Economic issues debated

by John Ahnold
Editor-in-chief

Defenders of Nixonomics squared off against the defenders of McGovern economics in the literature auditorium last night. The central issue was the success or failure of President Richard Nixon's domestic economic policies.

Over a hundred people heard Dr. John Houck, professor of management, and Dr. Ken Jameson, assistant professor of economics, on the McGovern side take on John Lonergan, economics graduate student and Dr. James Hakowski, associate professor of economics. Houck and Hakowski defended the Nixon position.

Houck and Jameson lost the flip of the coin that determined which side would speak last. Houck opened the debate.

"jawboning"

Charging that the critical problem which faced the Nixon administration when it took office was inflation, Houck argued that Nixon should have "jawboned" labor and management in order to cap the 6 percent rate of inflation which prevailed when he took office.

"jawboning" refers to the use of presidential prestige to persuade unions and corporations not to make inflationary settlements.

"Instead Richard Nixon signaled that there would be no jawboning and no controls and that management and labor could get just about what they thought they could get." Houck said.

According to the management professor, the absence of jawboning, and the large federal deficits of the Vietnam war "resulted in the credit crunch of 1970, the recession of 1970-71 and the rise in unemployment to 6 percent."

In case redistribution

Houck further charged that Nixon's wage and price controls instituted in August, 1971 came too late and resulted in a further erosion of the tax base. He called the elimination of the automobile surcharge "indebisible."

Income redistribution was also a major topic in Houck's speech. Noting that income distribution has not changed significantly between 1950 and 1970, the pro McGovern speaker said, "we have had a period of immense economic growth in the 1950's through 1967, and we have not changed the rate of income distribution which indicates that the difference between the bottom 20 percent and the top 20 percent, which was about 10,000 in 1950 is about 20,000 in 1970."

Houck added that the McGovern economic program of "full employment," subsidies for "certain low paying jobs," job retraining, and transfers would favor income redistribution.

Transfer payments include welfare, unemployment insurance, and social security benefits.

Lonergan's defense

Lonergan defended the Nixon position by citing seven of the McGovern major accomplishment:

He noted that the Consumer Price Index was at a rate of 6.1 percent in 1969 while it is rising at a rate of only 2.9 percent now.

"When President Nixon was inaugurated the United States had the highest rate of inflation of any major industrial nation in the free world. Today, it has the lowest." Lonergan said.

Lonergan, who was a businessman in the South Bend area before he entered graduate school, also defended Nixon's budget appropriations.

He noted that in 1968 46 percent of the federal budget was defense spending, while "just 3.5 percent of the 1968 budget (was spent) on so called "Great Society programs.""

"Defense spending changes"

"The 1973 budget calls for a defense segment of only 32 percent of the total vs. 45 percent in 1969 and a 4.5 billion lower absolute amount than the 1969 figure. Defense accounted for 9.3 percent of Gross National Product (GNP) when President Nixon took office. It now accounts for 6.8 percent of GNP. Human resource programs in 1973 call for 2 percent of GNP instead of only 32 percent in 1968. The allocation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare 78 billion, alone for the first time exceeds that for the Department of Defense, 75.6 billion," Lonergan said.

The Nixon defender also accused the "Democratically controlled Congress of refusing to act on major economic legislation including welfare reforms and national health care insurance."

TA salaries de-emphasized

by Jim Gresser
Staff Reporter

University Vice-President for Advanced Studies, Dr. Robert Gordon, de-emphasized the importance of Teacher's Assistant salaries at a meeting with about 15 graduate students yesterday in the library lounge. The director of the graduate school said that the educational opportunity of being a T.A. is far more important than the salary.

Graduate Student Union President Barry Wessels pointed out to Gordon the highly unbalanced T.A. pay scale throughout the university. Wessels expressed the GSU opinion that the salaries should be more uniform with a minimum "$2,400.

This, he feels, would protect the graduate students from departments who could lower salaries because of a glutted market of possible T.A.'s.

"There's something wrong," Wessels said, "when an artist gets under two grand and a mathematician gets over three grand."

Gordon pointed out that "only 25 percent of our graduate students are paying their own way." He added that "56 percent of the law school students, on the other hand, have to take out loans."

Gordon did say that "probably we are low in quality of support in comparison to other schools."

