Supremes to come for Mardi Gras

by Kevin McGill

The Mardi Gras committee is finalizing the plans begun last year, and construction in St. Patrick's Hall and publicity will begin next week. Greg Stephic, chair- man of the committee, said: "Things are going very fine." He also announced that the Supremes will come to the Mardi Gras to give a concert on Friday, February 5.

The raffle tickets that were distributed before Christmas will be collected next week. Stephic said that the Hall presidents and officers of the two schools will work together to make the event successful.

"Old forms become customary," he said. "New forms require new effort and new imagination. The continuation of old forms in any case is an impediment to progress."

Despite the "great job" that remains to be done and the difficulties he foresees in doing that job, he said that "we've made a lot of progress" and he was "optimistic for the future."

A "clear decision" is needed, he said from the trustees of both schools at their joint meeting in March to propitiate the institutions forward along the path of increased cooperation. Once this decision was made he said a timetable should be set for the implementation of the decision and a method of management and operation should be organized.

Otherwise, he said any proposed action will "drag on" without end.

Within two to four years the whole of the Park-Mayhew report could be accomplished if the trustees activate the report at the March meeting said Sheedy. He added that he did not think the trustees have a "longer range view" of the situation.

A recommendation by Park-Mayhew that a Notre Dame student who takes his major courses at St. Mary's would receive a St. Mary's degree in the University of Notre Dame will not be accepted opined Sheedy. "A Notre Dame student who majors in education (or St. Mary's major) will still receive a degree reading Notre Dame," he offered.

He considered the merging of the academic departments of the two schools as one of the "darker things" to effect for a closer Notre Dame-St. Mary's relationship and a long term goal that will be accomplished only gradually.

The financial feasibility study of the two schools is a "well-known and widely respected" and he felt a published agreement "would appeal to a whole new public."

Bohan to campaign the hard way

by Bob Higgins

Dr. Richard T. Bohan, Political Science teacher at St. Mary's College, officially announced his candidacy for the position of mayor of South Bend last night before the largest audience of young people to ever come to a meeting in the student center.

"It's time," said John Bohan, "for those who oppose the proposal to come out and speak their mind."

"Notre Dame-St. Mary's relations now are at the highest peak in the history of the two schools," he said. "I have never seen anything turn out in education cheaper than before. It is always more expensive. If we are going to do it, then we have to do it," said Sheedy.

He did not believe that the Notre Dame Board of Trustees has set a financial ceiling which it cannot exceed. He intended to attempt to effect a closer union between Notre Dame and St. Mary's.

Sheedy said the character of the two schools is "well-known and widely respected" and he felt a published agreement "would appeal to a whole new public."

Emphasizing that "National government cannot fulfill its responsibility if local government fails to fulfill its responsibility," Bohan outlined what he said were some of South Bend's biggest problems. Included in these were the declining population, rising crime rate, the rising unemployment rate and the fact that some of South Bend's best young people are leaving the city for other parts of the country.

"The reason for the last of these problems is two-fold according to Bohan. "Primarily, the youth feel the city is socially inadequate — that is, there is nothing for them to do." Bohan pointed out that this tends to make the youth feel apart from the community, and thus they leave. As soon as they become old enough to do so.

Secondly, Bohan stated that the city cannot economically support the youth. Unemployment is at such heights that there are not enough jobs to attract young people. The candidate plans to attack the problem by going directly to the youth and finding out exactly what they want from the city.

Comparing the speculated "annexation" of Notre Dame to "armed robbery" Bohan feels that the prospects of this proposal have little concern for the property to be annexed. He also does not see the idea as beneficial to either South Bend or Notre Dame.

He also stated that the school would probably consider it his private business and not interfere in any way.

Ballots against the proposal. Twenty-four votes were declared invalid.

The measure carried every hall, except Fisher and Sorin. The majority of off-campus students voting approved the constitution.

Kraschna said: "I lost because of apathy. Most of the students don't vote pretty much apathetic about everything at the time."

