Mulcahy, HPC discuss lottery

by Jim Eder
Staff Reporter

Director of Housing, Fr. Mulcahy, announced last night during a question-answer session at the HPC meeting that hall lottery results should be ready by Friday.

A group of five administration officers were present: President of Students Fr. James F. Flanigan, Director of Off-Campus Residence Fr. James L. Shilts, and Assistant to the Provost Sr. John Miriam Jones. Director of Off-Campus Residence Fr. James L. Shilts, and Assistant to the Provost Sr. John Miriam Jones.

The details of the computerized lottery to be held this Thursday to determine which students will be forced off campus next year were explained by Fr. Mulcahy. Approximately 60 per cent of the students (who are eligible to move) will be seniors and 40 per cent juniors. No sophomores or incoming freshmen will have to leave. As juniors and seniors will be included in the lottery, so that adjustments for scholarship holders, hall presidents and resident assistants will have to be made after.

"I hope to have the results ready to publish by Friday," Mulcahy asserted. No cut off percentage, however, will be announced until much later. "As of now 931 students will have to move off campus," he explained.

"However, we won't know until April how many of these students we have to ask to leave on the grounds that their number is affected by several factors, including how many students move voluntarily, how many incoming freshmen (who are not affected by the lottery) decide to move off, and how many transfer overseas and overseas students we have," stated Mulcahy.

When questioned about his decision not to allow students to overestimate their freshman year in order to accommodate those people not wishing to move off campus, Mulcahy explained that "as a temporary solution overcrowding worked all right, but as a permanent solution it is no good. It tends to hurt the quality of hall life. The increase noise factor alone is a matter to consider, not to mention the problems of living close quarters. Overcrowding also requires increased security funds."

Mulcahy also noted that he was currently facing the ironic problem of having empty beds in some rooms due to students leaving between semesters, at the same time he was granting room cost reductions to students who are overcrowded in other places.

HPC questions Fr. Mulcahy on the lottery and adequacy of OC housing. (Staff photo by by Bill Rahnner).

Goldrick, questioned as in the case of the great shortage of beds on campus, explained that there was an unexpected four per cent increase in the freshmen conformation ration last year. He stated that all over the country applications to universities were decreasing, in part due to federal spending cutbacks in higher education assistance programs. The university admissions office took this national trend into account when sending out letters of acceptance, expecting that the conformation ratio would also decline.

"We were anticipating only a 54 per cent conformation ratio," explained Goldrick, "but 58 per cent of those we accepted confirmed their desire to attend Notre Dame. We defied the national trend."

When questioned as to what his office plans to do this year to avoid a similar experience, Goldrick said that they would operate on the assumption that a minimum of 56 per cent of those one students accepted will confirm. Fr. Goldrick explained the reasoning behind the university's decision not to build another residence hall to alleviate the on-campus housing shortage. "We cannot be certain that all the beds in a new hall would always be filled. Having to stretch our funds the way it is, we simply cannot afford to take such a chance."

Fianigan pointed out that if the number of incoming resident assistants could not be sped up so that those applying would not face the dilemma of having to find off-campus housing late in April if they were not accepted and had bad lottery numbers, Fianigan said that he understood the problem but that "with over 300 applicants it is simply a too difficult and time consuming undertaking to finish before April."

Shilts assured the presidents that although a large number of Notre Dame students will have to live off campus, "there is no shortage of off-campus housing. There are plenty of homes and apartments to house our needs."

HPC Chairman Pat McLaughlin, however, argued that "although there may be no shortage of housing - quantity-wise, there certainly is one quality-wise. I have personally spent the last two weeks looking for housing, and on the whole what I found was terrible. Landlords are charging ridiculously high prices for slacks."

McLaughlin charged that the university has a responsibility "to help students find decent housing by putting pressure upon those landlords who are taking advantage of Notre Dame students."

Shilts answered that the university is helpless in acting against unfair landlords, because "property owners have always been the most protected by American law. It is the students' responsibility not to be taken advantage of when signing leases. Landlords will not give student a grace period as it is believed that they are desperate enough to accept them. The students must realize that there is no shortage forcing them to act at once when looking for housing."

