

THE OBSERVER

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1970

Serving the Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College Community

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Israelis, Egyptians battle in raids over Suez Canal

(UPI) — Israeli jets blasted Egyptian military positions in the southern stretches of the Suez Canal for nearly two hours yesterday. On the ground Israelis fought Arab forces in gunbattles across the canal in the west and the Jordan Valley in the east.

In Jordan, Arab guerrilla organizations called an "alert Tuesday night following the issue of a strict security clamp down on their activities by King Hussein's government.

A series of decrees announced after a cabinet meeting presided over by the Jordanian king banned the carrying, firing and storage of arms, demonstrations, party activities and unauthorized publications.

The decrees were issued following Hussein's return from Cairo where he had consultations with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and during the absence from Jordan of several guerrilla leaders including Al Fatah leader Yassir Arafat who is visiting Moscow.

A Tel Aviv army spokesman said Israeli planes Tuesday carried out two raids lasting a total of 100 minutes on Egyptian targets in the Suez Canal's southern sector.

He said the Israeli aircraft first delivered an hour-long pounding to Egyptian mortar and artillery encampments then returned in mid afternoon to better Egyptian anti-aircraft barriers and

artillery positions for an hour.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely to base, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, air raid sirens sounded in the suburb of Heliopolis at 11:30 p.m. but there were no reports of raiding planes.

Israeli and Egyptian forces also fought fierce duels across the canal with artillery, mortar

and automatic weapons. An Israeli spokesman said one Israeli soldier was killed and another Israeli wounded in an earlier raid along the central canal sector died Tuesday.

In the south Jordan valley, Jordanian and Israeli forces exchanged medium machine gun fire in the area of Al Maghtas, four miles north of the Dead Sea.

SAC discusses AAC, propose Ombudsman

By Rich Smith

The Academic Affairs Committee of the Student Senate met last night to discuss a proposed Academic Appeals Council which would operate somewhat like the Honor Council, which has been terminated.

Bill Locke, Academic Affairs Commissioner emphasized to the committee members that the proposed Appeals Council would concern itself with problems in the academic area, while the present student ombudsman is concerned with other problems, such as student housing and security.

Locke said that there was a definite need for such a body, since student accused with cheating or having any complaint has "no recourse, no outlet for his grievances."

In reply to a question about the handling of present grievances, Locke stated that the various Deans have "power to censure in a vague way. They are afraid to do so say anything to professors for fear it might be regarded as unjustified stepping on toes."

Next, the student ombudsman, Jim Smith, addressed the committee. He stressed the "absolute necessity" that the Grievance Council work both along the lines of the Honor Council and to include student complaints in its area of concern.

"We can't now hope to form a group with any real power except for recommendation," Smith said.

Smith then outlined a possible alternative to the proposed Academic Grievance Council which would consist of one paid om-

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Concluding lecture

Bree treats 'Camus and his Art'

By Steve Lazar

Madame Germaine Bree, Professor at the Humanities Institute, University of Wisconsin, and author of a book about Albert Camus, delivered a lecture yesterday at 2:00 pm in Washington Hall entitled "The Art of Albert Camus."

Madame Bree prefaced her address by noting the great popularity of Camus' works today, then years after his death. She referred to the Albert Camus Memorial Conference held this week at Notre Dame as "a tribute to the living presence of Albert Camus today." She noted the paperback editions of his works have sold millions throughout the world.

The essential paradox of Camus' writing, said Madame Bree, was that "he hid deeply personal opinions under the cloak of impersonal rhetoric." His great emotion, expressed in an "estranged form", created the "tension" characteristic of many of his works.

His life, "from which he suffered greatly," included a nearly fatal bout with tuberculosis at age 17 and membership in the Communist Party at 21.

But the event in his life which formed the background for his

writing was, as Madame Bree expressed it, "the experience of silence, that is uncommunication, in his own childhood." His sensitivity to this "silence" which breeds ideological absolutism and injustice, is a constant theme in his writings. In the works he seeks "a love which might compensate that silence."

Madame Bree characterized his literature by saying, "It has as its core human problems." He sought a "solidarity with the unfavored," but never did he stoop to sentimentality.

Referring to Camus' technique of writing Madame Bree said that an understanding

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This oil on canvas painting of the Florentine Holy Family will be part of the art exhibit to open soon in the Notre Dame Art Gallery.

To present acclaimed Florentine art exhibit

By Steve Hoffman

The Notre Dame community, due mainly to the ambition and enthusiasm of Assistant Professor of Art History Dean Porter and the Curator of the Notre Dame Art Gallery, will host an art exhibit termed by Mr. Porter as one of the two finest exhibits in Notre Dame history.

Serving as the focal point of the exhibit, scheduled to be run between February 22 and March 31, is Giorgio Vasari, an artist of extreme versatility, as well as being a figure of great immediacy, attractive to the contemporary audience.

Preparations for the exhibit have been meticulously undergone for the last four years, prompting Porter to remark that he has never "lost so much sleep."

However, his efforts have already been acclaimed by critics on the East Coast where it is presently being displayed at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

The exhibit boasts 120 works assembled from every major museum in North America.

Porter emphasized the quality of these works in disclosing that they are prime pieces and represent the finest in 16th century Florentine art.

As an example of the strenuous preparations required, Porter related that a major altarpiece in the form of a seven foot Vasari panel from the Chicago Art Institute has demanded such elaborate precautions as the installing of temperature and humidity controls within the transport truck.

The exhibit itself comprises all the major artistic media of the Age of Vasari, including paintings, sculpture, graphics, and medals. In addition, a series of eight lectures will complement the exhibit, as will a 250-page catalogue explaining Vasari's work featuring 150 illustrations.

In commenting on the par-

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Bayh requests investigation

Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) has asked the United States Commission on Civil Rights to investigate an incident at the Indiana State Reformatory at Pendleton last fall in which guards wounded 46 inmates and killed one.

In a telegram to the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Bayh said circumstances surrounding the incident continue to disturb him and many of his constituents.

"The investigations conducted to date have not been sufficient nor adequate to ensure that justice is served," Bayh said. "Only a fair and thorough investigation of the incident conducted by an impartial body can assure the citizens of Indiana and the nation that a miscarriage of justice has not occurred."

Bayh urged that the Commission initiate an investigation and conduct hearings to "obtain a true and accurate account and thus put the record straight once and for all."



The Annunciation, by Giorgio Vasari, is one of the paintings displayed in the exhibit "The Age of Vasari" at the ND Art Gallery.



Rape of the Sabine Women
by Giovanni Da Bologna

Exhibit will feature works of Vasari

(continued from page 1)

ticular significance of the exhibit, Porter said that this is one show that students cannot afford to miss.

He said further that the work of Vasari is contemporary in attitude, dealing with 16th century problems prevalent in modern times.

"Since the 16th century enclosed a period of political, religious, and social turmoil, it is of a parallel to contemporary society," Porter observed.

"The various works represent

May use bounty in litter clean - up

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Remember when youngsters used to roam the roadsides picking up pop bottles and turning them into the nearest grocery store for the deposit?

The nonreturnable, no deposit bottle has changed that, but administration officials said Tuesday that President Nixon may propose a new twist, a federal bounty for each bottle and can picked up, to enlist children in a campaign to clean up parks and highways of litter.

an individual speaking through art; an individual no longer satisfied with his world," he said.

Porter further noted that since the 16th century, like the 20th century, was a period of enlightenment and experimentation, the exhibit should be of special interest to the university student.