Stay Senator Tom Thrasher, who opposed the proposal, though he did not actively campaign against it, claims, "It wasn't advertised enough because of apathy." He explained, "Just because the students don't vote pretty much about everything at the time."

He says that that is the reason that job, he said that "we've made a lot of progress" and he was "optimistic for the future."

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Constitutional changes likely

The 92nd Congress will be asked to recommend a number of changes in the Constitution which was last amended in 1967. Prospects appear best for amendments to extend the vote to 18-year-olds in state and local elections and to provide for direct, popular election of the President in place of the present electoral college system.

Less likely to pass are amendments to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on sex; grant residents of the District of Columbia voting representation in Congress and guarantee every American the right to a decent environment.

The voting age amendment will be offered because the Supreme Court recently ruled that a 1970 law lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 applies only to federal elections. The court held that only by a constitutional amendment or state law could the voting age be changed in state and local elections.

The third party candidacy of Alabama's George C. Wallace supplied the impetus for electoral reform in the 91st Congress. While Wallace backed in the governor's chair, Bayh thinks the need for reforms more urgent than ever.

He noted that Wallace has indicated he will concentrate his 1973 presidential efforts in the South enhancing his chances of picking up enough electoral votes to deny major party candidates the election thus throwing the choice to the House of Representatives.

Even if the amendment passes, however, Bayh continues there is little likelihood that the states will ratify in time to affect the 1972 elections.

Killed By Filibuster

An amendment to end discrimination based on sex — popularly called the Women's Rights Amendment — passed the House last year but died under a Senate filibuster.

Opponents argue that it would nullify laws aimed to protect women workers strike down alimony and child custody laws and even make women subject to the draft.

Another amendment with little chance is one whose language is simple. "Every person has the inalienable right to a decent environment. The United States and every state shall guarantee this right."

Some constitutional experts believe this right is already guaranteed and that there is no remedy for its denial. Others think the wording is too vague to be translated into constitutional law.

New Peace Corps chances

In a special message to The Observer, Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford announced new opportunities for graduating University of Notre Dame students to serve overseas with the Peace Corps.

"University of Notre Dame alumni have made a tremendous contribution over the past decade to Peace Corps programs throughout the world," Wallace, the 37-year-old Director, noting that a total of 171 University of Notre Dame graduates have already served abroad as Peace Corps Volunteers since 1961. "We look forward to continued support."

According to Blatchford, who himself has spent much of his adult life in volunteer social service, Peace Corps members have appeared in virtually every one of the 61 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America where the Women's Rights Corps operates.

The Peace Corps requirements of today, Blatchford pointed out, are somewhat different from those of the 60s when the Peace Corps consisted primarily of generalists involved in community planning and teaching English. Now, the development needs of the host country are becoming more specific, and the Peace Corps is responding with more specific and specialized programs than in its early days.

To staff these programs, the Peace Corps is seeking people with a wide variety of backgrounds. The call today continues to be for the liberal arts generalists—especially for those with summer job experience in such skills as farming, construction, business or nursing—but also for students who are majoring in the sciences, engineering, education, agriculture or business. Knowledge of a second language, especially French or Spanish, continues to be most helpful.

Trends in Contemporary Education

The Peace Corps requires that potential applicants not only possess or be expert in their skill or fluent in a second language, but also that they have had some form of college training. After acceptance and ten weeks of basic training, Peace Corps Volunteers receive intensive professional, language and orientation training at centers in the country of assignment.

Students interested in additional details about Peace Corps opportunities abroad are invited to contact their local Peace Corps office or write to: Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525.

Self-image affects growth

(Continued from Page 6)

The source of the child's self-image and in the present system those people, exemplified by parents and teachers, often deflate a child's self-image. And if a child believes he is deficient, he will never achieve. Dr. Fliege said, "The self-image is sort of a blueprint which our behavior follows and translates into act.

To influence behavior effectively, one must change the child's self-image. This is accomplished through the attitude of the significant people; if the people important to him are loving and accepting, then a child will be able to accept, like and believe in himself.