Gordon also discussed the lack of scholarly and graduate student personal interaction. He said that the paths of the faculty and students must cross somewhere and expressed a desire for them to "stay at that intersection for a short piece of time."

Wessels noted that most graduate students were "too departmentalized" and that there was no intellectual exchange across departmental lines.

Gordon agreed and emphasized the need for special diversification of "scientists and engineers who generally don't come out of their laboratories." He added that this diversification would best come from the students themselves who are not "as tied to the department as the faculty."

Gordon charged both faculty and students with "no real commitment to scholarship" because of lack of interest in other fields. He suggested an "interdisciplinary seminar" on a topic of common interest among departments such as the "Sociology of Walt Whitman."

Gordon said that the initial response to such activity might be sparse but that it will grow because, "in the Gilbert's system, one man tells another."
Congress overrides Nixon water bill veto

by E.W. Kreutzer


Washington—After a last-minute defiance of President Nixon, the 92nd Congress moved toward adjournment. It was expected to be one of its last acts, the Democratic-controlled Congress rejected the President's request for authority to cut back the $25 billion fiscal year of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which authorized appropriations of $24.6 billion over three years to clean up the nation's lakes and rivers.

The Senate vote to override, 52 to 48, came at 10:30 this morning, only two hours after the President had sent up a veto message saying that the price tag on the bill was "unreasonable" and "budget-wrecking."

The President had delayed his message until 40 minutes before the bill would have become law without his signature. He had apparently delayed the message to see whether the Congress would accede to his request for a spending limit this fiscal year of $25 billion.

The House vote to override, 247 to 23, came at 1:30 p.m. today. In overriding by such decisive margins, members of both parties supported the President's position that those who did so were "charge account congressmen" who were voting for inflation and higher taxes.

Anticipating the action of Congress, Nixon said that "even if the Congressdefaults its obligation to the taxpayers, I shall not default mine. Nothing that the bill gives him discretion in spending the funds authorized, he said, "I mean to use those provisions to put the brakes on budget-wrecking expenditures as much as possible."

"This was taken here as meaning that he would not spend all the sums authorized, particularly those not to be shared by the federal share of waste treatment plants."

Following the refusal of Congress to sustain the veto, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic Presidential candidate, said that the Congress had acted with great wisdom and courage.

"The Presidential veto," McGovern said, "reveals the Nixon Administration's record on behalf of the environment for what it is—hypocritical platitudes coupled with spineless inaction."

Nixon's veto was the result of a tug of war in the Congress between the two nominees for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which authorized the fundamental purpose of waste treatment plants. For reimbursement for projects undertaken that the government has not paid and that the states and municipalities would pay the remainder.

Of this amount, 2 billion would be for the Federal share -- 75 percent of the cost of waste treatment works. The states and municipalities would pay the remainder.

In addition, 75 billion would be for reimbursement for projects undertaken between 1967 and 1972--a month that the environmental protection agency agrees the government owes and should pay. The remaining 725 million is for construction.

Whether the Congress would see whether the Congress would override, 52 to 48, the President's veto of the Water Pollution Bill, which Nixon had called "needless overspending."

Detroit—Henry A. Kissinger and the Army Chief of Staff, General Creighton Abrams, arrived in Saigon for consultations with President Thieu amid unofficial speculation that they discussed their visit in a private hour on the bill was "unreasonable" and "budget-wrecking."

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Washington—Sen. George McGovern added a new dimension to his recent challenges to debate President Nixon on television: he offered to pay for any such events by offering several of the half-hour programs he plans to buy before the election. The offer was made in a telegram sent to the President, requesting the answer within 48 hours.

Projects from 1957 to 1966, which E. P. A. insists the government does not owe since "no significant federal assistance program existed during this period and there was thus a lack of federal commitments."

In his veto message, Nixon said that his proposed 6 billion was "enough to continue and accelerate the momentum toward that high standard of cleanliness which all of us want in America's waters."

Tired of Getting Your Hair Wiped Out?

Is It Sick? Is It Damaged? Is It Tangled? Does It Need shaping up?

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Fr. Ryan says U.S. Mideast policy distorted

Is U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East based on myth? In a speech, "American Responsibility in the Middle East," last night, Rev. Joseph L. Ryan declared, "Americans must face the reality of the situation in the Middle East. We must make our own Middle East policy in Washington rather than letting the Israelis make it for us in Tel Aviv."