Doesn't reveal cost

Nixon in anti - pollution drive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon proposed yesterday an ambitious plan to clean America's skies and waters, rid the countryside of junk, open up more park lands and develop within five years a virtually pollution-free automobile.

Except for his \$10 billion, five year program of federal and state efforts to curb water pollution, the President gave no estimate of the total cost of "the rescue of our natural habitat as a place both habitable and hospitable to man."

But he made clear in a lengthy special message to Congress that everyone—government, industry and citizens—will have to pay the price for generations of neglect of the country's once seemingly endless natural resources.

As an example, Nixon proposed requiring cities to charge industries user fees for treating their waste products.

And for consumers, on the theory that a car's price ought to include the cost not only of its manufacture but its disposal, Nixon suggested a federal bounty, financed by an added excise tax on new cars, to encourage prompt scrapping of

Porter lamented the fact that the exhibit could not span more than 38 days, but cited the difficulty in borrowing such valued pieces for a longer time, in addition to the fact that the exhibit is slated to be transferred to another institution in March.

Porter anticipates a large turnout and is intent upon reaching

every student, regardless of academic field, through a concentrated publicity campaign.

He concluded by maintaining that each student will find value in learning, through the eyes and intellect of Vasari, the glory that was Italy, and the tumultuous period of the Catholic Reformation.

authorized to fight pollution.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D Wis., said Nixon's plan "in terms of dollars falls short of the broad ranging programs that are promised." And Republican Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey said Nixon's initiatives, as many as they are, "are still not enough."

The Ford Motor Co. and the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel pledged their support.

Nixon told Congress his aim was nothing less than "the rescue of our natural habitat as a place both habitable and

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Camus close to silence

Continued from page 1

of the atmosphere and climate he creates is essential to the interpretation of his works. Some of the artistic devices he employs are darkness, water, a metallic universe, and a sensation of choking much like that he experienced from tuberculosis. Madame Bree called his use of climate devices "an imaginative power, an emotional power."

She described Camus' style of writing as "cryptic." By creating a careful and meaningful narrative Camus developed a

style which he himself termed "organized myth." He used this format as a basis to express his often philosophical opinions on man and society. He viewed his writings as "an act of fidelity to his childhood."

To conclude her remarks Madame Bree described Camus' search for a positive way of life in his final months. She described his efforts to perceive the "reality that goes beyond expression" and reiterated his desire to "give warmth to the encounter between human inquiry and the silence of the world."

Madame Bree's lecture, lasting slightly over one hour, was interspersed with readings from a number of his works. To these the lecturer added facts gleaned from her personal meetings with Camus.

Following Madame Bree's lecture was a symposium on Camus' view of the human condition. This event successfully completed the three day conference on Camus sponsored jointly by a number of campus organizations.

Tonsor talks here tonight

Professor Steven Tonsor of the University of Michigan will lecture tonight at 8 pm in the Memorial Library Auditorium on the topic "Is the Faculty Responsible for the mess in the U.S.?"

Tonsor is a professor of Intellectual History. The lecture is co-sponsored by the Orestes Brownson Society and the Student Union Academic Commission.

CORRECTION

The *Observer* erroneously reported yesterday that the Board of Trustees has offered to meet with the hall presidents informally in a Michigan hunting lodge.

Actually, as reported, University Public Relations man Jim Gibbons extended an invitation to the hall presidents for a meeting with public relations people. He had noted the possibility that one or more trustees may attend.

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It will appear in Friday's *OBSERVER* in our special Valentines Day Edition (in-hearts and flowers, of course)

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P.S. For an extra quarter we will mail Friday's *OBSERVER* to your hometown honey (or honies)

Finance Club doubles grant as it plays the market

By Don Ruane

Within seven years the Finance Club has doubled a ten thousand dollar grant given to the Business College Advisory Fund by an alumnus who "thought it would be a good idea," according to Anthony Scolora, chairman of the club. The money is used by the club for investment in the businesses of their choice. All profits are used for the continuation of the fund, said Scolora.

The Finance Club meets every week or two for the purpose of changing, selling and purchasing stock. The club consists of approximately forty students who have selected finance as their undergraduate major. Scolora stated that all stocks are traded by the chairman who is assisted by three vice-chairmen that form the club's executive committee. A three member faculty board must approve any transactions the club decides to make. Scolora listed seniors Pete

Gregware and Bill Goodyear along with sophomore Casimir Rejent as his vice-chairmen.

This year the Finance Club has investments in approximately twenty industries. Some of the major companies in which stock is held are: General Dynamics; General Electric; Abbott Laboratories; CBS; Fectand Dickenson (which has also been the most productive); Ashland Oil; McGraw-Hill, and Pillsbury. The club is also exploring the possibilities of investing in the cosmetics industry and oil. The club's by-laws forbid any dealings in foreign securities, but Scolora expects this to be revised by the end of the next semester.

Scolora compared the club's success this year with the general trend of most professionally managed portfolios, which haven't been very successful. However, he believes that the club will be able to double or triple its capital, but not this year.

Scolora described the purpose of the Finance Club as chiefly a "learning experience. The primary emphasis is not to make money or increase the fund geometrically, but to provide some background for people who have chosen finance as their major. We're more or less trying to discover, through practice, the basic principles that underly investment analysis."

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See both as late as 8:50 Wk. Nites 10 PM Friday and Sat.

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Students must show Notre Dame ID as proof of age

Start simulated market Monday

By Greg Pudhorodsky

Starting this coming Monday, Notre Dame and St. Mary's students will have the opportunity to "play the market" with the chance of reaping some of its monetary rewards without the fear of its financial pitfalls.

Larry Moser, a senior finance student, will direct a simulated stock market, which will be manned by members of the Finance Club acting as brokers. For a one dollar investment a student will be given two thousand dollars of credit with which he will be able to buy any current stock on either the American or New York Exchange.

The rules followed will be identical to those of the regular stock market with all of the financial options available.

On March 16, the end of the first month period, the top three dealers will be given prizes of twenty, ten, and five dollars, respectively. The same procedure will follow for the three most successful in the next month period, ending April 10. When the market closes on May 8 the financier who has accumulated the greatest amount of stock in the three month period will be rewarded with a trip to New York as a guest of the Thompson and McKinnon firm.

The idea for the Notre Dame Exchange was gotten by Moser from a similar program run two years ago by a '68 graduate, Russell Belleny, currently a broker with a Houston firm. Over the summer Moser wrote to fifteen stock brokers to subsidize this program and received three affirmative replies.

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Off-Campus Student looking
for a single room on campus

Call: Mike at 233-9080

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THE OBSERVER

An Independent Student Newspaper

GAETANO M. DE SAPIO Editor-in-Chief

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Glen Corso

Legislating morality

After moving with a near brilliant precision on the subjects of car privileges, drinking, parietals and the like, the SLC has succumbed to the classic disease of so many "representative bodies", that of taking upon itself the legislation of morality.

The issue I refer to of course, is the recent move by the SLC in banning the CIA from recruiting on campus. As far as I am concerned they have violated the rights of the student body in doing so, and have overstepped the fine line that marks the boundary between majority will and inalienable rights.

The CIA is a rather clandestine governmental intelligence organization which was formed by the government to do the "dirty work" which a nation sometimes requires in its foreign dealings. This work is ugly, but I believe necessary. I do not want to go into a justification of the CIA's activities since I do not consider it as the focus of the issue. At stake is the entire question of recruiting.

The members of the SLC have made a decision. They have decided that since the CIA will not engage in open dialogue with the members of the community, they "should not be allowed to use campus interview facilities." On the surface this looks like quite a reasonable proposition. After all, if they won't talk to the students then why should they be allowed on campus?

