Ruckelshaus outlines pollution plans

by Cliff 'Buzs' Wintrobe

Environmental Protection Agency chief William Ruckelshaus spelled out clearly here yesterday that the federal government will not allow pollu-
tors to continue to pollute with impunity.

He said that although the states have the first responsibil-
ity to enforce anti-pollution ordinances and laws, the federal

government intends to be look-
ing over their shoulder to ensure
that offenders will be prosecuted
by either the states or by the fed-
eral government.

This example of Nixon's "creative federalism" was under-
taken because the states were
doing nothing to enforce anti-

pollution laws said Ruckelshaus.
The federal government moved
into vacuums.

He said that the states were
too engrossed in the hot compe-
tition for industry in their state
to run the risk of losing industry
by enforcing anti-pollution stan-
dards.

Why the federal government
would be sufficiently immune from the nationwide pressures
from business to cease up on
pollution enforcement was not
completely answered by Ruckelshaus.

Ruckelshaus admitted that
business lobbies in the past have
influenced Congress and the
government to weaken tough
anti-pollution laws, but he said
that public pressure to clean up
the environment will outweigh
the lobby's pressure.

Ruckelshaus said that in the
past no one was doing anything about cleaning up our environ-
ment. He felt it was unfair to
place the blame for pollution on
industry and to say that they are
all responsible.

Ruckelshaus sounded a note of the future when he said that
the consumer is going to have to
get used to higher costs if indus-
try is to stop polluting.

People are going to have to
to use these kinds of expen-
ses if they are serious about cleaning up our environment," he
said.

Ruckelshaus left unanswered
whether he thought that people
were that serious.

Ruckelshaus also said that the federal government has now
considerably stronger powers of
enforcement in the area of water
pollution, but he indicated that
their enforcement power in the
area of air pollution is woefully
weak.

He said that the federal
government now has the power
to enforce water quality stan-
dards in both interstate and
intrastate waters. The states sub-
mit water quality criteria to the
government and then the govern-
ment either approves or disap-
proves these standards.

Ruckelshaus said that the
federal government seeks re-
course in the courts if an
industrial firm does not comply
with the necessary standards.

However, court cases are notor-
iously slow and while the litiga-
tion is proceeding, the plaintiff
company continues to pollute.

The only power the federal
government has to enforce air
colution standards is in the case
of interstate air pollution in which
there is an "imminent and
substantial danger to public
health," said Ruckelshaus.

He said that this enforcement
power has never been enforced
in part because the "imminent
danger" to the public health clause
in vague. No one knows
what constitutes "imminent
danger" to the public health said
Ruckelshaus.

Ruckelshaus also stated that
part of the new air pollution legisla-
tion proposed by President Nixon
earlier this week would give the federal government the power
to enforce air quality standards.

If this legislation would pass
one-hundred and
fifty day procedural waiting
period would entail before the

(Continued on Page 8)

Senators set SBP election Feb. 25

by John Abowd

The Student Senate last night
scheduled the Student Body
Elections for February 25, three
weeks from today, and voted to
draft a new constitution by March 2.

Ken Knevel, from St. Ed's Hall,
announced the original election
committee proposal of March 4
because he felt that there were
too many interfering factors
during the proposed time.

Knevel cited Junior Parent's
weekend, the Bengal Boats and
two basketball games as some of
the competing activities. He
thought the Senate "ought to
operate to improve student govern-
ment efficiency" by picking the up
the date and eliminating the conflict.

The Election Committee had
originally proposed the period
from March 2 through March 4
for this year's SBP campaign.

Grace Senator Tom Thrather
proposed the establishment of a
special committee to draft a new
student government constitu-
tion. He thought this committee
could "possibly come up with
some radical innovations."

"The committee is not going
to try to punish anyone or plac-
anyone. We are going to write
a workable constitution," he said.

The senate agreed to proceed
with the proposed document by
March 2 with only two dissent-
ing votes.