The key to helping a child realize his potential is a positive self-image, and the way a parent or teacher should judge his effectiveness is the extent to which he has helped the child to accept himself. This can be accomplished by accepting the child for what he is, although not necessarily approving of everything he does. Only to the extent which an individual feels secure and accepted will he be able to develop his unique self and thereby realize his potential. In summary, Dr. Fliege said, "The residue that is in the inner core of our being is the most important part of the educational program.'"
Riehle denies foreknowledge of narcotics investigation

by John Abowd

In an Observer interview yesterday Fr. James L. Riehle, Dean of Students, denied that his office had any foreknowledge of the undercover investigation that led to the arrest of four Notre Dame students.

Riehle addressed himself to rumors that narcotics agents are enrolled as students. "To my knowledge, there are none," he said. "I have never asked me to do this and I wouldn't give them permission to do it.""This does not mean that I'm not interested in the problem, because I certainly am," Riehle added. "Anything that comes to my own personal knowledge is an infinitely different thing but its probably well that I say at this time that, to my knowledge, there are no undercover agents here on the campus at all."

The students arrested eight days before Christmas were charged with selling LSD to an undercover agent working for the South Bend Police.

Riehle noted that the two arrests made on campus were the first action by South Bend police for drug offenses. He said the decision to call the students to the security office was made because of the attitude some students have toward the police.

"Anytime a police officer has a warrant for somebody's arrest you can't stop him; it's got to be served. We had to cooperate in a thing like that and we figured that it would be better, rather than have the South Bend police go into the dorm, because of some of the false attitudes about the police that some students have, that it would be better for us to go in and ask the boy to come down," Riehle noted.

He continued, "It was a deal only to the extent that we thought it would be the most prudent thing to do."

According to Riehle the police had no search warrants for the on-campus room but were able to search the off-campus apartments. "The students' room on campus was not searched. In fact, our own security people were the only ones who went into the room and they had no warrant at all, so they had no right to search the room. The South Bend police did not go into the students' room."

"I understand the apartments downtown were searched but they had search warrants," he continued.

Riehle mentioned that his office was in the process of determining what type of disciplinary action would be taken by the University. He said that a decision would probably be made today and that he was "seriously considering" suspension until the trial date. He noted that he was relying on a Judicial Code passage that allowed that allowed the Dean of Students in cases of emergencies to suspend or expect any student that is potentially dangerous to the community.

"Somebody who is under civil arrest could be suspended summarily by me until the case has gone to court," Riehle said. "This might be invoked in this particular instance. I consider somebody that will drugs to other students a potential danger to these students because he is a source that's available to them," he noted.

Riehle was careful to note that he was not presuming guilt by comparing the situation to a stabbing which resulted in arrest. "This person might be potentially dangerous." He also noted that he did not intend to make his final decision publicly because it might endanger the reputations of the students involved.

Riehle was not sure of the specific charges because he had not seen the police records but he pointed out that "to my knowledge, marijuana has not been involved, most it has been LSD and other kinds of pills."

Apathy
(Continued from Page 1)

it lost. "Not that many people around here are that interested in a new constitution," for all Thrasher feels that the need still exists for a new constitution. He suggested that "The senate form a committee, with members representing all shades of opinion, to write a compromise constitution."

...during the college semester except during the Christmas vacation and summer months of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for $5 from The Observer, 220 S. State St., Chicago, Illinois 60604.
Park-Mayhew Post-Mortem

Two distinguished American educators, Dr. Rosemary Park and Dr. Lewis B. Mayhew, have succeeded in writing a clever balance of recommendations designed to balm the ego presently threatened by St. Mary's proposed merger with Notre Dame. What they have failed to do is to produce the promised solution to our present crisis in coeducation. They have failed to either recommend a complete merger with St. Mary's or invent an ingenious excuse for maintaining St. Mary's separate identity.