I would like to know though, just who the SLC is trying to kid? They must realize that any person who is interested in working for the CIA is not going to sign up with them before asking their representative anything he is not sure about. If the answers are unsatisfactory to the applicant, he won't work for them, it's as simple as that.

Since that takes care of prospective employees, just who does that leave? The obvious answer is those who are sharply critical of the agency's operation. They piously claim that all they wish to do is to ask the representative some questions in order to further disclose the nature of the CIA.

This argument is so transparent as to be laughable. Anyone with half a brain knows that the primary objective of these noble student activists is to draw the CIA man into debate, and use every tactic at their command to embarrass and humiliate him. They don't care for information. Our recent distinguished visitor, Sister Joanne Malone, knew more about the CIA than perhaps the CIA man did.

Whose rights are being violated if the CIA comes on campus? Certainly not the right to information. If information on the CIA is being denied, then how did the radicals know enough to oppose the CIA. To oppose something you must know something about it. If you don't, then how can your form an opinion about it?

The CIA did not come here to try to persuade students that it is following a necessary and proper course of action, rather it came here to talk to interested applicants about jobs. Since that is the primary function of the Placement Bureau, to provide a meeting place for applicants and interviewers, and since these interviews only concern those who want to work for the various agencies that come here, whose rights are being violated?

On the other hand the Placement Bureau is a service provided for the students by the University, and thus is maintained in part by tuition fees. Since nowhere in the contract the student signs with the University does it state that the SLC has the right to forbid students access to any legitimate organization through the Placement Bureau, might not this action be considered a breach of contract?

The real issue, as I see it, despite its concealment in rhetoric, is whether or not a small but vociferously vocal segment of the community can impose its standard of morality on the rest of us, through favorable votes by the "representative body". If we as students allow this action to go unchallenged, then an extremely dangerous precedent will be set. The rights of a portion of the student body, whether it be majority or minority, will be violated in the guise of morality.

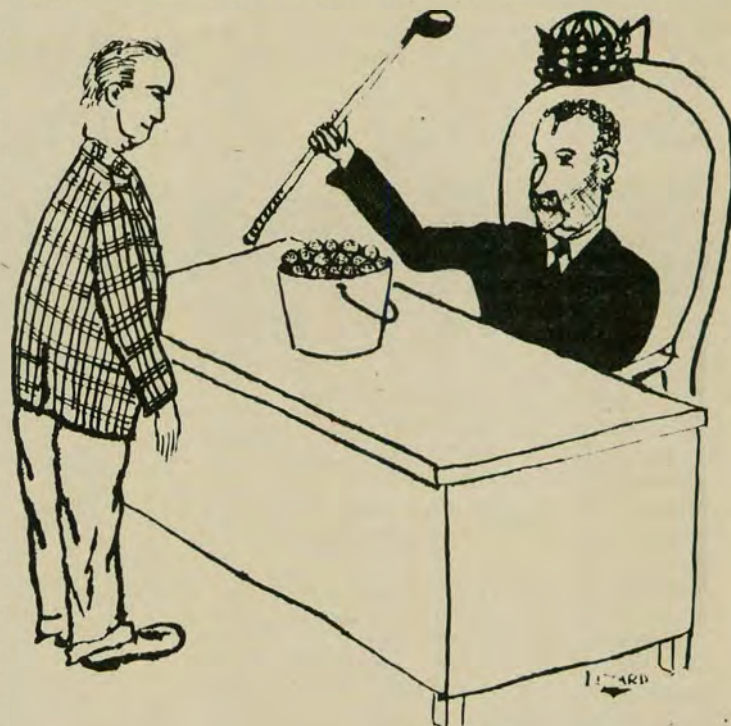
It will be interesting to see what other actions the SLC takes in determining exactly what standard of morality, in their opinion, the

On the Nutting Candidacy

Due to an error by an *Observer* headline writer, yesterday's editorial on the Chancellor-President question and on Professor Willis Nutting carried the headline "Favor Nutting". The sentiment of the *Observer* staff was adequately expressed, we believe, in the editorial. We feel that the headline created some misunderstanding of our position and so we feel we should reiterate our feelings.

We can not support Professor Nutting for University President since a much more thorough examination must be made first of his qualifications as well as the qualifications of others who were suggested as successors to Father Hesburgh. We think that the Nutting for President Campaign is a great tribute to the man and we wish to join in paying honor to him.

In the same right, yesterday's editorial did not suggest support or opposition to the Chancellor-President concept. We feel, however, that the Trustees should make a thorough examination of the issue.



Spiro, take these to the Arnold Palmer driving range in downtown Hanoi and wipe out the opposition.

Letters to the Editor

Heart-warming

Editor:

I wish to express my profound and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency, Chancellor Kelly, for championing the cause of liberation of animals from the yoke of inhuman suffering and slavery (vegetarian lines in the dining halls). It warms my heart to know that my cause has been taken up by one in a responsible position in the student-political structure of Notre Dame.

Sincerely and Humanely,
John H. Leadley III
114 Walsh

Nutting for nothing

Editor:

It is not without amusement that we follow the latest proposal for streamlining this University and note its new entry into the "Christian-commitment-community-dialogue" jargon that conceals N.D. non-think. I refer to the clamor for Chancellor.

All the hullabaloo seems to center on one thing: dissatisfaction with Hesburgh's domestic program (or lack of one). The remedy, we are asked to believe, is the installation of Hesburgh in the post of Chancellor with jurisdiction limited to foreign affairs, and making the new President responsible for domestic matters. A neat division, surely, and structurally feasible.

But any political scientist realizes that structures are static only on paper. No student has yet addressed himself to the dynamic operation of the proposed new structure. Chancellor Hesburgh, in charge of foreign affairs, would no doubt be a combination PR man and fundraiser: activities for which he is admirably suited. Taking the N.D. image out into the nonsense world of the "magnanimous doner," he would have to justify the domestic policies of the new President to the radical likes of J. Peter Grace, Richard Nixon, et al. Yet would he. It would be far easier to cajole the new President. The problem, you say, is that the visionary priest-president of two decades ago has become myopic. What you don't say is how the new Chancellor would have improved eyesight.

Whether Bartell, Nutting, or

anyone else were President, what resistance would he have against Ted's soft admonition: "You're going too fast, too far left." The whisper, amplified by a downward curve in donations and echoed by Hesburgh's cronies — Walshe, Joyce, Wilson, McCarragher (all Officers of the University and Members of the Board of Trustees) — would be enough to hamstring a Johnson, let alone a Nutting. Regardless of how powerful the new President would be constitutionally, i.e. structurally, his predicament would be analogous to that of the Kaiser: History indexes the Reich under "B" for Bismark — not under Wilhelm!

For once, why not call a spade a spade? Applaud Hesburgh for all that he has done, but respectfully recognize that he no longer can guide the momentum of change. Thank him for resuscitating Notre Dame, but bear in mind his fear of having created a Frankenstein's monster — and his determination to keep that monster in tow (15 minute rule, injunctions, etc).

Quite bluntly, fete him then get rid of him. He is not the kind of power holder that one simply "kicks upstairs." Having served N.D. for 20 years, Hesburgh has consolidated his power and influence over the Administration and the Board of Trustees into a force against which the new President will surely be impotent — whether Hesburgh is appointed Chancellor or Archivist.

For the sake of a genuinely new Notre Dame: Nutting for Nothing; Hesburgh for Retirement!

