CAPE KENNEDY: Apollo 14 roars away from earth on its moon mission. (UPI)

Shepard flies again

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) -- Apollo 14's astronauts succeeded in docking their command ship with the lunar lander Sunday night, overcoming a problem that would have forced cancellation of their landing on the moon.

A cheer went up in the control room at Houston when space commander Alan B. Shepard reported that there had been a "good hard dock".

Trouble struck shortly after the astronauts, Alan B. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell, blasted their spacecraft free of earth orbit and were heading for the moon.

They had turned on their color television cameras to allow viewers on earth to watch the linkup of the command ship and the lander.

"A few a the Kitty Hawk, the command ship, nosed in toward the upper stage of the Saturn rocket, to which the lander "Antares" still was attached, Roosa first said. "We've docked," he said.

"We've hit it nice," he said. "It sure looks ok, we're closing fast enough. I'm going to back her out and try it again. They did and then Roosa reported: "That last time I hit it pretty good. We're just not getting the capture latches for some reason."

On the sixth try -- with tension mounting, the astronauts nosed the command ship against the landing then gave an extra hard push with the command ship's steering rocket.

The lander still will come in for close inspection before a moon landing is attempted, but the immediate problem of the ship not latching correctly, averting -- at least for the time -- of spectacle of another Apollo 13.

"It was a good hard landing," said Shepard when the two crafts finally docked together.

Before the linkup, the astronauts said they were considering opening their spaceships to the void of space in an attempt to reach out and deal with the trouble.

Ground control urged the astronauts to keep trying more normal procedures, however, and eventually they succeeded in locking onto the lander.

If they had not, the second American moon landing in a row would have had to be scrubbed.

Apollo 13 had to give up its moon landing attempt last April when the spacecraft was rocked by an explosion while 205,000 miles in space.

Apollo 14 was 7,112 miles out when it developed trouble. An hour and 44 minutes later -- when the spacecraft was 26,000 miles from earth -- the astronauts finally re-estimated the situation.

When at last, the operations crew decided ground controllers announced that "Following the successful hard docking, Apollo 14 is in.

The astronauts will get a closer look at what caused the trouble when they routinely move the docking tunnel about 5 p.m. Wednesday and crawl through a tunnel to inspect the landing craft bay.

As for the lunar landing, NASA spokesman Jack Riley said: "They haven't committed either way. They'll watch things very closely on the ground."

(Continued on page 8)

Docking difficulties hinder Apollo 14

New St. Mary's VP envisions her duties

By Ann Therese Darin

"I believe that with the power as a vice-president I will be able to generate action to solve problems," claimed Dr. Mary Alice Cannon, recently appointed vice-president of SMC student affairs.

At an interview Friday with student and administrative leaders, Miss Cannon, presently in the education department at Marquette University, envisioned her newly-created position as acting as "an administrative coordinator for the dean of students, director of counseling, housing, health services, and student life.

"She does not, however, plan to limit her duties to work with the student personnel services. "If there's anything wrong with the food in the dining hall, for example, I would try to do something about it, since it affects the well-being of the student," she explained.

Asked to explain the different services she will coordinate, in particular, the difference between her duties and those of the dean of students, Dr. Cannon declined to comment until she has had more time to acquaint herself with the administrative structure.

"People expect me to come in here this week," the former Marquette dean of women claimed, "and say, "Well, I'm going to change this and eliminate that and got these things."

"Let's do it, because I feel that the people in it or they'd like it.

"I questioned on the content of a speech which she gave in Texas on "Student Government: Its Role in the Modern University," Dr. Cannon commented, "Before Berkeley, student govern
tions had limited contact with social regulations, but now they have a strong voice in policy decision making," she feels, "Student government should take a good look at itself and make sure that it is assuming responsibility commensurate with its authority.

(continued on page 3)
by Bob Higgins

Plans for a "Work Rehabilitation Center" to be completed by March 1st were announced yesterday by Mrs. Paul Conway, in conjunction with the Social Action Committee of Notre Dame.

