

National 'Food Day' commemorated

by Mary Mungovan
Senior Staff Reporter

The Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition and InPirg will commemorate national "Food Day" today with "a series of consciousness-raising events," Doug Allen, Coalition coordinator announced yesterday.

Today's activities will include a food bazaar, a seminar, a rice and tea meal, a panel discussion with Notre Dame faculty and a campus-wide mass.

"Food Day" begins with a food bazaar from 11-3 on South Quad directed by InPirg's Steven Spiel. Various health food stores, ethnic groups, nutritionists and others will set up booths to give out food samples and information.

"Faculty and students who have lived in third- and fourth-world countries and witnessed global injustice" will participate in a seminar discussion, "Personal experiences in Underdeveloped Countries" from 2:30 until 4 in the library auditorium, according to Allen.

Rice and Tea Meals will be held on both campuses: from 5 to 6:30 in the Knights of Columbus building and from 4:30 to 6:15 at the St. Mary's snack bar. "At both meals, Coalition members will present slide shows and distribute literature about the food crisis," Allen explained. Al Sondej and Greg Gramespacher will speak at the St. Mary's meal.

Prof. Basil O'Leary, director of the Program on Non-Violence, will moderate a panel discussion entitled "An Unequal Contest" at 8

p.m. in the Hayes-Healy Auditorium. Speakers will include James Sterba, professor of social philosophy; John Lyon, professor of General Program; and Animesh Ghoshal, professor of international finance.

Fr. Frank Quinlivan, director of the South Bend Justice and Peace Commission, will celebrate mass at 10 p.m. in Sacred Heart Church, concluding the day's events.

"We hope to make people more aware of the food crisis and help people to regain control of the pricing, quality and availability of food," Joe Turek, campus InPirg director, declared.

Food Day's Second Year

Food Day is in its second year as a national event. "On April 17, 1975, the first national Food Day was celebrated with teach-ins, workshops and fasts nationwide," Allen explained. "This year, after a declaration from the mayor, many South Bend parishes and communities are also participating."

The Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition: Students for World Concern was begun in November 1974 to educate the campus and South Bend communities about global injustice, research solutions and to raise funds, according to Allen. The Coalition has approximately 150 members.

InPirg is a student-based consumer advocacy organization with approximately 125 members. "We are a research group concerned with fair employment, consumer and housing practices," Turek stated. "This year's projects

"Over 700 students are participating in the Wednesday Night Fast Program this semester, which will bring in close to \$7,000," Allen announced.

According to Greg Gramespacher, research chairman, 75 percent of the money will go to overseas relief agencies (OXFAM, CARE, UNICEF, Catholic Relief Services and Church World Services) selected for their "low administrative costs and proven efficiency in self-help development." The remaining 25 percent will go to the poor of South Bend.

The final project for the semester, undertaken in conjunction with the Program on Non-Violence, is the compilation of a course evaluation booklet describing 41 courses

in 7 departments which deal with third-world development and global injustice.

included a grocery price survey, an environmental education seminar and a consumer handbook," he added.

In addition to Food Day, other Coalition projects for the current semester include the publication of a newsletter, daily collections, the Dining Hall Fast Program, a lecture by Nathan Grey of OXFAM and a course evaluation booklet.

Newsletter distributed

The Coalition distributed the first issue of its newspaper, *The Global Citizen*, last night in the dining halls. Mary Hesburgh and Mike

Bowler are editors of the newsletter, a national publication which will be distributed three times a semester beginning next fall.

Coalition members also took over the daily collections outside dining halls from Al Sondej (Notre Dame) and Greg Gramespacher (St. Mary's) yesterday. Some 42 members will collect one night a week at six Notre Dame and St. Mary's dining hall positions.

"We hope to carry on the fine tradition of selflessness and concern which Al and Greg have begun," Allen declared.

Since Sondej began in September, 1974, he has collected over \$25,000. Sondej plans to work for World Watch in Washington, D.C. beginning this summer.

Faculty Senate in opposition to elimination of evening exams

by Maureen Flynn
Campus Editor

The Faculty Senate last night passed a statement which effectively opposes an administrative policy change that eliminates evening departmental examinations. According to the new policy, tests in multi-sectional courses will be scheduled at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the 8TT10 class period will be eliminated from the regular class schedule.

