MOON CREW AVOIDS CRISIS

CAPIE KENNEDY: Apollo 14 roars away from earth on its moon mission. (UPI)

Shepard flies again

CAPIE KENNEDY (UPI) U.S. space pioneer Alan B. Shepard and two rookie companions picked up the pieces of a mission that nearly killed the last crew to explore a moon crater, rimmed with rock as old as the solar system.

Shepard, a 47-year-old Navy captain who became the first American to fly in space a decade ago, rode in the command module of the spaceship, the "Kitty Hawk," piloted by Maj. Stuart A. Roose, 37, and Air Force Capt. Edgar D. Mitchell, 36, blasted their spacecraft free of earth orbit and was heading for the moon.

They had turned on their color television cameras to allow viewers on earth to watch the linkup of the command ship and the lander.

The old pro whipped an inner tube around and around his fingers, then reached out and tenderly patted his co-pilots on the shoulder.

"Kitty Hawk," the command ship, nosed in toward the upper stage of the Saturn rocket, to which the lander "Antares" was still attached, Roosa first said, "We're docked," he said.

"We've hit it nice," he added. "It sure looks we're closing fast enough. I'm going to back her out and try it again. They did and then Roosa reported: "That's it! It hit pretty good. We're just not getting the capture latches for some reason."

On the sixth try — with tension mounting, the astronauts nosed the command ship against the landing then gave an extra hard shove with the command ship's steering rocket.

The lander will still come in for slow inspection before a moon landing is attempted, but the immediate problem of the ships not latching together was corrected, averting — at least for now — the spectre of another Apollo 13.

"It was a ripple bang. I'm sure we got a few latches... it was a good hard dock," said Shepard when the two craft finally docked together.

Before the linkup, the astronauts said they were considering opening their spaceship to the void of space in an attempt to retrieve lunar samples and deal with trouble.

Control ground urged the spacemen to keep trying more normal procedures, however, and eventually they succeeded in locking onto the lander.

If they had not, the second American moon landing in a row would have had to be scrubbed. Apollo 13 had to give up its moon landing attempt last April when the command module was rocked by an explosion white 205,000 feet high.

Apollo 14 was 7.1 million miles out when it developed trouble. An hour and 44 minutes later when the spacecraft was 26,000 miles from earth — the astronauts finally re-energized their ship.

When at last, the operation was completed, ground controllers announced that "following the successful hard dock, Apollo 14 is proceeding on with our basic mission..."

"Antares will get a closer look at what caused the trouble when they routinely move the docking tunnel about 5 p.m. Wednesday and crawl through a tunnel to inspect the landing craft cabin.

As for the lunar landing, NASA spokesman Jack Riley said: "They haven't committed either way. They'll watch things very closely on the ground..."

New St. Mary's VP envisions her duties

by Ann Therese Darin

"I believe that with the power as a vice-president I will be able to generate action to solve problems," claimed Dr. Mary Alice Cannon, recently appointed vice-president of St. Mary's student affairs.

At an interview Friday with student and administrative leaders, Miss Cannon, presently in the education department at Marquette University, envisioned her newly-created position as acting as "an administrative coordinator for the dean of students, directors of counseling, housing, health services, and halls."

She does not, however, plan to limit her duties to work with the student personnel services. "If there's anything wrong with the food in the dining hall, for example, I would try to do something about it, since if it affects the well-being of the student," she explained.

Asked to explain the different responsibilities she will coordinate, in particular, the difference between her duties and those of the dean of students, Dr. Cannon declined to comment until she has had more time to acquaint herself with the administrative structure.

"People expect me to come in here this weekend," the former Moline public school teacher claimed, "and say, 'Well, I'm going to change this and that and cut these.' But, it would be futile for me to try to do anything like that. Let's say I'll co-operate co-ed next year, when I don't know much about the hall or the people in it or why even like it."

Quizzed on the question of a speech which she gave in Texas on "Student Government: Its Role in the Modern University," Dr. Cannon commented, "Before Berkeley, student government members had been social regulations, but now they have a strong voice in policy decisions."

Because of this, she feels, "Student government should take a good look at itself and make sure that it is assuming responsibility commensurate with its authority."

