Curriculum changes recommended

by Rich Smith

The Observer obtained yesterday the recommendations of the Curriculum Revision Committee, which are now to be voted on by the Academic Council.

The committee's first recommendation asks for the adoption of the new academic calendar for next year which has the first semester ending before Christmas and the second semester beginning the third Sunday in May.

Elimination of Saturday classes and retention of four-minute class meeting periods on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in addition to the introduction of 75 minute classes on Tuesday and Thursday which would also be called for by the committee.

In the area of grading policy, the committee recommends that the grades C+ and B+ with grade points of 2.5 and 3.5 respectively be established along with the dropping of the grade F (Failure) on account of absence and AX (Absent from the final exam).

The grade of X shall be used for extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the student and to be averaged as zero, reverting to F on the record if it is not changed to a passing grade within thirty days after the beginning of the next semester.

A pass/fail system whereby each undergraduate during the junior or senior year may file with the registrar at the time of registration his decision to take one elective, non-major course per semester on a pass-fail basis was also recommended by the committee.

If this recommendation is passed the filing would be irrevocable and would result in conversion by the registrar of the professor's grade into an entry of "pass" or "fail" on the student's record. The grade A+ would not count toward the grade point average but would count toward fulfilling the graduation requirements.

In the area of counseling, the committee recommended that the counseling and advising program be expanded as follows:

1. Centralizing all counseling, guidance and advice as well as the services of colleges and departments should be coordinated with new curriculum flexibility.

2. Second, to meet the needs of a growing number of students, a central referral agency and increased publicity about counseling services should be available.

A goal can be accomplished by designing and developing in formal faculty-student meeting places for counseling, counseling will more often occur by existing programs which might utilize the largely untapped resources of student counselors, university advisors, possibly in conjunction with a course for an academic credit.

Under the Committee's recommendation, the "pass" system will be used so that an atmosphere of discussion and true understanding and unity could be established. The possibility of having a yearly moratorium on normal university business to discuss the meaning and purpose of the university, and to elect the members of the proposed senate, was suggested at the meeting.

"We proposed this idea last spring. I think it's an excellent idea, but it's not the panacea for the problems of this university. Sunday nights there was only a skeletal-like proposal, and it's hard to have a meaningful discussion that we had Sunday nights," said Dr. McKenna.

Mr. Mr. James Frick, Vice-President in Charge of Student Development, said: "This idea of a University Senate will take an awful lot of study. This is kind of new, and we just changed the basic structure of the university. There are a lot of people of who is in control of the power is not because of a lack of structures. It seems to me that we are suffocating by committees!"

"Many of the people present at the meeting were upset by the decision of Father Hesburgh, John Wiltz wrote a letter to The Observer (see page 7) saying 'I am terrible disappointed that he had Father Hesburgh."" The letter said: "Mr. President, you are on trial for his CIA-DOW activities, commented on his abhorrence of Father Hesburgh's decision to vote in favor of the new academic calendar for next year which has the first semester ending before Christmas and the second semester beginning the third Sunday in May."

The meeting will offer a chance to get together with the president and ask him what they have to say," said Mr. Wiltz. "The SLC hopes to understand much better what's going on in the dorms and this meeting will be an opportunity to do just that. Nothing more serious than the calling of this meeting just a chance for a chance to exchange ideas back and forth."

The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock in the main discussion pit of Grace Hall. It is expected to last much of the day.

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SCL to meet with HPC

by Bill Carter

The Student Life Council has scheduled a meeting next Sunday with the Hall Presidents Council for the purpose of talking out some of the problems of hall life. No real format for the informal meeting has been set, but some groups characterized themselves as hopeful of clearing up some of the problems of hall life that it does possess.

"We had talked about some kind of hall autonomy bill earlier this year," Suddes said. "But two Sundays ago we had a kind of informal dinner meeting with some of the SLC members, Fr. Riehle, Fr. McCarragher, Fr. Houssek and Fr. Whelan. What they pointed out to us was that we've really had all the autonomy we could really ask for since last year.

Suddes said the confusion as to the extent of the powers of the current student hall board to govern itself had arisen through a lack of communication between the hall and the university. According to Jett, the SLC had not been aware all year of the degree of the powers concerning self-determination in hall life that it does possess.

The biggest problem was attempting a definition for hall authority," Suddes said. "There just wasn't any concrete definition for it. Everybody thinks of autonomy as something different, it seems to me that the committee's first recommendation asks for the adoption of the new academic calendar for next year which has the first semester ending before Christmas and the second semester beginning the third Sunday in May."