Ryan, who is currently with the Institute of Religious and Cultural Change in Lebanon, cited an Israeli general's statement on the "dangerous position" of Israeli prior to the 1967 Middle East war as the main myth in the mind of most Americans.

"The bluff born and bred after the 1967 war as the main myth in the mind of most Americans," also according to Alden, a member of the faculty of Duke University, is the notion of a public hearing giving both sides equal time and equal representation was suggested by Ryan. "I am astonished at how many people go to the Middle East, laid only Israel, and come back experts on the situation. What is worse, they are unaware they have seen only one side," he observed.

Phone directory still unfinished

by Tom Draper

A breakdown in contract communications and a lack of cooperation from University clubs and organizations are the reasons that the newly released Telephone Directory remains unfinished according to Walt Schwartz, director of the Services Commission. The directory was contracted to the University Telephone Commission handles preparation of the directory itself to the student and Alden himself

"If we were ready to enter the final stage of publication, it would be impossible to anticipate its arrival," said Alden.

The clubs and organizations which failed to correspond to telephone information requests mailed over the summer left that tremendous inconvenience Walt Schwartz, director of the Services Commission, and Alden himself concerning the contract left the preparation of the directory unfinished well into 3 weeks of this year.

"Even if we were ready to enter the final stage of publication, it would be impossible to anticipate its arrival," said Alden.

The new contract called for the first draft submitted to one printer and then on to a second publisher. All of the material is now at the second publisher.

Alden was quick to offer an apology, not in his name, but for the Directory itself to the student and Alden himself.

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Congress overrides

YesterdayCongress spoke for mom, apple pie, the American way, and anti-pollution measures. They overrode the veto of President Richard Nixon on the Federal Pollution Act of 1972—a bill and an issue which has increasingly been identified with all that is good, proper, and just in America.

Quite a price tag

Now it is up to Congress to see that the monies that they voted for are actually used in the cleaning up of America’s lakes and streams. The bill calls for 24.6 billion in contrast to the 6 billion that Nixon asked for. The price tag is quite large, yet necessary.

It is this kind of monetary commitment to the environment that we desperately need. In this area alone, the St. Joe River looks murkier and murkier and the shores of Lake Michigan aren’t as clean as they once were. Pollution of the water cannot be stopped overnight, nor can it be left without this monetary commitment by the Federal Government. Now it is up to the Congress to police these appropriations.

Nixon says no

The President has already vowed that he will line-item the funds used for water treatment plants—18 billion. In fact, he claimed that he will not spend all the funds available. Congress must use all their powers available to see the Nixon administration spend the funds as they once were. The veto was overridden by huge margins in both the House and Senate, the two votes coming within ten minutes of each other. Bill sponsors in the Senate jubilance realized that the price was high and the American people must be prepared to pay it.

The price is high and it appears that the American people are going to have to pay it. But that price will reap rewards, rewards that far outweigh the problems that Nixon has raised. The environment must be cleaned up. This bill won't completely accomplish this goal, but it will begin to do it and we must start somewhere. The override of the President's veto was necessary and Congress responded. Now the burden lies upon Congress to find the bill in the amount allocated. They must go beyond a pledge of mere allegiance for mom, apple pie, the American way, and anti-pollution measures.

Jerry Lutkus

Letters...

In fact they came right out and said that "if the respondent indicated a preference for Senator McGovern, the interview would be concluded." Indeed it was. I was con- cluded without even a mark on the poll. Thank you for admitting this, but you better watch out. If you continue to improve your credibility, you may be dumped from the Nixon team. We McGovern people will forgive and forget. So don't be too come over to our side.

Looking forward to your switch,

Dennis McCabe

Butch Ward

THE OBSERVER

AN INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER

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Thursday, October 19, 1972

Miles to Go...

A snowball's chance in...

Notre Dame

butch ward

There was something very ordinary in awakening on a Wednesday morning in mid-October and finding snow falling from grey Indiana skies. The feeling of resignation—permeated my still groggy frame—had become all too familiar in their last few weeks. Even the weather is against me. Doesn’t anyone understand?