(Continued on page 8)

Docking difficulties hinder Apollo 14

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) — Apollo 14's astronauts succeeded in docking their command ship with the lunar lander Sunday night, overcoming a problem that almost forced cancellation of their landing on the moon.

A cheer went up in the control room at Houston when spaceship Commander Alan B. Shepard reported that there had been a "good hard dock." This made dock shortly after the astronauts, Alan L. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell, blasted their spaceship free of earth orbit and were heading for the moon.

They had turned on their color television cameras to allow viewers on earth to watch the linkup of the command ship and the lander.

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(Continued on page 8)
Criminal Rehabilitation Center planned

by Bob Higgins

Plans for a "Work Rehabilitation Center" to be completed by March 1st were announced yesterday by Mrs. Paul Conway, in conjunction with the Social Action Committee of the Ladies of Notre Dame.

The project, only the third such in Indiana, will employ prisoners in the ND community, the wife of Professor Paul Conway said.

The purpose of this center is to reorient criminals of all types in preparation for their return into society upon the completion of parole. The 15 prisoners who were "specially selected by the prison staff because it is evident that these 15 will receive the most benefit from this program" will be employed in positions within the Notre Dame community. A large percentage of their wages will be held in an account to be given each man at the end of his sentence.

Prison reforms such as this were made possible by a resolution passed by the State Legislature three years ago. However, only two others have been created to this date, in Pendleton, Ind., and one in Indianapolis. Mrs. Conway emphasized that both of these projects have been quite successful.

As a location for this "Halfway House" Mrs. Conway plans to use an old firehouse on Olive Street in South Bend. Funds for "structural renovation" have been provided by the Board of Criminal Justice, but this will only cover basic expenses. Mrs. Conway intends to engineer a number of fund-raising drives in her attempt to meet the March 1 deadline.

Assistance is also being sought from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's. Reorientation of the firehouse will begin on February 8. The intention is to convert the building into a type of dormitory with a reception room, living room, office, kitchen and dining room. Student and Faculty volunteers will be needed for this aspect of the project. A program of basic education for the prisoners is also planned. Mathematics and reading skills will be taught if a sufficient number of qualified teachers can be found.

Students and faculty interested in assisting Mrs. Conway in any aspect of this project should contact her at 332-5755 or Mrs. John Beverly at 272-3177.

Moon walk Fri.

(Continued from Page 1) The first moon landing and the only televised moonwalk, was able to beam back only black and white pictures on its July, 1969 mission.

Apollo 14's experiments are designed to show whether volcanic processes exist on the moon, what the crust is like to a depth of 500 feet, how the moon wobbles as it circles the earth, and how the sun interacts with it.

The experiments will be deployed on the first moon walk, beginning at 8:53 a.m. EST Friday, and during this same traverse, Shepard and Mitchell will use explosive devices to "bump" the moon and study its subsurface makeup.

The second moon walk, an 8,900-foot trek to the top of the Cone Crater and back, will get underway at 5:38 a.m. EST Saturday and will last until 10:36 a.m., if doctors allow the astronauts to work that long. It is scheduled to end 45 minutes earlier if the moonwalkers are tiring.

Shepard and Mitchell will blast off from the moon Saturday at 1:47 p.m. EST, link up with the command ship two hours later and fire the big Kitty Hawk engine that will head them back home.

Splashdown will come one week from tomorrow in the South Pacific 900 miles south of American Samoa at 4:01 p.m.

Three more Apollo missions are scheduled, one next July, another in March of 1972, and the final one - Apollo 17, in December of 1972. On 17, the astronauts may try landing inside the huge crater Copernicus.

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We Are the Nations Largest!
GSU urges Village transportation

by T. J. Burke

The possibility of bus service to the University Village and the employment of graduate students by the University Police Security Force are two issues which are currently being examined by the Graduate Student Union.

Concerning the University Vil-

lage, which is located 2 miles away from Notre Dame graduate students and their families, Bill Lorimer, G.S.U. President, said that "the movement to obtain bus service was initiated by members of the Village community which was not original-

ly a G.S.U. project." As of February 1, 1971, a bus service was circulated last year among members of the Vil-

lage community and was signed near a week ago. According to the petition requested shuttle bus ser-

vice to bring grad students to and from classes at Notre Dame.

