All but District 5 settled

SLC representatives elected

by Jim Greese
Observer Staff Writer

Students elected Jim Hunt, Matt Cavanaugh, Floyd Kezele, Anthony Abowd, and Fred Guiffrida as their representatives on the Student Life Council. Representing 1984 voting students, they hove five of the six district seats on the SLC. The one district not represented is District 5.

District 5, composed of Badin, Walsh, Sorin, Dillon, and Alumni, has no representative because the residents of Badin Hall were unable to vote in yesterday's election. Due to a mix up the ballot box was left inside a locked room and no Badin residents were able to vote. Ed Ellis, Student Government Academic Commissioner, called for a special ballots to take place in Badin today. The candidates for that district are Frank Devine, Dennis Eienne, and Rick Hilton. The results of the District 5 election will be made known immediately after the Badin election.

The closest race was in District 3 between Floyd Kezele and Mike Hess. Representing Flannery and Grace halls, Kezele who was not available for comment, beat his opponent by a vote of 251 to 230.

Winning by the greatest margin was Fred Guiffrida in District 6. Taking 322 votes, Guiffrida's nearest opponent was Jim Hunt, receiving only 88 votes. Guiffrida also had no comment. In the off campus vote, Jim Hunt pulled 55 votes; beating his nearest opponent Bob Saur, by 36 votes.

Elected from District 2, Cavanaugh promised to keep in touch with the students and called this the "most important" aspect of his position. Owing last year as an example, he stressed the need for strong communication. Abowd, elected from District 4, said that he was "happy to get the chance to try to prove that the SLC works."

ND security guard still hospitalized

by Greg Aiello
Observer Staff Writer

Security officer Richard Binias' condition remains stable after being hospitalized after a hit-and-run accident last week, according to J. Arthur Pears, Director of Campus Security. Binias, also a student at Notre Dame, was hit last Friday night while patrolling parking lot D-1 along Juniper Road with another student security officer.

"The hospital tells me he is resting comfortably," said Pears. "I suppose that means he's no worse than he was, but to me it doesn't mean he's any better."

Binias sustained a fractured skull, a leg injury, and internal injuries from the accident.

"As of this moment we have no leads as to who did it," commented Pears. No license number was obtained, but a good description of the car was: a 1968 or '69 blue-green Chevy Nova believed to be a hot rod type with a raised back end. Local police precincts have been alerted and are working on the case.

Pears emphasized that the incident will not lead to any procedural changes in campus security. "No procedures need to be changed because there was no malfunction," said Pears. "The boys were carrying out their duties normally, they were well off the road, and apparently these people went after them." Concerning rumors that Juniper Road is to be closed to the public, Pears said that the question is not under the jurisdiction of campus security. "That has to do with the University and the Chamber of Commerce," he said. "It has nothing to do with me. If they close it, it would be convenient. If they don't we'll continue with no problems."
Students react to coed dorms

by Jim Ferry
Observer Staff Writer

Student reaction to the idea of coed dorms at Notre Dame is generally favorable, according to a poll taken by The Observer yesterday of dormitory personnel. When queried about the subject, comments varied from "I wouldn’t want to be one in one" to "Should come pretty soon" and "it’s about time". While most of the comments were positive, a few were critical. Among many were skeptical about the chances of such a change ever happening. Art Moher of Murray Hall said, "Sure, we’ll have coed halls, and the Notre Dame PIF will make things better. Several ‘advantages’ of coed living were repeatedly voiced by those interviewed. The frequently mentioned was a "gradual breakdown of the rigid structure of the boys meets girls ND-SMC dating game”.

communications

"I think it would be a pretty good thing, mainly because the reaction on campus is girls and boys can and can only be solved by better communication with them," said Fred Grewe of Dillon Hall. "We have had no communications now because of our lack of practical experiences.

SMC has kept their beauty shop and an opportunity to ‘see men as people and for men to likewise see women as people in a coed housing situation. She added that ‘I had been worried just had Notre Dame’s parietal situation, because ours really had been only ours really had been really bad.

speed coedulation

Two Baldwin undergrads thought that the speed at which coed dorms has been instituted at the beginning of Notre Dame coedulation, and that such an arrangement ‘is the only way to get out of the dating atmosphere that’s still very prevalent on campus.’ They termed coed housing as a way to ‘get over the unnaturalness’. "It would be very nice, and the towers could be made by coed cluster.

need cood living

Maureen Lathers, a recent transfer student from Michigan State said that ‘I was in one last year, and now it’s hard to meet boys on an informal basis. It would make true coedication come a lot faster.

One Doner, who preferred to be identified as Bob, said that ‘the people around here wouldn’t like the expense or trouble caused by it all’ but that it would ‘boost morale, increase willingness to learn, and solve a lot of psychological problems of the students around here.’ He added that ‘the people around here had a lot of them.’

it’s a coed planet

Students who agreed with the concept usually added that coed housing would be ‘more relaxed’ and that it would make for a ‘more natural atmosphere on campus.’

Frank Franckel of Dillon Hall said that ‘it should be attempted’ and ‘that after all, it’s a coed planet.’

A different view was presented by Tom Hastings, who said that ‘this place isn’t ready for it yet.’ Sophomore Steve Barrett explained that ‘ND isn’t ready for it yet. I don’t think it’s going to be as bad as you’re thinking.’

The observer found a new popularity for ‘coedania’ with the students. ‘I’ve been having a ball with coed housing a lot,’ said one.

A very large majority of students doubted if coed housing had much of a chance in the near future. Sophomore Bob Gumerlock felt that ‘a board of Trustees that were close to power after 2:00 AM certainly won’t allow coedanism.’

run and barbed wire

Edward Farrell thought that ‘it was an excellent idea’ but that as far as it being possible—’You’ll have to be kidding me, you are mature enough for it. It’s a fact that people are not age enough. If you do put machine guns and bat bars around the dorms, there’s no way we’re going to get in touch with each other.'

deprived situation

Alumni sophomore Don Bing thought that ‘it’s going to be a while.’ ‘We’ve only had coedulation for short while. Reaction would not be first for such housing. If anyone asks me, I’ll tell them that it might come. If the student body got together and worked on it, it might happen. A few students expressed the view that ‘it wouldn’t make any difference’.

According to psychological research, coed interactions if learning to see a greater number of women and using psychological services even than men. Dr. Aren expects an increase in mental health services for female students.

The Psyche Center

by Connie Greese
Observer Staff Reporter

Psychological Services of Notre Dame have predicted a year of operation minus its only female student member bar a whole group of potential residing female clientele.

Dr. Sara C. Charles resigned from her position as Notre Dame’s first resident psychologist to further her studies at the University of Illinois Medical School. Father Ralph Delaware, C.S.B. Director of Psychological Services, and Dr. Charles Aron, Assistant Director will continue the operation of the center.

The new clientele for Psychological Services are the undergraduate Notre Dame women, but Psychological Services is experienced in dealing with female students. Services are available to SMC students beginning in 1968. According to Dr. Aron, "Many girls are desiring psychological help were hesitant because they were easily sighted in the Psyche Center and afraid of the stigma some people associated with anyone seeking professional aid." He expects many women clients to consult with women now residing on campus and daily using the information.

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Coed residence surveyed

Co-residential housing proves popular

by Patti Shea
Observer Staff Writer

The increasing popularity of co-residential dorms is evident at four of Notre Dame's neighboring universities. Housing directors and deans at Northwestern, Marquette, St. Louis and Michigan State Universities report general satisfaction and enthusiasm on the part of both students and administrative toward the co-residential housing existing on those campuses.

These co-residences range from inter-connecting buildings at most schools to housing complexes at Northwestern, where men and women undergraduates live on the same floor. They are usually new and a few are still in experimental stages.

Marquette University opened its first co-residential housing this fall placing men and women students on alternate floors of a 13-floor dormitory. Although there are restrictions on visitation hours at the university, the Marquette students seem to be enthusiastic and receptive to the new housing style, according to Howard Devine, the assistant dean of students.

Similar in arrangement to the co-residence at Marquette, St. Louis University's co-residential hall is in its second year of operation. "The students like the new style of the hall very well, and we have had virtually no problems so far," remarked Mary Brueker, dean of women.

In fact, the St. Louis University administration dropped the last year of the original two-year probationary period for the new co-ed hall, and is now preparing for possible expansion in co-residential housing in the future.

Expansion plans, though, are not reported by Northwestern and Michigan State, where co-residential dorms have been continually established throughout the past four years.

At Michigan State there are four co-residential halls set up on an alternate floor basis. A new university policy permits 24-hour visitation in selected dorms though, has reduced student demand for more co-residential housing, according to Robert Underwood, residence manager.

"Many of the students are looking to a more conservative life style," added Underwood. "They want more privacy and more solitude than the coed dormitory allows."

