Rites for Fr. Lange set

Funeral services for the Rev. Bernard H. Lange, C.S.C., a retired professor at the University of Notre Dame who died yesterday will be at 3:30 p.m. today in Sacred Heart Chapel on the Notre Dame campus.

The wake will begin at 1 p.m. today in Sacred Heart's Lady Chapel and will continue until the time of Mass Friday.

Born in Danzig, East Prussia, Germany, on August 8, 1888, Father Lange was brought to the United States as a child when his parents settled in Oil City, Pa. He received an M.A. from the University of Notre Dame in 1917.

In addition to the two bachelors' degrees from Notre Dame, 74.9% of the St. Mary's students responding felt that Notre Dame should admit women. 66.6% felt that if Notre Dame did, however, St. Mary's would lose its identity as a college and would be forced to merge with Notre Dame or disappear altogether.

The majority of St. Mary's students felt that Notre Dame could have a separate identity. Only 33.3% felt that it was important that St. Mary's have a separate identity.

Most Notre Dame students favor the demise of St. Mary's if ND goes co-ed. 56.7% felt that it would be impossible for St. Mary's to continue when women were admitted to ND. Again only a small percentage, 23%, thought that it was important for SMC to remain as an institution.

The comments on the question were varied to show that most Notre Dame students think that St. Mary's has little identity outside of Notre Dame right now.

“St. Mary’s doesn’t exist anymore being ‘the girl’s school next to Notre Dame,’” wrote one ND man.

Some of the questionnaires showed the different age old feelings that Notre Dame men have had because of the social imbalance. Husband hunting

“They don’t have anything to begin with,” commented one ND student. “Their entire development hinges on Notre Dame. That’s why they come here: to get a good Catholic husband. God knows they could get a much better education someplace else.”

One comment, though, expressed the sentiments of the majority. Tradition seemed to mean little to most in the light of the need for co-educational institutions. “What has identity got to do with education? The point is that both schools can benefit academically and socially. Education is important, not the name of your school.”

This is the question in a lot of people’s minds when they talk about the possibility of girls attending Notre Dame. What would happen to the Fighting Irish Notre Dame spirit?

To try to gauge the impact, the Observer asked if Notre Dame students felt that co-education would have any impact on the “spirit of your school.”

School spirit safe

Surprisingly, 74.9% of the Student Body felt that the spirit would not be hurt. In fact many of those students felt that it would benefit Notre Dame, and that they would go down if girls were admitted.

Will we ever see the day?

The comments on the question varied. “I think co-education would go down if girls were admitted. Co-residential living

Surprising indeed were the general Notre Dame attitudes toward the prospect of co-residential living. Lyons Hall has submitted a proposal to integrate the issue and other halls are working on a modification. 83.9% of the students responding from Notre Dame favored the establishment of an experimental co-residential dorm at Notre Dame. Of the 263 students that felt that the project was needed, 231, or 87.5%, and that they would be willing to live in the residence.

St. Mary’s girls on the whole were in favor of the project too. 87.3% said that they would like to see one of ND’s resident halls made co-ed. Out of that group 79.2% said that they were willing to live in the residence and act as they would if living in a co-residential facility at Notre Dame.

Live at SMC

Although many Notre Dame students said that they would live in co-residential facilities at Notre Dame a smaller percentage (continued on page 6)
Ed Roickle

The University and Selective Service

In order to help clarify the issues in the recent controversy concerning the notification of draft boards by the University, I want to bring to light information concerning the regulation which pertains to the notification of local boards concerning changes in status. I did the research a few weeks ago, and wish to apologize for not bringing up this question sooner, since it affects so many people.

The present policy of the University concerning notification of draft boards seems not to be in the best interests of the students. The University notifies local boards within 30 days (often sooner), since it affects so many people.

In the present regulations governing 2S (student) status, and a registrant's responsibility to inform his local board of changes in his status, reveal that the University is under no legal obligation to pursue its present policy of notification. In fact, as will be indicated below, this policy often prematurely deprives a student of his 2S classification, which he would have a legal right to under the present regulations.