Steve Novak, off-campus,
noted that he was "opposed to
'quickly constitute.' We should
have taken six months in the
Fall. This is two weeks in the
spring is the same as two weeks in the fall."

Seventeen senators signed up
to draft the new constitution.

"I am glad that so many will
be good a idea to abolish
senate elections and replace
them with a petition form of
electing representatives."

"If a person get 150 sig-
tures, for instance, he would
become a senator and those
people would become his consti-
tuency. Senators don't really
represent half or sections, they
represent ideas or ideologies," he
said.

In adopting this time table the
Senate noted that the time for
campaigning, four days, is half
of the allotted time last year. A
rule change was adopted that
permits candidates to spend only
150 dollars this year. Last year's
limit was 300 dollars.

Election schedule

The timetable for this year's Student Body President election
is
February 18 (Thurs) 6:00 a.m. Pick up petitions.
February 20 (Sat) 6:00 p.m. Turn in
February 21 (Sun) Noon Camp
begin.
February 25 (Thurs) 2:00 p.m. Campaign
campaign ends.
February 25 (Thurs) (All Day) voting.

1971 Senior Fellow William Kuntsler

SMC health commission planning seminar
on psychological and social aspects of sex

by Pat Shea

A Human Sexuality Seminar
scheduled for later this year
at SMC was the main point of
discussion at the Wednesday
afternoon meeting of the SMC
health commission.

According to Kathy Eglet, SMC sex education
commissioner, the seminar would include
talks and panel discussions on
issues such as premarital sex
and abortion, presented by teams of
sexologists from different uni-
versities across the country who
have worked on similar pro-
grams.

"We have let the problem of
sex education go too long," Eglet
explained. "It's necessary for
students to look at sex from the
psychological and social aspects
in order to get away from a
perverted point of view."

Small discussion groups led by
members of the seminar will be
encouraged to provide for individ-
ual student expression. "The
seminar will also be used to
find out the version needed of
students with the possible establish-
ment of a human sexuality course in
the SMC curriculum in mind,"
Eglet pointed out.

To participate in the seminar, a
questionnaire is being drawn up
by Kathy Murphy, Student As-
member of the seminar com-
missary, which will serve to pin-
point areas of student interest
and problems, will be circulated
to SMC students as soon as
funds are available to have it
printed.

In the area of drugs, Ann
Siebenaller, SMC drug commis-
sioner, announced plans for
presentation of drug information
sessions in each of the halls.

The establishment of an informal stu-
dent drug information center in
Le Mans Hall was also proposed.

Other topics which the com-
mision plans to investigate dur-
ning the second semester are
the need for a full-time doctor at
SMC, the possibility of creating
his own health center in the
building.

The Hall Life Commission and
the Neighborhood Study
Help Program are sponsoring
seminar sessions for student
tickets to the New York
University basketball game on
February 24.

One hundred tickets are
needed among roommates in the
tutoring sessions.

Robert Ruckelshaus will be
in the Convocation Center
on February 21 to help students
who wish to donate their
tickets should go to the ticket
sales window: 7-9:30 a.m.;
6-7 p.m. business hours.
Hanoi charges new raids

Earlier, Communist negotiators at the deadlock Paris Vietminh talks charged the South Vietnamese drive into Laos was backed by 10 U.S. ground battalions, including infantry, and U.S. Ambassador David K. E. Bruce rejected such charges as "false allegations and gross distortion.

The Hanoi Foreign Ministry statement said that during the night of Feb. 10-11 several U.S. warships "isolated" blocked territorial waters of North Vietnam and bombed and shelled fishing boats navigating near the shore of Quang Binh, causing a certain number of dead and wounded among the fishermen. The addendum to the communiqué also said "several American aircraft including B-52s" bombarded the North Vietnamese community of Hau Lung.

"At the same time," it said, "American artillery installations in the Demilitarized Zone bombardied the allied line of fire in Laos and Cambo­dia "without even mentioning the massive and long standing North Vietnamese presence there.