"I am sorry that there is no business before the HPC, executive coordinator Wally Gasior announced that there will be a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Dillon Basil chapel for anyone interested in working for An Tostal. Next Tuesday's HPC meeting will be held at 6:15 p.m. in the Flessa Lounge of the LaFortune Student Center, which will serve as the new site for all future meetings.

On constitutional grounds...

Nixon declines subpoena

By HELEN THOMAS
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The unprecedented subpoena of President Nixon to testify at the Elsberg burglary trial will be "respectfully declined" on constitutional grounds, White House officials indicated Tuesday.

The official White House reaction was to withhold responsibility. It did not have a copy of the California court order, handed down Tuesday by Federal Court Judge Gordon Ringer. Nixon officials who declined to be identified indicated that the order would be "respectfully declined" on constitutional grounds — presidential privilege under the separation of powers concept. Before Ringer ruled favorably on a motion by former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman, Nixon's lawers refused Ehrlichman's request for the President to testify voluntarily.

Ringer's court order amounts to a subpoena of the President —followed. In the scheduled April 25 trial of Ehrlichman, G. Gordon Liddy and David Yates. All have been indicted in connection with the burglary of Elsberg's psychiatrist's office by a team of White House "plumbers" at the time Elsberg was under investigation for allegedly stealing government Papers on the Vietnam War.

Ehrlichman is trying to prove he was acting as an official of the federal government, and he wants Nixon to testify in his support.

"This will be the first time in the history of a state court" (continued on page 2).
Housing shortage problem studied

Nineteenth century precedent cited as basis for indictment

(continued from page 1)

that the president of the United States has been called to testify in a trial, Ringer said. But he indicated he did have some legal basis for the decision. If Nixon, acting early in the 19th Century treason trial of Aaron Burr in 1807 when the Supreme Court ordered President Thomas Jefferson to turn over a letter as evidence, Ringer did not mention it, but President Warren said Monday that the University has been summoned to testify before an inquest of the House of Representatives.

Ringer's decision came as an unexpected windfall to Ehrlichman's attorneys. Discussing Nixon's refusal to testify voluntarily for his former chief domestic affairs adviser, they said before making their plea for subpoena absence, they had little hope the judge would grant it. While the decision uses other legal terminology to describe the order, lawyers said it is tantamount to a subpoena.

At the White House, Warren earlier confirmed Nixon's lawyers had rejected Ehrlichman's bid for a voluntary Nixon appearance and said he did not know how the White House might respond to any subpoena.

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COUP studies financial interests

by Gary Allietta  Staff Reporter

This is the fourth in a series of articles by The Observer examining in depth each area considered by the COUP committee on University Priorities.

Today's article deals with the financial interests of the University and the flow of funds to different college departments.

Finance is the backbone of Notre Dame and at least that is what several people in the University contend, including the members of the priority committee.

According to Howie Batson, who was the only undergraduate member of COUP, the main reason for a priority investigation was the tightness of funds. He also added that "there was no task force for University financing because finance was considered by the other four task forces.”

One of the main considerations of COUP was the University's endowment fund, which reportedly is valued at $72.6 million. Bro. Kiernan, who assisted the president for business affairs, explained that the endowment is a permanent part of a university's backbone of universities, we would not want our endowment to be wasted programs phased out. But most of all, a large scale effort will be made to seek financial support from 'friends, corporations, and foundations.'

For, after all, if finance is the backbone of universities, we would not want our endowment to be considered at $1125, a year's stay $2100 and total fees were $3150.

Bro. Kiernan explained that about 60 per cent of the University's source of funds is tied up in stocks, which yields a fluctuating return fairly consistent with inflationary movements. The other 40 per cent is invested in bonds, which return a constant amount yearly.

Tuition, however, is the main source of funds. This year, a ND education is worth $265, a rise of 18 per cent over last year and $600 over 1968. When room and board are considered at $1125, a year's stay in South Bend runs to $1740, a 28 per cent increase over 1969's $1390. (For seniors, freshman tuition was $2200 and total fees were $3300.)