The present regulations place the burden of notification of local boards on the registrant. Section 15 (b) of the Military Selective Service Act indicates the registrant's responsibility:

"The criteria for receiving a 2S classification is found in the Selective Service Regulation 1622.25c, and is as follows: "In Class 2S shall be placed any registrant...who is satisfactorily pursuing a full course of instruction at college, university, or similar institution of learning..."

Selective Service Regulation 1622.25c states: "A student shall be deemed to be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction when, during his academic year, he has earned as a minimum, credit toward his degree when, which added to any credits earned during prior academic years, represent a proportion of the total number required to earn his degree at least equal to the proportion which the number of academic years completed bears to the normal number of years required to obtain his degree. For example, a student pursuing a four-year course should have earned 25% of the credits required for his degree at the end of his first academic year, 50% at the end of his second academic year, and 75% at the end of his third academic year."

Selective Service Regulation 1622.25h defines "academic year" as: "the 12-month period following the beginning of his (the student's) course of study."

Therefore a student who leaves the University for any reason during the year may still be capable of fulfilling the requirements of SSR 1622.25c, or may have already fulfilled them. Such students would be entitled to his full 12 months of 2S classification. An example of the former case would be a student who left school for summer school. He may still fulfill his obligation to obtain 25% credit toward his degree in an "academic year."

In the latter case he might be a student who has accumulated sufficient extra credits toward his degree to fulfill the requirements of SSR 1622.25c, and who wishes to take a semester off before continuing his studies. Some states categorize those students who wish to take less than 12 credit hours in a semester and who still meet the requirements of SSR 1622.25c, because of accumulated extra credits. In all of these cases Notre Dame's notification policy does a disservice to students by alerting local boards needlessly.

The University continues to cooperate with the Selective Service System in order to avoid the unofficial, but effective retaliation which the SSS has at its disposal. If the University fails to notify the local board of changes in a student's status within 30 days, then the SSS can deem the University uncooperative. Just as there is no regulation requiring Notre Dame to notify local boards of changes in status, conversely there is no regulation requiring the boards to accept the white cards sent in by the University in September and February. As "punishment" for the University's failure to cooperate, a local board can require each student to request a form 109 from it. The student would have to go to the appropriate administrative office (usually the registrar) and have the form filled out, validated, and return to the local board. Notre Dame's argument seems to be that they would rather have the speed and efficiency of the present system, despite the fact that it could cost students of deferments they deserve under the present regulations.

I haven't yet brought up the question of why this "Christian University" cooperates at all with the Selective Service System. Perhaps Notre Dame should reflect on what the SSS does, specifically that it provides the manpower to a killing system. A glance at SSS directives concerning manpower channeling should even shed doubt on the appropriateness of the system's peacetime (77) activities.

It seems that for the sake of a smooth-running operation, the University is only too willing to be complicit with Selective Service and the rest of the killing system it feeds, even when such complicity proves to be directly detrimental to its students. If Notre Dame refuses even to consider the welfare of its own students, it isn't to see how it can take such an inhuman attitude towards its complicity with war corporations and government assassination agencies.

Notre Dame barber shop must have to close

by Tim Treanor

Student Radicals, committed to putting food into the mouths of the underprivileged of the Third World, may inadverently be taking bread out of the mouths of a minority segment of the fall and second worlds.

The Notre Dame barber shop, which has been operating on a more or less consecutive basis for the past hundred years, might have to close at the end of next year because of student apathy.

Joe Dangelo has worked at the Notre Dame Barber shop for four years and has managed the place for four, and to hire the situation looks rather bleak. "We've had to close down from ten barbers to seven," Dangelo said in an interview yesterday, "and we may have to close in a couple of weeks. We could operate for a year or two, five a week, but that's about it."

Dangelo said that the slow-down started two years ago, and has accelerated this year. His opinion is definite, however, as barber Carl Borsch contends that the slow-down began as early as 1964, "with the Beatles phenomenon." Bibliography

Both barbers believe that the business slowdown is a result of both the current fashionability of longer hair and the rapid influx of unlicensed student barbers.