William Templemeyer, assistant dean of students at Northwestern which has the largest number and variety of co-residential halls of the four reported a great deal of student satisfaction with the present system. Co-residences at Northwestern fall into three categories of adjoining buildings, alternating floors, and the newest housing complex where men and women students live on the same floor.

Even though Templemeyer cited a high demand by students for more co-residential housing, he cautioned, "The coed residence is not for everyone and the university realizes that students must have an option."

Search for coed dorm arrangement

by Bill Betz
Observer Staff Writer

Investigations into coresidential housing have begun, reported Fr. John Flannigan, associate vice president for student affairs, in the first meeting of the hall rectors.

"We must look at student housing from a broad spectrum, of which the co-ed dorm is only one alternative," the director said.

"There are many sides to this question other than the "salt and pepper" arrangement that so many students associate with co-residential living.

"We'll look into the possibility of co-resident-town-houses, co-ed floors, co-ed sections and a number of other alternatives." The director stressed that the main concern of the administration is to better the total atmosphere within the residence hall. "We're looking for an environment that will best meet the needs, in every area, of our student body," he said.

For the present, Father Flannigan commented that he would be investigating the question, looking at how it has worked other places, seeing how the students here feel about the issue and generally uncovering as many of the pros and cons of co-ed living as he can and how the other rectors and administrators are able.

As for now, the administration, hall rectors and hall presidents know nothing definite, which means that Notre Dame students should not look for an opposite-sex roommate in the near future.

"The hall very well, and we have had continuity established throughout the past four years."

"Although the past four years."

Farley president, Chris Singleton stated, "I feel that the University's commitment to coed education is meaningless unless we have a coed dorm in the near future. I feel that the experience coming out of that fits in with the Notre Dame tradition, which is that residence halls are the center of campus life and the development of the individual." - Ron Pajap, president of Fisher Hall, added that it is "more of a real social situation that isn't existing right now."

Many students felt that male-female relationships should be taken out of a strictly dating situation to allow men and women to become friends. Alumni President, Butch Ward, commenting about barriers, felt that when men and women "meet in the dining hall or in the classroom, they're under pressure to impress. But when you are forced into a living situation, those barriers are naturally broken down."

In considering drawbacks, many acknowledged that there might be some adjustment problems, but all polled were optimistic that Notre Dame students would be able to, "adapt the right mode of thinking."

Pajap conceded that, "One of the big disadvantages is that a lot of guys that are living in the dorms now might not be willing to accept this kind of change because it is kind of a unique and radical change for guys who have been living in an all-male dorm for two or three years."

Opinions were mixed regarding how soon the administration would adopt the housing plans. Some felt that coresidential housing could be implemented next year, while others thought the change would be many -ears in coming.

Hall presidents favor co-residential dorms

by Greg Ryan
Observer Staff Writer

Hall presidents interviewed yesterday felt that co-residential housing is a necessary part of personal growth on campus and favored its inception in the near future.

Although plans were turned down by the administration last year for a coresidential dorm on campus, new plans will be submitted this year by halls for consideration of one co-ed hall on campus.

Three major ideas being discussed are: the "salt and pepper" approach, which means that women's rooms will be scattered throughout a hall; the separation by alternating floors of men and women's rooms; and the use of interconnecting rooms; and the use of interconnecting Keenan and Stanford Halls.

Most hall presidents agree that Notre Dame needs the addition of coresidential dorms to aid in personal growth.

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Al Fatah backs down

Arab terrorists ease Lebanese stance

by Eric Pace

The Palestine liberation organization, under pressure from the Lebanese army, has acquiesced to new restrictions on Arab commando activity on Lebanese soil. High-placed Arab informants reported today that booby-trapped mail had been intercepted, but they suggested that a desire to retaliate might have encouraged the Black September terrorist group, an offshoot of Al Fatah, to send postal bombs to Israeli officials this week.

An Israeli diplomat was killed in a bomb attack on the UN building in Beirut. The chief spokesman of the P. L. O. told reporters, "The Palestinian resistance movement has full confidence in President Salah al Assad and his understanding of its role and his true belief in the justice of the Palestinian cause."

Nasser’s declaration seemed meant to ease the tension that has prevailed between the Lebanese authorities and the Fedayeen since Israel raised southern Lebanon last week in reprisal for the Black September Massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes at Munich. Many commandoes fled the advancing Israeli tanks—and then found themselves prevented by seemingly small-scale incidents that officials say political foes of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have inflated to national proportions.

There have been riots in recent days in New Delhi and in Bihar State southeast of here, and there have been similar outbreaks in the last few weeks in five other states—Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south, Orissa on the east coast and Bucharat and Rajastan in the northwest. In the last six months, more than 20 people have reportedly been killed and hundreds injured in more than a dozen incidents in which the police have opened fire to restore order.

Violence has befallen the country after a relatively calm period of more than 18 months since Mrs. Gandhi’s sweep in parliamentary elections in March, 1971. Before that there had been equally violent agitation but most incidents have been over major issues such as language, religious and Hindu-Muslim tensions. Although the current incidents apparently pose no immediate threat to Mrs. Gandhi’s Government, the cumulative effect of growing lawlessness and economic troubles could affect her popularity as well as the stability of her administration.

Mrs. Gandhi, apparently worried, discussed the problem with her New Congress party aides at a special meeting early this week. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the party president, said after the meeting that the current violence in the country was a result of a “deep-seated conspiracy” by four opposition parties that had earlier joined in alliance to oust Mrs. Gandhi. The four parties are the right-wing Hindu Jan Sangh, Swatantra, the old Congress party led by Mrs. Gandhi’s erstwhile senior colleagues who broke with her, and the Socialist party.

Local Congress party leaders in Patna, state capital of Bihar, have joined in alliance to oust Mrs. Gandhi’s erstwhile senior colleagues who broke with her, and the Socialist party.

The Arab informants said the commando chiefs had apparently given in because they did not want to risk a confrontation with the Lebanon, whose morale is high after the relatively good showing it made in the face of the Israeli attack.

To have taken that gamble would have been to risk complete suppression by the army—and after the drubbing they took in Jordan in 1970, the commandoes want to maintain their position in Lebanon, where there are an estimated 3,000 full-time Fedayeen.

Ronald Reagan (C) New York Times

New Delhi—For many weeks, mob violence has been erupting in various parts of India, set off by seemingly small-scale incidents that officials say political foes of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have inflated to national proportions.

There have been recent riots in New Delhi and in Bihar State southeast of here, and there have been similar outbreaks in the last few weeks in five other states—Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south, Orissa on the east coast and Bucharat and Rajastan in the northwest. In the last six months, more than 20 people have reportedly been killed and hundreds injured in more than a dozen incidents in which the police have opened fire to restore order.

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CIC BLUES SERIES presents
SHIRLEY GRIFFITH in a return performance
at Washington Hall
on Friday, September 22
at 8:00 p.m.

Doors open at 7:30
$1.00 at the door

New York—Explosive devices concealed in envelopes and mailed from Amsterdam to Israeli officials were discovered Wednesday in at least six cities abroad, and it was disclosed they had also been found in New York. Three of the envelopes addressed to officials of the Israeli mission to the United Nations, were found by customs employees at the General Post Office in New York.

Saigon—United States planes have been mining the coastal rivers and canals of Northern Quang Tri Province, just below the demilitarized zone, to prevent the North Vietnamese from moving supplies across the border by boat, a senior United States Air Force officer disclosed Wednesday. The mining is believed to be the first ever of waterways in South Vietnam.

Washington—The Senate Finance Committee voted to increase Social Security taxes by about $8 billion to finance a vast array of new programs.

Washington—Sweeping aside the Administration's objections, the House passed a bill creating an independent federal commission with broad authority to set mandatory safety standards for consumer products. The vote was 318 to 10.

Social programs.

The bill now goes to a Senate-House conference committee for reconciliation with one passed last June 31.

New York—Dr. Wolfgang C. Friedmann, professor international law and director of legal research at Columbia University, returned Monday and his assailants, said to be three youths, escaped.

Quantri in enemy's hand
North Vietnamese settling in hills

by Joseph B. Treaster
(©) 1972 New York Times

Quantri, Sept. 21—"The other side is building a nation in the hills." A high American officer said, summing up developments in the last six months in the five northern provinces of South Vietnam, known as Military Region I.

"The way they're going, they'll have soon have two-thirds if not three-quarters of the physical geography of the region," he continued.

South Vietnamese troops took a major step in recovering the Communist trend in the northern region last Friday when they recaptured the citadel in the heart of the capital of Quang Tri Province, and some officials were saying they had greatly reduced the enemy threat to Hue.

But the greater part of Quang Tri Province remained either controlled or strongly contested by the Communist forces and the Saigon Military Command continued to report 30 to 75 North Vietnamese killed each day in the hills west of Hue, indicating that more than a few enemy soldiers were still in the area.