The Village sponsors their proposal to the Admis-

tration, where it failed to get the necessary approval. The subject was then brought to the atten-

dance of the Graduate Student Union in an effort to obtain support for the project.

Lorimer expressed concern because there are no city buses easily accessible to University Village and no other forms of cheap and efficient transportation between the Village and the rest of the campus. He cited "a failure on the part of the Univer-

sity to provide some kind of service to the Village."

The Grad Student Union

made efforts to establish chan-

nels to make recommendations to University officials for service to the graduate complex. How-

ever, following the defeat of the proposal by the administration, the village members have shown little support in their own be-

half, according to Lorimer.

Lorimer also stated that so far "most of the graduate students have remained un-concerned." "If the transportation problem is to be solved, those students af-

fected must take the initiative."

The G.S.U. has made plans for a committee to be formed from the village residents and other graduate students. The commit-

tee members will draw up a report of the situation. If the committee receives enough stu-

dent support, Lorimer plans to "take the proposal to the Trus-

tees, if necessary."

Lorimer emphasized the im-

portance of Village participation with the G.S.U. in this effort, and added that "we'll be glad to co-

ordinate."

The Graduate Student Union

also conveyed a notice from Arthur Pears, Chief of Campus Security, about employment of grad students on the Security

force. These students are hired on a part-time basis to patrol the dorms.

According to Bill Lorimer, this policy has been beneficial

for the Village itself; it was not original-

ly a G.S.U. project."

Village itself; it was not original-

ly a G.S.U. project."

GSU Envisions her duties

(Continued from Page 1)

Miss Cannon also served as a member of the Jesuit Education-

al Committee which implemented the Statement of Student Rights and Responsibili-
	yes adopted by the American Association of University Profes-

sors (AAUP) in 1966 for its mem-

bers. According to Dr. Can-

non, the statement, which was e-doc, is now in force by the

Graham administration at St.

Mary's "is a fine document. I have some reservations, however, on its implementation as far as the legal due process is conser-

ved. If you follow it to the letter of the word, the university is going to become a court."

Dr. Cannon said she does not feel qualified to make a com-

ment concerning the "no-hours" policy which SMC sophomores, juniors, and seniors may obtain with parental permission, al-

though some parents are trying to have their children to work for a few years at Marquette, she saw no need for it. (Marquette, however, only gives upperclass-

men a specific number of "no-

hours" sign-outs per semester.) She does not foresee, however, that the privilege would be taken away from SMC students.

Dr. Cannon does not endorse the role of the dean of students as some of a disciplinarian even though at Marquette she worked as a complement to the student judicial system. At Marquette a student may either go before the board of meet privately with the dean. Most of the students, she said, preferred to meet with the dean.

Asked how she first became interested in St. Mary's, Dr. Can-

non replied that some of her former students nominated her for the position of the presiden-

cy. In reading her credentials, the search committee asked her if she would consider taking a job at the college in student personnel.

She plans to return several times this semester to acquaint herself with the school before she begins her new job September

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THE OBSERVER
An Independent Student Newspaper
GLEN S. CORSO, Editor-in-Chief
JOHN E. KNORR, Executive Editor
BRUCE RIECK, Business Manager

The Only End to the Race

At approximately 4:03 p.m. yesterday, EST, the rocket blasted off, loud and slow, leaving a remembrance of incomprehensible heat and noisy much, but it didn't to them.

The first time for Shepard was the first time for all Americans; the huge Mercury, delayed four hours for an infuriatingly trivial correction; a hundred years ago, the English of their eyes on the thing.
The Soviets had sent two men into space already; and the echo of Yuri Gagarin's words had hardened facsimiles and policies in the defense department. The implications of the Russian shot went beyond questions of a distinguished commentator. But they were there.

To a generation that has seen men on the moon, a rinky-dink shot of little Mercury, delayed four hours for an infuriatingly trivial correction; a hundred years ago, the English of their eyes on the thing.

The Soviet Union rejoiced at the launch of Voskhod. They had beaten us again — at . . . something.