Borsch has a few words about student barbers:

"They're cutting hair for spending money, which is fine. "It's the barber's fault," said Borsch. "They originally pushed long hair on the premise that it'll make them more money. Well, the scheme backfired, and everybody's losing money. On some people it looks good."

"I don't like the way it looks," said Borsch. "It's all hair."

"We usually have to do it twice."

"Our supplier tells us that the problem is unlicensed. Including coneducational colleges. In fact, he tells me that the worst-looking girls.

Borsch has won rather interesting speculation with regards to the outcome of the business. "As Friday's long-haired anti-establishment student graduates, he becomes part of the establishment, so it's not possible that some future anti-establishment student might start a trend by turning his hair close to the scalp."

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Good Thursday, Jan. 15 thru Sunday, Jan. 24
GOP organization remains active in off year
by Bill Carter

Undoubtedly the fact that the GOP did not offer a candidate in the nationally influential elections going on at Notre Dame's College Republicans has made the group much alive and well on the campus. This is the situation of the presence of November election in stride, the Republicans have kept busy with their speaking engagements, lecture programs and are currently looking ahead to some of the important learning experiences in the spring.

Janet John Gaither, chairman of Notre Dame's chapter of the College Republicans, outlined some of his group's past activities and plans for the future in an interview at the Observer office yesterday afternoon. Gaither pointed to the leadership training conference held at Notre Dame this past semester as an example of the group's broad approach to what is called "the educative aspects" of political involvement. The conference was held under the auspices of the Midwest Federation of College Republican Organizations and Gaither emphasized the importance of the meeting as an opportunity to evaluate the programs of the other midwestern chapters.

"The whole conference was a great experience," Gaither said. "We learned a lot about what the other people are doing that will help us make up our own plans for future endeavors." In addition to the leadership conference, the Republicans also sponsored a panel discussion on blacks in political parties and a lecture by Indiana State Treasurer John Edward Gooch to the college students in state and local elections.

Gaither described the purpose of the organization as many faceted. "I think the club can be an educational, learning experience and also an exercise in practical politics. The club gives people a chance to express their views and make them felt through generally accepted channels. The stress is really on studying how things work, examining and understanding the functioning of political systems.

The club's membership now numbers about 175, a decrease from last year total that is explained by Gaither as the result of the natural drop-off after a presidential year. The chapter is augmented by the group from St. Mary's which numbers around 25 members. Gaither shares his duties as chairman with St. Mary's sophomore Maryanne Maren.

The Republican's monthly meetings devoted in part to the club's business affairs but always open in discussion of issues, campus and national, by the group's members. Gaither describes his group's financial status as "sound, or at least sounder than most campus organization's. Finances for projects and activities are mostly funded by membership dues, football game hotdog sales and a number of other ventures. Gaither believes the club easily gets back to the members all they contribute and often more.

John Gaither

"New Judicia code

by Shawn Hill

In interviews yesterday Prof. James L. Massey and Mr. Philip Faccenda helped to clarify many aspects of Fr. Hesburgh's handling of the proposed Judicial Code. Both Prof. Massey and Mr. Faccenda were members of the committee that drew up the new judicial code.

Massey explained that the Student Life Council had passed the new judicial code October 29 and presented the finished draft to Fr. Hesburgh on the 13th of November. On the 34th of November, Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh sent a letter to the Student Life Council informing them that he would need more time. Prof. Massey said Fr. Hesburgh's reasons for this were the length, scope and complexity of the new code.

"I will require more than the usual amount of time to decide whether to approve or reject this code. I will advise you as soon as I am able to make a decision," wrote Hesburgh.

Massey then stated that he hopes that Fr. Hesburgh will reach a decision and either approve or submit the judicial code for revision by the Feb. 2nd meeting of the Student Life Council.

Faccenda stated that Fr. Hesburgh did not reach a decision and either approve or reject this code. He, therefore, asked for more time to make his decision.

Faccenda is confident that Hesburgh will reach a decision in the next week or two.

Students of Notre Dame:

As of right now, the future of Grand Prix is in grave doubt. Unless proof can be shown that there is a genuine interest in this event, the HPC will withhold approval and the Senate will not approve its budget, causing definite cancellation. Do you want a grand week in May, or not?