One cannot fault them for attempting the latter. At one point the report says, "But the College presents itself as a distinguished university, while SMC falls under the ambiguous category of a "humanizing" institution, is sufficiently to seriously hamper merger processes. ...there are forces and factors...suggesting caution in establishing closer relationships between the two institutions," the report says. "First among these is the possibility that the differing emphasis of an undergraduate college and a University stressing professional work might be incompatible — incompatible with respect to staffing, course offerings, and even overall intellectual style."

But the report contradicts itself three pages later when it says that the two institutions would be "in competition" with each other if they decided to become coeducational. Surely two institutions with approaches to education so radically different from each other that departmental merger would be impossible would not be in competition for the same kind of student. Indeed, the report leaves the impression that the only two things the two institutions have in common is South Bend and Catholicism, neither particularly potent selling points for the prospective students for which they would be "in competition."

As time goes by, it becomes increasingly apparent that only SMC's complete absorption by Notre Dame or independent coeducation on du lac's part will solve the single-sex stigma which discourages talented prospects, stifles social life, and generally makes things sad on both campuses.

The report discusses both possibilities. The former, which would involve buying or leasing the buildings and land upon which SMC is presently situated from the Sisters of the Holy Cross and using the physical plant as a center for preprofessional studies or business and engineering, was condemned as "repugnant to the faculty and administration of St. Mary's College and would very likely be rejected by the Board of Trustees and by the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Cross." Further up in the page, however, the report delineated what would happen if Notre Dame became coeducational: drop in the quantity of applicants to SMC and a subsequent drop in either enrollment or average quality of student. Faced with such an alternative, faculty, administrators, trustees and Sisters of the Holy Cross might find absorption considerably more palatable.

The Park-Mayhew report then suggested that St. Mary's be made a college within the University of Notre Dame; and continue to offer "a viable and reasonably comprehensive undergraduate program designed primarily for women." In other words, the two institutions, except for some administrative functions, food services, and — my God! security — would remain effectively separate.

The "solution" of course misses entirely the problem which first motivated the report — the fact that single-sex institutions are no longer acceptable to the vast majority of graduating high school seniors, even as glorious a single-sex institution as Notre Dame. Instead, the report is a political balancing act contrived to keep a maximum a distinctive and recognizable contribution to the education of Catholic women and it guards its heritage tenaciously and with reason, but chauvinism, mystical vanguards, school spirit and tenacious guards are better suited for basketball than for education. The fact that St. Mary's would make contributions to education in the past won't alter the fact that it would be better able to make more contributions if it merges with Notre Dame.

According to the report, the difference in the intent and direction of the two institutions and their departments — Notre Dame emphasizing professional and graduate preparation, the report says, while SMC falls under the ambiguous category of a "humanizing" institution is sufficient to seriously hamper merger processes. "...there are forces and factors...suggesting caution in..." the report says. "First among these is the possibility that the differing emphasis of an undergraduate college and a University stressing professional work might be incompatible — incompatible with respect to staffing, course offerings, and even overall intellectual style."

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Howard A. Elar, of Anderson, a school teacher at Daleville, a former principal at Boone Grove and of the junior high in Arcadia, is author of a new book "Jesus, Father of Jehovah," setting forth some basic tenets of Jehovah's Witnesses in an effort to establish the claim that the world has already ended and that the persons of God are reigning as a 66 mile radius of New Castle.

Although the book refrains from listing names of the Persons of God, the author says they have been well-circulated on a worldwide basis, are unprofitably well-distributed among Jehovah's Witnesses. It is the claim that the world has already ended and that the persons of God are reigning as in a 66 mile radius of New Castle.

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WASHINGTON (UPI) — If you were a member of Congress, how would you feel about a slick new superjet to loop over global commuters cut their travel time in half? Would you spend a lot of government money to build it and keep America in competition with other nations building a similar plane? Or would you scrap the idea as silly in the face of unmet domestic needs such as poverty, hunger and disease?