The magic of the big wins didn't last, either because it was false magic or because it was smothered by issues and answers. It may just be possible that ND, unlike her antagonists suggest, is not the basic "jock school." It may even be possible to suggest that ND student can put issues in perspective; maintaining a happy medium on the sports-academic pursuits spectrum. Or maybe it was just the snow that seemed to fall all week and cover everything and everyone with coldness.

Walter Cronkite had hardly been objective. His spontaneous polemics as the Eagle touched down were hardly in keeping with his dignity as a distinguished commentator. But they were there.

It was July of 1969, and we were on the moon. The Russians had sent up an unmanned flight, which they had hoped would land on the moon, scoop up soil samples, and come back intact, at almost the same time. The Russian flight fluttered, once, twice, then the Eagle touched down were hardly in keeping with his dignity as a distinguished commentator. But they were there.

There was bitterness, and frustration. Not for the first time, people wanted us to get out — out of space exploration, out of the space race.

The super-rich oxygen content of the Apollo capsule had caught fire, leaving a remembrance of incomprehensible heat and noisy much, but it didn't to them.

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Jeanne Sweeney

February 1, 1971

Bill Carter and John Knorr

THE OLYMPIC SYSTEM AND REBIRTHS

On the face of it, it's been a pretty impressive month for Notre Dame. Two of the greatest victories in her long and storied athletic history have been recorded, and coming at the start of a second semester which is only a year which shows that even the greatest of public directors directed toward the school (features from NBC and Sports Illustrated, etc.) the added excitement of the football and basketball games, and it should certainly convince the media's analysts that the exposure was well-timed indeed.

But it was history. No one could have believed that Notre Dame had developed a rocket powerful enough to blast man into orbit; an accomplishment that well could become a weapon. What kind of missile base was the moon? And in Washington, John Kennedy pledged grimly: we would be on the moon by 1970.

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Jeanne Sweeney

Community Government

Our late departed president, Father McGrath, might well use the expression goes, "turn over in his grave," if he saw how his "radio" committee is destroying any last shades of respect students might have had for the administration or Board of Trustees. Most members of the community were not consulted about the new offices or the selection of the men who were to work with each other.

It seemed alive with a compulsive, unanimous joy that in a way spread across the sky like a storm in the early-evening dusk. There was a way in which the euphoria of victory had somehow brought people together, all faces lifted with smiles, all celebration, all laughter, all together. Antagonisms were erased, all the fans returning from the games seemed to take the win for themselves, sharing the joy that everyone had a right to. The creation of two new offices, a television studio, a special office to work with the press, and another is dead as a result of a ludicrous car accident that took place last week.

And so it was a very big month. Or was it? Somehow, in the crush of controversy over college sports, football reports, backbiting in administration-faculty and administration-student relations, the unifying aspects of the two big wins seem to have been largely wiped out. A student knows he's not going to have much to do with the new offices, but the sharing of a Notre Dame football win no longer seemed to extend merely to the Irish-American and Catholic populations, it reached as well to the ranks of the open-minded inspectors of higher education. But more than anything, of course, beating Texas meant a beam of justifiable pride for any member of the ND community unprejudiced enough to be pleased to have overcome some small association with the effort.

And in the immediate aftermath of the UCLA upset, the campus seemed alive with a compulsive, unanimous joy that in a way spread across the sky like a storm in the early-evening dusk. There was a way in which the euphoria of victory had somehow brought people together, all faces lifted with smiles, all celebration, all laughter, all together. Antagonisms were erased, all the fans returning from the games seemed to take the win for themselves, sharing the joy that everyone had a right to. The creation of two new offices, a television studio, a special office to work with the press, and another is dead as a result of a ludicrous car accident that took place last week.

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Why have a general assembly?

When the second General Assembly of Students is convened on February 16th, the issue which will be paramount in the minds of most everyone will naturally be that of co-education. It is probably correct to assume that it ought to be that way, but it is important that the Assembly turn its attention to other issues as well. The first General Assembly was illustrative of how broad a purpose can be served by such a gathering.

In 1967 and 68 many of the same questions which are so often heard today regarding the relevancy of student government were being asked. In those years student government labored without leadership as S.R.P. Chris Murphy toured the nation on behalf of the Summa campaign. It was apparent then that if government was to have any validity it would have to seek that validity in the students. It was with that idea in mind and with the need to gain wide-spread student support to prod the Administration into action in the area of student life that the first General Assembly of Students was called.