Batson was quick to point out that spiraling tuitions cannot go on much longer. "There has to be a union of tuition and fees. After a certain figure, people won't come here anymore," he said.

Federal grants also bring in a stable amount of money, but all of it is allocated for specific purposes. The University does benefit, however, when a grant pays for a professor's salary or某些 equipment that would otherwise come under University funds.

Where the Money Goes

Inflation has begun to affect every aspect of the economy and Notre Dame is no exception. Bro. Kiernan pointed out, federal aid is being cut off all over the country by the Nixon Administration, the Southern Illinois, 104 staff members, including 24 tenure professors, were released because of lack of funds.

Batson feels that here "we're lucky... there haven't been any drastic cutbacks and there won't be unless we have to.” According to him, the reported 30.5 per cent increase in University salaries was due not only in inflation but also to keep faculty pay competitive.

"There is a 5 per cent built in increase for 1974, inflation will eat that right up," Batson said.

Another area for increased funds is the admissions office. The COUP report stated that nationally, college enrollment is declining, however at ND it is still rising. To ensure that enrollment remains adequate for the University, thus maintaining tuition, the chief source of funds, more funds are being allotted to admissions for recruiting.

Bro. Kiernan explained Notre Dame's budgeting system as a zero budgeting system. "We estimate our income for the coming year on the basis of tuition, enrollment, and other incomes. Using this estimate a $5 guide, we budget expenses and distribute the money to the various departments.

Where the Money Doesn't Go

Inflationary prices and declining incomes have forced Notre Dame to make prudent investments.

"Anyway, I mean to enjoy myself on Thursday" Bilbo Baggins, p. 49

COUP Determined by four Maryknoll Missionaries

Wednesday, January 30, 1974

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SIMULATION GAMES DESIGNS AND FILMS WEEKEND SESSION TO SURFACE ISSUES & PROBLEMS OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

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Uncivilized Warriors

Editor:
Over the past few weeks I have read numerous letters re: the conduct of Notre Dame students at basketball games. They have left the impression that the ND student body is the most vulgar, base and uncouth group of college people in existence.

After witnessing the Notre Dame versus Marquette game I would like to contest the above accusation. The demeanors of the Marquette fans was nothing short of being vulgar, base and uncouth. The ACC security guards were constantly needed to control their untrained behavior. Not only was such conduct exhibited throughout the entire game by the fans but also by their head coach Al McGuire.

If Observer readers continue to maintain the notion that Notre Dame students are the degenerate group they have been led to believe, I hope that they now include the Marquette student body alongside.

Thomas A. Heck '74

Ex-Editor's Note

Editor:
Once again the "Christian" observer of Notre Dame has displayed the facetious tendencies that bubbled to the surface during the Lewis Hall incident last year.

To be sure the cast of characters the observermostly used instead of F. R. Bobbie and Arthur Pears we had John Macheca, who seems to have received his training for the position of Dean of Students in the White House and Notre Dame's very own Crown Prince of Darkness Rev. James T. Burton. And the result too was slightly different. The perpetrator, instead of being expelled, was merely suspended for a semester because of "certain aspects of the student's personal convictions that warranted lesser punishment."

What these "personal convictions" were can only be guessed at, but a good choice seems to be that not even J. Edgar Macheca is hardened enough to press for the expulsion of a student who made the mistake of confessing to him.

That this entire matter is a sickening, disgusting comment on the "justice that exists at Notre Dame is blatantly obvious. This student was suspended for something that some days thousands of times at Du Lac. He was suspended because he was unlucky enough to get caught by a Provost who seems to be bucking for a promotion to Detective third grade in the ecclesiastical police force. He was suspended because he was under the mistaken im­ pression that anything he be the Dean of Student S was confidential an impression that the Dean of Students, in his zeal to obtain a professional reputation, did nothing to correct. He was suspended because six hard-hearted people sat on the judicial board that decided his case instead of six compassionate, reasonable human beings. He was suspended because the students at Notre Dame have allowed themselves to be governed by a set of rules imposed on them by a committee of bankers, lawyers and businessmen who pose as the Board of Trustees of Notre Dame.