And yet it shouldn’t be. It is a testament to the incredible climate here in South Bend, for what other facet of student life has provided such ample means for us to release our frustrations? .. After all, there are no issues this year with which students need concern themselves, for the Trustees have been kind enough to refrain from making any edicts to the student body this fall. And really we are quite last without the need for edicts of the “St. Joe valley” ilk. We really depend upon the Trustees to deprive us in some area, thus alerting us to that area as definitely integral to student life. And they let us down ...

The Student Body, in general, is incapable of acting positively. Although we find it elementary to react verbally when our toes are stepped upon, we are indifferent and mute when asked to work towards a positive end. Negative action, or reaction, is a process that requires little more than a firm grasp on our nation’s tongue. But action that is unmovated by resentment of administration is an illusion of the imagination rather than a positive move, and as far as 1972, we have used all four attributes in as excellent evaluation of yesterday’s snow.

It is an odd tragedy that factions of the student body represent the efforts of concerned members of student government and hall administrations to move their people in areas in which Notre Dame as a community, could move in a effort to improve our condition. The assumptions that these people invest issues for their personal edification is one that reflects a lack of understanding as to what responsible solutions before it becomes necessary to simply react to effects. The responsible leader cannot, in good conscience, allow his constituents to be victims; he gives them the opportunity to alter their own condition. The responsible leader acts positively, and the student body at Notre Dame cannot testify to the ignorance by the fact that not total compliance is not a real issue. Surely they will not be so naive as to think that overcrowding will always be in the hall, but to think of oneself, free choice as to whether or not they will move off-campus next spring. The fact is that overcrowding is another aspect of the environment that is seldom realized. He becomes realistic to the point of extreme frustration. Awareness of the fear that most of the claims to community here and elsewhere, be it in the face of the task of attempting solutions virtually unsuspected by his fellow students. The talent that is squandered yearly by disinterested students would be sufficient to account for significant change in this campus. Cooperation would progress by leaps and bounds, and alternative residence halls could be something in the columns that touched on a sure spot. They are most likely to attempt positive action.

Unfortunately, the majority of those for whom the columns were written do not bother to read it; the have completed the Classified Ads for the Sports, and are now reading the weather.

Jerry Lutkus
Candiates’ economic issues explored

(continued from page 1)

Launegan claimed that under a second Nixon administration there would be "more taxes, property tax relief for the aged, "continuing effort to pass welfare reform" and "continuing real growth in wages and GNP and, thereby, non-defense employment."

Nestagia for the '50s

Jameson, whose speech immediately followed H paperwork with "nostalgia for the '50s." During this decade, the economy suffered three recessions.

Nixon and Johnson got their first one (recession) going by July 1953, and it only took

the first one year to recover. The second recession in 1957-58 and the third recession

Jameson argued that Nixon has not made public his proposed tax cuts for the next four years. He claimed that only the President’s advisors make any public statements about upcoming programs.

Contrary to this claim, he said: "Nixon has consistently called for tax cuts, but Nixon mangled to pull off a devolution with hardly a murmur among the public. Why? Because Nixon’s voice I heard seemed to emanate from Moscow. vill of economic ignorance was that of Sargent Shriver, the Democratic National Convention," Rakowski said.

In addition, he raised Nixon’s record in international trade. Michael Lienesz, president of the US Chamber of Commerce, claimed that Nixon’s moves in the international sector are nothing that many economists have favored allowing currency to respond to market pressures. Rakowski said that the chief impediment of devolution of the dollar has been "sensitivity to any political repercussions.

Nixon has made promises which he cannot keep and could not have been expected to keep. But I doubt that Nixon has done worse in this respect than the average presidential candidate," he noted.

The two McGovern speeches were presented first, followed by the Nixon speeches then each speaker gave a five minute rebuttal. After the debate members asked questions for over an hour.

Jameson, whose specialty is international economics, defended Nixon’s record in international trade.

The economics professor said that the upswing in the economy during the last year of the Nixon administration was the result of "Jameson’s first law."

The roller coaster effect

"Jameson’s first law of the economy emphatically states that the US economy is like a roller coaster: if a peak taken it down far enough, it is bound to come back up to a while. So Nixon knows how to ride a roller coaster, but that hardly consoles me," Jameson said, adding that "the only problem is made made in 1968 to get the economy to turn back up."