Would you give the go-ahead to build the plane so as not to lose nearly $1 billion already invested in it and risk a multimillion dollar loss in jobs and balance of payments?

Or would you reject the superjet as a dirty, monkey-business shindig to benefit the jet set few at the expense of the health and hearing of earth's crown?

The questions may give an idea of why the Congress is having trouble making up its collective mind on the fate of the supersonic transport SST that proposed 1,800 mile an hour airline.

Some time before March 30, the 92nd Congress will make another decision on the SST. For the past six years, the decision has been go and work is due to start on two prototype models this year.

But there is evidence that the next vote might doom the SST to death on the drawing boards as a billion dollar mistake despite frantic efforts by the Nixon administration to salvage it.

The 300 passenger plane is envisioned as America's answer to the British-French Concorde and the Russian Tu-144 now being tested.

An SST could zip travelers from New York to London in three hours instead of the usual six at 2.7 times the speed of sound. It also could cruise at supersonic speeds.

When President John F. Kennedy launched the project in 1963 he indicated the government's share of developing an SST would never exceed $750 million.

But thus far, more than $800 million in federal funds has been plowed in it and the government's own estimates now are that it will cost about $1.5 billion just to get a prototype in the air.

The Boeing Co., the prime SST contractor, has chipped in about $50 million so far and is in line for a cancellation premium equaling every penny it contributed if the government backs out.

Although environmentalists have long protested that the superjet would needlessly pollute the world with ear-splitting noise and suffocating fumes, it was not until last year that their muscle started to be felt.

In the House, anti-SST forces held only 14 votes shy of rejecting President Nixon's request for $290 million to continue SST development. The Senate later voted to scrap the project on a 52-41 vote. It was the first time a majority had been mustered in either House against the plane.

But a House-Senate conference committee "compromised" on a $210 million figure for the current fiscal year ending June 30th. This triggered a two week Senate filibuster that wasn't cracked until opponents won a promise of funding only through March and another up or down vote then on spending for the balance of the year.

The SST's future may well depend on the next presidential election. The superjet's fate is being left to the candidates.

SST poses difficult problems for legislators

W. Stephen Crowl

THE OBSERVER

Thursday, January 21, 1971

Polaroid of Fired Nickel Nucleon Energy

The course is not as awesome as its title. It is an attempt to provide the non-technical student with an understanding of the sources and uses of Nuclear Energy. Designed for St. Mary's, Arts and Letters, and Business Administration students.

ME 213 MWF

South Bend (809 N. Michigan) just north of downtown

At Nicolas Restaurant just north of downtown

South Bend (809 N. Michigan)

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Weekend jobs: 67-23-35 coat and ties.

Friday, January 22
9 pm - 1 am

At Nicolas Restaurant just north of downtown

South Bend (809 N. Michigan)

We Want Serious Young Men Seeking Tough Challenge

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City

Age
State
Zip

Address
Phone

Vocation Director
Stigmatine Fathers / Brothers
554 Lexington Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

YES, I'm interested in serving Christ. And in accepting the NEW challenge ahead. Please send me more information.

Student Body President Dave Thrasher did not seem to stress the outside pressure's effect on students. He did, however, explain, "This is the most crucial time for such an effort," he added.

Hall President Council chair Giuffrida stated "all elements of the SBP also stated that he "wondered if the student group will vehemently protest and student government hopes to stimulate that protest." The SBP also stated that he was concerned about the Park-Mayhew report offering to coeducate at Notre Dame. Krushka stated that he "hopes students will vehemently protest and student government hopes to stimulate that protest." The SBP also stated that he was concerned about the Park-Mayhew report offering to coeducate at Notre Dame. Krushka stated that he "hopes students will vehemently protest and student government hopes to stimulate that protest." The SBP also stated that he was concerned about the Park-Mayhew report offering to coeducate at Notre Dame. Krushka stated that he "hopes students will vehemently protest and student government hopes to stimulate that protest."

Fred Giuffrida explained, "If for no other reason, we should act quickly because the costs of going coed rise higher the longer we delay."