The project, the only third such in Indiana, will employ prisoners in the ND community, the wife of Professor Paul Conway said.

The purpose of this center is to reorient criminals of all types in preparation for their return into society upon the completion of parole. The 15 prisoners who were "specially selected by the prison staff because it is evident that these 15 will receive the most benefit from this program" will be employed in positions within the Notre Dame community.

A large percentage of their wages will be held in an account to be given each man at the end of his sentence.

Prison reformers such as this one were made possible by a resolution passed by the State Legislature three years ago. However, only two others have been created to this date, in Pendleton, Ind., and one in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Conway emphasized that both of these projects have been quite successful.

As a location for this "Halfway House" Mrs. Conway plans to use an old firehouse on Olive Street in South Bend. Funds for "structural renovation" have been provided by the Board of Criminal Justice, but this will only cover basic expenses. Mrs. Conway intends to engineer a number of fund-raising drives in her attempt to meet the March 1 deadline.

Assistance is also being sought from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's.

Renovation of the firehouse will begin on February 8. The intention is to convert the building into a type of dormitory with a reception room, living room, offices, kitchen and dining room. Student and Faculty volunteers will be needed for this aspect of the project.

A program of basic education for the prisoners is also planned. Mathematicians and reading skills will be taught if a sufficient number of qualified teachers can be found.

Students and faculty interested in assisting Mrs. Conway in any aspect of this program should contact her at 232-5755 or John Beverly at 272-3177.

**Moon walk Fri.**

(Continued from Page 1)

The first moon landing and the only televised moonwalk, was able to beam back only black and white pictures on its July, 1969 mission.

Apollo 14's experiments are designed to show whether volcanic processes exist on the moon, what the crust is like to a depth of 500 feet, how the moon wobbles as it circles the earth, and how the sun interacts with it.

The experiments will be deployed on the first moon walk, beginning at 8:53 a.m. EST Friday, and during this same traverse, Shepard and Mitchell will use explosive devices to "bump" the moon and study its subsurface makeup.

The second moon walk, an 8,900 foot trek to the top of the Cone Crater and back, will get underway at 5:38 a.m. EST Saturday and will last until 10:36 a.m. if doctors allow the astronauts to work that long. It is scheduled to end 45 minutes earlier if the moonwalkers are tiring.

Shepard and Mitchell will blast off from the moon Saturday at 1:47 p.m. EST, link up with the command ship two hours later and fire the big Kitty Hawk engine that will land them back home.

Splashdown will come one week from tomorrow in the South Pacific 900 miles south of American Samoa at 4:01 p.m.

Three more Apollo missions are scheduled, one next July, another in March of 1972, and the final one--Apollo 17, in December of 1972. On 17, the astronauts may try landing inside the huge crater Copernicus.

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We Are The Nations Largest!
The possibility of bus service to the University Village and the employment of graduate students by the University Security Force are two issues which are currently being examined by the Graduate Student Union.

Concerning the University Village, which houses many of the Notre Dame graduate students and their families, Bill Lorimer, G.S.U. president, said "the movement to obtain bus service was initiated by members of the Village, and was not originally by a G.S.U. project." As a result, a petition was circulated last year among members of the Village community and was signed near 500. This petition was then brought to the attention of the Association Committee, which failed to get the approval of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) for the implementation of the Village transportation system. However, after the defeat of the proposal by the administration, the village members have shown some interest in self-organizing, according to Lorimer.

Lorimer also stated that so far "most of the graduate students have remained unconcerned." If the transportation problem is to be solved, those students affected must take the initiative. The G.S.U. has made plans for a committee to be formed from both Village residents and other graduate students. The committee members will draw up a report of the situation. If the committee receives adequate student support, Lorimer plans to "take the proposal to the Trustees, if necessary.