The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock in the main discussion pit of Grace Hall. It is expected to last much of the day.
Off-campus request initiated by SMC students

by Jim Hayes

Students at SMC have initiated a campaign requesting the Board of Trustees to re-evaluate their position against Off-Campus housing.

Presently, the Committee is doing research into the problem. They plan on conducting surveys and studies on the advantages of Off-Campus living, both to the individual and to the community as a whole. They also hope to run a series of articles concerning the advantages of Off-Campus living some time in the future.

The committee emphasizes that they intend to advocate their issue by working through the proper channels. When their preliminary work is completed, they will present their findings to the Student Affairs Committee; who would then forward it to the Student Affairs Council, which is subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Bernie Ryan, N.D. Campus Commissioner, has already given full cooperation of his office to the SMC students. This would result in a joint off-campus commission for both schools. Combining these services, such as housing lists, would result in no duplication in this area.

SMC students favoring off-campus housing feel that several advantages would accrue, favorable not only to the individual students but to the St. Mary's community as a whole.

By allowing students to live off-campus, St. Mary's would no longer be tied down to the policy of building new dorms every time the Administration wished to expand the size of the school. This Committee also feels that by allowing upperclassmen to live off-campus, the school would also increase the diversity of the student body.

At the same time in keeping with the concept of liberal education, off-campus housing would allow closer contact with the world and a greater chance for students to acquire a broader range of experience. Allowing some students to move off-campus would also result in less crowded conditions on campus where some students will be forced to live 4-5 to a room.

A change in policy, allowing off-campus living for SMC students would also benefit the individual student. It would allow for greater opportunity for individuals and freedom of responsibility. They feel that some students are dissatisfied with dorm life and are opening such programs to move to a more structured environment would be a distinct advantage.

It was also pointed out that presently there are a small number of students who feel it necessary to move off-campus, with or without permission, and other students who, dissatisfied with present living conditions, plan to transfer if the present policy is not changed. The Committee for Off-Campus Housing feels it would be unfortunate if these students would be forced to leave.

Interested faculty and students are asked to attend a meeting Thursday at 9:30 in the day students Lounge in Madebrea.

Curriculum changes proposed

(continued from page 1)

positive steps to study and implement a work-study program initially on an experimental, college-determined basis.

The committee recommended that the international study opportunities for Notre Dame students should be expanded and encouraged and that consideration should also be given to means of opening such programs to students in all colleges of the university.

Another recommendation was that Notre Dame give higher priority to environmental improvement, creating congenial places where learning and advising can take place—where faculty members and students may congregate informally and discuss subjects in an initimately pleasing surroundings.

Stating that from their own experience, "student participation has been an effective and helpful asset to the group's considerations," the committee recommended that student membership and participation should be encouraged on the academic committees and councils of the university where such membership and participation would improve the flow of communications for the benefit of the total community. The exact nature and extent of such membership and participation should be determined by the committee or council in question.

In the field of requirements, the committee recommended that there be a university-wide undergraduate requirement of six hours credit in theology and philosophy. The specific courses to fulfill this requirement will be approved by a committee of the deans and department chairmen.

The committee's final recommendation was that the university establish a residential co-educational cross-college program to experiment broadly in innovative academic methodology, and to test new educational procedures. In order to implement this proposal, it is recommended that a coordinator of such a program, along with an advisory board, be appointed by the Vice-President of Academic Affairs, to aim toward establishment of the program at the earliest possible date—September, 1970, if feasible.

ND students, administration, profs plan University Senate

(continued from page 1)

withheld for the remainder of this year.

Faccenda said he cut short a trip to Chicago to arrange the meeting Sunday morning between Father Hesburgh, himself, and the Notre Dame Senate. One cannot think we might come to a solution to ban force from campus for the rest of the year," said Faccenda.

Instead he felt, what was proposed by the ten students, a complete restructuring of the University's governance in the form of a University Senate, was not what the administration was led to expect would be presented.

He did not believe that such a radical body could get along solely from the benefit of one meeting.

Faccenda said he believed that apparently the ten students did not feel that they were part of the University.

Faccenda added the administration was willing to do "anything within reason" to make the dissident students feel they were part of the university.

Faccenda hoped the meeting served to show each side how hard and how earnestly the other side was working to seek a solution to the problems that beset how earnestly the other side was working to seek a solution to the problems that beset them.

He conceded, however, that the two sides were "still pretty far apart" on settling their differences.