"Visit Cong Foreign Minister Madame Thy Binh told the conference, "On the morn­ing of Feb. 8, 1971, near 50 U.S. and puppet South Vietnam­ese battalions, including 10 U.S. infantry, artillery and armored battalions, supported by U.S. air power, launched massive attacks against the Chepsoon region of southern Laos.

"In the same session, Bruce told, "I reject your false allegations and your gross distortions about our activities and actions in regard to Laos."

A U.S. diplomat said the United States was supplying necessary air power to support South Vietnam's forces in Laos, as well as artillery support from positions inside South Vietnam.

"No American ground combat forces or advisors will cross into Laos," Bruce said, "communities of Vin Son and Vin Giaral north of the 18th parallel were attacked.

Moderation of language in recent dialogues with Western na­tions feeds it is needed for fresh men to be squelched into the already overcrowded dolls from the University. Chambers repeated that "the Uni­versity has an obligation to serve as an outpost for incoming Freshmen and I am concerned about the Fresh­men getting off to a good start, as I am sure you are." He stressed that the problem is not drastic.

In other announcements, Dr. Chambers stated that the status of the two black concentrations of Ving Giang north of the 18th Zone said the President and the Secretary of State have agreed on a plan which will be submitted to the United Nations for completion of the opening of the University session in September of 1969.

In this plan, Chambers intends to place six men in a three-room, four-man suite until rooms open in other areas of the campus. The housing director said that there is always a large turnover of rooms during the initial weeks of school.

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Niemeyer continues: "The Communists may well desire a period of peace, but they are unable to attain it at home or abroad. The next test to which they are committed. To recognize that true peace must come from the Communities and to commit us to a war of annihilation.

On the other hand, our desire to avoid war need not compel us to dissemble reality by pretending that Communism is just radical liberals."

A native of Rues, Germany, Niemeyer studied at Cambridge University, Munich University and Kidd University where he received a doctorate in 1932. He left Germany when the Nazis came to power in 1933 and lectured in Spain until the out­break of the Civil War in 1936. He has been a member of the Notre Dame faculty since 1955. Niemeyer is a former editor of For­eign Relations, a faculty member of the National War College and the National Defense Strategy Seminar, and a fullbright pro­fessor at the University of Munich. He is on the Board of directors of Young Americans for Freedom and is an associate editor of Modern Age.
California starts slow recovery

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A 68-year old man trapped for 58 hours in the rubble of a veterans hospital which collapsed in Tuesday's earthquake was evacuated Thursday but in apparent good condition.

Dr. James J. Metzer, president of the hospital, where 120,000 residents of the valley below returned to their homes. Reports of damage were still being assessed, but County Engineer John Lamb estimated that total property loss would exceed $1 billion.

Analysis equipment used in the study of rocks brought back from the moon was damaged in the laboratories at the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Gene Shoemaker, the chief moon rock investigator, said the damage did not appear to be "too serious." The majority of Los Angeles schools reopened yesterday but more than 100 in the San Fernando Valley remained closed while engineers checked structural damage.

New educational aims envisioned by Christin

by Ann-Theuree Darin

Education in 1980 should aim to propagate trust and concern for man and nature, Robert Christin, president of St. Norbert's College, in SMC's Contemporary Trends conference series Wednesday night.

The present educational systems educate people for the really important things, such as money, how to solve problems, how to dare to try and make mistakes, how to communicate with others," Christin said. "Instead it has succeeded in regimenting education on the point where every student is doing precisely the same thing in the same way.

If the educational system moves from bureaucracy to a system of trust, Christin feels, the role of the administrator will change greatly. "The major responsibilities will not be the budget or money, but interpersonal relationships — knowledge of his style and how others perceive it — knowledge of how to work with people, that they are not only concerned with students but also with feelings," he said.

"No one in an administrative position," he continued, "can succeed unless he opens up and strengthens communications. If you don't have this kind of information, then people will provide their own misinformation." 