The decision, which takes effect next semester, also places a maximum time limit of one hour and five minutes on such examinations.

In response to the policy announcement made Monday by University Provost Fr. James T. Burtchaeil, the Faculty Senate passed the following resolution:

"The Faculty Senate supports the right of departmental teaching faculty to determine the best times for administration of their own examinations, according to academic needs."

In discussion preceding the vote, Senate members cited student polls taken in their various departments which indicate overwhelming preference for evening examinations. Some members also said that the present flexible time allotments serve to relieve some of the pressure on students taking exams.

When contacted last night, Burtchaeil explained the policy change by saying, "We're basically trying to unclutter the evenings for students. We found that freshmen and sophomores have so terribly many tests. It would be a shame if they had to wait till they were juniors to attend their first concert or lecture, Burtchaeil continued. "And if they have the whole evening, they're less likely to stay up all night."

One possible result of the change may be a decrease in the number of tests given. Burtchaeil commented, "That might be good, but we'll leave it up to the teachers to decide."

According to Burtchaeil, no classes are scheduled for the 8TT10 period, although the course selection book currently lists two freshman chemistry labs, several language sections, and an advanced engineering course at that time.

Suggest teacher trustees

In other business last night, the Faculty Senate passed a recommendation to the Board of Trustees that at least two of the Board's members be serving concurrently as full-time members of a University faculty, without major administrative responsibilities.

"In order to assure that the constituency represented by these trustees is learning itself, rather than any particular local interest," the recommendation states, "we recommend that the (nominating) committee seek the best candidates available, without restrictions based on their current academic affiliation."

The Senate also selected from lists of interested faculty, nominees for positions on the Student Life Council and the Academic Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Sheridan P. McCabe, acting chairman of the Department of Graduate Studies in Education, was unanimously elected to the

(continued on page 3)

Lowenstein lectures on abuse of power, Kennedy shootings

by Dave O'Keefe
Staff Reporter

Al Lowenstein, former Democratic Congressman from Long Island, spoke last night on "The Abuse of Power in America and the Kennedy Killings" to an interested and responsive audience in the LaFortune Ballroom.

Lowenstein was a personal friend of Robert Kennedy and one of the principal founders of the "Dump Johnson" campaign in 1968. It was Lowenstein who persuaded RFK to run for the nomination, and it was Lowenstein that Kennedy was going to call from California shortly after he delivered his victory speech the night of June 6.

Lowenstein began his straightforward presentation by cataloging a number of examples of illegal

abuses of power by agencies of the federal government. "Some of it is so grotesque," he said, "that you may think it was made up."

He spoke of the unsuccessful efforts of the CIA in preventing the accession of Salvador Allende in Chile as well as the agency's cooperative attempts with organized crime to assassinate Cuban dictator Fidel Castro.

Lowenstein also cited various incidents of violations by the FBI. He pointed to J. Edgar Hoover's letter to Martin Luther King, Jr. urging him to commit suicide rather than accept the Nobel Peace Prize, and other abuses by the bureau aimed at "poisoning the public mind against the groups that the government didn't like."

When describing these acts, Lowenstein never appealed to his

audience as a sensationalist, but was very candid and direct. He did say that these activities have "jeopardized and jaded our freedom in a way we never understood before."

Lowenstein then moved to the subject of the Kennedy and King assassinations. He spoke at length about the difficulties he encountered in trying to find out the truth about the killing of Robert Kennedy. He cited discrepancies in eyewitness testimony, and doubt as to the number of bullets fired in the kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel as two difficulties in the case pointing to Sirhan Sirhan as the lone assassin.

Lowenstein also spoke of the shootings of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, but was careful not to say each killing was the result of conspiracy. "At this point anyone who doesn't believe that conspiratorial murders occur in this country hasn't thought it out. This is clear. It isn't a question of whether or not conspiratorial murders occur," he added, "but which ones are conspiratorial."

"It doesn't make sense to believe that everything is conspiratorial any more than it doesn't make sense to believe that nothing is."

Lowenstein had opened his remarks by saying, "It is no longer possible to go back to the sense of innocence in the United States that we have grown up with and cherished."