The most important issue in the 1968 Assembly was hall life and particularly parental hours, but in the course of the meeting student opinion and direction was made manifest on a large number of issues which have served as the basis of student government activity ever since.

For example, the question of co-education was first raised at that assembly. The proposal on co-education was first raised at that meeting. The proposal on co-education was discussed and passed at that meeting was that if government was to have any validity it would have to seek that validity in the students. It was with that idea in mind and with the need to gain wide-spread student support to prod the Administration into action in the area of student life that the first General Assembly of Students was called.

The importance of the second General Assembly, as has been the case in the first, is trying to implement a more reasonable plan for Vietnam. The idea is to withdraw all U.S. ground troops and to let the bombers assume the entire burden of preventing the "just and lasting peace." What is more distressing than this particular instance of callousness toward the human suffering and death that will continue to ensue beneath the bombs is the fact that the Administration's attitude is not at all unusual. If the President and the others responsible for the strategy and continued waging of the war stood alone in history's annals for their use of power and platitudes in the face of pain, human reason and passion might single them out for condemnation.

But perhaps more appropriate than condemnation is compassion and deep regret, the realization that for these men, as for so many others, war is an accepted reality and becomes an acceptable alternative as men seek to procure or extend personal or national power, prestige, and wealth. And the citizens of a nation, motivated by and re-inspiring the ethos of their nation's leaders much as those leaders are the realization that for these men, as for so many others, war is an accepted reality and becomes an acceptable alternative as men seek to procure or extend personal or national power, prestige, and wealth.

A measure of understanding

"Naturally, the tragedy is that we do not kill objects, numbers, abstract or interchangeable individuals, essentially innocent, unique for those who have loved, bred, esteeemed them. This is the tragedy of history, of any history, of any revolution. It is not individuals that are placed face to face in these battles, but class interests and ideas; but those who fall in them, those who die, are persons, are men. We cannot avoid this contradiction, escape from this pain."

Regis Debray
Camiri, Bolivia
November, 1967

A November, 1970, edition of Newsweek reports that the Nixon Administration is trying to implement a more "sanitary" war plan for Vietnam. The idea is to withdraw all U.S. ground troops and to let the bombers assume the entire burden of preventing the "just and lasting peace." What is more distressing than this particular instance of callousness toward the human suffering and death that will continue to ensue beneath the bombs is the fact that the Administration's attitude is not at all unusual. If the President and the others responsible for the strategy and continued waging of the war stood alone in history's annals for their use of power and platitudes in the face of pain, human reason and passion might single them out for condemnation.

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And listen again to the words of Debray, spoken at the time of his trial for revolutionary activity in Bolivia. He must have thought that the success of the Revolution would be of even more value than were the individual lives broken and lost in the process. He shows, however, at least the recognition of what is involved in all war. It is, usually far away from the centers of long-term strategy and grand ideologies upon which its waging depends, a decadently sudden, ugly confrontation between individuals who might have lived peacefully, had their leaders, their nations, been more aware either of the pain involved for people far from them, or of the alternative of reconciliation and a healthy personal or national humility. What we who have a measure of this understanding might best do is to implement the simple realization, regard our brothers everywhere with more concern than that which we have granted to the notions of ideology and patriotism.

Perhaps those we are seeking to educate will take notice of our quiet deeds.
"Virgin Mary"

Dear Editor:

In all the argumentation concerning certain issues, as to what pope said this, and what council pointed that, and whether or not they were voicing current opinion, personal opinion, teaching to the best of their ability, or decreeing articles of faith to be accepted by the Church, oftentimes the major and central point of the whole issue is clouded: what is the purpose of the dogmatic statements of pope and/or council?

"The purpose for any authoritarians' statement from either pope or council, ideally, is to preserve Apostolic teaching and authority. Purely and simply, Apostolic teaching and authority must be maintained.

With this in mind, we can look more closely at the issue of abortion. The Didache, or catch-all of the early Church, written no later than 150 A.D. and present in oral form certainly much earlier, specifically condemned abortion as a great sin, comparable with murder, adultery, sodomy, fornication, theft, magic, sorcery and infanticide. Such patristic teaching is worthy of recognition.