Ronald J. Deziel
NDEA Fellow

Ed. note—For those who may have been misled by the headline mistake in Tuesday's Observer, we would like to reiterate that we are not supporting Professor Nutting for the Presidency of the University. We merely would be adding our voice to those that are honoring him. Nor have we taken a position for or against the Chancellor-Presidency idea. We feel, however, that the question deserves serious examination.

The opinions expressed in the editorials, news analyses, and columns of the *Observer* are solely those of the authors and editors of the *Observer* and do not necessarily reflect the views of St. Mary's College, the University of Notre Dame, their administrations, faculty, or student bodies.

Blow - Up and friends

Most of this week has been taken up with a cinematic exploration into the film art and thought of Michelangelo Antonioni, Italy's greatest director, bar none. Some people have asked me—what is the purpose in exploring Antonioni? In other words, it struck these people as quite arbitrary to choose Antonioni over let's say: Godard, or Bergman, or even Fellini. Well, I think a number of factors are responsible for this festival. First, with so much conversation in the air these days about his current MGM release, *Zabriskie Point*, (originally intended for release in December), it seems pertinent to present a cinematic history of Antonioni's thought which led up to this current film.

Zabriskie Point is Antonioni's view of America, much as *Weekend* is Godard's view of the states. As natives of the United States we are sometimes too involved in the chaotic existence which has become our trademark—too involved to closely examine it, unprejudiced. Antonioni is examining our existence, examining us—as a relatively objective foreigner, having been brought up in a different culture, etc.

Is he calling our way of existence into question? One can only wait and see (*Zabriskie Point* hasn't opened in Chicago yet), but while waiting, we can look at Antonioni's past accomplishments and perhaps discover what emotion or what feeling he is after, what milieu he is interested in exploring, what kinds of

"existences" or relationships most appeal to his cinematic tastes. In this way, we experience a man's evolving art as it was formed, as it developed, and as it finally touches our own culture and perhaps in some cases, our own lives.

Most of his films prior to the celebrated *Blow-Up* have dealt with some of the problems and nuances of his own experiences in post-war Italy. The rise of the industrial middle class, the newly found wealth, the ways of relating to individuals in this "new" setting, these provide the main springboard for Antonioni's early production.

Implicit in his treatment of essentially his own society, is the presence of guilt and sterility, reminiscent of literature published after World War I—comparisons have been made between him and T.S. Eliot's "Wasteland" for example.

In *Il Grido*, a marriage simply dissolves in one morning, the husband wanders away into the fog filled valley and kills himself. In *L'Avventura*, the fiancée of a wealthy architect disappears on a volcanic island, and after some futile searching, her girlfriend becomes the architect's lover. The mystery of the girl's disappearance hangs about them like a shroud. The guilt they feel at secretly hoping the girl is never found—all these mount to bring an unendurable pressure on both, until the man betrays Monica Vitti for yet another woman. The shallow relationships of the bourgeoisie on their yachts,

vacationing, mirror the general stark qualities of the island, of nature, of life itself.

In *Red Desert*, Antonioni goes one step further. The slow, building insanity of Monica Vitti is exquisitely portrayed through a dazzling array of colors, muted, and controlled to produce a mood of acute schizophrenia. Again, it's the middle class, the mobile people on the way up, who are explored in the new industrial state. The incapacities of people to relate to one another, the separation of husband and wife from each other (often without consciously knowing it), this is all viewed with a touch of Pinteresque dialogue—the one-way monologues, the unanswered questions, the horrendous ambiguities of the simplest day to day existences—Antonioni has his finger on it.

I've been mentioning, implicitly and explicitly, the fact that Antonioni is interested in creating this type of ambiguous mood, this pressure building up, whether it's from guilt, insanity, or just plain sterility—anyway, he relentlessly explores it, yet never creates it. It is there, waiting to be touched. He mentions in the introduction to his book *Screenplays*: Instead of imposing a story upon life to express the aimlessness and loss, I try to go to the thing itself—to get at the internal rhythm of the times.

The alienation between people may arise without either one of them realizing it. This latent layer of feeling is important to Antonioni's concept of man/woman relationships:

For example. A man is in love with a woman who does not reciprocate. The woman doesn't even know it. Nobody knows it. The man suffers in silence, without mentioning it to anyone, without letting out a single hint of what is happening inside him. His life goes along as though the feeling did not exist. I wonder whether it isn't true that the feeling doesn't exist until the time someone discovers it.

The ambiguities in life, the fact that we are not defined in precise terms of reality or definition—inside we waver between clarity and insanity, around us we view our own environment in those same ambiguous terms.

In moving into color photography with *Red Desert* and *Blow-Up*, Antonioni sought to define or portray the relationships of his characters to their environments. His colors take on the texture of both observed reality and subjective fantasy, they are not mere background sets—but are essential extensions of the mood and personality of the characters, and the alienation they feel.

Antonioni is involved personally in his frame and set coloring. In *Red Desert* he himself painted the fruit gray, and in *Blow-Up*, he spray painted the grass and shrubbery in the park green. The manipulation of nature, of the seemingly real world heightened the intensity of the mood; whether it be the building schizo-

phrenia of Monica Vitti, or the bizarre encounter with the illusionary of David Hemmings.

Colors also involve people to people relationships. In *Red Desert*, with all the couples on a bed, the brilliant red walls of the room strengthen the paradoxically erotic mood of a scene where sex is only talked about. In *Blow-Up* a soft cool pastel orgy is enjoyed by Hemmings and two teenage nymphets on a muted purple background paper.

The progression into color with both *Red Desert* and *Blow-Up* is one side of Antonioni's progressing consciousness—a consciousness that involves a grasp of the intuitive life experience in color. The abstract relationship of Hemmings to his artist friend next door is mirrored in the abstract painting of his friend.

Antonioni's characters are all abstract expressionists with a peculiarly ambiguous stance toward life. In the age of psychedelics and McLuhanism, color has been elevated to a plane of devil worship often in a shallow and artificial manner. Antonioni has shown the world that few understand the nuances of color as well as he—and certainly in the cinema, he is its master. A color film by Antonioni is a study in the basic relationships of colors, in all their minute shades—to the psyche of man, it's a moving Rorschach test.

Blow-Up is possibly one of the best films ever made, if not the best, certainly one of the most controversial. Critics have raged over the supposed reality or fantasy of the murder scene, the New York critics denounced the hedonistic portrayal of youth as "tragic" and "a superbly realized comment on the values of our time", the mysterious appearances of a mime troupe have triggered a wave of attacks by critics denouncing the ambiguities of the scenes as "cop outs, creeping Marienbadism, etc."—at the same time other critics have applauded the mime troupe as an illusionary refuge in a world of reality.

Whatever the consequences, it represents Antonioni's last work (before *Zabriskie Point*), and it is the closest to our own frenetic culture than any of his other films. A culture where values are often only the negation of values, where form is the disintegration of form—as Jeff Beck bludgeons his guitar into his amplifier in *Blow-Up*, the ensuing absurdly purposeless chase, directionless to the point of building insanity—this is the world of Antonioni, and Hemmings, and London 1966.

The complexities of the film defy description—this article has only scratched the surface. Hopefully some further notes will be available at the screenings. *Red Desert* will be shown Thursday night, 7 & 9 p.m. in the Engineering Auditorium. *Blow-Up* will be shown Friday night, 7 & 9 p.m. also in the Engineering Auditorium. Patrons free. Admission \$1.00, for *Blow-Up*, \$1.25. We look forward to seeing you there.

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You'll be sent a preliminary intelligence test to take privately, without supervision. For a small fee, you'll be told your I.Q. With a qualifying score, you'll be given another test to show membership eligibility.