But he concluded on an optimistic note, telling his audience that they are heirs to the nation and left them with the warning, "If we don't make an effort to find out about these things, it's like giving a license to accept whatever happens."

University suspends last week's arrested students

by Tom O'Neill
Editor in Chief

The three Notre Dame students arrested last week for possession and delivery of a controlled substance have been suspended from the University, according to James Roemer, dean of students.

Roemer stated that the decision which was announced yesterday, was made in consideration of a university regulation on disciplinary procedure which states: "In emergencies where the Dean of Students judges there to be imminent danger or serious harm to persons or to property, or serious obstruction of University life, he may summarily suspend and even expel students."

Also considered in his decision to suspend the students, according to Roemer, was a university rule which states: "Providing for others by sale or otherwise, marijuana or any dangerous drug is considered a

serious violation."

"The students will have the opportunity to appeal the decision of suspension before the Appeals Board," Roemer stated. "But I do not believe that the action I have taken will prejudice their trial."

The three students, senior Christopher Cannon, junior Thomas Flynn and sophomore Michael Kohlmeier could not be reached for comment concerning whether or not they will appeal the suspensions.

Kohlmeier has been charged by South Bend authorities with delivering 4.326 grams of amphetamines to a police agent on January 30.

Flynn faces charges of delivering 23 grams of marijuana and 0.125 grams of amphetamines to a police agent of Jan 25.

Cannon has been charged with delivering 6.517 grams of amphetamines to a police agent on Feb 5.

All three will be pleading "not guilty" in court.



Former Democratic Congressman, Al Lowenstein, talked last night about the abuse of power in America and the Kennedy assassinations in the LaFortune Ballroom [Photo by Tony Chifari].

News Brief

International

Two hostages released

MANILLA, The Philippines - Three hijackers holding 73 hostages aboard a Philippine Airlines jet agreed this morning to free a mother and her child, air force information officer Lt. Col. Pablo Gonzales reported.

On Campus Today

- 8:30 am --seminar, "emerging women in society," sponsored by women's management club and business administration, cce.
- 9 am - 5 pm --workshop, painting workshop by don king, western michigan university, fieldhouse.
- 11 am - 3 pm --bazaar, food day bazaar, booth on south quad.
- 12:15 pm --mass, lafortune ballroom.
- 2:30 pm --seminar, "personal experiences in underdeveloped countries," sponsored by world hunger coalition, library aud.
- 3:30 pm --computer course, "using the calcomp plotter," room 115, computer center-math building.
- 3:30 pm --coffee hour, n.d. faculty women will host a coffee hour for all n.d. graduate women, library lounge.
- 4 pm --lecture, "direct and prompt indirect ionization of chloride and sulfate ions in H₂O and D₂O by pulse radiolysis," by dr. william h. hamill, sponsored by radiation laboratory, n.d. conference room, radiation research building.
- 4 pm --colloquium, "a home-based program for a pre-school aged behaviorally disturbed child with mother and father as therapists," by m.r. johnson, ph.d., n.d. sponsored by psychology dept., room 119, haggard hall.
- 4:30 pm --colloquium, "real closures of commutative rings and algebraic varieties," by prof. manfred knebusch, univ. of regensburg, germany, sponsored by math dept., room 226, computer center-math building.
- 5 pm --meal, rice and tea meal, sponsored by world hunger coalition, knights of columbus bldg.
- 5:15 pm --evensong vespers, log chapel.
- 7:30 pm --basketball, harlem globetrotters, acc.
- 8 pm --panel discussion, "an unequal contest?" with profs. animesh ghoshal, john lyon, james sterba and basil o'leary, moderator, sponsored by world hunger coalition, hayes-healy auditorium.
- 8 pm --civil rights lecture, "bicentennial dangers and civil rights values" by prof. derrick a. bell, jr., harvard law school, sponsored by civil rights center, cce.
- 8 pm --recital, student piano recital - anne france, sponsored by music dept., little theater.
- 8:15 pm --recital, student piano recital - denise taliaferre, sponsored by music dept., library aud.
- 10 pm --mass, fr. frank quinnivan, celebrant, sponsored by world hunger coalition, sacred heart church.