"It is no longer possible to succeed by edict or decision by a few administrators," he added. He also believes that another goal of the educational system of 1980 should be "to get survivors, people who say, 'I will survive, nothing really happens,' involved in living." 

To illustrate his contents, he related an assignment that he gave to the professors at his college: to redraft their college catalogue for 1980 by the end of this year. He believes that the "catalogue should be truthful — because a truthful one is really hard to find — so say, 'We have honey food, but we have a good time!'"

Projecting on education in the future, Christin predicted that there will be more respect for the sciences and crafts, moral values will be discussed more, federal and state loans will be given to students that will provide a stable over a 30-year period with which students can finish school and live on.

SCM frosh favor co-ed classes

by Rick Gering

A survey of SMC's Mary's Freshmen drawn up by the SMC Freshman Senate and distributed during the past week, indicates that 96% of present SMC frosh would prefer fully co-ed classes.

The survey resulted in 410 responses from SMC's 500 freshmen.

The study showed that 86% of those questioned would have SMC if Notre Dame decided to proceed with co-education without St. Mary's. 95.5% would continue at SMC if it went co-ed as Notre Dame did; and 99% of their parents would approve of the girls attending such an institution.

Regarding co-ed classes, 93% report finding male/female classes more intellectually stimulating than all female classes, and 74% said they would be satisfied with the prospect of having to go to ND for their courses.

Twenty-four percent would like to live in a dorm arranged with other female students. Twenty-four percent would like to live in a dorm arranged with other male students. Twenty-four percent would like to live in a dorm arranged with other male students.

The survey further dealt with effective leadership, indicating that 44% are dissatisfied with student government's representation, while 84% feel that the administration is not "responsive to the needs of the student body."

Twenty-seven percent favor living in an all-female dorm: 40% in a half-female, half-male dorm. Twenty-four percent would prefer to live in a dorm arranged with floors alternating between male and female.

Art festival being planned by UAC for March 7-12

by Jerry Lukus

The University Arts Council announced yesterday that a Student Arts Festival for the week of March 7-12 is now in the planning stages. The Festival will hopefully encompass poetry, music, art, theater, and possibly a theater. Under the tutelage of Dan O'Donnell, Rich Fitzgarrald, and Rob Bartolacci, the Festival will take place in the Fieldhouse. About the Fieldhouse O'Donnell commented, "The continued existence of the Fieldhouse as an Arts Center seems reasonably certain."

O'Donnell feels that the festi­val will center around an art show, but he sees a possibility of adding theatre to it. "The theatre's still up in the air. Our group is just formed and we are in the process of soliciting people who might have things that could be performed." 

"Last year we had the biggest art show in Notre Dame history and we want to do it again. This time we have funds to work with and a little more time," he said. "We would like to have open poetry readings, and some sort of music — not rock — maybe folk, or classical or vocals even."

"Right now," O'Donnell continued, "we're particularly concerned with drawing as many people as possible into this. We need people for manual help, for art, poetry, theatre especially, and for a photo exhibit," O'Donnell said. Anyone wishing to help could contact Fitzgarrald (770), Bartolacci (6729) or himself (8006). He also commented that anyone who could help with publicity and posters would be welcome.

America...Friday & Saturday Folk Music...8:30 & 12:30

Law School Interviews

Miss Anne Normandin of Lewis and Clark College School of Law Portland, Oregon will be conducting interviews on campus on Friday March 12th, 1-5 only; and 2% are against any parietals whatever.

SMC's 500

PHINOM PENH (UPI) — Ailing Premier Lon Nol handed over power to students' and workers' control of the Cambodian government to Deputy Premier Souwath Sisk Matak Thursday night and called on the armed forces to follow the new leaders.

Lon Nol, suffering from a paralytic stroke, made the announcement in an official communiqué issued in his name.