Typical questions on the Mensa IQ tests are similar to the following:

"Aggravate means the same as one of the following words: burden, enrage, infect, intensify, complain.

"Autocracy means the same as: autonomy, dictatorship, oligarchy, republicanism, technology.

"Green is to yellow as orange is to: blue, purple, brown, yellow, white.

"Mark the word which does not belong: iced, steamy, wet frozen, snowy."

Mensa is one of the few societies that cuts across all social, political and economic barriers, and an exciting variety of socio-economic, occupational groups is represented in its membership. Members' ages range from 8 to 80, life styles vary from ascetic to opulent, occupations include folksingers, doctors, farm laborers, corporate executives, housewives, students and belly dancers.

For such reasons, Mensa meetings not only are informative but about as lively as anyone could wish.

In a world where fulfilling, stimulating rapport with men and women of high intelligence is often unavailable, Mensa fills a void. It fosters a tolerant, receptive atmosphere for the fertile exchange of ideas and opinions. Besides being a source

for many rewarding friendships, Mensa provides its members with an interested but critical audience for new ideas. Thinking, discussing, debating are keynote activities.

Mensa is international. Active chapters in 14 countries provide a worldwide membership of more than 18,000 people. Eighty local and national Mensa periodicals are published. It is a roundtable society — Mensa being the Latin word for table — in which there is no special precedence or privilege.

Mensa Research

One of the primary purposes of the society is research in psychology and the social sciences. Ms are often called upon to volunteer for psychological experiments ranging from studies on the interrelationship between creativity and personality factors to an examination of the effects of hypnosis on extrasensory perception (ESP).

Community Service

In addition to its research programs, Mensa is also concerned with the promotion of a productive life for intelligent people. Toward this end, some members have formed Mensa Schools for gifted children, while others have established Mensa University for adult education. Through the Mensa Friends Program, Ms throughout the United States offer personal aid to intelligent inmates at correctional institutions.

Mensa Meetings

Monthly meetings, usually featuring a qualified speaker, are held by Mensa groups throughout the world. Smaller study or special interest groups meet separately, and there are also informal social get-togethers at members' homes, restaurants, and coffeehouses.

Members' interests range from gourmet cooking and needlepoint to fiscal policy and Slavic languages. Ms play stringed instruments, bridge, and softball.

American Mensa's activities culminate in the Annual Gathering each spring. Held in a different city every year, the Annual Gathering attracts members from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Beginnings

On a BBC radio broadcast in 1945, Sir Cyril Burt, Professor of Psychology at London University, originated the concept of a panel of highly intelligent people to counsel statesmen and to help decision makers. Mr. Roland Berril, a London attorney, administered standard I.Q. tests to a select group of individuals,

and with the high-scorers founded Mensa within a year.

Under enthusiastic leadership the elite group grew steadily in England, and spread to the United States in 1957. In less than a decade this country had more than 10,000 members.

Organization

The Society is governed by an International General Committee, a group of eighteen elected officers and a voting representative from each member country. The IGC convenes frequently in New York or London, and occasionally holds meetings in the Hague, Frankfurt, and other cities.

There are more than 125 local groups in the United States, a dozen in Canada, and more than 50 in Great Britain. Local groups, each coordinated by an elected local secretary, exist in many other countries throughout the world.

Of the American groups, about 50 currently publish their own periodicals. All members receive the *Mensa Journal* and the *Mensa Bulletin*, the American

Mensa Committee's monthly newsletter, which includes features, members' articles and letters, personal advertisements, and an activities calendar.

Membership

Aside from Mensa's own qualifying tests, admissions may also be granted on the basis of previous tests, provided such evidence is satisfactory to the supervisory psychologist.

The following is a sample of acceptable tests and minimum qualifying scores:

TEST	SCORE
The Stanford-Binet	I.Q. — 133
Wechsler Adult	I.Q. — 130
The Army General Classification Test	140
College Entrance Examination Board Aptitude Test	Combined score of 1300
Graduate Record Exam Aptitude Test	Combined score of 1250

Most dangerous enemy

Publisher says report was call for censorship

LAWRENCE, Kan. (UPI)—The recent report on Crime and Violence constituted “a definite and direct call for positive censorship of the press,” publisher Eugene C. Pulliam said yesterday.

Pulliam warned that “without a free press, man would face the

agonizing problems which plague the world today, practically without a prayer.”

Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis News and other newspapers in Indiana and Arizona, received the William Allen White award for journalistic merit.

Delivering the 21st annual William Allen White Lecture to the School of Journalism at the University of Kansas, Pulliam said “as newspaper people who always have insisted on objectivity and still do—we have got to ask ourselves whether we honestly have been objective in our coverage of the violent words and actions of today’s dissenters.”

“Have we really printed both sides—or have we succumbed to the lure of printing essentially the sensational?”

“The health—and in fact the survival—of this country demand that violence be stopped; and as the freest voice on earth, the American press must face the hard fact that his job is squarely on our shoulders,” Pulliam said.

Commenting on Vice President Spiro Agnew’s recent criticisms of television and the press, Pulliam said, “All of us know that much of what Mr. Agnew said is true. Despite all disclaimers to the contrary. However, there was at least an implied threat of a crackdown on network licenses.”

Pulliam said he wanted “to emphasize the compelling responsibility which newspapers have to defend the networks and TV in their program of covering the news. . . their fight is our fight, just as ours is theirs.”

“I would remind you,” he said, “that in January of this year the task force of Dr. Milton Eisenhower’s Commission on Crime and Violence dared to suggest in all seriousness, that the government set up a review commission to pass upon the performance of TV and newspapers. It was a definite and direct call for positive censorship of the press.”

Pulliam said the recommendation would result in out and out censorship. He said also that he was shocked and nearly incredulous that a small group of members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors is seriously proposing the establishment of a so called grievance committee of the society to review the performance of its members.

Pulliam, long a member of the society, said, “Whether it is by the government, by the American Society of Newspaper Editors or by any other group I say with all the strength at my command that any organization set up for the purpose of censoring the press of this country—and succeeding in doing so—would be the most dangerous enemy the people of this country could possibly face.”

Pulliam recalled Thomas Jefferson’s statement that liberty depends on freedom of the press and that it “cannot be limited without being lost.”

Slate simulated market

Continued from page 3

Since Thompson and McKinnon sponsored the last program Moser gave the nod to them. Beside supplying the trip to New York, the firm will also make available firms, recordings, and speakers which should prove beneficial to those with little knowledge of the market.

Commenting on what value such a program offers to those participating Larry remarked that though it is just an “educational game” orientated to the interests of business students that “those entering any field will probably have the chance to invest in the market and this opportunity can only be beneficial.”

Profits from the venture will go toward the Finance Club’s treasury. President Joe Wemhoff hopes for a turnout of about three hundred dealers which should net the club after the expenses involved a profit of about one hundred dollars.

Those who wish to participate in the market should register, on

Monday, February 16, in the lobby of the Business Building. Starting Tuesday transactions will be taken there. A phone hook-up has been made available and those wishing to phone in their dealings can use the extension 3148.



The Academic Affairs Committee met last night to discuss an Academic Appeals Council to replace the old Honor Code.

Discuss appeals council

Continued from page 1

budsman working with a faculty member in each department. Each faculty member would be appointed by the Dean and approved by the Student Life Council and would have the power to decide a given case if

both ifudent and teacher agree to submit the case.

“It might be better to have one respected man than to create another nebulous committee or group,” Smith commented.