In contrast to the excited reactions of other students on campus, stay Senator Tom Thrasher did not seem to stress the need for protest. Thrasher stated, "Coeducation will come at its own rate whether students get excited about it or not..."

We Want Serious Young Men Seeking Tough Challenge

by Alison Kittrell

The first speaker in the series Trends in Contemporary Education spoke last night at 7:30 in St. Mary's Carroll Hall. Urban Fleck spoke on "The Key to Improving a Child's Self-Image." Dr. Fleck is a professor of Child Development at DePaul University and Administrator of the Midwest Montessori School. He has served as head of UNESCO in Southeast Asia, and has written eight books and numerous articles.

Dr. Fleck began his lecture with the statement, "There is a world-wide discontent with educational programs." He went on to explain why this discontent is justified, and what can be done to do away with its causes.

What President John F. Kennedy launched the project in 1963 he indicated the government's share of doing so, as not to lose nearly $1 billion already invested in it and risk a multimillion dollar loss in jobs and balance of payments? Or would you reject the superjet as a dirty, monkey-business shindig to benefit the jet set few at the expense of the health and hearing of earth's crown? But this there is evidence that the next vote might doom the SST to death on the drawing boards as a billion dollar mistake despite frantic efforts by the Nixon administration to salvage it.

The 300 passenger plane is envisioned as America's answer to the British-French Concorde and the Russian Tu-144 now being tested. An SST could zip travelers from New York to London in three hours instead of the usual six at 2.7 times the speed of sound. It also could cruise at supersonic speeds.

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When President John F. Kennedy launched the project in 1963 he indicated the government's share of developing an SST would never exceed $750 million. But thus far, more than $800 million in federal funds has been plowed in it and the government's own estimates now are that it will cost about $1.5 billion just to get a prototype in the air.

The Boeing Co., the prime SST contractor, has chipped in about $50 million so far and is in line for a cancellation premium equaling every penny it contributed if the government backs out. Though environmentalists have long protested that the superjet would needlessly pollute the world with ear-splitting noise and suffocating fumes, it was not until last year that their muscle started to be felt.

In the House, anti-SST forces held only 14 votes shy of rejecting President Nixon's request for $290 million to continue SST development. The Senate later voted to scrap the project on a 52-41 vote. It was the first time a majority had been mustered in either House against the plane.

But a House-Senate conference committee "compromised" on a $210 million figure for the current fiscal year ending June 30th. This triggered a two week Senate filibuster that wasn't cracked until opponents won a promise of funding only through March and another up or down vote then on spending for the balance of the year.

The SST's future may well depend on the next presidential election. The superjet's fate is being left to the candidates.

THE OBSERVER

Thursday, January 21, 1971

Polaroid of Fired Nickel Nucleon Energy

The course is not as awesome as its title. It is an attempt to provide the non-technical student with an understanding of the sources and uses of Nuclear Energy. Designed for St. Mary's, Arts and Letters, and Business Administration students.

ME 213 MWF

South Bend (809 N. Michigan) just north of downtown

At Nicolas Restaurant just north of downtown

South Bend (809 N. Michigan)

the burfi SYMBOL

Weekend jobs: 67-23-35 coat and ties.

Friday, January 22
9 pm - 1 am

At Nicolas Restaurant just north of downtown

South Bend (809 N. Michigan)

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Jim Donaldson

Sports Shorts

Eddie Bumbacco sped down the left wing, a step ahead of the Eagle goalie. The Irish forward scored on a wicked slap shot from the right point. The entire team is young. They're inexperienced and they make mistakes. They lack real speed and don't have exceptional finesse. Armstrong says is "the equal of any goalie I've seen this season" is watching the Irish skaters as they slide into the nets. Kronholm turned it aside, the first of 37 saves he was to make in this game against a tough Colorado team. The Irish looked like a different club the following night, however. Scoring four goals in the first period to overcome a 1-0, the Irish played sluggishly and fell behind 4-1 as the Falcon's star, Bob Rose, torched the Irish defense and scored all four Academy goals. Wiltff and Ian Williams put the Irish in position to take the second period goals and when Noble and Gary Green put the puck in the net at 5:19 and 5:53 of the third stanza, the Irish had won number five. Noble was in control all the way the next night, beating the Falcons 4-2. Green, Little, Regan and Joe Kronholm scored for the Irish while Wiltff and Ian Williams added tallies to the Irish net. The Irish return to the Convocation Center on Wednesday night for their.ForeignKey: 1971-01-21