"While undergoing medical treatment from today on I will confide the position of commander in chief to General Souwath Sisk Matak whom you already know," the communiqué said.

Ice CAPADEs

Wed, Feb. 17

Through Sun, Feb. 21

Student Discount

For Thurs. 8 pm

Sun. 6 pm

only $1.25 tx

remain (Regular $2.50)

For full price shows some $4.50 and $2.50 tx remaintime tickets may not be purchased at ACC box office.

A Perfect Valentine Gift

Happy Valentine's Day!
Polution

If everyone, as William Ruckelhaus suggested last night, is a pollutor, and if society is indeed the wrongdoer, as Mr. Ruckelhaus suggested, then it is past time for everyone to get on society’s collective back and make them do right.

The realization that society must make, and which the Nixon administration is slowly making, is that massive Federal control — and only massive Federal control — of major industrial polluters will in any way offer any effective solution to the increasing air pollution menace state. Mr. Ruckelhaus, who serves as head of the Environmental Protection Agency, went as far as to admit that competition for industry effectively immobilizes antipollution efforts within states. If he becomes apparent, then, that the Federal Government must both regulate and enforce tough antipollution laws — if there is to be any attempt to stop pollution at all.

But Ruckelhaus is right, too, when he says that the impetus for such strict Federal laws come only from the people. "The people" must be satisfied with more than ambiguous terms such as the "imminent and substantial danger to public health" clause of the interstate air pollution law presently in effect. "The people" must be willing to act in a concerted and coordinated way, and they must show an intelligent concern towards the pollution problem.

But more than that; the people of this country must realize the cost of pollution control in dollars and cents, and must be willing to pay that cost. We must be willing to bear the necessary and inevitable rise in price that will accompany each industrial effort at self-regulation; they must be willing to bear the necessary added tax any enforcement will engender. Moreover, we must be eager to trade money for an end to pollution; because that’s the only trade we’re going to get, and the trade will be on the market for a limited time only.

Gene Molinelli

Some Reflections on Mardi Gras

Mardi Gras — a carnival — a time of wild abandon — a festival of sounds, sights and smells — a time of free-wheeling, free-thinking and smut. But were there no good times?

"You can’t leave without trying specialty of house!"

Bill O’Rourke 2-9-71

Bob Higgins

View With No Room

Ever since the University of Notre Dame instituted its stay-hall policy three years ago there has been an annual panic among seniors about or about February 1 and lasting until the end of room selection. The question of concern used to be: "Will I get a good room?" This year, however, it has changed to: "Will I get a room at all?"

This could and should have been anticipated. In September of 1969 and again in 1970 each hall was required to reserve 33% of its beds for incoming freshmen. Last year 33% was not enough for some halls to handle. People who had resided in the hall for a year and in some cases more than a year were required to find other accommodations (usually off-campus). This year simple mathematics makes it plainly evident that reserving another 33% of the beds for incoming freshmen is going to create a monstrous problem.

Fr. Chambers and the Office of Student Residency are not wholly at fault. They are aware that the halls will be overcrowded next year but as Fr. Chambers said yesterday, "It’s a problem we have inherited."

The root of the problem is the Office of Admissions. Each year they accept 3000 freshmen, hoping that a total of around 1600 decide to attend. Obviously they have no way of knowing the exact amount of high school seniors that will finally choose Notre Dame, nevertheless they guarantee each one of them a bed on campus. Last year the Office of Admissions underestimated by over 100. There were freshmen (healthy ones) living in the infirmary for the first three weeks. I guess those are beds on campus. This year the problem couldn’t be worse.

Why are the residence halls so crowded? Simply because off-campus living is becoming less and less attractive. All of its previous advantages (cars, unlisted telephone numbers, etc.) are for the most part available in the halls. Fr. Chambers is counting on a number of present Sophomores, Juniors and even Freshmen to move off-campus. The hard fact is that the great majority of these people prefer the halls.