Lorimer emphasized the importance of Village participation with the G.S.U. in this effort, and added that "we'll be glad to co-ordinate." The Graduate Student Union also conveyed a notice from Arthur Pears, Chief of Campus Security, about employment of graduate students on the Security Force. These students are hired on a part-time basis to patrol the dorms. According to Bill Lorimer, this policy has been beneficial in two ways. It has provided badly needed jobs for graduate students, and it also helps to improve the image of the Security Police by the presence of younger men on the force. He added that "most grads have had quite a bit more experience in dormitories."

Lorimer stated that he personally "knows of at least three graduate students who are working in the Planner and Grace dormitories on weekends. Mr. Pears has co-operated well with me," he said, "and it seems to be a pleasant relationship."

Mr. Pears stated that "the Security Department has been hiring graduate students for two or three years now."

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The Observer Page 3

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

Every Monday 7:30

Truhahn Room

2171

Flanner Card Room

The Observer is published monthly by the Student publications committee and under the direction of the University of Notre Dame student body. Manuscripts and other written material are submitted to the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.
It would not, of course, be the first time for Alan Shepard.

The first time for Shepard was the first time for all Americans; the huge Mercury capsule they rode into space for an infuriatingly trivial correction; a hundred million Americans on the edge of their seats.

The Soviets had sent two men into space already; and the echo of Yuri Gagarin’s words had hardened facelines and policies in the defense department. The implications of the Russian shot went beyond questions of prestige and abstract scientific knowledge. It meant that they had already developed a rocket powerful enough to blast man into orbit; an accomplishment that could well become a weapon. What kind of missile base would land on the Moon, scoop up soil samples, and come back intact, at a cost of a billion dollars. And three men.

Three astronauts were dead.

The superb oxygen content of the Apollo capsule had caught fire, roasting three men to a dry crisp. Dry and dead. They had no time to panic. No time to cry for help. Just an observation — "the panel on fire..."

It had been the culmination of a series of frustrations. We had pushed ahead of the Soviet Union quiescent in space; that nation, people speculated, had long ago as many men in space as the United States. Men, constantly orbiting the planet on which they were born and to which they never would return. But the cost had been high. Millions and millions of dollars. And three men.

There was bad news, and frustration. Not for the first time, people wanted us to get out — out of space exploration, out of the space race. Others suggested that men be taken out of the program and replaced by the super-sophisticated machines NASA has developed. Not even those machines, though, could do what men could do — fix up a problem, correct an error; react to the million and one contingencies out there in space that scientists had never considered. NASA remembered Kennedy’s grim promise, and continued.

Walter Cronkite had hardly been objective. His spontaneous polemics as the Eagle touched down were hardly in keeping with his dignity as a distinguished commentator. But they were there.

It was July of 1969, and we were on the Moon.

The Russians had sent up an unmanned flight, which they had hoped would land on the Moon, scoop up soil samples, and come back intact, at almost the same time. The Russian flight flopped, once, twice, then crashed-handed behind some hills.

We had beaten them. We were on the Moon.

In Houston, Vice-President Spiro Agnew pledged Americans on Mars by 1980. But he was more ebullient than grim, and his pledge met more derision than approval.

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In Houston, Vice-President Spiro Agnew pledged Americans on Mars by 1980. But he was more ebullient than grim, and his pledge met more derision than approval. Others were suggesting that once the exhaustive pledge had been fulfilled, the space program be abandoned.

Shortly afterward, the Soviet Union began receiving photographs from Venus. They had beaten us again — at... something.

Would it be like this all over again? Would we compete with the Soviet Union for Venus? Mars? The outer planets? The next galaxy, until our resources bled dry, and the spacescape is littered with dead men, lost due to carelessness?

Or would we be locked on Earth, after this? Was it true, as a great Russian writer once said, that in the history of the world, there is a constant orbiting by the Allies of the dead and the living, who seem to take the win for their own, sharing it with everyone else?

One might call it a foolishness, a shortsightedness, a complacency, a conceit, a folly. But was it not an exultation over being among the first, a celebration of the future, a belief that we were capable of being among the first, a celebration of the future for the first time in human history?

