee injury. So, with the exception of Larry Israelson, we are at full strength.

Another factor in our favor is that for the first time we will have a more experienced team than Denver. Losses of key personnel to graduation, the pros, and the injured list result in a "relatively young" Denver Team. This could be a very important advantage for us if the game is close, as it is likely to be. We have always played well at Denver, but never well enough to win. In the past we went into the games with a shaky feeling of inferiority. However, with our team's sweep over Michigan and our realization that we are not playing the same "old Denver," we have gained the needed confidence.

There are only two point games, since we face Denver again December 8-9. But, as I've already suggested, the balance in the league this year may validate that old saying. A sweep would be a great bonus and a tremendous psychological boost. However, a split is a necessity.

Jim Donaldson

The Irish Eye

Ice Chips

Paul Regan was never one to make a point of skating away from trouble. Always a scoring threat, Regan received plenty of attention from opposing clubs and in, hockey, attention generally means more than close defensive coverage. It often means subtle holding, pokes with sticks and elbows and an assortment of "cheap shots".

Not given to turning his cheek, Regan often returned such actions in kind, with a trick or two of his own gleaned from his years of junior hockey in Toronto. Such behavior didn't go unnoticed, or unpunished.

As a fiery freshman, Regan was whistled into the penalty box 36 times (72 minutes) in just 29 games. And, although he mellowed a bit as a sophomore (59 minutes in the box), he reached a high of 73 penalty minutes last season, ranking eighth in the WCHA in that department.

But this year, like many of the players on this first-ever veteran Notre Dame team, Regan is a changed man. He scored 30 goals last season and the Irish can ill afford to have that kind of scoring punch kept in enforced confinement. Regan was well aware of that and, with the added responsibility of the co-captain's job, decided that he belonged on the ice and not cooped up on the sidelines.

The value of this kind of maturity was proved last weekend at the ACC when Notre Dame opened its WCHA campaign by sweeping a four-point series from Michigan, 5-2 and 8-5. On Saturday night, the Irish were bothered by inconsistent officiating and numerous illegal, though petty, harassments from the Wolverines. But they didn't blow up, as they tended to do in past years. Instead, the Irish kept their poise and, after Michigan had closed to within 6-5 in the third period, again opened up a comfortable margin. It was a meaningful development.

"I think it's important that we didn't get rattled," Regan said in the locker room after Saturday's victory. "In the past, we might have let things like the officiating and rough play bother us but, tonight, we played steady hockey."

Coach "Lefty" Smith agreed with Regan and added, "Our team is definitely more mature this year and that maturity is emphasized by Paul himself. He caught a few "cheap shots" this weekend but he didn't retaliate. He stayed on the ice and his line kept scoring."

Scoring hardly seems like the proper word to describe the activities of Notre Dame's top line, with Regan at center and Eddie Bumbacco and Ian Williams on the wings, last weekend. Something more grandiose, like mass production of points, is in order. That trio scored all five goals in Friday night's game and then accounted for six of the eight Irish tallies on Saturday. Williams picked up his second "hat trick" of the year in the series opener while Bumbacco recorded his second three goal game and Regan his first the next night. In the four games Notre Dame has played thus far, the Regan-Bumbacco-Williams line has scored 23 of the team's 27 goals.

With an output like that, some fans, at first glance, might think coach Smith more than a bit crazy to break up that line for the Denver series this weekend. But that's exactly what he's doing, putting John Noble in Regan's spot and moving the Irish co-captain back between Ray DeLorenzi and Larry Israelson.

The move is hardly as drastic as it may seem. Noble, Notre Dame's leading scorer in each of his first three seasons, was slated to skate with Williams and Bumbacco before a severely bruised knee kept him out of action for a couple of weeks. Now that the knee has healed, Noble is ready to move back into his old spot and Regan is back with his pre-season linemates.

"The move will give us a more balanced attack," Smith explained. "Regan will beef up the scoring punch on his line and, being left-handed, should help Ray DeLorenzi score more often."

"We're not giving away anything by taking Regan away from Williams and Bumbacco," Smith added. "That line has been together for most of the past two years."

The third Irish line for the Denver series will be centered by Pat Conroy and have Mike Dunphy and D'Arcy Keating on the wings.

Thanks to the Regan-Williams-Bumbacco combination, the Irish got plenty of offense in their first WCHA series but Smith wasn't so pleased by his club's defensive showing, at least initially.

"I was disappointed by giving up seven goals to Michigan," Smith said, "but, when I saw the goals against statistics for the rest of the league, ours isn't so bad." Notre Dame's 3.5 goals against average in WCHA play is second only to Denver's 2.5 mark.

The Irish will get a chance to spoil the Pioneers' goals against mark this Friday and Saturday nights in Denver in a pair of games worth four points in league play. The Pioneers are currently tied for first place with Michigan State in the WCHA, after sweeping an eight-point series with Minnesota last weekend while the Spartans were doing likewise against Minnesota-Duluth.

Notre Dame has never beaten Denver in Colorado, losing all six games it has played in the Pioneers' rink. This year, Smith hopes the Irish can reverse that trend.

"We're a bit more experienced than Denver this year and, fortunately, we play them early in the season," Smith said. "If we play good hockey, we can have a satisfying weekend. I've been very impressed with our workouts this week. The team has been pushing hard."

Sports Shorts:

Bumbacco has scored nine points (five goals and four assists) in WCHA competition, placing him in a tie for third place among the league's leading scorers. North Dakota's Earl Anderson (3-6-9) is tied with the Irish left winger, Colorado College's Doug Palazzari (8-4-12), last year's WCHA scoring champ is second and Jim Cahoon of North Dakota (5-8-13) leads the league. Anderson, Palazzari and Cahoon have all played four league games, however, while Bumbacco has played just two.

Notre Dame's sweep of Michigan last weekend boosted the Irish into seventh place in the national collegiate hockey rankings compiled by a northern Michigan radio station. The Wisconsin Badgers are currently rated the nation's number one sextet.

Boaters end with victory

The Irish soccer club, fighting poor playing conditions on an undersized field, closed out its 1972 campaign with a resounding 7-3 victory over the University of Illinois. The win, Notre Dame's eighth in a row, lifted the club's final record to 10-5.

The scoring was fast and frequent as the two teams played to a 3-3 halftime deadlock. Conditioning and teamwork paid off in the second half, however, as the Irish dominated play. The turning points were a fine save by goalie Nick Gross on a penalty shot, and a beautiful combination goal, which proved to be the decisive tally. Rich Eichner headed Tom Pollahan's throw-in to Steve Malpica, who booted it into the net to put Notre Dame ahead 4-3. The defense, meanwhile, regained the consistency it had shown all year, as fullbacks Bruce Graves, Sean Carroll, and Bob Ralph shut out the Illini the rest of the way.

The victory was a credit to the fine play of halfbacks Pat Flood and Steve Roach, and especially Tom Pollahan, whose playmaking settled the team and gave Notre Dame control of the game. Offensive impetus was provided by the strong play of Eichner who scored two goals, Mike Fitzgerald, who also scored twice and Gary Troy, who was instrumental in setting up the scores. Pollahan and Steve Welsh rounded out the Irish scoring.