Worse still was the situation in the southern three provinces of the region—Quangang, Quang tin, and Quang nga—where the government position has been deteriorating steadily and enemy pressure is expected to increase.

Route 1 has been cut west of Quang nga City, the capital of Quang ngai Province, for some days. On Saturday, a South Vietnamese military spokesman in Saigon reported fresh enemy attacks on the three southern district capitals in the province.

Two weeks ago the communist forces succeeded in pushing two-thirds of the way across Tam Ky, the provincial capital. They were following up a drive that had gained considerable territory in the southern part of Quang nam Province below Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city, and they're making a maximum effort to inflict severe damage on government troops and to gain territory, one senior American official said.

"They also want to inflict damage on President Nixon's Vietnam Policy in hopes of influencing the election," the official continued. "They consider this a very important period. That's why they keep attacking and pushing, even though there is every indication that they have suffered severe losses." The report was attributed to a senior United States official.

Some American officials take comfort in the fact that the largest cities and most of the people of the region still live in the narrow coastal plain, have not yet come under communist control.

But there is no denying that the Communists have greatly expanded the amount of territory to which they have legitimatly laid claim in the vest of an in-place cease-fire or that they are in a position to annex even more ground.

The northern region seems always have been under communist influence in the Vietnam War—partly because it is adjacent to North Vietnam and perhaps also partly because the region includes the former imperial capital, Hue, which holds an almost mystical significance among the North Vietnamese.

This in turn gave them dominance which American and South Vietnamese officials have nick nam ed the "Haiduor District" immediately to the south, from which no longer be reached by land and has no airstrip.

These advances in Quang Tri enabled the Communists to move up supplies and longrange 130-mm artillery to a point where they could assault Tamky. As one American officer said, "Tamky is a springboard for an attack on Tamky."

The new pressure in Quang Tri has led the Saigon Government to shift some of its troops away from Quan son to the Tamky area. This has meant that efforts to retake lost ground in Quan son were scaled down, giving North Vietnamese enemy troops a chance to catch their breath.

According to allied intelligence reports, the Communists have been building a 10-mile wide road, have constructed numerous bunkers and houses and have named it the "Haiduor District" immediately to the south, from which no longer be reached by land and has no airstrip.

Neither the division commander nor his senior adviser would discuss their role in the military situation in the area with this correspondent. Other Americans in the region, however, spoke of the second division with disgust.

SCHEDULE OF MASSES IN RESIDENCE HALLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HALL</th>
<th>DAILY MASS</th>
<th>SUNDAY MASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALUMN</td>
<td>Varies - see hall bulletin board</td>
<td>Saturday midnight, 11 p.m. in hall lounge. See bulletin board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADIN</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Wed. &amp; Mon.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Saturday midnight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREEN-PHILLIPS</td>
<td>Varies - see hall bulletin board</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARROLL</td>
<td>8:30 a.m. Mon. &amp; Fri.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DILLON</td>
<td>7:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.</td>
<td>5:00 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARLEY</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:00 p.m. Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISHER</td>
<td>5:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLANNER</td>
<td>11:00 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRACE</td>
<td>8:30 p.m. Sat.</td>
<td>11:00 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLY CROSS</td>
<td>8:00 a.m. Sun.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPKINS</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Mon.-Thurs.</td>
<td>1:00 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEEGAN</td>
<td>10:45 p.m. Sun.thurs.</td>
<td>11:00 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWIS</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Mon.-Thurs.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYONS</td>
<td>5:15 p.m. &amp; Mon.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRISSEY</td>
<td>3:30 p.m. Mon.</td>
<td>11:00 p.m. Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLD COLLEGE</td>
<td>9:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANGBORN</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Mon.-Thurs.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST. EDWARDS</td>
<td>10:00 a.m. Mon.-thurs.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SORIN</td>
<td>10:30 a.m. &amp; Mon.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANFORD</td>
<td>10:30 a.m. &amp; Mon.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAHM</td>
<td>6:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.</td>
<td>11:00 a.m. Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE - MAUGHAN</td>
<td>Varies - see bulletin board</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALSH</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. Mon.-Sat.</td>
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clip and save
The SLC and King Konfusion

The Last Hurrah

The SLC has been a facility for a new era at Notre Dame. For all corners of the campus, this battlecry has greeted the arrival of women to the De La Com­munity. For the first time the student body has been invited to accept the invitation to partake in this new and exciting era.

Our participation in this endeavor is assured; however, the uniqueness of this era remains in question. Does the mere presence of women on campus constitute the transition for a revitalized Notre Dame? Do men and women gain real insights into their ability to interact simply by observing male and female, the same dining hall, or by attending classes together? Are we only attempting to eliminate the man's tendency to ogle at the sight of a woman, or the woman's tendency to take advantage of the mediately declare our halls to be co-ed and expect a reaction in the same Christian spirit? To deny our ability to achieve a successful Christian community among men and women is to conjure a false sense of coeducational institution; further, it is to admit a real doubt as to our actual ability to develop Christian character in our students.

The road to the establishment of coeducational residences is not an easy one; we cannot immediately declare our halls to be co-ed and expect a successful community to thereby develop. But there are concrete steps that can be taken to prepare these campuses for implementation of such a program. First, each hall, as it now exists, must demonstrate that it should be allowed to continue staff, hall government, and the talents of every resident in an effort to develop an effective community. Also, Judicial Boards must adopt regulations that show the trend towards the positive development of group living, rather than simply the administration of punishment upon those who flout hall rules. Some halls have already begun programs in community living that have resulted in a real concern among all of the residents in those halls. This type of community spirit must spread, if co-ed living is to be the force that it could be.

But once these initial processes are complete, the university must then accept its responsibility to its community and implement the necessary changes in our residence hall system. Let the Notre Dame community, both administration and students, begin to develop a real sense of trust in the moral fiber of the Notre Dame student. Let us all hold one another to our own standards, not only in the classroom and the dining hall, but in the dormitories as well. For all of you die-hard Notre Dame fans, you will be allowed to catch a peek of my drawers in the John during half time.

It is significant that while Mr. Ettene was thumping his crystal ball against the walls of the Student Council building this year cued into the District no. 9 SLC race, no one from the SLC or BiC or President of Student Affairs Office, except Floyd Kezele bothered to go over to Walsh or Badin to brief the students on what the SLC stands for. Maybe, that's where the SLC's credibility is diminishing!

The Student Life Council should be axed for another type of tri-partite body—one which would deal comprehensively with the unique problems and concerns of Notre Dame and the Student Life Council system, top administrators (Hesburgh, Joyce, Burtchaell, Wilson, Faccenda, Ruane's college deans, current students, faculty and administration. We can't cut off this valuable communica­tion.

The Student Life Council should be re-molded into a tri-partite body which would de­velop insights into the student life, academic and social lives of the students. The Student Life Council should be restructured. It is an inherent in the initials, SLC, that it could be.

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The wraps and the bags have been taken off the Notre Dame and Badin halls. The Student Life Council should be re-molded into a tri-partite body—one which would deal comprehensively with the unique problems and concerns of Notre Dame and the Student Life Council system, top administrators (Hesburgh, Joyce, Burtchaell, Wilson, Faccenda, Ruane's college deans, current students, faculty and administration. We can't cut off this valuable communication.

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Historical insights: What went before

by Maria Gallagher
St. Mary's Editor

One hundred twenty nine years of history lie behind Saint Mary's College. You'll find it struggling to articulate itself in the pages of the information bulletin, in an occasional feature in the Courier, in Marion McCandless' book Family Portraits, in a conversation with an elderly Holy Cross sister. Yet how many of the students are aware of the tradition that precedes them?

So far this fall, there has been tremendous emphasis upon the changes at Saint Mary's - and rightly so. Still, a historical perspective can help one appreciate those changes even more. Saint Mary's has come a long way from its early academy days in Bertrand, Michigan. Four sisters, with help from Father Sorin, established the girls' school in 1844, and received its first charter from the state of Michigan in April, 1856.

People complain about the shuttle bus irregularities today, but the sisters didn't even have an unreliable bus back then. It was a long walk from Bertrand, Michigan (just across the state line) to Notre Dame - quite a stretch even in summer and almost intolerable in the Indiana winter.

The move was made to the present site in 1855 when Father Siorin purchased the Rush property for them. Father was not entirely selfless, though - the present railroad tracks that cross the Saint Mary's campus are there because Father Sorin didn't want them cutting across Notre Dame. The sisters brought everything they had at Bertrand with them, even some simple old frame buildings which were moved on wooden rollers.

(continued on page 10)
Saint Mary's has the potential...