There are those who would like to answer the riddle. Dr. Edward Teller suggested that men...
When the second General Assembly of Students is convened on February 16th the issue which will be paramount in the minds of most everyone will naturally be that of co-education. It is probably correct to assume that it ought to be that way, but it is important that the Assembly turn its attention to other issues as well. The first General Assembly is illustrative of how broad a purpose can be served by such a gathering.

In 1967 and 68 many of the same questions which are so often heard today regarding the relevancy of student government were being asked. In those years student government labored without leadership as S.B.P. Chris Murphy toured the nation on behalf of the Summa campaign. It was apparent then that if government was to have any validity it would have to seek that validity in the students. It was with that idea in mind and with the need to gain widespread student support to prod the Administration into action in the area of student life that the first General Assembly of Students was called.

The most important issue in the 1968 Assembly was hall life and particularly parental hours, but in the course of the meeting student opinion and direction was made manifest on a large number of issues which have served as the basis of student government activity ever since. For example, the question of co-education was first raised at that assembly. The proposal on co-education was first raised at that assembly. The proposal on co-education that was discussed and passed at that meeting was

"Naturally, the tragedy is that we do not kill objects, numbers, abstract or interchangeable instruments, but, precisely, on both sides, irreplaceable individuals, essentially innocent, unique for those who have loved, bred, esteemed them. This is the tragedy of history, of any history, of any revolution. It is not individuals that are placed face to face in these battles, but class interests and ideas; but those who fall in them, those who die, are persons, are men. We cannot avoid this contradiction, escape from this pain."

Regis Debray, Camiri, Bolivia, November, 1967

A November, 1970, edition of Newsweek reports that the Nixon Administration is trying to implement a more "sanitary" war plan for Vietnam. The idea is to withdraw all U.S. ground troops and to let the bombers assume the entire burden of guaranteeing the "just and lasting peace." What is more disturbing than this particular instance of callousness toward the human suffering and death that will continue to ensue beneath the bombers is the fact that the Administration's attitude is not at all unusual. If the President and the others responsible for the strategy and continued waging of the war stood alone in history's annals for their use of power and platitude in the face of pain, human reason and passion might single them out for condemnation. But perhaps more appropriate than condemnation is compassion and deep regret in cyclical relationship with history as they perceive it, will take up the war cry with the Caesars, Fuchers, and Presidents.

Listen to our President speak courageously of American honor in one sentence and sadly of loss of life in the next. The nations' acceptance of war has hinged on the predominant position that patriotism has acquired in the value systems of the nations' peoples. Read what Lee Toland had to say about patriotism (to be found in his collection of Essays on Civil Disobedience and Non-Violence). His attack concerns not only overt chauvinism but is aimed as well at the underly ing feeling behind even the most seemingly innocuous "love of country." He says the danger of celebrating the idea of fatherland to lie in the distortion that could result. The prominent position of the individual human life's integrity could be threatened or minimized in the face of the grand idea of patriotism.

And listen again to the words of Debray, spoken at the time of his trial for revolutionary activity in Bolivia. He must have thought that the success of the Revolution would be of even more value than were the individual lives broken and lost in the process. He shows, however, at least the recognition of what is involved in all war. It is usually away from the centers of long-term strategy and grand ideologies upon which its waging depends. It is distinctly and painfully personal: the confrontation between individuals who might have lived peacefully, had their leaders, their nations, been more aware either of the pain involved for people far from them, or of the alternative of reconciliation and a healthy personal or national humility. What we who have a measure of this understanding might best do is to implement the simple realization, regard our brothers everywhere with more concern than that which we have granted to the notions of ideology and patriotism. Perhaps those we are seeking to educate will take notice of our quiet deeds.
Dear Editor:

In all the arguments concerning certain issues, as to what pope said this, and what council positioned that, and whether or not they were voicing current opinion, personal opinion, teaching to the best of their ability or decreeing articles of faith to be accepted by the Church, often times the major and central point of the whole issue is clouded:

what is the purpose of the dogmatic statements of pope and/or council?