Smith concluded his remarks by giving his approval to the ombudsman proposal over the Grievance Council: “the Academic Council idea is relatively good. But I react to the setting up of another committee and I react even more to one in each department. The student needs one person, which would be more effective and there would be less collision between academic freedom and the student complaints. We could solve problems without trial court procedure of the Honor Council.”

The idea of a faculty ombudsman has been proposed to the Academic Council, where it was received with less than overreaching enthusiasm. Committee Chairman John Zimmerman said that he had talked with Professor John Houck, and had decided that the idea might be more acceptable if a report were drawn up and the idea passed by the SLC.

The committee members then talked the idea over among themselves, with several members expressing some disapproval of the idea, and the rest saying that, while the idea of an ombudsman or a grievance council was basically good, more research was needed.

The committee ended the meeting with the decision to see interested faculty members and to talk to as many students as possible to get their feelings on the idea.

Grace attacks surging crime wave

By Dave Lammers

The Grace Hall Council met Monday night and formulated a new party policy in an attempt to eliminate vandalism, drunkenness and related problems. The meeting was in response to a ban on all parties in Grace by the rector, Rev. Edgar Whelan, who termed the party situation in Grace as “preposterous.” A

notice posted on the bulletin board in Grace on Sunday prohibited all parties under a 25 dollar fine per resident involved in the party.

Father Whelan emphasized that the purpose of his directive was to force the Hall Council to action and to stimulate interest among the residents in the problems involved with the parties in Grace. Whelan said that the size of Grace Hall, some 500 residents, and the fact that the hall contains 20 separate sections, caused many people from outside of the hall to roam the floors looking for action. Problems with elevators, the general mess “from the penthouse to the basement” after every weekend, and the fact that girls from South Bend, many of high school age, were wandering about the hall required some

definite action was not a direct result of Mardi Gras weekend, but had been present all year long.

The Hall meeting, attended by many of the hall residents, came to the following positions on “the party situation.” First, any party must be signed up with the resident assistant on the floor that the party is to be held. If any damage is done, the section is responsible for the damage, either collectively, or by requiring the person responsible for the damage to pay. After a party, the resident assistant is responsible to check for possible damage on his floor.

To counteract party “crashes” from other halls and the problem of underage girls from South Bend getting drunk, the Council said that no uninvited guests are allowed in any parties. There are no high school students allowed at the parties that are under seventeen years old. If a person “crashes” a party, a Grace Hall resident may call upon “the aid of his fellow students” to bounce the person from the hall.

Motions to invest a veto power in Father Whelan over “keggers” was defeated, as was a motion to make the host of a party responsible for the sobriety (or lack thereof) of his guests.

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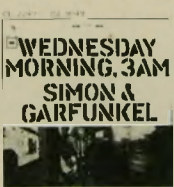
The St. Mary's Community Relations Commission will hold its Volunteer Services Night tonight from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM in the St. Mary's Dining Hall. Interested students can obtain information concerning many volunteer projects in the South Bend — Mishawaka community by attending tonight's meeting.

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Planned as start of revolution

Arab terrorists cause uproar, leave one dead

MUNICH, Germany (UPI) — An Arab terrorist threw a bomb onto a bus at Munich's Riem Airport yesterday in an apparent attempt to assassinate the 25 year old actor son of Israel Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. One person was killed and 11 others injured in the blast and ensuing violence.

After the attack, the terrorist fought his way through a gun-battle with police to an airport waiting room where two other explosions occurred. The terrorist and two other Arabs were arrested.

The dead person was identified only as a young Israeli passenger aboard the bus.

Assaf Dayan, 25, the only son of the Israeli defense minister, was aboard the bombed bus but

escaped unhurt. An airport spokesman said the bus was being loaded with passengers to be driven from the terminal building to a London-bound El Al Israeli jet when a "small, thin Arab" tossed a grenade inside.

"Everything points to Moshe Dayan's son as the object of the assassination attempt," said Munich police chief Manfred Schreiber.

In Amman, Jordan, a maverick Arab guerrilla organization, the Popular Democratic Front for the liberation of Palestine PDFLP claimed responsibility for the Munich attack.

Bavarian border police at the airport opened fire at the terrorist after the explosion on the bus, but he ducked behind a vehicle and managed, while returning the fire, to make his way

into the waiting room of the terminal building. As he entered, two explosions ripped through the room, injuring the Arab and others. Schreiber said the Arab was captured without further resistance.

A second Arab, also injured, was arrested when found hiding in a women's rest room beneath the waiting room. A third Arab was spotted standing on a rooftop observation deck. An airport spokesman said he tried to flee over a roof when the grenade exploded in the bus but slipped and fell 10 feet to the ground, injuring himself. He was subsequently arrested.

Schreiber said the incident started when three or four men of "south oriental appearance" intermingled with the passengers as they were boarding the bus.

The men pulled guns and ordered the pilot and co-pilot to stand still.

The pilots refused and a fist fight erupted. The bus driver, fearful for the safety of the passengers already aboard, attempted to drive away but one

of the armed men stood in the front of the bus with a drawn pistol. The driver stopped and then opened the hydraulic doors of the bus to allow the occupants to scatter to safety. It was then that the grenade was thrown into the bus.

Hotels buried in snow

VAL D'ISERE, France (UPI) — With a "sudden dreadful thunder" as the only warning, a massive avalanche engulfed two alpine hotels under tons of snow yesterday, crushing walls and killing dozens of young skiers as they ate breakfast. Scores were injured.

Rescue workers said at least 48 persons were killed in the snow slide, the worst avalanche in France since World War II.

Hurtling down 10,000 foot high Dome Peak, the avalanche smashed through the dining room of a skiers' hotel where more than 200 French, Belgian and German youths were breakfasting and engulfed the Eidelweiss Hotel.

Cars parked nearby were swept 150 yards by the wall of snow.

Blinding snowstorms cut visibility to zero and thwarted efforts to find snow-trapped skiers. Snow was still falling as darkness came after a day of

frantic rescue work.

Winds hit gale force of 50 miles per hour and piled huge drifts along roads leading to the disaster area. Some ambulances got through but others could not reach the scene.

President Georges Pompidou dispatched Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin to help supervise rescue work.

About 200 residents in the area of the disaster left their homes last night, fearing more avalanches.

It was the worst single avalanche disaster in Europe since 1965 when 100 persons were killed at Garmisch in West Germany. Three months after the Garmisch avalanche another in Switzerland killed 88 persons.

LEARN THE MOCK STOCK MARKET

Monday Feb. 16

Communists confuse troops with old, effective, weapons

SAIGON (UPI) — Communist ground forces are using World War II vintage antiaircraft weapons to fire on U.S. helicopters and other low flying aircraft in South Vietnam's rugged Central Highlands, American military sources reported yesterday.

The sources said the old, but effective, weapons have confused American pilots, many of whom were children during the last world war and have not come face to face with the less modern antiaircraft fire.

Rounds of the Communist guns are about 18 inches long and less than two inches in diameter, about the size of 20 mm and 40 mm guns used during World War II. They also are similar in size to the 2.75 inch rockets fired by sophisticated U.S. helicopters used in Vietnam.

"These weapons went out years ago," one American source said. The disclosure came in the wake of a helicopter crash that killed 12 Americans near the Da Nang air base Tuesday.

The U.S. Army helicopter plunged to earth near "Dog patch," a shantytown on the edge of the Da Nang airbase. Cause of the crash was not determined but officials said the helicopter, designed to carry only five passengers and baggage, was carrying four crewmen, eight passengers and baggage at the time of the crash.

In war action, Communist gunners shelled 19 targets with rockets or mortar rounds in a 24 hour period ending at 8 a.m. Tuesday, U.S. spokesmen said. They said four of the attacks caused casualties or damage but

no Americans were killed or wounded.