It is worthy, also, of note, that during the late rise of papal power, a doctrine was formulated and pronounced ex officio by Pope Pius IX, in 1854, on the Immaculate Conception, in his encyclical "Ineffabilis Deus": "the most blessed Virgin Mary was preserved free from all stain of original sin from the first instant of her conception..."

The key phrase here is "from the first instant of her conception..." As this teaching has been promulgated on an orthodox article of faith, then incorporated as an article of faith in the Traducian theory of Augustine, that from the moment of conception, the fetus possesses a soul. Therefore, abortion is, by extension, condemned, and by this decree, Apostolic tradition has been upheld.

In parenthesis, it is comforting to know that Pope Innocent III was so concerned about the possible murder of an innocent fetus, after calling the Fourth (Albigensian) Crusade, and reveling in it, that a Crusade resulted in the liquidation of the Albigensian Cathars, a Christian-Manichean sect in southern France, declared heretical by the Church. The Crusaders, by their pope, managed in a few hours to massacre the entire population of Beziers, about 20,000, to the cry of the bishop: "Kill them all, God will recognize His own." Very humanitarian...

David Tokarz 122 Holy Cross

SBP Guilty

Dear Editor:

This letter is written in response to an article in last Wednesday's Observer which reported that SBP Dave Krushna will no longer chair the Student Senate. It reports that the SBP finds the Senate process "bullshit."

While I might agree in large part with this comment, I find myself disagree when it comes to fixing the totality of blame upon the Senators. It appears that Mr. Krushna is a victim of his own role. He is the presiding officer of the Senate, his position is central to organizing and conducting meetings, his is the focal point of authority and leadership. If the Senate process is "bullshit," does not a large portion of the blame then rest with the SBP? His open contempt for the Senate and its members, his gross ineptness at conducting the meetings, have gone a long way toward making the Senate what it is.

I find this nothing more than a refusal on the part of the SBP to tolerate a competing source of leadership. He would lead by himself, but he forgets the need for leadership exists at many levels and that Senators, Hall Presidents, section leaders, must all be respected for their role. To destroy or discredit these positions of leadership can only be an invitation to apathy and disorganization, and that is exactly what we will have.

Sincerely, Robert A. Brudzinski Senator, Dillon Hall

LETTERS

Annexation Account Contended

Dear Editor:

On Tuesday of last week the Observer carried two accounts of Monday night's Common Council meeting which rejected Mayor Allen's bid to annex Notre Dame, St. Mary's and Holy Cross Junior College. As a spectator, that meeting I wish to take exception to the accounts your paper ran.

Both your accounts give the impression that the debate over the annexation of the Notre Dame campus was a rational discussion in a democratic forum. In fact the Council was subjected to a combination of play-pret-rally presided over by Fr. Joyce and regaled on by a house packed with Notre Dame alumni.

It is naive, I know, to expect a political meeting to proceed at that same high level of rationality which characterizes our intra­mural deliberations here at du lac. But is it and when what could have been an occasion for a sincere exchange of reasonable differences becomes instead an occasion for a super-dick sales pitch. It is sadler still when your reporters are so bamboozled by the pitch that they mistake it for a "resolution" of the Mayor's case.

Clearly, despite all the obfuscation that Paul Gilbert and Co. could generate, the real conflict was between the city's absolute need to expand its population base and the University's fear of eventual taxation. Less obfusc­tive, the city is faced with the unpopular but necessary task of making up its real limits; i.e., of catching up with white, middle­class escapists from the problems of urban life. Against this imperative stands the University's fear of taxation, although the University never has explained how being annexed would legally increase its susceptibility to taxation.

Why couldn't your reporters see that the debate should have centered on the resolution of this conflict? Why couldn't they see that the real losers in this struggle were the urban poor, and that the real winners were the affluent unrealists who have buried their heads in suburban sand? Perhaps if they had seen this they would have been less blase about the snow job they were treated to on Monday night.

Peace John Robinson

Mardi Gras construction continued to move along smoothly over the weekend. Here residents of Farley Hall work on their booths Sunday night in preparation for opening night later this week.

ENDS TUESDAY

Get ready for the thrill of your life!

Mardi Gras concert this Friday, Feb. 5 at 8:30 pm in the acc.