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

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) - The Space Agency said yesterday it will release the Apollo 12 astronauts from moon bug quarantine 18 hours early because they are in good health.

Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean will walk out of their spacious isolation suite in the $15 million Lunar Module quarantine at 7:11 a.m. EST today ending a quarantine that started last month on the moon, an agency spokesman said.

The quarantine was designed to make sure the three moon pilots were free from any extraterrestrial germs that might infect the earth and harm mankind. None were found, just as no lunar germs were found following Apollo 11.

"Final biochemical and immunological examinations were initiated Tuesday morning," the spokesman said. "A review of these examinations will be conducted Wednesday. All medical findings to this time indicate the release will be on schedule Wednesday."

The spokesman said members of a special interagency government quarantine committee "concur on this release plan and will be polled again by telephone Wednesday." The committee, and not the Space Agency, decides when the astronauts get out.

In Washington, meanwhile, Space Agency officials made a final series of checks before deciding when the third lunar landing mission, Apollo 13, will fly and where on the moon it will land.

The decision, which a spokesman said had been expected Tuesday, was postponed to at least Wednesday. The spokesman said there were no problems, but that officials wanted to be sure before giving a go ahead for the flight.

The Space Agency tentatively has selected March 12 as the launch date andFra Mauro, a formation of craters in the foothills of the lunar highlands, as the target. It would be a more difficult landing than Apollo 12's in the flat lunar Ocean of Storms.

By spending only one hour over Christmas vacation selling raffle books you can insure that this type of care would be given to those less fortunate throughout the world.
Pollution

Pollution is one of the most pressing problems that the American faces. Our rivers, lakes, and streams grow dirtier everyday. The usefulness of these bodies as recreational areas is rapidly diminishing. Their stagnant waters begin to serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and consequently disease. New life forms are bred from the filth to find their way into our water, supplies and so into our homes, our food, and our physiologies. What the end result of Americans consuming all these filth from our water will be is as yet unknown.

At the same time our air becomes more contaminated with each passing minute. Blast furnaces from factories continue on day and night shifts and American automobiles, the worst contaminators of the air pour out their carbon monoxide without cessation. The air will be too polluted and people will be dying at a young age from lung cancer or other related diseases. The water in some major city will be too polluted to drink. It may come out of the faucet brown, or with the smell of clear or containing some strange liquid or gases. Unbelievable? Not really, because scientists say that it is all extremely possible.

What are the chances? An all day conference will be held in the Library auditorium on Thursday, outlining the consequences of man's lack of concern about the waste he is leaving behind him in the air and water. There are very serious health, as well as ecological implications. Even if we act to combat pollution now, some scientists say, the waste we already have may have perpetrated an atrocity upon our environment which may be beyond repair.

We urge as many students as possible to attend as many of the sessions as possible on Thursday. Pollution will be our problem. Our generation must deal with it for it is going to affect our lives. We urge students to begin to take an active part in community efforts to combat problems in their home towns as well as in South Bend. A group of graduate students in the engineering school has organized a group which is working to inform the residents of South Bend on ways of dealing with their pollution problems. The group will meet with South Bend residents and government officials in the South Bend public library Thursday to help draft a bill which would govern all the airlines which service St. Joseph County Airport. We urge that as many students as possible to attend.

We hope, too, that students will begin to take an active interest in the efforts of national and state governments in the field of air and water pollution. It is time that the vast majority of Americans realize the need for action to stop the pollution snowball. It will take lots of money to effectively stop the pollution of our environment and to clear up the present mess. One way or another American people as a whole are going to have to pay for the efforts, either through taxes to subsidize efforts of industry to provide pollution control devices or by the higher prices that industries will eventual charge to cover their costs of installing the devices on their own. We must affirm right away our willingness to pay the price for clean air, clean water, and a future.

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Patricia McCarry
The Green Revolution

The Green Revolution is one of the most important achievements in the struggle against poverty worldwide. It was initiated in the 1960s by the Rockefeller Foundation and the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with the goal of increasing food production in developing countries through the use of high-yielding varieties of crops, modern agricultural practices, and investments in research and education.

The Green Revolution brought about a significant increase in agricultural productivity, which helped reduce hunger and malnutrition in many countries. It was particularly successful in Mexico, India, and the Philippines, where yields increased dramatically. However, the Green Revolution has also been criticized for its negative environmental impacts, including soil degradation, water pollution, and the displacement of small farmers in favor of large-scale agriculture.