There is no justice in a judicial code that allows a clever prosecutor in the guise of a dean of students to tramp untraw student intuitions. or impose a case for him by confusing so he can turn right around and use it against the student in the hearing. There is no justice at a University that uses its power to its student body to hand them into following a pre-set code of morality set up by people who've never even attended the University.

But then again John Macheca, the Trustees and Notre Dame's Crown Prince have never confessed to being just. Steerage, Glen Corso.

Editor's Note: Glen Corso served as editor-in-chief for The Observer during 1972-1973. Presently he is attending Law School at Catholic University.

Uninformed

Dear Editor,
I guess I must be considered a second-rate fan according to the letter you receive from the campus's five "NUMBER ONE FANS." I really resented the self-righteous stand the five girls took, but I guess it's all right because they showed a lot of initiative and simply because they were there and I was not.

An explanation for the poor showing Sunday morning was simply that no one, or (almost no one), knew when the team was returning. Granted if I was a legal, super spirited, number one fan I too would have been called the radio station and the Phillips' house. But even if you felt badly for the team had done this, there was a real problem at the Phillips' residence!

This points out a service that the Observer could easily provide, that is publishing the arrival times of the team after away games. It will undoubtedly help the spirit of the team, and it would have the student body the humiliation of being called bad losers.

Once again I don't want to take anything away from the five "NUMBER ONE FANS." I'd just like to let the team know that the poor showing Sunday was due to an UNINFORMED student body, and not an UNSPIRITED one.

Bob Boyd

No One's Business

Dear Editor,
Sadly Notre Dame's greatest impropriety this week was not anything that happened at the basketball games, it was instead, Bob Kane's letter in Wednesday's Observer notifying the public that the Governor of Indiana would not buy an ad in the Bengal Boat Program.

It is not the public's business to know who decides not to give to the Governor of Indiana would not buy an ad in the Bengal Boat Program.

But then again John Macheca, the Trustees and Notre Dame's Crown Prince have never confessed to being just. Steerage, Glen Corso.

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Bob Boyd

An Anniversary

Dear Editor,
One year later, abortions are quick, less pain full, and part of the options open to pregnant women. Who would have believed thirteen months ago that major newspapers would carry advertisements encouraging women to see doctors for "Abortion Counselling" and " Abortions Performed until the Twenty-fourth Week of Pregnancy."

Now abortion is a firm reality and only the most quixotic anti-abortionists see the legal issue as anything other than a permanent legal fixture. Abortion laws have made abortion critics like lost shepherds searching for a dead flock in the halls of Congress. In the media, editors applauding the leniency of the new laws have replaced the anti-abortion crusaders' assaults on the last commandment of feminism, the right to one's "own" body. Instead of restating the old debate, newspapers last week heralded the abortion anniversary with announcements declaring the vast majority of abortion patients have experienced no psychological readjustment problems following the operation. The abortion issue has entered a new era.

One year later, the abortion patient encounters altogether different problems, problems which increasingly resemble those of ordinary consumers. Like beef and gasoline consumers, abortion patients have experienced local shortages in the service they seek. According to one Chicago counselor, the demand for second trimester abortion facilities has outstripped the supply in the Chicago area. This situation has forced some abortion patients to travel to other cities to receive help.

The laws on abortion are the result of a battle between two opposedly clashing visions of morality. Simplicistically, one group views abortion as another sword fisted at human dignity while their opponents hail Supreme Court's decision as the finest guarantor of individual rights since the Bill of Rights.

How will the Supreme Court's decision affect future society? How has it already affected society? The answer to these questions involves a dilemma as old as the common law. "Shall the law lead society's morality, or shall the society decide how the law is to be passed?" In effect, the law today is such that one does not own the rights of a person and therefore "its" life may be terminated.

This evolution had the effect of the law leading society's morality. In a national poll conducted shortly after the ruling, the number of persons approving or tolerating abortions increased. For the first time, more people favored abortion than opposed it.