...to remain in the forefront of women's education.
by Ann Dunn

For various reasons, students of St. Mary's converge on this campus at this time. Each of us entitled to unique feelings and thoughts which cannot be conflated into nor confused within a single person's analysis. Each of us at one time or another has experienced misgivings and anxieties about our location in time and space, feeling an affinity for places and eras other than those in which we exist. Rather than dismissing such an attitude as a fantasy, possibly we should be attentive to a vision in order to deepen or alleviate our disenchantment until we are dislocated or re-located in the world.

Since the first moment I arrived on campus I began hearing words reminiscent of solicitations and promises of last year. Words regarding the dawn of new attitudes of "independence", "innovation", "responsiveness", "working together" rang with a hollowness even to the atmosphere, administrative committees began delivering to her parents in four years.

Somewhere in the proverbial subliminal recesses of existence many are still not inspired to participate in this institutional drive to produce a finished product of a college while we have no idea of what the product is to be. Even more fearful is the feeling that one freshman woman disclosed to me that upon hearing the opening speeches; one administrator made her feel as if she will be the product emerging from the assemblyline SMC education, ready to be delivered to her parents in four years.

Ann Dunn: "We need to explore . . . many ideas."

work on the "new" Student Center in Regina Hall, the Coffee House, Lounge Renovations, extension of Coffee Shop hours, etc. In a similar spirit, each dorm extended its services to include the opening of Hall offices for twenty-four hours, and Resident Graduate Counselors. A well-planned professional orientation of Resident Assistants toward an operative base of practical knowledge (including advising, referral services, first aid, fire safety, etc.) plus a two-credit hour semester "In Service Practicum" course have raised the consciousness of the ongoing responsibility of the Resident Assistants to the needs of those living nearby. In addition, the Academic Affairs office has been most responsive - in a refreshingly personal way - in Academic Counseling. The list of services honed in upon specific problems and concerns of the student, continue and indeed, reinforce the fact that many people are dedicated to helping the students.

Whereas many planners feel that they have opted for their concept of the definition of, "a small, liberal arts college" in the direction they have plotted, there are those of us who feel that our integrity is being threatened and our potential being greatly undercut. Somewhere within this mechanism which clarifies and defines the context of the college there is most purging it of the somewhat chaotic and yet passionately creative fervor of last November's protest! Spontaneity is being stifled. We function together but, we do not feel the artistic pull of imagination calling us to our tasks of learning.

The only two encouraging sparks of interest at this point seem to be a small grass-roots movement pushing the question of parietals and judicial reforms and a faculty-student of invitations into the homes and residence halls to extend our relationships to one another, as educators, beyond the classroom.

In a psychological free space, we must call upon the resources of reason, will, and intellect in the task of attending to reality. For reality offers a measurement of goodness in order that he self may formulate a unique way of seeing the world - a personal vision. In living together, we cannot improve our relationships by miring ourselves in gun-firing or in our own self-involvement. We need to explore and discuss many issues and ideas that will further contribute to our individual personal vision and collective public identity.
The history of chan

Not only were the educational bars to women being raised, but several social ones as well. The pinnacle of excitement at the alumnae reunion in 1929 was the first official Notre Dame - Saint Mary's dance, held in Saint Angela Hall. The record of the incident in Family Portraits is surprisingly contemporary: “While the older members looked on with amazed and unbelieving eyes, the younger generation made the most of its opportunity.” Adventure was coming into its own with the first formal social introduction of Notre Dame to Saint Mary’s. Less than forty years later, complete segregation had taken an about-face with the initiation of the academic coeducation program.

In 1946 Sister M. Madeleva was appointed third president of Saint Mary’s, and during this twenty-seven year period, her reputation as a poet, her travels and lectures, and her educational theories made their impact not only on Saint Mary’s but on higher education for women everywhere. By providing in 1949 the first graduate school of sacred theology for women, secular, and religious, who opened both a field and an era. (The newly-consecrated Episcopal bishop of the northern Indiana diocese held his doctorate from Saint Mary’s.) The program was discontinued in the mid 1960’s when it was decided that the expense exceeded the necessity, since by this time a great many schools offered a similar course of study.

Again, in 1956, she authorized the interdepartmental program in Christian culture (now termed humanistic studies) to implement Christopher Dawson’s theories that the Catholic Church predominantly created and shaped western civilization.

Sister Maria Renata succeeded Sister Madeleva to the presidency upon her death in 1961, and inaugurated both the graduate program in elementary education and special education, and the coeducation program between Notre Dame and Saint Mary’s.

The direction Saint Mary’s takes this year and in the next few years under Dr. Edward Henry will doubtlessly shape the history books as important turning points. Imagine, though, how these changes must appear to an alumnae of many years ago. How must an alumna who wasn’t even permitted to go to a Notre Dame football game view a student petition for open dormitories? A sample of alumnae opinion over a wide span of years provided an insight into the old and the new Saint Mary’s, and how they feel about the new image of their alma mater.

‘Five yards of black serge went into each pair of bloomers, bagging loosely about six inches above the ankles.’

The original name was “Saint Mary’s of the -Immaculate Conception,” and its legal existence was confirmed in 1855 by the state of Indiana, which empowered the sisters to “establish an Academy of Learning for the education of young ladies in the various branches of arts and sciences usually taught in female academies of the highest learning, and to confer such degrees on scholars as are usual in such institutions.” By this charter, Saint Mary’s became the first legally authorized Catholic college for women in the United States.

The first candidates for membership in a future alumnae association were six girls representing Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin – a rather cosmopolitan group for a class of its size. The school grew quickly, and by June 1863, one hundred and thirty two students were enrolled.

Vacations during the school year, except at a few intervals, were always from students which indicate the closeness of the archives contain letters received by the sisters which characterized the academy. Between 1895 to 1931, was the completed evolution of the charter in 1855 by the state of Indiana, which empowered the sisters to educate women in the United States.

The administration of Mother M. Pauline, from 1885 to 1931, was the completed evolution of the academy into a liberal arts college. Its first degree was granted in 1896. By an amendment of the charter in 1903, the name of the academy was changed to Saint Mary’s College.

Mother Pauline was an innovator, and in 1899 shocked a great many people in those conservative times by hiring an instructor of “physical culture.” Chimes reported that “Saint Angela Hall will serve as a gymnasium... general and individual instruction is being given, and physical training based on hygienic principles.”

There were those who considered this move much too “advanced” for young ladies, especially when they could be seen in bloomers, climbing about the newly installed strange apparatus. Eventide five yards of black serge that went into each pair of bloomers, bagging loosely about six inches above the ankles were not sufficient evidence of their modesty.

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Saint Mary's of the Immaculate Conception

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

...the first legally authorized Catholic college for women in the United States.

What was the spirit of the school in those days? Vacations during the school year, except at Christmas, were unknown; and even during the holidays many students chose to stay. Marion McCandless records in Family Portraits that “many returned during the summer to the place they had come to regard as their home.” The archives contain letters received by the sisters from students which indicate the closeness which characterized the academy. Between “the college,” as Notre Dame was then known, and the academy were a dirt road and a cinder footpath, but it was a road never taken by the girls.

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There were those who considered this move much too “advanced” for young ladies, especially when they could be seen in bloomers, climbing about the newly installed strange apparatus. Eventide five yards of black serge that went into each pair of bloomers, bagging loosely about six inches above the ankles were not sufficient evidence of their modesty. One can imagine their reaction to a group of modern-day Saint Mary’s women rollerblading on the quad in a football game with some Notre Dame friends—”cutoffs,” no less.

Despite the insistence of society back then to keep women in their “place,” educated women was nevertheless coming into her own. Mary Cechaison Ryan (’72, from Chicago), in a toast at an alumnae reunion at the turn of the century, made these remarks:

“The dignity of the female character cannot be too highly estimated nor too socially protected. Many writers, admiring the fair sex, take it for granted that mere amusement is the only object to be proposed. This is not true...it is a good sign of advance in society when attention is paid to the education of women. Today, all fields of learning are open to her and the highest mental culture is not denied her. But what a woman knows is of comparatively little importance in what she is. Let her mind be enlarged and her information accurate; let her excel if possible in intellectual development of her mind, and let the growth of her soul keep pace...”
Marion McCandless (SMC '00), oldest living alumna, recalls that no major programs were offered at the time that she matriculated at the college, but that it was then "as it is now, an excellent school." (She claims that the food quality has improved, though.) Miss McCandless is pleased that the merger was not consummated and would rather see an autonomous Saint Mary's.

Florence Lynch Bohan (Mrs. J. M., '10) sees no harm in change -- "It's a changing world," she asserts. "Even our Church is changing... I'll support anything that is real progress."

In Mrs. Bohan's undergraduate days, "if you looked cross-eyed at a boy you'd be expelled!"

This she thought, was absurd since the sisters constantly stressed the importance of marrying a Catholic boy and yet did their best to keep the girls away from them. Despite the situation, Mrs. Bohan said she "loved" her years at Saint Mary's and felt that the sisters of the Holy Cross were wonderful.