I urge that any of those who participated last year, those who wish to participate this year, or anybody who just plain wants a week of social events in May, to please contact their hall presidents before Monday night, Jan. 19. It is your support that will be the determining factor. MAKE YOUR WISHES KNOWN!

M.G. Ciannone
Chairman, GP 1970
Co-education

Results from The Observer's coeducation poll and other surveys on coeducation taken on both campuses indicate what has been accepted as truth the past few years: the Notre Dame and St. Mary's academic community is overwhelmingly in favor of coeducation.

Today the student representatives on the Student Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees will present to the Committee an academic, financial, and social rationale for coeducation with the support of the vast majority of the community behind them.

We hope that the trustee members on the Student Affairs Committee give proper credence to the findings of the students and give recognition of the understandably accurate favorable sentiments toward coeducation expressed by the academic community.

The student representatives on the Committee have the responsibility of presenting logical and convincing arguments for the establishment of coeducation. We have faith in their ability to do so.

No longer can anyone sensibly harbor any reservations about the acceptance by the entire academic community of coeducation. Students on both campuses have indicated that the co-ex program is beneficial academically and have urged that the program be expanded. Tenured faculty members have indicated the feeling that the lack of females in the classroom impedes the intellectual development of the men.

We feel that a restating of the academic argument for coeducation is necessary to reassure the minds of those for coeducation and to refute the defense used by those against coeducation on academic grounds.

Women unquestionably have a different perspective than men on almost any issue. The addition of this viewpoint is never more valuable than in the classroom and especially in the liberal arts where the aim of the courses is an exchange of opinion. One only has to look at philosophy courses to see the validity of this argument. The absence of a woman's ideas is a critical loss.

Women are often cited as being academically inferior to men and therefore undesirable in the classroom. Even a light examination of high school graduating classes, SAT scores, and National Merit tests reveals clearly the fallacy of male intellectual superiority. In fact, women often rank ahead of men.

Notre Dame is losing some of its finest potential scholars at a disastrous rate. The student representatives on the Committee have the responsibility of presenting financial, and social need for coeducation. A favorable response would be a gesture that reassures the minds of those for coeducation and to refute the defense used by those against coeducation on academic grounds.

A survey of students accepted at Notre Dame but who chose not to come here shows that 30% made this decision because Notre Dame was not co-ed.

Princeton, once an all male school, admitted that 43% of its "best" applicants did not go to Princeton because of a lack of coeducation. Perhaps we should also admit that Notre Dame is losing some of its finest potential scholars at a disastrous rate.

The Board of Trustees has steadfastly concerned itself with the problems of the students while at the same time they expressed little concern over the necessity of a satisfying social life while at school.

They might remember that conditions which do not permit a social life of a pleasing nature cannot avoid adversely affecting one's performance in other areas, notably academic.

Furthermore, the intention of the university is to provide an environment conducive to the total growth of the individual student. Obviously, a life style devoid of women is not conducive to his overall growth and does not prepare him for a post graduate life where he is expected to have matured socially.

The trustees today have an opportunity to show their understanding of the academic, financial, and social need for coeducation. A favorable response would be a gesture that would demonstrate the depths of their concern for the students.

If they choose instead to ignore the wishes of the academic community and reject coeducation, then the burden of proof for their position rests on their shoulders.
The final grind

photo essay by

Mike Murphy
Poll shows co-education favored

(continued from page 1)

felt that they would be willing to live at St. Mary’s — even in a co-ed dorm. 80.1% said that they hoped St. Mary’s would set up co-ed dormitories. Only 64.1% of them, however, felt that they actually would move into them.

Students presented a wide range of opinion on whether or not their parents would approve of the idea. Equal numbers of students thought that their parents would be adamantly opposed as said their parents would be wholeheartedly in favor. The majority of the responses showed, however, that most parents would care one way or the other, but trusted their sons to make the right decisions or were open minded enough to "understand" if their sons explained the worth of the venture.

A large majority from both schools, 81.3%, felt that the schools’ reputation would not be hurt if co-ed living was permitted.