Today the majority of major hospitals have accepted the abortion norm. A new standard of how exists and those who disagree with it are in a large minority. As yet, most individuals respect another persons' right to oppose abortion on moral grounds. But the question for the future is; Will people continue to accept this anti-abortion stance as a sacred segment of an individual's moral conscience, or will a time come when an individual's moral values on abortion will be labelled as odd, non-conforming, anti zero population growth, un-American and hence undesirable of respect? Much of the effect of the abortion ethic on society may be measured by future abortionists' resistance for anti-abortion, moral and religious believers. The question of whether a future anti-abortion ethic will one day replace the anti-abortion ethic is still an open question.

At the University of Chicago, the students are being sensitized to the idea that the abortion law is not just a legal issue. The university has been a leader in trying to develop a positive means of dealing with the abortion problem. At the University, medical students and professors have been working on a program to train doctors to deal with the issue of abortion in a sensitive manner. The program is being developed in collaboration with the University's Medical Center and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

The program is designed to help doctors provide patients with accurate information about abortion and to support them in making decisions that are consistent with their own values. The program also aims to help doctors develop strategies for dealing with their own personal and moral dilemmas that may arise in the context of providing abortion services.

The program is based on the principle that abortion is a complex and controversial issue that must be approached with care and sensitivity. The goal of the program is to help doctors provide patients with accurate information about abortion and to support them in making decisions that are consistent with their own values.
Sleeper's plot slumbers, but the humor is great

A review by Jerry Lutkus

So often after you've seen a Woody Allen movie you walk out laughing, but with
strange feelings. You just can't get an idea of what a genius Allen is, with funny scenes that crossed his mind. Then, your imagination continues, you see him sitting down with his notebook and you watch him write in a plot around his ideas. Then you see him put it on film and call it "Bananas", or "Everything You Ever Wanted To Know...". In this case, Allen filled another notebook and came up with his latest attempt, "Sleeper." "Sleeper" is the story of Miles Monroe (Allen), a contemporary man suffering from a perpetual alder. When the doctors at his hospital fail to cure his affliction, they in-voluntarily freeze him in a vacuum tube.

His body is discovered over 100 years later after an atomic war has decimated the United States. Two doctors who are fighting an Establishment lead by Our Leader, defrost Monroe to enlist him in the Under-ground.

A series of zany events lead Monroe into a predictable Woody Allen relationship: the frustrated lover and the beautiful woman, as played by Diane Keaton, who also starred with Allen in "Play It Again Sam."); Keaton plays a 21st Century artist-type who sides with the Establishment. But after Monroe's entrance into her life, she becomes a member of the underground dedicated to fighting our Leader. Their dialogue and slapstick exchanges are pure Marx Brothers. Yet Allen doesn't copy these comedians. He performs bits which are reminiscent of their comedy, but his work bears the unmistakable mark of Woody Allen. He honors these comedians, remembers them, and grows upon them.

As with all Allen films, the movie suffers for its poor ending. It seems as if he has come to the end of his notebook, so naturally the movie should end there. But it is a fault that Allen is ignored in light of the comic genius that Allen shows throughout the picture.

This movie could very well be the comedy of the year and that is a real shame in some respects because it may be the only comedy of the year. Allen is unmistakably a genius that Allen shows throughout the picture.

If you want to laugh, see this movie. It's a real beauty. "Sleeper" starring Woody Allen and Diane Keaton is at the River Park Theater.

Oh, to be a sophomore: Now that the festival is here

by Kathy Schwille

A literary gathering of this sort is an increasingly ambitious task for any students to undertake, much less sophomores. Sophomore year is associated with "slump," apathy, and that "neat-yet-major lack of intellectual confidence. Yet for one week, one glorious week, a certain group of these "wine fools" have within a whisper's range some of the most creative, most promising, as well as the most established minds of the literary world. A senior now, I can do little but watch from the wings as this year's fledgling festival takes shape. To be a sophomore is probably not the most delightful stage of most students' college career, but during Literary Festival week, I'd almost give my class ring to be one again.

Juniors:

Don't wait!

To have senior yearbook picture taken.