Joint spaceflight planned

by Theodore Shabad

Astronauts of the United States and the Soviet Union were disclosed today to have taken part for the first time in preparatory talks for a Joint Manned Space Mission scheduled for early 1973.

Space officials of the two countries also indicated at the end of a 10-day planning meeting that the men for the mission would probably be selected sometime during the next year to allow for two years’ training for the complex enterprise.

Speaking at a news conference at the headquarters of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Boris N. Petrow, a Soviet Space Official, said, "The discussions have reached a stage where the participation of astronauts is both useful and necessary."

Graig, Gen. Thomas R. Stafford, as astronaut who came here Oct. 1 as part of a 25-member United States Planning Group, said he had discussed training techniques and the proposed flight plan for the joint mission with two Soviet astronauts.

The two, Maj. General Andrii N. Nikolayev and Aleksei S. Velyaminov, who is a civilian engineer, were also present at the planning meeting together with Konstantin D. Bushuiev, the Soviet engineer for the joint mission.

However, both the Soviet space team and Glynis S. Lanning, manager for the American side, declined to discuss specific decisions reached at the latest meeting, their first since their discussions in Houston last July. Lanning said the decisions involving technical details of spacecraft operation and the minute-by-minute schedules for the mission, had to be approved by theAmerican and the Soviet Space Administration before being made public.

The joint mission was provided for in an agreement signed by

President Nixon during his visit to Moscow in May. The project, involving the docking of a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft and an American Apollo in earth orbit, is designed to test equipment that would permit cooperative experiments and international rescue of spacecraft crews.

At the meeting in Houston, Soviet and United States planning groups had agreed on a preliminary flight plan, in which a special spacecraft to supporting two men would blast off from within the first Soyuz, to be followed into orbit from Cape Kennedy by an American Apollo. The two craft would dock and the crew exchanges would visit.

Agreement was made to conduct the joint mission with the United States to launch a small, to and at least six Russian reporters.

U.S. and S. sign trade agreements

The announcement climaxmed Monday when Dr. D.S. Ginzburg, and economic advisor to President Ger. G. Peterson is to sign the trade agreements.

Ginzburg, who arrived in Washington last Wednesday, was accompanied by White House later today, accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. A White House aide, Peter M. Flanigan, also is to participate in receiving them.

According to informed sources, the Lend-Lease debt was computed on the basis of the Russians still owing 360 million dollars to the United States besides interest payments completed over a 30 year period.

The Soviet government said, rejected spoiling out but not rejecting the debt. An over all figure was expected to be used, including the 506 million dollars for the interest payments, and any payments through the year 2001.

Under the Lend-Lease Agreement previously finalized in the settlement of the British Lend-Lease Debt, it was un

Ernie appointed at SMC

Kitty Edmund Erry was appointed a Director of Foundation and Government Relations for Saint Mary’s College, Notre Dame, Indiana. He will report to Sister M. Basil Anthony, C.S.C., Vice President for Development. Edry’s special interest will be in the area of position will be Program Planning.

According to previous to this appointment, Erry is the Executive Director of a regional Crime Commission at St. John’s University, Collegeville, Minnesota. Erry is a native of St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he graduated from St. Cloud State College as a Geography major. He is a member of the National Honor Society for Geographers, he also served in the U.S. Army.

Now a junior at Notre Dame Erry is pursuing a major in music.

TONIGHT! FREE CONCERT

STUDENT UNION SOCIAL COMMISSION

starts with the weekend with FRANK MARTIN and his ownd brand of gentle FOLK MUSIC

10:11-30 in the Rathskellar
ND architect to present paper

Kenneth W. McCandless, a graduate student in Environmental Design within the department of Architecture at the University of Notre Dame, will present a paper at "Design in the American City," Congress 1, the first hemisphere congress on design, in Mexico City from October 30 through November 1, 1972.

The Congress is being co-sponsored by the Industrial Designers Society of America, the Association Mexicana de Diseñadores y las Instituciones Nacionales para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad Rural y la Vivienda Popular. The theme of the Congress is: "The Effect of Change: The Use and Conservation of the Hemisphere's Resources and the Development of Community Thru Design.

McCandless will give an oral presentation in Spanish with a slide supplement on the topic of "Geotecture," the use of the earth and the environmental factors contingent upon terrestrial space.