Mrs. Bohan last visited the campus the year after her golden anniversary, 1961. While she admits to being out of close touch with the college in recent years, nevertheless she still has strong opinions about the direction the school is taking.

"It's nice that the girls don't have to wear uniforms anymore, but I don't approve of them wearing shorts... there's a time and a place for everything, and I don't think that shorts are appropriate for college... I have no objection to a male head of Saint Mary's--I don't mean to minimize the ability of the sisters--but I'm sure he'll do a good job... a definite conduct... but I'm sure he'll do a good job..."

Edna feels that in spite of the external changes the spirit of the girls now is much the same as it was back in 1910, but their manners and dress are "terrible sometimes." Again, though, she notes that changes must come about and more often than not are in the right direction.

Another view comes from Maureen Hayes Mansfield (wife of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, SMC '56) who in an address to a gathering of Washington alumnae stated:

"Some of my happiest years were spent at St. Mary's. The contrast with how it is today is staggering: The students seem very sharp; yet, in perspective, it is not so sharp. Over the years there is change but the is also continuity in change. Women in colleges and universities today -- men and women -- seek a sense of fulfillment, a sense of well-being, and a sense of worthwhileness in their lives, and, if we can remember our own sentiments at that time, so it has always been."

While the changes since Mrs. Mansfield's time in 1936 have indeed been drastic, they do not seem to disturb her or many of the alumnae interviewed. An anonymous alumna from the class of '32 was recently quoted in the Courier as remarking at the latest reunion,

"Only brothers and first cousins were permitted to visit the girls," she mused. "Of course some girls had dozens of cousins and girls with or without brothers manufactured them."

Back then one needed permission from the dean or the president to leave the campus, and when the girls went downstairs they were always accompanied by a chaperone.

"My best friend warned me against coming to Saint Mary's because she said the sisters would 'rape me in.' Well, I guess they did!" she smiled.

Sister Pieta recalled that Holy Cross Hall was the whole college; Lemans hadn't even been built yet.

"There was more of a family atmosphere then since the college was smaller," she feels. She estimates that 200 were enrolled at that time.

Although Sister Pieta has seen drastic external and internal changes in her more than 50 years here, they don't bother her because "God permitted them."

"I love Saint Mary's and couldn't leave," she said.

One thing which hasn't changed since Sister Pieta's day is the cost of education at Saint Mary's.

"When I went to Saint Mary's you had to watch your pennies, that still holds true."

Although Marion McCandless has stated she didn't like the Observer because it was "too radical," Sister Pieta (a journalism graduate of Columbia), on the contrary, likes it. "It's the way young people express themselves today."

Sister Edna Orzechowska, who came to Saint Mary's in 1910, sees this expression as good "a desire to improve and constantly strive for the better."

"There's a revolution throughout the world -- it's not just here, there are changes everywhere. It reflects, I think, a desire to be better but will things really get better? Only God knows."

Sister Edna feels that in spite of the external changes the spirit of the girls now is much the same as it was back in 1910, but their manners and dress are "terrible sometimes." Again, though, she notes that changes must come about and more often than not are in the right direction.

"It is a good sign of advance in society when attention is paid to the education of women."
"I have found much that has changed and much that will never change.

I found much that has changed -- and much that will never change, notably the warm welcome and enduring love of the Sisters and our other friends on campus."

The Courier summer edition also published a letter which said:

"I think the nonmerger was a push rather than a blow to Saint Mary's, more unifying than divisive. What a perfect time to reevaluate the College when women are becoming more outwardly aware than ever before." (Bonnie Larkin Nims, '43)

The more recent graduates seem almost downright enthusiastic about the winds of change. Mary Gladys Turner Enderle (Mrs. R. T., '57) called the changes "delightful," and said she was pleased to see more responsibility placed on the girls' shoulders since they are mature enough to accept it.

"I'm curious to see what happens this year and in the next few years--if the enrollment holds up, if the financial situation remains stable. I'm not opposed to change--actually, it took me a while to warm up to the idea of a merger, but now that it's off my good things remain."

Describing the social life, Mrs. Enderle said, "We weren't in the Dark Ages. We went to Fort Lauderdale in the spring just like college students do now, and we always went to the football games. I can't remember the exact curfews, but I can remember counting my 3:30, 8:30, and 10:30 permissions. We were permitted to stay out till midnight on Saturdays.

When asked if she would go to Notre Dame or Saint Mary's again given the chances, Mrs. Enderle hedged and admitted she really couldn't make a choice.

"But we had a terrific class, "she asserts, "and I just loved it at Saint Mary's."

Sister Kathy Reichardt (SMC '66) reminisces that student government during her undergraduate days was concerned mainly with bringing quality speakers to campus.

"O'Loughlin was quite a cultural center, and there was much contact between Saint Mary's and Notre Dame - LaFortune was really a "student center" in those days."

According to Sister Kathy, the school was much smaller then - "about 860 students" - and everyone ate at the same time in LeMans Hall where the Reigbeaux is now located) as there was no cafeteria building then. Holy Cross and LeMans were the only residence halls; there was a great deal of hall spirit; classes were held in LeMans and the Science Hall as Madeleva had not yet been built.

"Of course the rules were stricter then, but the girls felt no sense of authoritarian oppression--the rules reflected the way society was in those days."

Sister Kathy cites the "more cosmopolitan point of view" as one of the changes she particularly supports. She agrees that fewer girls attend mass now than formerly, but also noted that Saint Mary's, unlike Notre Dame, "never had mass checks. They were never forced to go."

Commenting on the lack of vocations from Saint Mary's, Sister Kathy believes there will be a resurgence of interest in the religious life in the future.

"The world has come to view the religious life--as "less desirable looking" than in the past, but this goes for any commitment which implies permanence, including marriage. People are taking their lives more seriously, and the values which deserve to exist will survive."

One hundred and twenty nine years of change, and adjustment to change. In what direction are we heading? With Sister Edna, we will have to agree--only God knows. But let us agree with faith and optimism, remembering the Saint Mary's motto, Ipsa Unica, which means, "United in hope."

Mrs. Enderle last visited the campus in June. She believes that the Holy Cross sisters should still be vocal in college policies but that laymen should be represented as well.

"In the last ten years there have been more changes than in the last twenty-five or thirty. When I was there we were still governed by some of the same policies that were set up in the times our mothers went there."

Mrs. Enderle reflected with amusement on the social atmosphere in the late fifties.

"We didn't get off campus too often because we weren't allowed to have cars, and neither were the Notre Dame guys. Consequently, there was a great deal of cooperative social programs between the two schools -- the campus was the center of almost all social activities."

She also recalls that as freshmen, whenever they travelled anywhere, they had to wear hats and gloves.

"We had to wear uniforms during the week but it really didn't matter to any of us because this was in the days before coexchange classes and we never saw the guys during the day."

Mrs. Enderle felt that uniforms were an advantage because "they saved your good clothes." She said she was surprised when she heard that uniforms were voted out by students shortly after she graduated.

I have found much that has changed and much that will never change.
In developing the plans for total institutional review, the following guidelines have been operational: (1) the planning operation should represent the major constituencies in the college: administration, students, faculty, alumni, staff, the religious order and parents; (2) the planning operation should be completely open—with all reports being made available to the concerned constituencies to allow for their reactive input; (3) that functional divisions should be respected insofar as possible in an effort to maximize the efficient use of functional interests and specializations; (4) that the planning committee establish a clear task demarcation between the responsibilities of ongoing standing committees in the college and their counterparts in planning; (5) that task forces be given concise and unambiguous charges, and (6) that only the top of the committee structure be established by Presidential appointment, leaving open the bottom of the committees for those who wish to enlist their services.

Membership on the PLANNING COMMITTEE and on the Area Committees in Presidential appointment. Committee Members were selected through consultation with numerous individuals representing all facets of the college. Area Committee Chairmen and their Vice Chairmen were given an opportunity to assist in the selection of Members of Members of their Committee.

Most Area Committees will coordinate the activities of a number of Task Forces. The Task Forces presently planned include:

Academic Concerns
1. Academic Climate
2. Admissions Policies and Requirements
3. Major and Degree Requirements
4. Student Evaluation and Grading Policies
5. Evaluation of Faculty and Courses
6. Methods of Instruction
7. Learning Services and Facilities
8. Curriculum—College and Departmental
9. Registration and Course Scheduling
10. Internship Programs
11. Honors, Recognitions, and Awards
12. Continuing Education and Adult Education Programs
13. Professional and Pre-professional Programs
14. Summer Session and Summer Programs
15. Interinstitutional Programs and Arrangements
16. Programming

Chairman of the Planning Committee

Don Horning

Total institutional review

by Dr. Donald Horning

Chairman, Planning Committee

With the sounds of the merger break-up still resonating softly in the now empty chamber of hope, I sat somewhat incredulously in the make-shift office of President Edward Henry as he spelled out his request—that I chair a total planning effort for Saint Mary's College. Specifically, his charge was three-fold: (1) he wanted a plan that would prepare the college for its collision with the future and which would carry it into the next decade; (2) he wanted a plan that reconceived the incongruities in contemporary liberal arts especially as they relate to women's education; (3) he wanted a plan that recognized the differing views and perspectives on the SMC campus; and (4) he wanted a plan that would project Saint Mary's College beyond the greatness that is its proud legacy, to the point where it could assume its rightful place in the forefront of women's education.