Irish icers are half way to goal

by Jim Donaldson Observer Sports Writer

At the beginning of the 1970-71 hockey season Coach Lefty Smith felt that the Irish needed to 'get a feel for the game.' He accomplished this in the first half of the season with a 7-7-1 record at the midway point.

Notre Dame, playing only its third game of the season against a club composed predominantly of sophomores and freshmen, was expected to have problems winning its share of games against more experienced teams but Coach Smith's charges have had it easier than expected. The Irish had a 1-3 record when most of the student body left for victory and a tie in a pair of games against the Wisconsin Badgers at the ACC on December 19 and 20 and then tied the University of Connecticut for Christmas with a 2-3-1 slate.

The club returned to South Bend and won five of its six games the holiday and commenced a lengthy road trip that saw them win two of their first three against Western clubs and split six decisions against Western clubs.

Against Western Illinois, the Irish scored three goals in 74 seconds in the first period to overcome a 2-1 deficit and defeat the Leathernecks 4-2. Eddie Bumbacco netted two goals and junior Paul Regan added the tying goal in the scoring flurry. Bumbacco's second goal came just 14 seconds after the first.

Joe Bonk had put the Irish ahead 1-0 in the first minute of the game but the Badgers stormed back to grab a 2-1 lead before the Irish rallied on Wiltff's penalty goal. Puck slips put them on top for good.

Regan and Ian Williams are the third and fourth tallies as the Irish bested the Badgers 6-5.

Regan did it again in the third stanza as the Irish outshot Wisconsin 33-36 the following night the Irish had to settle for a 3-3 deadlock. The Irish started strong but Kevin Horne knocked the score with a first period tally for the Irish. Paul Regan gave the Irish their only lead of the night when he beat Badger goalie Al Kozack at 15:27 of the second stanza. Joe Anderson in the seventh minute of play.

Wisconsin went back out front 3-2 but Bill Green tied the score with a goal at 1:29 of the third stanza.

Notre Dame combined the talents of newcomers and veterans as they have been doing all season, for the victory. Co-captain Phil Wiltff not only scored the tying goal in the third period but held the Irish in the lead throughout the balance of the game. Wiltff's goal at 14:55 of the first stanza put the Irish ahead 2-1. In the second stanza, he added tally to lead the Irish attack while sophomore goalie Chris Cathcart, making his first start of the season, turned in a solid job in the nets, stopping 33 Wisconsin shots.

With the Boston University Terriers, the nation's No. 1 team, providing the opposition for the Irish, the Terriers were just too good and the Irish dropped a 4-0 decision in Boston. The Terriers were too good for the Irish, scoring four goals in the first period to take control of the game. The Irish got a short-handled goal from freshman Murray Armstrong at 6:54 of the first stanza but just couldn't slip the puck into the Terriers' nets.

The Irish return to the Convocation Center on Wednesday night for their.ForeignKey: 1971-01-21

Just for the record

by Mike Pavlin

In case you may have forgotten, Notre Dame won the Cotton Bowl and in the process added seventeen individual career marks to the Record Book. Eleven of those belong to Joe Theismann who now has thrown more passes, more completed ones for more yardage, for more touchdowns and at a higher percentage of completions than anyone else.

Also on the career lists, Denny Allen is seventh in kickoff returns; Scott Hempe ranks fourth in scoring; Tom Gaetano has scored 41-41 lead but the Irish tied the Badgers 2-2. The Irish played good hockey the next night against the Pioneers but just couldn't slip the puck into the Terriers' nets.