In his presentation Ken will suggest that a separate discipline, "Geotecture," be identified concerning inter-terrestrial and sub-terrestrial construction and selection accumulation. He will show that the world has a precedent for geotectural construction, that the need for such a discipline is now becoming critical with respect to increasing demands upon the surface of the earth, that we now have the technical means for inter-terrestrial and sub-terrestrial construction; that such construction is socially, psychologically, and economically feasible; and, finally, that the potential of Geotecture has hemispheric and global significance.

McCandless will be one of twenty-three speakers representing six North and South American countries; the United States, Canada, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, and Argentina.

March of volunteers

The Notre Dame March of Dimes needs student volunteers for its annual fundraising campaign, which kicks off this coming Tuesday.

Students will join other campus groups in a collection drive from 4 to 7 p.m. in the Library foyer. Funds raised are used to combat polio, a paralyzing disease.

Dimes needs for Saturday

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Students will join other campus groups in a collection drive from 4 to 7 p.m. in the Library foyer. Funds raised are used to combat polio, a paralyzing disease.

Critics of the campaign say that the collection drives are a waste of time for students who have other commitments. Others argue that the drives are a necessary part of the campaign.

The campaign is hoping to raise $12,000 this year, up from $10,000 last year. The funds will be used to support polio research and to provide assistance to those who have contracted the disease.

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**Casper—doing well everywhere**

If there's such a thing as a healthy schizaphrenic, Dave Casper probably comes closest to fitting the definition.

Casper not only is a very good offensive tackle for Notre Dame, but he's a good tight end or guard or center or maybe even a defensive end, lineman or linebacker.

"I've been told I could play any of the offensive line positions," says Casper, who is listed as the No. 2 tight end behind Mike Creamery. "Coach Joe Yonto told me that I could play the defensive line, and I think I could play linebacker, too. There is a lot of satisfaction at the position, and you have some tough things to do."

"When you catch a pass, the fans may know about it, but when you make a good block, teammates know about it. That's something you can always take pride in."

"The offensive line is funny. When one player makes a bad pass, he can forget and just throw another one. But when the defensive line line up opposite you, it's a different story. They beat you, he has an important psychological advantage. It's very much like a split end with man-to- man coverage. You have to go right back to the line against the same guy play after play.

Against Northwestern, the psychological advantage was mostly Casper and his teammates as the Irish dominated the line of scrimmage.

"As a whole, the line is very good," Casper says with unadorned modesty. "We've learned to play together, but when everyone does his own assignment well, it makes the whole line look good."

Offensive backs like to give the line credit when they perform well, but Casper hands some of the credit back.

"We have two outstanding fullbacks," Casper says of Andy Huff and John Cieslewski, "but the added part this year is a fast back (Eric Penick) and a quick back (Darryl Davis). They give them a hole, they hit it quick—they don't hesitate to put their head into it. It gives a lineman a real advantage because his man doesn't have time to get off the block."

As serious as Casper is about his performance and efficiency, he rarely fits the serious-player image.

"To be a good football player, he says, "I don't think you have to maintain a serious image. There's always time to laugh a little. I can't take the game so seriously that there's no time to joke around. I don't take football so seriously that it became a job. When I do think, I will have lost the battle."

As well as Casper conforms to discipline of his position, he is definitely a non-conformist off the field. Casper, whose hair has ranged from very long during the summer to the bald look just before practice, doesn't like to be the same as everyone else. Personally, I like long hair, but I don't like it styled. When you cut it all off, it grows in fine. I'd just like to see how it grows out naturally."

Casper also believes that campus life is more natural now that Notre Dame has begun a co-educational program.

"When there were very few girls around," he says, "the tendency wasn't to look at them as girls. That pervaded the atmosphere and did not simulate a realistic situation. The closer the ratio becomes, the better the campus will be."

"Once they complete their co-educational program, this is going to be the finest campus in the country. In the plays they said that the only thing the campus didn't have was girls."

Casper, who is majoring in economics and has a 3.3 grade point average, admits that football and leave little time for anything else.

"Football takes up a few hours of my day," he says. "But I really enjoy football here to get an education and take the physical pressure off my father. It's a good deal. And as long as I'm playing, I might as well play the best I can."

"If I didn't have football, I'd probably find something else to replace it. But if I lose it, all three would suffer. I'd rather do an excellent job at two."