Since that day in mid-July, I have had an opportunity accorded to few academics—an opportunity to reflect at length on the much troubled educational enterprise of which we and our problems are but a microcosm with some unique permutations—an opportunity to probe the depths of my own awareness regarding the educational enterprise to ask what is right with it and what is wrong with it, what is possible and what is not possible, what is probable and what is not probable—an opportunity to research other institutions, especially those that have successfully charted their course through the troubled waters of institutional change—an opportunity to float unthwarted among the various islands of opinion in the college community in quest of the multiform visions of the ideal academic institutional climate—an opportunity to glimpse and appreciate in depth the genuine love that people have for the proud and noble heritage that is Saint Mary's—an opportunity to sample the fears, frustrations, and occasional hatred nourished by the disappointment over the failure of the merger; and finally—an opportunity to develop a plan for a total institutional review.

In the intervening weeks, following numerous meetings with members of the administration, faculty and students for the planning committee and institutional review process have been formulated. Throughout the pre-planning operation, it has become evident that there is no death of ideas about what could or should be done. Specifically, his charge was three-fold: (1) he wanted a plan that would prepare the college for its collision with the future and which would carry it into the next decade; (2) he wanted a plan that reconceived the incongruities in contemporary liberal arts especially as they relate to women's education; (3) he wanted a plan that would project Saint Mary's College beyond the greatness that is its proud legacy, to the point where it could assume its rightful place in the forefront of women's education.

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Advantages of St. Mary's College

'We could have offered every student the best of both worlds.'

She is echoed by Mulaney: "You should have the choice of a college or a university—the wish to go to an all-woman or all-male or coed institution." It is for this reason she regrets the failed merger. "We could have offered every student the best of both worlds."

A reflection of women emerging in society, the teaching of "useful skills" is emphasized as well as the traditional "liberal arts education." "St. Mary's is going to be concerned with giving the graduate the broad base of a liberal education background plus some skills that are marketable," according to Mulaney. "Our graduates will be able to earn their own living if that should become necessary and...to live qualitatively with her liberal arts background," she added.

Dr. Alice Cannon points out both the self-fulfillment and economic rationales for such education: "We have figures from the Labor Department that in percent day college students are going to be working whether or not they marry. There are three reasons for this.

There is, perhaps, a broadening feminine consciousness," in the words of last year's Celebration of Self. Psychology and Sociology both offer courses directed specifically to women; freshman orientation includes a series of films and discussions on 'Women in Society.'

We see the whole notion of women doing other things outside the pall of traditional roles as a role the College must provide, and I think they see it."}

'The prevailing attitude is that we are open to change...'

"The prevailing attitude is that we are open to change," she remarked, "and we are going to meet the needs that necessitate change."

Kathleen Mulaney
Dean of Students

Dr. Mary Alice Cannon
VP for Student Affairs

by Michael Baum
Observer Staff Reporter

Less than one year ago, one could well believe that the very existence of St. Mary's College rested upon corporate merger with that industrial giant, the University of Notre Dame. Times change, and although within recent memory the "unmerger" was drawing cries of anguish and massive requests for transfer papers, it now seems very premature to hang crepe over LaMam Hall.

There is a general feeling of optimism, hard to express, that St. Mary's can and will survive. The emphasis is on the new, more visible institution. "The primary responsibility of the residence hall staff is to make education as individualized and personalized for each person as is needed." This theme is recurrent. Read the Resident Assistant's handbook for St. Mary's: "The primary responsibility of the residence hall staff is one of service to the student...1. Students are individuals and should be treated as such. 2. The individual student must be viewed and treated as a whole personality. 3. Work with students must take into account their existing level of development, needs, interests and problems."

'We are not comparing like institutions - St. Mary's is a small, liberal arts college; Notre Dame is a university.'

But what about the ballyhooed competition from a coed Notre Dame? The theory is that St. Mary's offered an alternative. Says V.P. for Student Affairs, Mary Alice Cannon: "We are not comparing like institutions—St. Mary's is a small liberal arts college; Notre Dame is a university. Their thrusts are in different directions. It is like comparing a 747 jet with a Beechcraft—each can do things the other can't. In no way is this a criticism of either institution."
alternatives features service

"I don't care too much for money. Money can't buy me love," sang the Beatles in 1964.

But as everyone now knows, the Beatles became big stars and earned a lot of money. They packaged love in a series of record albums that caused enthusiastic crowds to compare them with Shakespeare and Dante, then started their own business and soon broke up.

The authors of a new paperback entitled Apple to the Core seem to think that the whole facts of this story be known. Their book, therefore, the tale of how Apple went rotten, is a drama of emotions and friendships, of corruption, and of the intrinsic logic of its tragic flaw.

Peter McCabe, native Liverpoolian and a contributing editor of Rolling Stone, provides the insight into Liverpool's duff gray atmosphere and shows how the Beatles, four shabby leather boys who could make music, delighted things up. They enlisted a provincial English city, only to be awestruck by the whole world's consumption by Brian Epstein, who "cleaned" the boys up, negotiated their success, and kept them together despite the crushing pressures of the big time.

The book has already been documented in two previous biographies of the Beatles. The more recent developments, involving Allen Klein, the all-business manager who ran Apple and Related are related with much "inside" dope on the boring and interminable litigation between John Lennon, Paul McCartney and Allen Klein, a society lawyer who has contributed his knowledge of business relations to this section, culling all the statistics to bring home the sad truth about where everyone's heads ended up. The book abounds with references to the Beatles' materialism--even George "Beware of Maya" Harrison's" remarks on Affairs of the Heart.

Lennon Klein comes across as the greatest of the least intentionally scheming, wheeling-and-dealing manager since P. T. Barnum.

All right, suppose the book tells the truth about all this. What purpose does it serve beyond that?

Every so often, a book or article is written that attempts to "expose" the pop music industry for the money-making machine it is. Yet such writing is often hostile to the music itself while barely scratching the surface of the existing corruption.

What happened to the Beatles, as described in Apple to the Core, is happening to all the performers we know and love--but you won't learn that from this book.

McCabe and Schoffield "expose" the history of corruption in Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Band without much comment on the more general problems of show business or the broader characteristics of the rock subculture.

In Apple to the Core We learn that the Beatles may have been unlaunched on America at an opportune time: the recent assassination of John F. Kennedy, the idol of idealistic youth, left open a gap that almost any new idol could have filled. We learn also that the Beatles were unglamorous and rough in their Cavern days, that Linda Eastman was a society girl who became a groupie, that Yoko Ono "turned on" John Lennon like acid all over again. Somehow these facts seem more instructive, overall, than Schoffield's statistics and summations of maneuvers in court.

Money itself is hardly the only problem affecting rock (or society as a whole). The causes that led Beatles to break up and F- illusionists to close rock festivals to become riots and loud unusual groups to flourish and more and more fans to go high on the wrong kinds of drugs system from political and social condition the much and others they do from the influence of money alone.

A prominent film critic, after seeing Woodstock and Altamont should be looked at as two events during a period of time in which it was possible for the same event to be either good or bad. He concluded that the people who made Woodstock good went around before and would still be around afterwards, and of course, same could be said of the bad. Keeping this in mind, Apple to the Core can be read to find out how many cases can be classified as the lives of any dedicated artist, for there don't get lost in these facts and forget about racism, sexism, hedonism and christianity, those demands that are feeding on the world as a whole.

A letter this like from a lady I don't even know makes me proud for her, but also reminds me of the professor who has had to feed his nine children on powdered milk and eggs for quite a few years and of the other professors who once had to read newspapers during the summer because his teacher's salary was so meager, and of the pressure who spend their lives in a single room on this campus.

Two years ago, one priest on campus received a letter from a recent graduate continuing his studies elsewhere, unlike that which parents might receive (from a son who has appreciated home and family only after leaving them).

I've many good things to say about my four years at Notre Dame--such as Co-Reader, center in the people who teach there. I owe much to my father, and I want to thank you for your friendship and concern--I want to thank you for your love.

This weekend I've been reflecting on the education I received at N.D. --particularly in preparation to go down now. (I'll explain the immediate events of my life later--suffice to say for now that I'm going into Military Administration.) The great thing about being here as opposed to N.D. is that --- I'm different. In discussions and seminars I find that I contribute generally is unique and peculiar from the offerings of those surrounding my. People are genuinely surprised at what I have to say--I really don't think they've encountered many people who view social problems et al. from a spiritual viewpoint.