Social atmosphere

Currently, most Notre Dame students feel that the social atmosphere is terrible compared to that which exists in their home town. 42.9% of St. Mary’s students also felt the same way, although almost an equal number felt that the over 6:1 boy/girl ratio at ND/SMC provided a better social atmosphere than at home.

The figures show that 83.5% of Notre Dame students felt that the social atmosphere was inferior to home as compared to only 42.2% of the SMC girls. 40% of the St. Mary’s girls felt that the social atmosphere was superior to home while a meager 3.8% of the boys believe that to be the case. 17.7% of the girls thought that the social situation was on a par with their’s at home while only 10.6% of the boys said their social environment was equal to what they found at Notre Dame.

14.3% of the 296 Notre Dame students who responded said that they had never dated since they came to Notre Dame. Of the classes 33.9% of the freshmen said that they had not dated since they had been here. The percentage declines, though, through a student’s stay, 12.3% of the sophomore class claim that they have never dated, 11.1% of the juniors; and 7.5% of the seniors.

Across the road

Of the Notre Dame students who responded that they had dated, 87.2% said that they had dated a St. Mary’s girl at least once. 12.8% of them, however, said that they had never gone out with a girl from across the road.

80.5% of the ND guys said that they found it hard to meet students from SMC. St. Mary’s girls, a greater percentage of whom take classes at Notre Dame than guys take classes at SMC, stated that it was less difficult to meet guys. Only 51% felt that it was hard to meet a Notre Dame student. 94.5% of the St. Mary’s girls who bothered to fill out the questionnaire had taken a co-ed course. Of those students 96.1% felt that the experience was worthwhile. All of the guys felt that the program should be expanded.

Co-ed system

Although 75.6% of the Notre Dame students had participated in a course that was marked "co-ed," most of them complained that the course wasn’t really that at all. One student said that he had taken three "co-ed" courses in the last two semesters but hadn’t been in a single class with a girl. Many students expressed similar sentiments. There was a variety of opinions over the value of having girls in classes. Some mentioned that it had been greatly improved and can now be used by women who previously found a new "loop" — smaller than older models — is effective 99.5 per cent of the time, Davis said.

Dr. David Cart of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., said, "Drug regulation is not necessarily statistically correct although in most cases the results closely predicted those of polls taken by other groups which would suggest that they are fairly accurate."
Student problems aggravated by overcrowded dorms

There exist tensions in any environment. Generally, an incoming student chooses an academic environment based on his personality development at that point, and therefore, a college tends to attract people who will be satisfied with the campus lifestyle. At times, due to substantial growth or lack of foresight, he finds the environment unsuited to his temperament, in which case, increasing tension dictates that he either escape from or adjust to the demands of the surroundings.

Personality development, a process that is intensified in an academic community, will be stifled if an individual is forced to adjust to an environment that is incompatible with his life style. There exists aspects of institutional living that cannot offer fulfillment to some students. If the community is to concern itself with individual growth, it must meet the needs of all, and it if allows a minority to become stifled and frustrated in a confining environment, the academic community can in no way claim to be intellectually open.

An overcrowded dormitory will simply aggravate conditions resulting in students having difficulty maintaining individual identity. The problems accompanying overcrowding, the strain and accelerated pace, can lead to an increase in psychological disturbances.

Post-up emotions create problems for the institution as well as the individual. The minority will grow in size. If conditions are not changed, we will lose whole-some, productive women whose contribution could be invaluable.

St. Mary’s College "encourages individual responsibility for self-growth and the enrichment of one’s community, nation and world. Believing education to be the stimulus in this process, St. Mary’s emphasizes those disciplines basic to liberal education..." (1969-70 S.M.C. catalogue, p. 5) A liberal education, involving a diverse academic experience, is ideally an education of the person as such and as a member of society. A significant off-campus experience, one that provides living among the general public, can uniquely broaden this education. It will not only satisfy personal needs and encourage creativity and responsibility, but also strengthen diversity in the academic atmosphere of the community. In explaining off-campus living as a concern of liberal education, Vassar College propagates a philosophy in which "the accent is on freedom, flexibility, experiment, respect for individual difference, and social concern."