Allied communiques reported continued light and scattered ground fighting in which 77 Communists were killed in clashes Monday and early Tuesday. American casualties were at least one killed and nine wounded.

In Saigon, U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird arrived Tuesday night for a fact finding tour of Vietnam ordered by President Nixon. Laird was accompanied by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"The policy of turning over greater responsibility to Southeast Asian nations is a policy which will be steadfastly adhered to and could not be called irreversible," Laird told newsmen at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport.

Nixon attacks pollution

Continued from page 2
hospitable to man."

In all, the President made 23 legislative proposals and ordered 14 steps by executive order or administrative action to improve the environment. Among them were other provisions for:

—Establishment of nationwide federal air and water pollution control standards, including for the first time intrastate as well as interstate water and ocean waters within U.S. boundaries.

—Violations of these standards would subject industries or cities to maximum court fines of \$10,000 a day, and the interior secretary would be authorized to seek emergency injunctions against serious water pollution.

—Tightening of federal controls on emission of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons from automobile exhausts, with new curbs on nitrogen oxides by

1973 and particle matter, including lead, by 1975.

—Federal regulation of fuel composition and additives, as well as exhaust emissions, and required testing for emission in automakers' production models rather than voluntary testing of prototypes.

—Research aimed at finding ways to reuse more solid waste materials and make others, especially containers, more easily disposable.

—A governmentwide review of current use of the 750 million acres of federally owned land, with an eye to converting or selling some of it for parks or recreational land, with emphasis on areas close to the crowded cities.

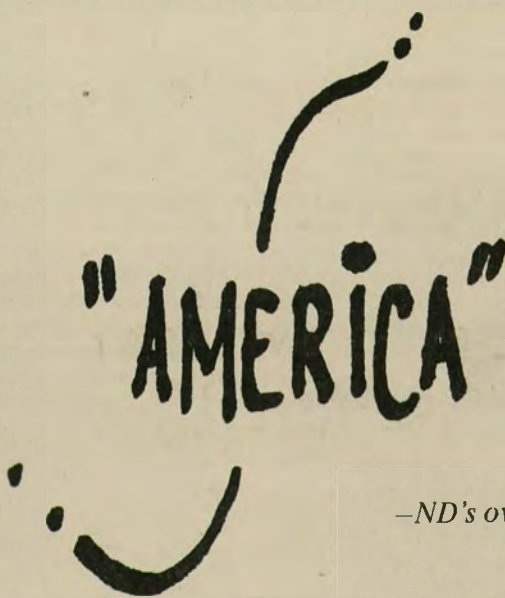
—Ordering the U.S. Patent Office to give priority to applications for pollution control devices.

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Carr, Cattlet, Jones lead Irish over Redmen

by Terry Shields

Observer Sports Writer

At times he has been called "the sleeping giant" and a lot less polite names by the student body, but last night nobody could convince St. John's big center Bill Paultz that the man he was watching was snoozing. His man was Sid Catlett and "El Sid" exploded for 20 pts. (9 of 14 from the field and 2 of 4 free throws) and 9 rebounds in lead-

ing the Irish to an impressive 90-76 victory over a very representative St. John's team.

Catlett wasn't alone on the court as his teammates hustled to one of their best efforts of the season. ND actually stowed the game away in the first half as they built a twenty-point margin by intermission. Strangely enough it seemed like some referee's whistles against the

Irish that brought about the onslaught. Collis Jones, the Irish second leading scorer for the season, was on the bench with three personal fouls after only three minutes of play. It was here that Catlett started to go for the basket for the first time this year and the results were quite pleasing to most of the 10,463 in attendance.

After a slow start Austin Carr warmed up his shooting touch and he was instrumental in the Irish rally as he canned 20 pts. by the half. The Irish captain finished with 33 markers for the contest and this places him near the 11th spot in all time ND scoring. At halftime Notre Dame had hit on 51% of their shots and had but five turnovers.

Another big factor that aided the Irish was that the 6' 10" Paultz had to be replaced because of foul trouble. He had

scored 13 pts. when he left with 6:46 remaining. It was at this point that the Irish really broke loose adding 19 tallies in the final six minutes.

St. John's tried to whittle the margin down in the second half as their ace, Joe DePre, got hot and canned 21 pts. in the final stanza. He finished with 25. Mike O'Connell and Tom Sinnott provided the Irish with good bench strength as the pair combined for 12 big points to keep the Redmen at bay. (O'Connell had eight and Sinnott four)

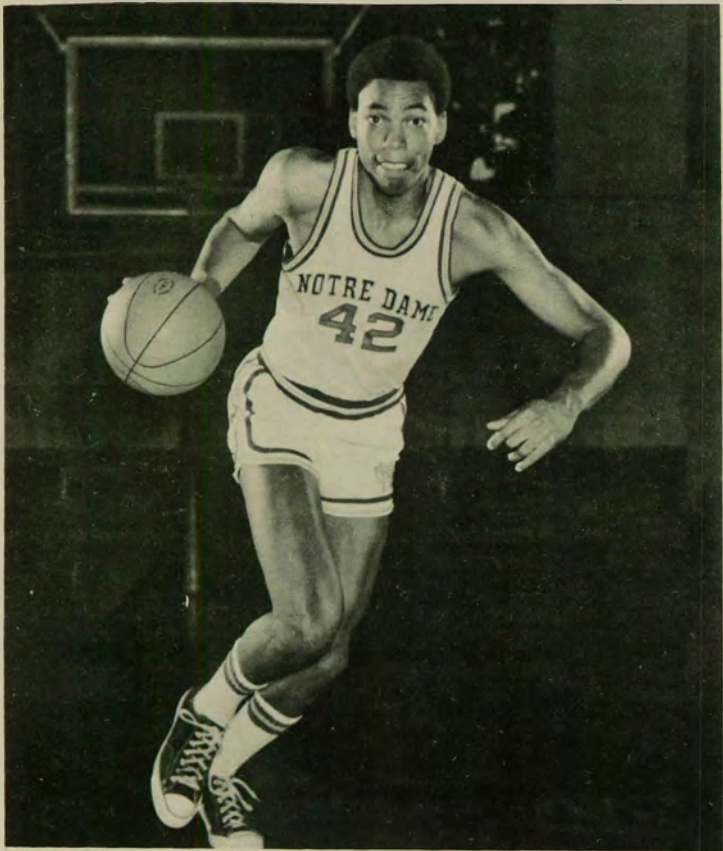
The most impressive thing about the victory had to be that the team turnovers were kept at a minimum until the game was out of reach. The Irish gave up 14 pts. on errors but they managed to take back 18 from the Redmen. Another important stat showed that ND had an

Offensive Efficiency Rating of 1.125 (i.e. they scored 1.125 pts. for every possession, a very good average).

Once again the Irish shot well as they hit a torrid 56.9% from the field and 76.2% from the charity stripe. Another game like that should clinch the record for season shooting which was set in the 67-68 season.

Last night was a big win for the Irish and it should impress tournament scouts quite a bit (St. John's had a 13-5 record with victories over Iowa, Villanova, and Davidson before last night). The overall play and Catlett's performance was very encouraging to ND fans.

In the freshmen prelim, the Leprechauns beat Valparaiso 87-66. Don Silinski was high for ND with 29 pts. Earlier in the year, the Crusaders crushed the Irish frosh.



Although plagued with first half foul trouble, Collis Jones still managed to score 13 pts. and grab 9 rebounds against St. John's Redmen.