Make Appointment now

O-C students call 7524 between 7-9 p.m. for appointment.
Also remember that sophomores-to-be who move off campus of upperclass off campus in their respective halls. Yes, that is the situation as it now stands and it might be wise to once these beds have been secured is the lottery for that hall done? To-be in the dorm in question? In other words, is each hall only responsible to allocate a certain number of beds for freshmen and their own choice will also help alleviate the problem of bumping Are people presently living in forced triples and like situations forwarded to each respective hall involved by Friday Night or as by students from seven countries, Residence should arrive sometime within a week to ten days after The computer is scheduled to go to work on this matter Thursday Night, if all goes according to plan. Hopefully, the computer AIESEC has grown into an international organization consisting of autonomous, student run, non-profit, non-political, non-profit organization. AIESEC was formed for the purpose of fostering an international exchange of skills in business. This exchange is achieved through the use of short-term, high-quality internships for students in a given country. Any student with either a bachelor's or master's degree works as a junior partner in some business for three to thirteen months. This system provides students exposure to foreign business methods, and thereby promotes a person-to-person international understanding while creating a corps of young, internationally trained executive personnel. Chinworth joined AIESEC after spending his sophomore year in Japan and is now the AIESEC-United States Asian Coordinator. To get a foreign student a job here he must contact a company, research their record, and solicit them on hiring an AIESEC member. He also obtains a visa and housing for the student and follows up by keeping in touch with the worker, visiting and taking him to social events. Several area companies have aided Chinworth in his efforts. The most important part of Chinworth's job is getting other students interested in AIESEC. These members, especially freshmen and sophomores, are welcomed to join the program. Not only does it offer a chance for foreign study, but it can help its members find jobs in the United States. Anyone interested can contact Chinworth at 8214. Chinworth would like to strengthen the Notre Dame chapter and start an AIESEC newsletter. The 66th Congrass said "AIESEC is one of our Nation's most efficient and effective efforts to create better mutual understanding among peoples of the world and to train future leaders."

**AIESEC group seeks interested business and economic students**

Chris O'Brien
Staff Reporter

"AIESEC (Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales), an association of business and economics students, was created from the remnants of war-time Europe in 1948," said Michael Chinworth, President of AIESEC at Notre Dame. Founded by students in seven countries, AIESEC has grown into an international organization consisting of fifty-three member countries, AIESEC spread to the United States in 1967 and now boasts local chapters at more than sixty colleges and universities. AIESEC is unique in that it is an autonomous, student run, non-political, non-profit organization. AIESEC was formed for the purpose of fostering an international exchange of skills in business. This exchange is achieved through the use of short-term, high-quality internships for students in a given country. Any student with either a bachelor's or master's degree works as a junior partner in some business for three to thirteen months. This system provides students exposure to foreign business methods, and thereby promotes a person-to-person international understanding while creating a corps of young, internationally trained executive personnel. Chinworth joined AIESEC after spending his sophomore year in Japan and is now the AIESEC-United States Asian Coordinator. To get a foreign student a job here he must contact a company, research their record, and solicit them on hiring an AIESEC member. He also obtains a visa and housing for the student and follows up by keeping in touch with the worker, visiting and taking him to social events. Several area companies have aided Chinworth in his efforts. The most important part of Chinworth's job is getting other students interested in AIESEC. These members, especially freshmen and sophomores, are welcomed to join the program. Not only does it offer a chance for foreign study, but it can help its members find jobs in the United States. Anyone interested can contact Chinworth at 8214. Chinworth would like to strengthen the Notre Dame chapter and start an AIESEC newsletter. The 66th Congrass said "AIESEC is one of our Nation's most efficient and effective efforts to create better mutual understanding among peoples of the world and to train future leaders."

**Rare slides viewed at SMC**

by Janet Longfellow
Staff Reporter

Slides of newly discovered Byzantine Church ruins were viewed Monday night at a lecture in Carroll Hall, St. Mary's, titled "Early Christian Architecture in Trans-Jordan." The talk was given by Dr. Bastian Van Elderen, director of the American Center of Oriental Research, a corporation of 175 universities, seminars, and colleges which have supported investigations of the architecture in Amman, Jordan and in Jerusalem.