The purpose for any authoritarian statement from either pope or council, ideally, is to preserve Apotolic teaching and authority. Purely and simply, Apostolic teaching and authority must be maintained.

With this in mind, we can look most clearly at the issue of abortion. The Didache, or catechism of the early Church, written no later than 150 A.D. and present in oral form certainly much earlier, specifically condemns abortion as a great sin, comparable with murder, adultery, sodomy, fornication, theft, magic, sorcery and infanticide. Such primitive teaching is worthy of recognition. It is worthy, also, of note, that during the late rise of papal power, a doctrine was formulated and pronounced ex officio, by Pope Pius IX, in 1854, on the Immaculate Conception, in his encyclical letter "Quo Primum".

"...the most blessed Virgin Mary was...preserved free from all stain of original sin from the first instant of her conception..."

The key phrase here is "from the first instant of her conception...". As this teaching has been presented and pronounced by the pope, managed in a few hours to reverse the entire population of Beziers, about 20,000, to the cry of the bishop: "Kill them all: His own. Very humanitarian."

David Tokarz 122 Holy Cross

SFB Guilty

Dear Editor:

This letter is written in response to an article in last Wednesday's Observer which reported that SFB Dave Krasnba would no longer chair the Student Senate. It reports that the SFB finds the Senate process "bullshit!"

While I might agree in large part with this comment, I find the derogatory reference to the Senate "bullish,...the most blessed Virgin Mary was...preserved free from all stain of original sin from the first instant of her conception...". The key phrase here is "from the first instant of her conception...". As this teaching has been promulgated on an orthodox article of faith, then incorporated as an article of faith is the Tridivian theory of Augustine, that from the moment of conception, the fetus possesses a soul. Therefore, abortion is, by extention, condemned, and by this decree, Apostolic tradition has been upheld.

In parenthesis, it is comforting to know that Pope Innocent III was so concerned about the possible murder of an innocent fetus, after calling the Fourth (Albigensian) Crusade, and reeling in it. This Crusade resulted in the liquidation of the pacifist/albigensian cults, a Christian-Manichesian sect in southern France, declared heretical by the Church. The Crusaders, by their pope, managed in a few hours to massacre the entire population of Beziers, about 20,000, to the cry of the bishop: "Kill them all, His own. Very humanitarian."

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mardi gras construction continued to move along smoothly over the weekend. Here residents of Farley Hall work on their booths Sunday night in preparation for opening night later this week.

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Shear pin possible cause of capsule trouble

(Continued from Page 1)

Before the docking trouble struck, Apollo 14 had been sail led along perfectly.

Ground controllers said the trouble possibly could have resulted from a shear pin being torn away when the escape tower was jettisoned from the Saturn rocket 2½ minutes after a flaw liner, but weather delayed launching from Cape Kennedy.

The lunar lander rides in the nose of the third stage of the Saturn during liftoff. The astronauts have to separate their command ship from the Saturn, turn the command ship around and then pick up the lander before officials at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., where the latches are manufactured, advance Houston controllers that they had about 6 to 9 hours to solve the problem. This would be as long as the Saturn had enough steering fuel to keep it stable so the docking could be accomplished.

After that the Saturn would start gyrating and become unsafe for the astronauts to approach. Ground controllers and the astronauts worked on the problem for an hour, and at 8:17 p.m. EST the crew was asked to try the docking again “with normal procedures before going to more drastic procedures.”

Officials had discussed with the astronauts the possibility of retracing the steps and trying to lock onto the lander with docking latches rather than using the capture latches.

America’s last moon mission, Apollo 13, was 205,000 miles from home in April when an explosion raked its oxygen tanks and torn away when the escape latches, rather than using the capture latches.

America’s last moon mission, Apollo 13, was 205,000 miles from home in April when an explosion raked its oxygen tanks and turned the mission into a scramble for survival.

Shepard and his rookie copi...