We must anticipate the future. The character of our student body is changing; we must note and direct that change. Present undercurrents of discontent with the limited opportunity to vary our living atmosphere hint that current conditions are inadequate. If we can accommodate all of today’s creative women, perhaps we will attract students from more wide-ranging backgrounds, perhaps we will attract students from all backgrounds.
NEW ORLEANS—Once upon a time there was a game called "pro football" and it belonged to a lot of guys named George Halas and Bert Bell. They took a refined product at great expense to the taxpayer for no expense whatever. They called it "league football". And they beat up the funny little league like Army beat up their teams. They called their teams the "Monsters of the Midway", or the "Big, Bad Bears" and they leaked the word to the press that they were going to beat up the little league. But when you prove it, you beat up a college team every year in Chicago. One of the small groups wouldn't forget and form a pro football team of their own. And the grandaddy of them all was the National Football League. That football, do you? Why don't you put up baskets? Or fall on a fumble. It was a league where everybody ran 80 yards or 42-10, but everyone said, "Well, really, you don't count exhibition games.

Vince Lombardi, beat up the funny little league like they beat up any other kind. But then, something funny happened. The funny little league got in the playoff game in Miami in 1969 and looked across the line of scrimmage at the tough guys, the monsters, the big bad establishment. And said to each other, "I know you! I think this is the time. This is our league. We are the ones that are crazy, but they look like a bunch of fat old men to me."

And they went out and beat them up. And everybody said, "Well, these accidents do happen. I mean, are you going to believe me or your eyes?"

So the funny Little League joined the Monsters of the Midway and they beat the old, established fat guys, 50–14 and 42–10, but everyone said, "Well, really, you don't count exhibition games."

So, they said to the funny Little League, "Tell me what you want. Our league gets all worn out playing four playoff games while you only have one. So, we'll pit the best team in your funny Little League against the two second-best teams and then you'll be all warm and fuzzy and could bring by now they call the Super Bowl, too."

What happened was that the second best team in the Western Conference of this Funny Little League won this colossmakery tournament while, over in the REAL league, a team that went around with the prefix "NFL".

Well, now, Sunday the Funny Little League ran out on the field against the Monsters of the Midway and points went and the establishment had won "9-0" on their eyeballs to indicate that their league was a half-century-old. So, the Funny Little Leaguers came out with "10-0" and beat the fat men. And they beat these fat old people again, 23–7. They are now increasing their edge by 7 points a year and, by 1980, the scores should be 70–0.

The Funny Little Leaguers left very little doubt about the difference between the two leagues. There was no department of the game in which they were not 1) younger; 2) faster; 3) better; 4) smarter. The Monsters of the Midway looked like a bunch of sandlotters by comparison. When the Establishment won the first of these super bowl games in 1966, the victorious Establishment coach, Vince Lombardi, was so elated how the conquering team would warm up a real team in his league.

Kansas City's Hank Stram was more kind when he said the Super Bowl term and the call from the President. "The other guys) were a real fine football team," he said . . . well, sure they held the second best team in the West to a 16 to 7, didn't they?

Down in the locker room, Mike Garrett, who cried all night when he signed with the Kansas City Chiefs (because he had set his heart on playing for the Los Angeles Rams) said it all when he observed the "NFL controls this country. That's why we built a game without any brains."

He also suggested that ego played a part. "They (the monsters of the other league) are great athletes. They react quickly. That's how we win. They can't think. We have their head in the low end. The color is different down there and I thought 'my goodness, this thing worked all year but it worked against these guys."

So then we have the brutes. We have the patient. There is a lesson to be learned here. The next time you meet a youth with his chest and moans and tells you how lucky you are he doesn't know how you know a building, over him, before you hand over 24 million dollars to him, give him a right hand punch. He may be just rich, not good. And never mind .

Paper Line © 1969, Los Angeles Times

by Terry Shields
Observer Sports Writer

One loyal Notre Dame fan summed it up thusly: "I fell out of the Convention Center when the Irish beat the Austin Carr." The Irish captain was nothing short of unilateral as he led his team to victory over the well-established San Francisco 49ers. The game was 96-73 victory over a well-coached Danny Murphy team that simply could not match the 9-16 record of the Dolphins. Carr had 51 points for a career second-best showing (Larry Sheffield held the old record of 45 points.) He hit on 20 of 30 shots from the field (by Austin's standards) II of 17 free throws. He is now averaging 34.5 ppg for 56.8%.