Tickets $5, $4, $2 at the student union ticket office
lead to the downfall of the nation's seventh-ranked team. Illinois shot a respectable 45.3% for the game, which is good but not great. Notre Dame, on the contrary, hit a cool 32%, which is lousy but not terrible.

This was the third of the five ND defeats that came at the hands of a hustling zone defense. (South Carolina and Duquesne were the only teams to stop Austin Carr. SC's worked for a while, while the Dukes' lasted a whole game.) This Saturday the Illini stalked as Ill Carr (He was playing with a black eye and a black streak of blood) and the Irish captain shot only 11 of 34 from the floor. The Illini also outbusted the Irish on the boards by grabbing 48 rebounds to 42 for ND. Two quick and agile jumpers, Nick Weatherspoon and Nick Conner, combined for 25 rebounds to slow the Irish under the hoop.

Howat and Fred Miller, along with Weatherspoon, structured the outside shots into a formidable 3-2 zone devised by Harry Schmidt.

Even though the U of I defense was tough to penetrate the Irish had to go inside for their shots since no one could hit from outside. Collis Jones kept ND in the game for the final part of the game. The 6'7" senior canned a variety of hooks and bank shots as the Illini from opening any more than a six-point lead.

Rick Howat's 9 for 14 first half was the major factor that led the Illini to a 30-17优势 over the Spartans at the half. Jack Meehan was running into picks on all sides in his attempt to guard the hot shot from Downer Grove, Ill.

Besides Howard's 20 points, Iliinois was getting points from Carr underneath. His amazing leap shot with his arm behind his head for quite a few tips and second shots.

The Irish was taking a good deal of time to get off its shots and the usual fast break could never get untracked. After every Illini shot there was some one on the break for a fast break like ND just might break the game open. Half, while that Illinois invented only three fouls. ND went into a semi-tactical. The Irish took time for the hoop and with this seemed to go the slight momentum built up.

Illinois managed to tie the Irish, thanks to a few missed free throws and opportunities by ND. The Illini then went into a stall of their own with just under two minutes remaining. Howat controlled the ball and doubly-handled the majority of this time and with 18 seconds left, in regulation time Illinois called a time out.

The break that the Irish were looking for occurred right after the in-bounds pass as Howat took the pass as he was strutting the mid-court line and when he decided to avoid the charg- ing Meehan he committed a backcourt violation and ND had the ball with 16 seconds showing on the St. Sabourin clock.

If the Irish were to win one this was indeed the time. Meehan tried to work the ball to the ND All-American but Carr was able to get off a couple of shots before ND could hit a shot from the corner. With Meehan out of position to stop the move- ment, Jack Hamm came over from behind the ring and tapped the ball in. This was the third of the five ND All-American situations arose. Illinois hit the ball roll on the floor after Carr's follow shot. Meehan, frustrated NCA A stop the clock. With 13 seconds remaining the Illini picked the ball up and with about 10 seconds left got the ball in bounds near the Hoagy. ND knocked all attempts, passed out of bounds and immediately called time-out. Not surprisingly the Spartans came back on the ball in play, the Irish were disconsolate for their plan of defense. ND had replaced the disqualified Meehan, tried to call for another "time" but referee Ed Maracich had already given the Illini pos- session and an entire Irish team was out of position to stop Conner, who took the inbound pass and drove unchallenged for a layup at the buzzer.

There were many murmurs of dissent among the ND student body over the game strategy devised by coach Dee. Why did the Irish stall when Illinois still had a 9-3 lead after 10 minutes of play? Why didn't the Irish try to force an open shot? Why didn't the Irish go for an easy shot? Why didn't the Irish try to win the game by driving and scoring? The Irish should have replaced the disqualified Meehan, tried to call for another "time" and had the ball in bounds near the Hoagy. ND knocked all attempts, passed out of bounds and immediately called time-out. The Irish did not respond as they had against Ohio State.

Facts and figures: Jim Watt made 41 rebounds and scored 25 points in a losing effort. Larry Luckinovich and Gilles Gagnon.