The next match for the Irish will be tomorrow in a four team tourney of Notre Dame, DePauw, Eastern Kentucky, Kings College (Pa.) and Taylor University at noon. The match will be held in the auxiliary gym of the ACC.
Consider report-ambiguous

by Lucia Znucha

After reading the Park-Mayhew study on the relationship between St. Mary's and Notre Dame, many St. Mary's faculty members are of the opinion that the report contains too many ambiguities and flaws to constitute a significant contribution to the subject of co-education.

The report did suggest a number of possible changes. Among those cited as "significant" by Dr. Pomsatte of the St. Mary's History Department were the proposals for the establishment of a joint board of trustees, the merger of the admissions' offices and the union of the registrars' offices. "But," he warns, "there are many ambiguities that have to be cleaned up."

Some faculty members feel the text becomes so ambiguous at times that it lapses into self-contradictory arguments. One of these is Dr. Bambenek of the Chemistry Department who feels that the section argues the development of "a combined Biology Department which would offer some things in common but which would also offer distinctly different biological science programs on the two campuses." It is an example of such a self-contradictory passage. In commenting on this statement, Dr. Bambenek points out: "If there is a combined Biology Department I don't think you're going to find two separate programs."

Another passage in the text which has been given considerable attention by faculty members is the section dealing with what would be the teachers' own rights if the suggested merger would take place. Asked if the merger would pose a threat to the teachers of the St. Mary's faculty, Dr. Richard Bohan refers to the report itself, which states: "... faculty members who consolidate their efforts as undergraduate teachers should not be expected to compare for tenure of salary purpose with professors who conduct research and direct graduate students as well as teaching undergraduates." And Dr. Bohan concludes, "Of course that's a threat."

This "threat" is seen by faculty members as endangering not only their jobs, but the quality of education available to the St. Mary's student. Frequently mentioned is the fact that Notre Dame uses much of the money it receives from its undergraduate program to finance its graduate school. On the other hand, St. Mary's has always been concerned with the undergrads. Dr. Bohan states: "We have people here who specialize in teaching undergraduates. I think the merger would give rise to an institution in which something would be lost. I think it would be the students who lose."

The only way such a loss might be averted, some faculty members suggest, would be if additional changes were to be taken place both at St. Mary's and Notre Dame. Commenting on the report, Father James Runde says: "I think the sad thing in the concept of merger is that I don't see any suggested re-structuring of Notre Dame."

Among the reforms he sees as desirable are broad curriculum changes and the inauguration of an all-college major. Mr. Bohan agrees with Father Runde that restructuring is necessary and concludes: "In view of all the problems Notre Dame has, I don't think it would do St. Mary's much good to merge."

Many other criticisms have been leveled at the report. One of these concerns the "postponement of consideration of social issues" that is mentioned by Mr. Harold Isbell of the Writing Department. Another is related to the commonly-held belief that adoption of the Park-Mayhew proposal will mean that "one of the Vice-Presidents of Notre Dame would be the President of St. Mary's."

Fellowships available

The Notre Dame Institute for Urban Studies announced today that a number of fellowships are available for the year 1971-72 in the field of urban research and planning. These fellowships are sponsored by both federal and local governmental agencies and in general require that a detailed application for the fellowship be submitted by January 31, 1971.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors Urban Studies Fellow-Program whose purpose is to respond to the critical need for trained urban practitioners. Students are eligible who have applied for, have been accepted to, or are enrolled in a program of full-time study as candidates for a Master's degree in a program oriented to public service careers in Urban Affairs.

Additional graduate research fellowships are available from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Any student is eligible who is working toward a graduate degree in any discipline related to problems of criminal justice. Each graduate research fellowship will cover the student's tuition and fees, plus a $2,000 stipend. Applications and details concerning these fellowships may be obtained from the Institute for Urban Studies, 214 Rockne Memorial Building, 283-1122.