The problem then presents itself as: Where do we put the incoming freshmen? However this is exactly the wrong way of looking at the question. Rather, dump the problem back upon the Office of Admissions and let them decide where to put the Freshmen. This could be implemented by simply ignoring the quota that has been set for each hall. If 1000 beds are available in the halls Fr. Chambers should then hold their own room selection, in whatever manner they choose, and only then inform Fr. Chambers of how many beds remain. These beds will be apportioned to incoming Freshmen.

I see this as the only policy consistent with this University’s commitment as a Christian institution. If each hall is to have a Community spirit (especially one with only 136 residents) why should it be forced to expel one of its known and respected members, who drew a bad lottery number or whose GPA is low, in favor of some incoming freshman, sight unseen?

The fact is they shouldn’t. This is why the Office of Student Residency leaves the decision of who to kick out up to the halls. Rather, dump the problem back upon the Office of Admissions and let them decide where to put the Freshmen. This could be implemented by simply ignoring the quota that has been set for each hall. If 1000 beds are available in the halls Fr. Chambers should then hold their own room selection, in whatever manner they choose, and only then inform Fr. Chambers of how many beds remain. These beds will be apportioned to incoming freshmen.

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News Editor: Ed Ellis
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Night Editor: Dave Bach
Headlines: Jim McDermott
Layout: Buzz Wernig
VARC Editor: Bill Clamency
Controller of the Night: Rick Smith
The night before the final exam, 800 freshmen buried their chemistry books in a large grave, marking the spot with a cross that read, "Emil T. Hoffman, 1971." That was several years ago, but Dr. Emil T. Hoffman, professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, still chuckles as he remembers telling the student just before the exam that their studies were buried with a sense of self-reliance and peer group cooperation generally absent in smaller classes. "The student's educational and material investment in the course is the key," he stressed. "Students should at some time have a stake in the course, and the class lecture course but it would be a very poor experience if they were to have only large class courses," he added.

He particularly wants to learn the techniques of animation, so that he can prepare films of molecules taking and other non-photographable phenomena. He looks forward to the day when he can produce the more versatile 16-millimeter films and purchase a color television video-tape recorder to present in-class laboratory experiments. Black-and-white, he explains, can't show the distinct blue color of hydrated copper sulfate, or the pink of a manganese solution.

A talented chef and veteran traveler, Hofman also visits student dormitories as an invited speaker, defending the honor of Notre Dame, still "Emil T." his name, and stressing student responsibility in education. Such visits, he explains, are only an indication to students that the professor is genuinely concerned, even if denied the close, personal contact of smaller classes.

Most of his students and their parents greatly appreciate the single-minded, concerted effort he makes to present a superior chemistry class. An administrative officer at the National Cancer Institute wrote Hofman praising the help sessions that concentrated his interest in science, and noted: "You were as concerned about students with little scientific background as you were about the better students."

Parents wrote thanking him for emphasizing preparation, and time to address dormitory discussions and student-participating gatherings. Teachers on the sophomore to senior level place implicit faith in the thoroughness of his courses, telling students in organic chemistry: "You had this in Dr. Hofman's class."

There are some students who are not so enthused about Hofman and his chemistry class. One commented that "I found Dr. Hofman's class dry and uninteresting -- and ends with the sum total of his effort." Another suggested the professor was "the most pervasive teaching device of all time," and "the enemy of all students." The student later explained, and are perfectly suited for his own course material. A black-and-white video-tape recorder is used to review lecture content and material, allowing students to brush up on high school chemistry or math at their leisure.

Hofman also arranges workshops in which graduate students provide tutorial for the freshmen every afternoon and he personally appears for an early morning quiz period on Thursday to prepare students for the Friday quiz.

The help programs are part of Hofman's philosophy that the University has a responsibility to any student it accepts -- a responsibility to offer him every opportunity to succeed. The failure rate in his course is extremely low -- usually less than five per cent. William M. Stringer, dean of the freshman year program, pointed out that no student failing chemistry has ever blamed Hofman, but has accepted the blame himself for not taking advantage of the help available.