			ST. JOHN'S					
	FG	FT	Rbds	Pts		FG	FT	Rbds Pts
Collis Jones	5-8	3-3	9	13	Joe DePre	12-19	1-2	6 25
Doug Gemmell	2-3	1-2	4	5	Ralph Abraham	6-10	4-7	8 16
Sid Catlett	9-14	2-4	9	20	Bill Paultz	5-13	5-6	11 15
Jackie Meehan	2-4	0-0	2	4	Rich Lyons	5-6	2-3	0 12
Austin Carr	12-26	9-9	4	33	Jim Smyth	1-8	1-1	1 3
Tom Sinnott	2-2	1-2	3	5	Rich Gilkes	0-2	0-0	0 0
Mike O'Connell	4-5	0-0	1	8	Greg Cluess	0-0	0-0	2 0
Jim Hinga	1-3	0-1	4	2	John De Vasto	0-1	0-0	0 0
John Gallagher	0-0	0-0	0	0	Mike Keilty	1-5	3-4	4 5
Jay Ziznewski	0-0	0-0	0	0	TOTALS	30-64	16-23	36 76
TOTALS	37-65	16-21	38	90		46.9%	69.5%	
	56.9%	76.2%						

Even Ranger names tough

NEW YORK (UPI)- If you ever care to speak to them, it'd be best to simply call them Walt, Dave, and Bill.

Those are nice, easy names, the kind the roll off your tongue without a hitch. Try to be more formal and you're almost certain to make a mistake.

For although Walt Tkaczuk, Dave Balon and Bill Fairbairn form the highest scoring line in the National Hockey League this season, their names are continually mispronounced even by those people who know better.

'Ka chook,' Not 'Tay chuk'

Take Tkaczuk, for example, a second year center who is third in the NHL scoring race with 24 goals and 63 points. He may break the New York Rangers scoring record of 88 points this season, and if he does people will be giving credit to someone named "Tay chuk."

"It should be pronounced 'Ka chook,' like when somebody sneezes," said the usually taciturn 22-year-old, who was born in Germany of Ukranian parents. "But I'm used to just about anything."

Balon may be a little jealous of the attention his linemate is receiving because of his name. During another session Monday he complained that a lot of people get his name wrong too. It should be "Ba lone."

Fairbairn, befitting his position as a rookie, is the quietest member of the silent three. He also has had his troubles, since "Fair bayrn" isn't the easiest of words when you're in a hurry.

Called the "Bulldog line" by Ranger General Manager Coach Emile Francis "They can bite,"

he explains, the trio has produced 164 points in 50 games. Balon, referred to by Tkaczuk as "the father of our line" in deference to his 31 years, is only one goal shy of his career high of 24 and Fairbairn has 17 goals.

All three players are remarkably aggressive and have a passion for digging in the corners. Tkaczuk, called by Minnesota General Manager Wren Blair "the next superstar in the NHL," is physically stronger than his 185 pounds would indi-

cate and is solid as a stone in front of the enemy net.

"The key to this line is their short passing," explained Francis. "You don't see them attempting 20 or 30 foot passes. They move up and down the ice together with always two guys on top of the puck. One of the secrets to their success is their ability to forecheck. In addition to being the best scoring line in the league, they've also allowed fewer goals than any of our otherlines."

Bigger prizes for ladies

NEW YORK (UPI)-Lady tennis players are willing to compromise in their phase of a drive spreading throughout the world among women who demand equal rights with men.

They'd probably settle for "half rights."

"Half would be fine," says Wimbledon champion Ann Haydon Jones of England.

"Sixty per cent would be better," says Margaret Smith Court of Australia, who won just about everything except Wimbledon last year.

They're talking about prize money. Men players are getting roughly three times as much as the gals in all the major tournaments and the gals aren't too happy about the discrepancy.

"I'm sure no one thinks we should have equal pay," says Mrs. Jones, a blonde lefty who has been around a long time as both an amateur and professional. "The men work much harder than we do. They play longer matches and usually they have

to play more matches to reach the final.

In last year's U.S. Open, Rod Laver picked up \$16,000 as men's champ. Mrs. Court won \$6,000 for beating Nancy Richey in the final.

Sorin wins two

Sorin Hall's Rifle team won their sixth and seventh matches of the season on Saturday (they are undefeated) over Howe and Culver Military Academies.

The Irish totaled 1245 points (out of a possible 1500) to edge out Culver whose shooters had 1224 points. Howe took third with 1180. ND was led by Bill Elliot (263 out of 300) and Bob Eichorn (254). Culver's best scores were registered by Jim Hesselbart (254) and George Thompson (248), while Howe was led by Jim Lind (263) and Bill Davis (248).

Bruins still top poll

NEW YORK (UPI) - It's still no contest that UCLA is the No. 1 college basketball team in the country, in the opinion of the United Press International major college board of coaches.

For the second straight week the unbeaten Bruins received 34 of a possible 35 first place votes—349 of a possible 350 points—to beat South Carolina by a wide margin. A different coach gave UCLA his second place vote in each of the last two weeks.

UCLA, which has won 17 straight games this season and 21 in a row over the last two seasons, remained the only unbeaten team in the country with a 66-56 victory over Washington last Saturday. It was the only game played by the Bruins last week.

South Carolina, 17-1, was second in this week's voting with 294 points and Kentucky, which has received one first place vote in each of the last two weeks, was third with 274 points. Kentucky also has a 17-1 record.

Trailing the top three, in order, were St. Bonaventure—237 points, New Mexico State—178, North Carolina State—124, Jacksonville—92, North Carolina—65, Pennsylvania—55, and Drake—38.

The second 10 was composed of Iowa, Davidson, Houston, Wyoming, Marquette, Notre Dame, Santa Clara, Western Kentucky, Florida State, Ohio University and Illinois.

Pennsylvania and Iowa made the biggest gains in this week's ratings.

Penn, which leads the Ivy League with an 8-0 record and has an overall 19-1 slate, moved from 14th to ninth place while

Iowa, which tops the big 10 with a 6-0 mark and is 11-4 overall, moved from a single 10th place vote a week ago into a tie for 11th place with Davidson.

In the close race for the No. 2 spot this week, South Carolina received 19 second place votes, 11 third place votes and five fourth place votes. In addition to its one first place vote, Kentucky received 13 for No. 2, 12 for No. 3, six for No. 4 and one each for Nos. 5 and 8.

NEW YORK (UPI) - The United Press International top 20 college basketball teams with won-lost records and first place votes in parentheses—10th week.

Team	Points
1. UCLA (34) 17-0	349
2. South Carolina 17-1	294
3. Kentucky (1) 17-1	274
4. St. Bonaventure 15-1	237
5. New Mexico St. 18-2	178
6. No. Carolina St. 17-1	92
7. Jacksonville 17-1	92
8. North Carolina 14-4	65
9. Pennsylvania 19-1	55
10. Drake 16-4	38
11. Tie Iowa 11-4	22
11. Davidson 16-3	22
13. Houston 15-3	19
14. Wyoming 15-4	17
15. Tie Marquette 14-3	16
15. Tie Notre Dame 14-5	16
17. Santa Clara 15-3	13
18. Tie W. Kentucky 15-2	11
18. Tie Florida St. 18-2	11
20. Tie Ohio U. 15-3	9
20. Tie Illinois 12-5	9

Wrong Picture

Yes, you're right. The picture which mistakenly appeared in Tuesday's issue was not what it purported to be. To all of you who with righteous indignation stormed our office with letter and voice, my deepest apologies. I wasn't trying to put anything over on you; I did make the mistake of not studying the picture carefully enough.