I suspect they feel I'm a bit odd and eccentric. For these reasons I guess Notre Dame is one of the last places I want to be at now. I really feel what you constantly come back in discussion about Notre Dame --we were a rather unusual group of people with something very unique and rare to offer those we encountered--

It seems really strange that my reaction to graduation is to be counter to what I expected. Instead of nostalgia and melancholy I feel very happy and am at home. I've done some very good things this summer--not the least of which is to feel a degree of self-acceptance that I've never

felt before. At Notre Dame we assume the burdensome task of standing in loco parentis. We need not. To assume the strictly academic responsibility that most schools do would spare us much wrangling, much heartburn, much disappointment. Yet we are more than householders in our parents and our service. It is an unanny thing to try to be the father of a 21-year-old boy-man. Some men fail; others succeed; most of us do some of both. There are as many styles as fathers, and as many different needs as sons.

Because we accept this larger charge, the natural parents of our students demand much of us. All too often at Freshman Orientation we are desparately hoping that in a few short years we will have raised these boys who have not yet been sobered by having their own children pass through our lives. We must have forgotten how it was, or have raised their children entirely differently than they themselves were raised, and then expect us in some crazy fashion to be able to impose upon their sons the same style of discipline they lived under 30 years earlier--well, some of these alumni can write some unreasonable letters at times.

But let me end not on a note of complaint. With god's grace and our effort we try as parents to do help boys (and now girls) into manhood (and womanhood). This is no easy assignment. Their careers out of what is most people's great work is the only way out. I believe, choices to stand elsewhere than in loco parentis. God help us.

(Reprinted with the permission of Notre Dame Magazine.)
Waste treatment system demonstrated

by Marlene Zieba
Observer Staff Writer

A completely new waste treatment system was successfully demonstrated at Notre Dame Wednesday by the Division of Telecommunications Industries Inc. (TII), Inc. The demonstration was held at the plant located adjacent to the Educational Research Building. Mr. Periale, V. P. Operations-Ecology Division of TII, explained the systems operation to the public.

The Ecology Division is responsible for the design and construction of the actual plants on the Notre Dame campus. A team of scientists and engineers at Notre Dame is concerned with continued evaluation and improvement of the system.

Test runs made

Test runs of the pilot plant on ND's sewage system by the TII engineering staff and the ND research team have shown that the combination of ozone and sonic is effective in the reduction of sewage water contaminants. The water's contaminant characteristics being studied include biological oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, bacteria, phosphates, and suspended solids.

Notre Dame faculty working with TII on this project include: Dr. Don A. Lager, Chairman, Civil Engineering; Dr. Wayne Eichberger, Jr., Assoc. Professor, Civil Environmental Engineering; Dr. Frank Verhoff, Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering; Dr. Morris Pollard, Chairman, Department of Microbiology; Dr. Joseph Hogan, Dean, College of Engineering; Dr. Ray Brauch, Associate Professor, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, and Dr. Phillip Langer, Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.

Preliminary tests

Preliminary tests indicate that ozone is highly effective in the elimination of various organic and inorganic materials. Sonic is an effective method of removing the suspended solid material from the water. The combined use of ozone and sonic is effective in the elimination of suspended solids and bacteria.

The pilot TII Monoxide waste water plant is built in three sections.

In the first or primary treatment section, from 60 to 70 percent of the solid content is removed from sewage water. The second stage consists primarily of a large mechanical filtering area which further purifies the water. Suspended solids are removed and most of the organic waste oxidized into harmless carbon dioxide.

Lastly, the patented Sonozone process combines sonic and ozone, by removing and killing bacteria, virus substances and oxidizing highly resistant chemicals to either gaseous or otherwise harmless products, performs final purification.

Test runs held

Sewage water run through the three-stage pilot plant emerged as "potable" and "sparkling." Important factors of the treated water as shown Wednesday were the crystal clarity, absence in the processed water and lack of need for chlorine. To dramatize the purity of the water, Mr. Periale pointed out a fish tank filled with the processed water. Clearly visible in the tank was a group of healthy-looking goldfish swimming around contentedly.

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Materials broken

In the Sonozone process, ultrasonic destruction first breaks down particles down to the size of surface area presented - to the ozone, and allows the ozone to act efficiently. This combination treatment produces effluent water with purity exceeding existing standards for the EPA. Studies are also underway at Sand Laboratory to determine the efficiency of the TII waste water treatment system in inactivating viruses. Much of the current technical literature indicates that ozone removes viral coatings, allowing ozone to inactivates viruses. Dr. Pollard is directing this phase of study. The practicality of the TII system is based on improved installation, power usage, raw materials and land space needs.

Installation reduces the water as shown Wednesday to that of traditional systems. The entire TII system is transportable by van, erected on-site by standard equipment with a minimum of special hauling and simple foundation work.

Raw material: air

Air is the raw material for ozone production as opposed to chlorine, and since handling air is almost effortless, the entire Sonozone process is economically advantageous compared to the chlorine system.

"By reducing horizontal dimensions in every stage of the TII waste water system, the amount of area required for each treatment step has been reduced to a small fraction of the space needed for traditional treatment," Dr. Angus D. Henderson, consulting engineer from Henderson and Casey, is working directly with TII in the development of this system. According to Henderson, "the Sonozone system will have application in housing developments, municipal sewage plants, lake water purification, ships, trailer camps, ski resorts, and other "community-sized establishments.""

The TII Ecology Division is presently taking orders for systems able to handle the domestic wastes of about 30 to 5,000 mobile homes, 350 to 3,000 standard dwelling units, and up to 500,000 gallons per day from such small industrial systems.

In addition, the TII system will undergo further evaluation and adaptation over the next two years to enable it to cope with highly toxic industrial wastes.

The present for the demonstration Wednesday included Mr. Al Roche, Chairman of the TII Board; press representative from Chicago, New Jersey and New York, and several prospective financial supporters.

Headquartered in Copiague, Long Island, New York, Telecommunications Industries, Inc. manufactures and markets electrical and electronic components for use in communications and related areas. With its new system, TII has now entered the field of waste water pollution treatment.

Art Auction

Featuring original works of graphic art — etchings, lithographs, — by leading 20th century artists: Picasso, Dali, Miro, Calder, Chagall, Friedlaender, Scoble, Roaillat, Vasarely and others.

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of the Year

Rocket Man...
concession stand rules

Because of the interest various student organizations have shown in operating hot dog or similar concession stands on the campus, an on home football Saturday as a fund raising project it is necessary to establish a policy based upon the University guide lines which regulate merchandising by students.

1. Permission to operate any type of concession stand on the campus on football Saturdays will be granted only to residence hall student governments and to registered student organizations. Permits will not be given to individuals who plan to operate a concession for the profit of themselves and not for a registered student group.

2. Residence halls located on the south and main quads may operate one (1) stand per hall. The stands must be located within 80 feet of the sponsoring hall so as not to interfere with the activities on another group's concession. The dormitory student government can be expected to supervise the stands. In the purpose of this particular project, residence halls not located on the south or main quads will be considered to be registered campus organizations.

3. Registered student organizations include all student sponsored clubs that have registered with the Office of Student Activities for the 1972-73 academic term.

4. Application for a permit to operate a concession stand on campus during the home football Saturdays must be completed and returned to the Office of Student Activities by 5 p.m., Friday, September 23. No student or group may operate a concession without first having received permission of the Office of Student Activities to do so. Failure to comply with this University regulation will result in formal disciplinary action.

5. Depending upon the number of residence halls and registered student organizations that indicate an interest in operating a fund raising concession, a lottery method will be used to match the interested student organizations against probable locations for stands, and the available football game dates.

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O'Brien asks 3.2 billion Watergate suit names Stans

(c) 1972 New York Times

Washington, Sept. 20 - A federal judge ruled today that Maurice H. Stans, President Nixon's chief campaign fund raiser, could be named as attorneys for Lawrence F. O'Brien as a defendant in a revised, $1.2 billion suit arising from the Watergate break-in.

At the same time, however, Federal District Judge Charles R. Richey granted a motion to dismiss an earlier civil action by O'Brien, the former Democratic Party Chairman, against five men arrested during the June 17 raid on the Democrats' Headquarters in the Watergate complex.

The complaint, which in addition to Stans named as defendants Hugh W. Shan, Jr., the former Nixon campaign treasurer, and G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt, Jr., both former white house aides, is thus the Democratic party's only remaining legal action in the matter.