Perhaps the most pervasive teaching tool, however, is the famed and notorious Hoffman quiz. Thursday night is traditionally "Emil T" night in the dormitory, with half the population of many dorms studying feverishly for the 20-minute quiz. Some students complain the quizzes are ambiguous, but others explain they are simply not made memory tests. "I'm not impressed with recall," Hoffman explains. "It's not a question of memory, but it's a matter of working with what you know." The quiz helps the student learn to apply the theories and principles absorbed in class to specific problem situations. The quiz helps the student learn to apply the theories and principles absorbed in class to specific problem situations.

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Other learning aids include taped lectures, taped step-by-step solutions to the homework problems assigned in class. Students can take copies of the tape to their dormitory study lounges and work closely with each other on the problems, using the tape as a guide or check. Hofman also arranges workshops in which graduate students provide tutorial for the freshmen every afternoon and he personally appears for an early morning quiz period on Thursday to prepare students for the Friday quiz.

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Vietnamese reach outskirts of Laotian target

SAIGON (UPI) - Three South Vietnam forces columns pushing through Laos jungles drove Thursday to the outskirts of the Ho Chi Minh supply route junction town of Sepone their chief objective. The U.S. Command early Friday reported mounting American casualties and helicopter losses in the joint allied drive against the Communist infiltration trail.

Military sources said reports from Saigon troops surrounding Sepone indicated there had been "some contact" with Communists, but no immediate details were available.

The South Vietnamese soldiers reported finding arms caches near Sepone and seizing two heavy machine guns, 80 military tires and at least 5,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition. American spokesmen said Communist ground fire has blasted a total of eight U.S. helicopters out of the air since the combined operation began Jan. 29.

The helicopter losses raised the unofficial total of American casualties in the 29,000-man joint operation to 21 killed and 52 wounded. South Vietnamese losses were placed at 27 killed and 85 wounded.

Four Americans were reported killed and seven wounded Thursday when Communist gunners shot down two U.S. helicopters near "the rockies," east of Khe Sanh, base of operations for the 20,000 South Vietnamese and 9,000 Americans in the drive.

WASHINGTON (UPI) - With both sides agreed that the effort is doomed to failure, the Senate Thursday scheduled the first attempt to halt the filibuster against a move to make it easier to shut off debate.

Senator James B. Pearson, R-Kan., with 37 signers, filed a cloture petition which will force a vote next Thursday, one day after Congress returns from a six day recess.

Under way since January 25, the low key filibuster has blocked action on a resolution designed to lower the present requirement for a two-thirds vote of senators present and voting to end prolonged debate. The rules change proposes reducing this to three fifths of those senators casting a ballot.

Working under the present rule, two thirds of the senators would have to vote for cloture or a gag on debate next Thursday for the move to succeed. No one expects that to happen.

Senator Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield called the vote "just a preliminary" and added he did not think it would succeed.

"How close, I don't know," he said, "I don't expect it to pass and not on the second try, perhaps on the third or fourth."

Senate reformers backing the rules change agreed with Mansfield. They predicted the resolution would pick up more votes on the first ballot than in other years but still would fall short of two thirds approval.

The reformers are banking on gaining additional strength in later votes.

Assistant Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia indicated that he was in this group when he told reporters he would vote for cloture with both sides having ample time to debate. Another pickup and a signer of the cloture petition was Senator Daniel K. Inouye, D.-Hawaii, who has never previously voted for cloture.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, urged President Nixon to "publicly and forcefully back the efforts of those who are attempting to modernize the Senate procedures."

He said hopes of building a two thirds majority "may rest in large measure upon the vote gathering efforts of the White House."