Despite these criticisms, the Green Revolution continues to be a significant force in global agriculture. It has helped to increase food production and reduce hunger in many parts of the world, although the long-term sustainability of this approach remains uncertain. The Green Revolution has also inspired new approaches to agriculture, such as organic farming and agroecology, which aim to address some of its negative environmental impacts while still increasing food production.
There ought to be a law

The following is the last in a three-part series on the problems of pollution. This pressing problem of ours will be examined in a Conference all day Thursday in the Library Auditorium. In this series, the Obsever will interview some of the participants and present some of the views written by Steve Effler, an Observer staff reporter.

Granted that pollution is a growing and important menace, what are we going to do about it? Professor Frederick Dow of the Business School and Dean Lawless of the Law School offer complementary outlines of solutions.

Professor Dow emphasized the moral role of the American business executive: "The problem can be controlled over the power to pollute of a huge factory. This "Quantitative difference leads to an ethical difference," i.e. when you are dealing in the realm of thousands of tons or millions of gallon "unnecessary malice can be as dangerous as conscious malice."

Clearly the business executive is place in a squeeze between the wellbeing of the world and the interests of the corporations stockholders in profit. The "control of Pollution can put a company at a competitive disadvantage," this is clear, according to Dr. Dow, that "what is needed is uniform standards of legislation."

There are many political problems in pollution legislation. Professor Dow said the idea of junk work work -- elicits an emotional response like Raquel Welch or Military Industrial complex. "It would be very easy for a sign painting contractor to gain on the issue with really treating the problem. On the other extreme it would be very profitable for one state to relax requirements and attract industry. Such an unscrupulous act would of course gather in immense tax revenue while destroying any efforts of states downstream or nearby to curb pollution. If, for instance, one state was such a success on such a course, there is no way in which other states could clean up either the Great Lakes or The Mississippi River.

Obviously the Federal Government must set up a ruling code or a set of minimum standards. Professor Dow said the idea of "rigorous but reasonable" minimum performance standards. Rather than specifying certain machinery, the government would require certain results. The competition to locate the cheapest most efficient methods would produce new and better equipment at no expense to the government and to the benefit of all.

Professor Dow is also a firm believer in the use of tax incentives. Through them, the Government can "whike the economic system in one direction and another attaining the ideal that "society should allocate the resources of the country for its benefit."

If it can be conceded then that there must be over all solutions and legislation, what form should it take? Dean Lawless points out that there are many viable legal solutions within our system. He explains how one can use different combinations of administrative boards, criminal penalties and injunctions. Different methods offer different advantages in concrete situations. The important thing is that there be an overall plan to avoid such waste effort as is documented by both the Dean and yesterdays New York Times editorial.

5.4 billion dollars of Federal anti-pollution grants has been shown on audit to be wasted. According to Dean Lawless the "General Accounting Office said that little or nothing had been accomplished." The Times gives concrete examples of how it happened. "For example, to lower the municipally produced pollution of Oregon's Willamette River by 20,000 units when two paper mills were allowed to dump up to a hundred times that amount of waste into the same waterway" does little significant good.

"(God is alive and doesn't have to get elected"

WASHINGTON (UPI) - If you drive for a stretch of interstate highway, chances are you will encounter a sign reading: "Your Highway taxes at rest, work, and play"

I don't know how many times this sign is posted, but its obvious that the sign's tax painting taxes also are at work.

At any rate, all of us motorists should be extremely grateful to the Bureau of Public Roads, or whoever it is who is responsible for erecting the signs.

Without them, we might erroneously assume that some contractor was making a building, improving or repairing the road with his own money.

We also should be extremely grateful to D.C. Rogers of Marion, Ill., who has come forth with an idea for speeding this type of informational transmission to other fields of governmental endeavor.

Sees Workmen Reclining

One day as Rogers was tooling along an interstate route he saw about a half dozen workmen quite similarly seated on one of the signs. This started him to thinking that the sign should have read: "Your Highway taxes at Rest."

And that started him to thinking: why not have signs or badges made for every city, state and federal employee who was on highways or who could be taxed to be doing what? Why not indeed?

Sociologists tell us that one of the reasons so many taxpayers feel alienated today is because they are unable to figure out what their taxes are doing.

Better communication along that line might go a long way toward ameliorating the average taxpayer's attitude toward the government.

Subcommittee Investigation

Suppose, for example, that some congressional subcommittee is leaving for Paris, France, to investigate the impact of pornographic skywriting on the European Cocoa Market.