The Irish scored their last two goals in the final minute and a half of play when Larry Israel- son hit the winning goal on a steal from John Pleick, and tap-ins to keep the Illini in the game for the majority of his time and with 18 seconds left. Howat decided to throw in a futile attempt by throw- ing up a shot after grabbing the loose puck in the opposite corner. Momentum went back to the Irish.

Carr turned command in the over time period and they manu- sed a one point lead with two minutes to play in the five mini- mune period. The Illini got the ball on a steal from John Pleick, who was having trouble working in the pivot all night. Nick Conner took the pass for a layup with 40 seconds showing but Collis Jones was his usual self, handling the ball and trying to find his open teammate. Nick Conner would have provided a larger obstacle for Howat to shoot over not to mention Sarosi's own threat as an out- side shot. And why didn't ND foul when there was still some time to do something after Carr's last basket?

Dee probably has his answers for each of these questions. After all, he has taken his teams to post-season tournaments for the last three seasons against the toughest opposition he can find. Nor has his list doesn't necessarily eliminate the fact that ND will qualify for the NCAA tournament this year. However, word was confirmed over the weekend that the Mid-east regional would be held in ND's Convocation Center. It would be unknown to the Irish if they could stan- d in the Midwest, but, then, its doubtful if anything less than a 20 in-season win will put the Irish in position to get the Midwest.

Dee is too old to think about the situation. Maybe they can come back or may be they'll keep playing their hot and cold basketball that has put them at their present 10-5 pace. Only time will define.
Shear pin possible cause of capsule trouble

(Continued from Page 1)

Before the docking trouble struck, Apollo 14 had been sailing along perfectly.

Ground controllers said the trouble possibly could have resulted from a shear pin being torn away when the escape tower was jettisoned from the Saturn rocket 26 minutes after a flaw, but weather delayed launching from Cape Kennedy.

The lunar lander rides in the nose of the third stage of the Saturn during liftoff.

The astronauts have to separate their command ship from the Saturn, turn the command ship around and then pick up the lander before officials at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., where the latches are manufactured, advised Houston controllers that they had about 6 to 9 hours to solve the problem. This would be as long as the Saturn had enough steering fuel to keep it stable so the docking could be accomplished.

After that the Saturn would start gyrating and become unsafe for the astronauts to approach.

Ground controllers and the astronauts worked on the problem for an hour and, at 8:17 p.m., the crew was asked to try the docking again "with normal procedures before going to more drastic procedures."

Officials had discussed with the astronauts the possibility of resealing the steps and trying to lock onto the lander with docking latches, rather than using the capture latches.

America's best moon mission, Apollo 13, was 205,000 miles from home in April when an explosion raked its oxygen tanks and turned the mission into a scramble for survival.

Shepard and his rookie copilot, Edgar Mitchell, were deep in thevalley which Apollo 13 never reached when they encountered trouble.

Voting for this year's Senior Class Fellows will take place next Monday, Feb. 8 in the dining halls and the Senior Bar. Voting in the dining halls and the off-campus office will be held during lunch and dinner hours. Voting in the Senior Bar will be from 3-12.

There are eight official nominees for this year's award. They are William Kunstler, the controversial lawyer who has handled the defense of the Chicago Seven lots were on their way to the moon to explore the moon valley which Apollo 13 never reached when they encountered trouble.

Kunstler on Sr. list

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Apolo 14 lunar module pilot Edgar Mitchell (R) is deep in thought as fellow astronauts Stuart Roosa (L) and Alan Shepard review flight plans before Sunday's launch. (UPI)

All had been going smoothly before that. The astronauts rocked aloft at 4:03 p.m. EST despite the ominous cloud cover that threatened to keep them grounded.

Books sought

Noire Dame students and faculty will run a book collection next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the Navajo Community College Library. The school, begun with the enthusiastic support of University President Theodore M. Wehbaugh and former Law School Dean Thomas Lawliet, is opening its library next year and according to student representatives, books of all kinds are needed, whether usable or not. The books in poor condition will be sold for scrap and the money used for new ones.

Because the University was instrumental in the founding of the school, the administrators have asked students here for donations.

There will be three collection points for donations. The first is Wondcliff Drive in South Bend, the home of Bill Kurtz, student chairman, Memorial Library, the second at the office of Professor Soens, faculty chairman of the drive, and 339 Monroe Hall. 

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