Van Elderen returned from his Middle East expeditions in December to make a lecture tour, and will return there to continue his uncovering of Byzantine ruins in March. The slides presented have been seen by few people, and few of the ruin pictures have been published yet. The investigations have been conducted since monasteries were discovered in 1968, and will hopefully continue as long as funds are available. The group hopes to return to ruin sites located in the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan such as the cities of Medaba, and Talmahim and Jerusalem.

"What we are trying to discover is the art, the early Christian architecture of the Byzantine church in Trans-Jordan," said Van Elderen.

Several questions have emerged as a result of the discoveries made in certain areas of investigation. What was the history of the Church? What gave rise to Christianity in this area? Should evidence in these areas suggest that Christianity was also an Eastern movement? Such questions arose when the excavations of Byzantine ruins revealed the presence and the building of Christian churches in spite of the Islam take-over of Jordan before 636 A.D. Van Elderen feels that this might throw new light on the history of the time, indicating there was much tolerance for Christianity during the whole Islamic period.

Most of the organization's information has come from the excavation of Byzantine Cathedral floors which have remained part of the ruins. The floors are made of intricate mosaics. The mosaics are cuti-excribed, with geometric and interlocking designs depicting everyday life. The puzzling lack of biblical scenes in the mosaics raises the question, "How do we interpret the Byzantine theology?"

However, there are inscriptions which reveal Christian veneration of Christ and the Virgin Mary. An inscription on a stone in a typical Byzantine cathedral dated its erection at 596 A.D. (transliterated from the Greek, it reads: "Christ, our God, raised up this House.") "I have enjoyed the expeditions immensely," said Van Elderen. The excavations have involved him in biblical studies and provided him with enough material for publication. "It has been an attempt to fill in gaps in the history of ancient civilization," he said. "I feel the idea is that learning more about ancient history will help us to better interpret the past, to understand the present, so that we can plan for the future,"
Casper and Townsend, too!!!

Two members of Notre Dame’s 1973 National Championship football team were recently selected during the first day of the National Football League college draft. Team captain and tight end Dave Casper was chosen by the Oakland Raiders in the second round, and defensive captain-safetyman Mike Townsend was later picked by the New Orleans Saints.

The draft continues today in New York City.

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SMC r.a.’s discuss re-evaluation

by Bill Sohn
Staff Reporter

A meeting in Regina Hall Auditorium last Sunday night at 7:30 was held between Ann Smith, chairman of Saint Mary’s Hall Life Commission, and the R.A.’s from Saint Mary’s (from all halls except McCardless, which was having a conflicting meeting and will meet with Smith on Wednesday night). The meeting was held to inform the R.A.’s and get their ideas on the Saint Mary’s Hall Life Commission’s re-evaluation of the R.A. program.

“Resident assistants were selected during the National Football League college draft. Team captain and tight end Dave Casper was chosen by the Oakland Raiders in the second round, and defensive captain-safetyman Mike Townsend was later picked by the New Orleans Saints. The draft continues today in New York City.

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Harriers lose to Wildcats

Harriers lose to Wildcats by Pete McHugh

Managing only four firsts out of fifteen efforts in the 1500-yard freestyle relay, the Notre Dame swim team suffered its first defeat of the season last night against Northwestern 80-31 at the ACC. The Irish never seriously threatened the Wildcats, who dominated both individual and relay events.

Though consistently edged in the individual events, the Notre Dame team scored 54 points to 128 points for the Wildcats. The race was won by Northwestern's Gary Cooper with a time of 1:44. Noteworthy were the performances of Joel Shuck (third place, 1:45.0), and Jim Cogar (fifth place, 1:46.0), who took the second and third positions in the 200-yard breaststroke.

The victory was the fourth of the season for Northwestern, who now stand atop the ACC standings with a perfect 3-1 record. The Wildcats are ranked second in the country, while the Irish remain fourth.

The loss marked the first defeat for the Irish since their opening meet against the University of Georgia. The team's next meet will be against Boston College on February 15th.