On the side of the Air Force plane carrying the lawmakers on this mission there would be a big sign reading: "Your Tax Dollars Taking a Jambreak." Or you visit the Commerce Department and find in one of the offices a sign reading: "You Tax Dollars Filing Copies of Form 497 841 B in Triclip." In a Senate hearing room: "Your Tax Dollars Yielding Pressure from Special Interest Groups." Sign a in a Capitol Hill restaurant: "Your Tax Dollars Being Torn to Lunch by a Leisure Loving Lady." Signs such as these would give a taxpayer the same feeling a motorist has when he finds his highway taxes have closed two lanes of an interstate highway for repairs.

God is alive and doesn't have to get elected

NEW YORK (UPI) - Anyone out there still subscribing to the "God is dead" bit just hasn't asked a child. They not only know He's alive, but they know where to find Him, what He looks like, and what He does.

"God is a Good Friend to Have" Simons and Schuster. They know nothing of His rumored death and decline.

"If He had the exclusive property of one group over another. Never an abdication to be invoked merely in time of crisis. He is constant, concerned, faithful companion ever a friend and a powerful addition to their side," they said.

Some Questions Asked

Some of the questions asked the children and some answers:

Who is God? "God is whatever you think He is."

Who do you pray to? "God is the only one who has never had a birthday because He was the one who told you when you have to die and it doesn't matter how old you are either."

Where do you find God? "God is always around when you need help only not with your homework." "God is forever because He doesn't have to get elected." "God is in school but He lets the teachers run it." "God is in your heart and mind, too, I hope." "What does God look like? I can't say for sure what God looks like because I never saw Him, but the police chief knows." "God looks like a very smart person but not with glasses." "Nobody to Pray To - What do you know about Him? "God doesn't have to be anybody to pray to do He's got to mind everybody else's business."

What does God do? "God protects people from the rotten eggs. I guess that's okay but I don't see how." "Rainbows are what God does to tell us that He still likes us." "God is always listening to everything. I bet He wishes He could turn it off sometimes."

What does God want? "God wants you to grow up and make new people for Him to be God.

One youngster suggested that there must be a cat and dog God, too, because "I don't think they could live without one."

JUICED blood

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (UPI) - The Tanzanian Red Cross appealed to leaders of the country to persuade people that the purpose of blood donations was not to provide "vampires" with something to drink.

Throughout Tanzania a common theory exists that medical clinics and blood donation stations are "a front" for mummification vampires who lure people into donating blood to drain out their blood for drinking.

"People must be taught that blood giving is a life saving process," said Red Cross Director Miraji Kapetani.
With hope

Dear Father Hesburgh,

Can you possibly realize the implications of not only what you are doing to me and the others who must face the Appeals Court on Thursday, but what you are doing to yourself and to this university?

We were preparing our court defense in order to confront university with what we felt were its unethical actions. Mr. Faccenda informed us that he and the administration felt that we were trying to force them into a corner. We discussed the matter and decided that the creation of a university senate with equal administration, faculty, and student representation, and the power to determine the policy which a Christian university should practice, might get at what we felt was one of the central problems at Notre Dame—that the decision-making process, the ultimate power for decisions—is in the hands of people on the perimeter of the Christian university and not ultimately involved in the Christian community. We informed Mr. Faccenda about this and he agreed to call a meeting. We asked specifically that we be present, and we were not to come at the meeting we presented our proposal without our names and shook our hands summarily dismissed us. You might get at what we felt was the purpose of the meeting was blurred.

I submit that it is yourself alone that you have turned into an object, a machine. As John Donne said: "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee." In the bell tolls for those who are equal and have the same right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness as I do.

We are preparing our court defense in order to confront university with what we felt were its unethical actions. Mr. Faccenda informed us that he and the administration felt that we were trying to force them into a corner. We discussed the matter and decided that the creation of a university senate with equal administration, faculty, and student representation, and the power to determine the policy which a Christian university should practice, might get at what we felt was one of the central problems at Notre Dame—that the decision-making process, the ultimate power for decisions—is in the hands of people on the perimeter of the Christian university and not ultimately involved in the Christian community. We informed Mr. Faccenda about this and he agreed to call a meeting. We asked specifically that we be present, and we were not to come at the meeting we presented our proposal without our names and shook our hands summarily dismissed us. You might get at what we felt was the purpose of the meeting was blurred.

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Grad students initiate forum on environment

by Shawn Hill

"Mankind has lost the ability to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth."

This quotation from Albert Schweitzer headed the flyer accompanying the initial meeting of the "Forum on the Environment" on the Notre Dame campus.