The Dolphins played a solid fundamental game but they were outclassed by a more talented team; the Irish came close to a team scoring record for a half as they poured through 64 markers ever as coach of the Kentucky Wildcats. But the victories keep piling up.

"I never tried to hide my" Coach Rupp insists the pollsters' mistakes are entered by comparison. When the Establishment won the first of these super bowl games in 1966, the victorious Establishment coach, Vince Lombardi, was so elated how the conquering team would warm up a real team in his league.

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Old Man Rupp rolling along

"We were more than glad to beat them on their own court by any score."

It might be noted here that although Rupp hasn't tried to hide his dislike for Casey at the moment, he does well, he'll leave behind one record that could stand as long as colleges play basketball. Rupp's team played in 6 foot 8, 237 pound Doc Isel and 6 foot 4, 215 pound Mark Crisp in the same year.

Even if he doesn't get that fifth NCAA title he wants so much overshadowed by the fabulous Joe Meyer, he isn't about to let them down. The Notre Dame captain was not the only man who played well for coach Joe Dee. No matter who the "other guard" (Tom Sinnott, Jack Meenan or Mike O'Connell) was, he played well. This point is reflected in the number of turnovers for the contest, 14, which was one of the lowest in this category for the season.

Statisics

ATLANOA (UPI) — Adolph Rupp, head basketball coach and record holder of college basketball, keeps right on rolling. Rupp is 68, aging, in his 40th season of an unparalleled basketball career as coach of the Kentucky Wildcats. But the victories keep piling up.

"I never tried to hide my mistakes are entered by comparison. When the Establishment won the first of these super bowl games in 1966, the victorious Establishment coach, Vince Lombardi, was so elated how the conquering team would warm up a real team in his league.

Kansas City's Hank Stram was more kind when he said the Super Bowl term and the call from the President. "The other guys) were a real fine football team," he said . . . well, sure they held the second best team in the West to a 16 to 7, didn't they?

Down in the locker room, Mike Garrett, who cried all night when he signed with the Kansas City Chiefs (because he had set his heart on playing for the Los Angeles Rams) said it all when he observed the "NFL controls this country. That's why we built a game without any brains."

He also suggested that ego played a part. "They (the monsters of the other league) are great athletes. They react quickly. That's how we win. They can't think. We have their head in the low end. The color is different down there and I thought 'my goodness, this thing worked all year but it worked against these guys."

So then we have the brutes. We have the patient. There is a lesson to be learned here. The next time you meet a youth with his chest and moans and tells you how lucky you are he doesn't know how you know a building, over him, before you hand over 24 million dollars to him, give him a right hand punch. He may be just rich, not good. And never mind .

Joe Meyer, who had 29 points for his team, still managed to beat the old man's team in the ball game throughout the second half. He played an excellent game, but this fine performance was great shadowed by the fabulous Joe Meyer, Rupp was held to a "mere" 17 points at the half but in the second half, he scored 28 points to miss.

As the game wore on the previously subdued crowd of 7,800 were on their feet screaming for the man from D.C., to keep, throwing them in. Carter wasn't about to let them down.

The Notre Dame captain was not the only man who played well for coach Joe Dee. No matter who the "other guard" (Tom Sinnott, Jack Meenan or Mike O'Connell) was, he played well. This point is reflected in the number of turnovers for the contest, 14, which was one of the lowest in this category for the season.

Even if he doesn't get that fifth NCAA title he wants so much overshadowed by the fabulous Joe Meyer, he isn't about to let them down. The Notre Dame captain was not the only man who played well for coach Joe Dee. No matter who the "other guard" (Tom Sinnott, Jack Meenan or Mike O'Connell) was, he played well. This point is reflected in the number of turnovers for the contest, 14, which was one of the lowest in this category for the season.

ECA's executive council agreed to pull back its suspension order until June 30, 1971, because it felt the matter would not be fully resolved by then.

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