KHE SANH, S. Vietnam: Ground controllers direct a Huy helicopter to a landing zone while South Vietnamese troops wait to board it for a combat assault into Laos Wednesday. South Vietnamese officials said Thursday that their forces in Laos have reached Tchepone, the major center for stockpiling of Communist arms and supplies on the Ho Chi Minh complex. (UPI)
by Jim Donaldson
Observer Sportswriter

Villanova’s Howard Porter and Hank Stiokiontkowski com-
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In those days, the same pitcher was used all the way through.
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Ara Parseghian continued as the top l

Newark, N.J., remained in third

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Saturday with a 56-9

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Pref scores loss of Community Government

by Andie McGuyan

"The Christian Community department has been declared," said Dr. Arthur Hockberg, acting chairman of the Psychology Department in an interview Wednesday afternoon. "Students' feeling is that there are no essential questions as presented by the administration, and as of now, the Christian Community department is closed until further notice." "It has been decided by the participants that the department is closed until further notice.," said Dr. Arthur Hockberg.

The Christian Community department has been declared closed as of today, students and faculty as well as the administration, are to have a voice on all issues. The purpose of this is to install a feeling of co-operation and trust between the three groups.

He feels that the basic goal of the college is to develop a good relationship with the students. "At this point, administration does not even feel that there is a problem with the administration," he added. "There is no problem with the administration, and we are working together to develop a good relationship with the students.""He feels that the basic goal of the college is to develop a good relationship with the students. "At this point, administration does not even feel that there is a problem with the administration," he added. "There is no problem with the administration, and we are working together to develop a good relationship with the students.""He feels that the basic goal of the college is to develop a good relationship with the students. "At this point, administration does not even feel that there is a problem with the administration," he added. "There is no problem with the administration, and we are working together to develop a good relationship with the students.""He feels that the basic goal of the college is to develop a good relationship with the students. "At this point, administration does not even feel that there is a problem with the administration," he added. "There is no problem with the administration, and we are working together to develop a good relationship with the students.""He feels that the basic goal of the college is to develop a good relationship with the students. "At this point, administration does not even feel that there is a problem with the administration," he added. "There is no problem with the administration, and we are working together to develop a good relationship with the students.

Junior plans to finalize weekend

About 750 parents plan to attend Junior Parents Weekend, February 26, 27 and 28 according to Tom D'Aquila, co-chairman of the Junior Parents Weekend. The weekend will consist of a three-day period held at the St. Mary's School in Notre Dame. "For the past several years, the Junior Parents Weekend has consisted of a three-day period held at the St. Mary's School in Notre Dame. "For the past several years, the Junior Parents Weekend has consisted of a three-day period held at the St. Mary's School in Notre Dame. "For the past several years, the Junior Parents Weekend has consisted of a three-day period held at the St. Mary's School in Notre Dame.

Dr. Bartholomew writes on SC's restrained spirit

A "spirit of restraint" prevailing in the Supreme Court during the first term of Chief Justice Warren Burger is contrasted to the "hold confrontations" of the Warren court in an analysis by Dr. Paul C. Bartholomew, professor of government at the University of Notre Dame. This switch is accomplished, according to Bartholomew, in some instances by lower court decisions, and in others by refusing to go beyond the essential questions presented. His analysis, "Significant Decisions of the Supreme Court, 1969-1970 Terms," was published by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, and Bartholomew has contracted to do a similar account of the 1970-71 Term.

The Court disposed of an all-time record of 3,409 cases during the 8 month period, and established another record in the number of cases remaining on the docket, 799. There were 73 dissenting opinions, fewer than in either of the two previous terms. Justice Douglas, with his own dissenting opinions, was first in this category, a position he has held with some regularity, Bartholomew notes.

Bartholomew, a member of the Notre Dame Faculty Bulletin (1971), is the author of a two-volume publication, "Ruling American Constitutional Law," published last year. He was coordinator and one of the principal lecturers at the Philippine Constitutional Conference in Manila in December.

Ruckelshaus speech

"Some of the finest work done has come from these firms," said Ruckelshaus. "The sign of their activities is all to the good. We have to keep the pressure on."