The suit, filed today, accused Stans and Shan of having passed to Liddy $114,000 in Nixon campaign contributions "for the purpose of financing the activities of the espionage squad" which allegedly carried out wire-tapping and other surveillance operations against the Democrats during a six-week period in May and June.

seven indicted

Last week, a federal grand jury indicted Hunt, Liddy and the five arrested men on charges of conspiring to obtain and use information gleaned from overheard telephone and other conversations and from documents confiscated from the party's files. But the eight-count indictment did not indicate how the operation was finished or to whom, if anyone, the stolen information was given.

The $114,000 in the form of five checks that Shan has said he gave to Liddy, then general counsel for the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, were later deposited in a bank account controlled by Bernard L. Barker, one of the five men arrested in the raid.

The suit dismissed today by Judge Richey was an earlier class-action suit filed by O'Brien, on behalf of Democrats, charging Barker and the four others involved in the break-in with trespass and invasion of privacy.

Earlier this month, Henry B. Rothblatt of New York, the attorney for the five defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that O'Brien, who had resigned as party chairman to head Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign, no longer had the necessary legal standing to sue on behalf of the broadly defined class.

The judge gave O'Brien's lawyers until 4 p.m. today to file their reply to Rothblatt's motion, but they chose instead to reply with the amended suit naming Stans, arguing that this rendered Rothblatt's motion moot.

The new suit narrows the class on behalf of which O'Brien is suing to include those persons who engaged in speech within the Democratic offices or talked by telephone to anyone there.

Edward Bennett Williams, the lawyer representing O'Brien, had sought to include the names of the five original defendants in the new complaint, but today Judge Richey dismissed them as defendants in both actions on the technical ground that filing the amended suit had not been a proper response to Rothblatt's motion to dismiss.

Joseph Califano, a partner in Williams' firm, said today he would appeal an order on the dismissal.

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Logan Center Volunteers

by John Stelma

The ND-SMC Council for the Retarded is an active student volunteer organization working with Logan Center, which is located just a few yards south of the campus, to serve the needs of the retarded children and adults in the South Bend Community. Through an environmentally enriched program, the volunteers help the retarded individual to explore a world full of experiences, activities and inter-relationships which may make it possible for the retarded to grow to his optimum and become an accepted member of the community.

Motivated by a desire to both touch and learn from the retarded, the volunteer and society must grow toward an understanding and acceptance of the mentally retarded as a unique human being with both his realistic strengths and weaknesses. The mentally retarded person must be treated as a friend that he really is and pride must be shown in his accomplishments and a tolerance for his shortcomings. We must grasp an appreciation of the beauty and mystery behind the truth that each of us unfolds in his own manner, in his own time and in his own space.

The retarded child's needs are personal adjustment, social adaptation, emotional controls, physical growth and development, and finally practical knowledge taught and put to use. It is imperative that the child's total environment be designed to provide an atmosphere for learning in which he can individually succeed and where self-actualization, self-confidence, and self-expression can be stimulated. We must realize their failure to learn often reflects our failure to teach.

A definition of mental retardation refers to "subaverage general intellectual functioning which originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior." It is estimated that only one quarter of the cases of diminished intellectual capacity can be traced to faults of social, cultural, environmental deprivation and ending motivational and emotional differences and not a function of innate deficiencies. Mentally retarded children behave the way they do because of the things that have happened to them in their lifetimes.

Efforts rewarded

Virtually all retarded children can profit from educational experiences and we should not put any limitations on them. We can only say where the child is now and then take a step forward into the joyful and illuminating world of learning which will be geared to the particular student's special needs. We must teach them simply to be whole, blossoming happy individuals. What the child is, is always coming to life. All that is required is a volunteer is time, patience, love and warm understanding. All that these children want is love-the love that demonstrates care, concern and interest. In return they will give you genuine love that is normal child and a deeper appreciation of life.

As long as there are people who are willing to judge human character by its demonstrated capacity to love, there will always be volunteers to help the retarded children and adults.

There will be a meeting for both old and new volunteers on Monday, Sept. 18th at 7:30 p.m. in room 118 of Nieuwland Science Hall.

For further information or if unable to attend, please contact Jack Greeley (236-2361) or John Stelma (1766)
Irish QB-- it's Clements

Now it's official - Tom Clements will be Notre Dame's starting quarterback for the season opener against Northwestern in Evanston.

Coach Ara Parseghian's decision to give Clements, a sophomore, the go-ahead over junior Cliff Brown, who started six games a year ago, had been expected for several days.

“We wanted to be fair in our evaluation,” Parseghian commented after Wednesday’s practice session on Cartier Field, explaining why the announcement was delayed. “Cliff has been handicapped by injuries this fall. He’s been hurt the last two weeks and that was a big factor in why Clements got the job.”

The McCke's Rocks Pa., sophin't backing into the job however. Far from it.

“Clements has looked great this fall,” according to Parseghian. “His passing and play calls have been great and, on the basis of his performance, he merits the starting assignment against Northwestern.”

As a freshman, Clements led the Irish yearlings in total offense while compiling 48 of 98 passes for 731 yards and four touchdowns. There’s dancing in the streets over the first issue of Irish Sports Weekly

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ND harriers open today by John Wick

The Notre Dame cross-country team travels to Valparaiso University today for the first meet of its 1972 season.

This meet will mark the opening of Coach Alex Wilson’s last season as head coach of the track and cross-country teams and both he and the team seem eager to make this season one of the best. Coach Wilson is currently being assisted by Coach Don Faley, who will shoulder the coaching responsibilities with Wilson’s return, at the close of the season. Faley is very pleased with the present arrangement and considers himself very lucky to have been given the opportunity to profit from Coach Wilson’s experience in all areas of track and cross-country—particularly regarding knowledge of this year’s squad.

Coach Wilson has just returned from the Summer Olympic Games where he had the opportunity to be among and to talk with many nationally and internationally renowned track coaches. Consequently, he will initiate many of his own ideas, incorporated with some newly acquired concepts, into the training of the team. Both his interest and hopes for the team are extremely high.

The squad is also in excellent shape due in part to the enthusiasm and determination of the captain, senior Dan Brown. Along with the rest of the team, has been developing steadily over the last four years and Coach Wilson feels that they now have the potential to establish themselves as powerful contenders in the field of cross-country running.

Providing strength and depth to this year’s squad are returning senior letterman Jeff Eicher, John Duffy and Roger Hurt and freshmen Dave Hest and Marty Hill. Mike and George Sabogal, a sophomore who established himself last year as an outstanding runner returns along with prospective Mike-Housle and George Christopher. Rounding out the team is a fairly large number of freshman runners headed by standouts Jim Hurt, Greg Marino and Mark Armino. Hurt was the second place finished in the Illinois State Mile Championship in the time of 4:10.

The team is out each morning at 6:00 a.m. run around the lake and then again at 4:00 for their afternoon workout on the golf course.

There they weave in and out among the golfers and manage to squeeze in a bit of sprint practice while dodging errant golf balls.

ND's barriers are well-conditioned, have good depth and plenty of capabilities and seem willing and anxious to combine their talents for a fine last season under Coach Wilson.

Some highlights of the 1972 season will be the Notre Dame Invitational held here on the golf course on Oct. 13th, the Indiana State Meet Oct. 27th at Lafayette, always a prestigious event, and the District Qualifying Meet for the NCAA finals.

I'm Hall Soccer

The Interhall Athletics Office has announced plans for its 1972 Soccer League.

Teams making up the league will be composed by hall, and are open to all student except members of the soccer club.

Teams captains are asked to submit their rosters by September 28, and will be later notified concerning times, dates, etc.

Further information may be obtained at the Interhall Office by John Wick。“
Cheerleaders get funds

Something is better than nothing, reflecting financial aid which is finally reaching the ex- cellent Notre Dame cheerleading squad, which won first place last year in the National Cheerleading Foundation competition.

Last year the cheerleaders financial assistance amounted to a grand total of $256 for cleaning their uniforms. All other expenses including uniform costs and trip expenses were taken care of by the cheerleaders themselves. Complaints were filed and heard by Edward Jones, Dean of Student Affairs.

The Athletic Department has agreed to give the cheerleaders $100 to $250. Included in the Athletic Department's package are: coaching and insurance for the squad's spring activities.

Students view SLC

by Lee Klozinski

A random sampling of ND students about the nature of the Student Life Center (SLC) has been the object of recent discussion at SLC's frequent open forums. The sample of 50 students was selected at random, and included seniors, juniors, sophomores and freshmen. Of those surveyed, 27 rated the center very highly, 19 rated it to be average, and 4 gave it low marks.

When asked what the SLC does best, the students said: "Well, it's got a lot of potential," "It's got a lot of activities," and "It's got a lot of nice people." Some students said it was what the SLC needed most, while others said that the SLC needed to be more efficient and effective in its operations.

One student said, "I think it's a great idea, but it needs some improvements." Another student said, "I think it's important, but it needs more funding." A third student said, "I think it's a good idea, but it needs more publicity."