The Forum on the Environment is an organization of students who have volunteered to assist in maintaining calm in our "sieged area" began showing up at the university by dawn.

The forum, said, and officers began asking if there was any way they could help. They wanted to know what they could do to help.

One of the officers, a concerned citizen, said it was the result of a series of incidents in recent months when police officers had

been lured into ambushes. Before dawn Monday 200 officers were deployed wearing black overalls and baseball caps surrounded the two story storefront building ambulances and emergency vehicles pulled into nearby streets.

This organization was started this year by Notre Dame grad students Joseph Pavoni and Richard Pavoni after attending a conference on pollution in Washington, D.C. Oct. 22 through 26. The forum was sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Health in Society.

The Institute for the Study of Health in Society is a national-wide organization of students interested in fighting pollution.

To do this the Institute works from the top down with the government and from the bottom up with concerned citizens.

It is the work of the Institute, the Institute for the Study of Health in Society supports the forum on the Environment. It is hoped that the forum will grow to include a large number of undergraduates.

There are also summer opportunities available, involving work in federal, state or local agencies. Such work may also be considered for academic credit. In order to work in any federal civil service projects, students must take the civil service examinations. They are deadlines for filing for summer and year round civil service employment.

Interested students should contact Dave Young of the Kennedy Institute at 283-6690 or Professor Thomas Borden, Director of the Urban Studies Institute, at 283-1112 for information about work/study programs or civil service positions.

It is hoped that such programs will foster a deeper awareness and concern among students for the urban environment in which they live and study, and will help them channel their interests and efforts in the community.

Future plans for the forum include an environmental Teach-In on pollution to be held April 22. The idea for this teach-in was suggested by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconson during the conference in Washington.

It is to be nationwide and Pavoni and Murley hope the forum can make it into a success in the South Bend area.

Murley said that he is hopeful for the success of this and other programs across the country but time is running out.

"The real problem is population, pollution being a symptom of it," he said.

He gave the example of an air pollution control device for automobiles that reduces pollution by 50%.

"If such a device reduces pollution by 50% when installed, but the number of autum doubles in the next year you are back where you started from," he said.

The Observer

THE OBSERVER

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It is hoped that such programs will foster a deeper awareness and concern among students for the urban environment in which they live and study, and will help them channel their interests and efforts in the community.

Future plans for the forum include an environmental Teach-In on pollution to be held April 22. The idea for this teach-in was suggested by Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin during the conference in Washington.

It is to be nationwide and Pavoni and Murley hope the forum can make it into a success in the South Bend area.

Murley said that he is hopeful for the success of this and other programs across the country but time is running out.

"The real problem is population, pollution being a symptom of it," he said.

He gave the example of an air pollution control device for automobiles that reduces pollution by 50%.

"If such a device reduces pollution by 50% when installed, but the number of autum doubles in the next year you are back where you started from," he said.

The Observer

THE OBSERVER

Grad students initiate forum on environment

by Shawn Hill

"Mankind has lost the ability to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth."

This quotation from Albert Schweitzer headed the flyer accompanying the initial meeting of the "Forum on the Environment" on the Notre Dame campus.

The Forum on the Environment is an organization of students who have volunteered to assist in maintaining calm in our "sieged area" began showing up at the university by dawn.

The forum, said, and officers began asking if there was any way they could help. They wanted to know what they could do to help.

One of the officers, a concerned citizen, said it was the result of a series of incidents in recent months when police officers had

been lured into ambushes. Before dawn Monday 200 officers were deployed wearing black overalls and baseball caps surrounded the two story storefront building ambulances and emergency vehicles pulled into nearby streets.

This organization was started this year by Notre Dame grad students Joseph Pavoni and Richard Pavoni after attending a conference on pollution in Washington, D.C. Oct. 22 through 26. The forum was sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Health in Society.

The Institute for the Study of Health in Society is a national-wide organization of students interested in fighting pollution.

To do this the Institute works from the top down with the government and from the bottom up with concerned citizens.

It is the work of the Institute, the Institute for the Study of Health in Society supports the forum on the Environment. It is hoped that the forum will grow to include a large number of undergraduates.

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Liverpool Cup: Liverpool faced Everton in the 1971 FA Cup Final. The match was played on the 3rd of April, 1971, at Wembley Stadium. Liverpool won the match 3-1, with goals scored by Kevin Keegan, Ray Kennedy, and Jimmy Case. The victory opened the door for Liverpool to win the European Cup. The final score was 3-1, as Liverpool defeated Leeds United 3-1.