*The Observer

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Sen. Harris stops campaigning

WASHINGTON AP- Former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris has decided to withdraw from active campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, sources said yesterday.

Harris will remain a declared candidate and will continue to seek the nomination at the Democratic National Convention in New York in July, the sources said.

But they said all of his active campaigning for votes in the remaining Democratic primary elections will cease.

At Civil Rights series

Bell to talk on racial remediation

Harvard Law School Professor Derrick A. Bell, Jr. will be the featured speaker at the Fifth Annual Civil Rights Lecture series this week. He will speak on "Racial Remediation: A Re-analysis of Motivation and Benefit" tonight at 8 p.m. at the Center for Continuing Education Auditorium and Friday, April 9 at 2 p.m. at the same place. Thursday's lecture will be on "Bicentennial Dangers and Civil Rights Values" and Friday's on "Reformulating Racial Strategies for Survival and Accommodation."

The lecture series is dedicated to 'r. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. president of Notre Dame and former chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, who will introduce Bell.

Bell is the fifth distinguished lecturer of the annual lecture series. Past lecturers were former

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Sen. Philip Hart, Sargent Shriver, and Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Bell is the leading black law professor in the United States. He will discuss the continuing struggle to eliminate the heritage of slavery and discrimination from the lives of blacks and other minority citizens in America. He will analyze the current status of civil rights and suggest those strategies, both legal and political, which offer the best prospect for removing current injustices from our society.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Bell earned an A.B. in political science at Duquesne University in 1952. He graduated from Pittsburgh Law School and was an associate editor of the *Pittsburgh Law Review*. Bell has worked with the U.S. Department of Justice in the Office of Legal Counsel, Conscientious Objector Section, and in the Civil Rights Division.

He served one year as the executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP and with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Here Bell participated in several precedent making civil rights cases and was involved in the litigation of school desegregation cases throughout the South.

In 1966, Bell joined the department of Health, Education and

Welfare as deputy special assistant to the secretary for civil rights. He also served as director of the Western Center on Law and Poverty.

In 1969 Bell was appointed as lecturer on law to the Harvard University Law School faculty and became a professor in 1971.

Besides writing numerous articles on civil rights and constitutional law, he authored the widely adopted civil rights casebook, *Race, Racism and American Law*.

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O'Briain captures chess tournament

The sixth annual Observer Chess Tournament came to a close this weekend with Pdraig O'Briain finishing in the top position with an undefeated record.

A graduate mathematics student, O'Briain compiled a record for three wins and a draw. Jay Polk, a law student, came in second with a 3-1 record. Senior Jerry Mondello finished third, followed by Jeff Bowe, John Newcomer, John Masnovi, and Tom Lucid.

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Candidates preparing for possible showdown

Jimmy Carter, Henry M. Jackson and Morris K. Udall-- the candidate who woke up a loser-- plunged without pause yesterday into the campaign for Pennsylvania's presidential primary, a contest that could be their Democratic showdown.

There are other candidates waiting to test them later, and there is Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, biding his time and looking for running room after the primary season is over.

But it is evident now that the Pennsylvania balloting on April 27 will sort things out among the current crop of primary contenders.

Carter won Tuesday's Wisconsin presidential primary with 37 percent of the vote, edging Udall, who held a premature victory celebration election night. Early yesterday, late-counted ballots turned things around.

Carter had gone to bed in Milwaukee talking as though he had been defeated, although he never conceded. He got up to tell his supporters: "We're No. 1" and to wave a newspaper with a banner headline saying he had been upset. "And we won anyhow," the former Georgia governor said.

For Udall, it was a night of disappointment. "Oh, how sweet

it it," the Arizona congressman had said when he was leading in the partial vote count and pronounced the winner in the projection of ABC and NBC. It would have been his first primary victory, in a state he had made a major target with campaign money and time. But the sweetness didn't last.

Stopped bandwagon

Nonetheless, Udall said that he had stopped the Carter bandwagon with his 35 percent of the vote, just behind Carter.

"It was practically a dead heat in Wisconsin," he told United Auto Workers Union officials in Detroit. "If Carter had his way, his people

would have wiped me out. But there are still 22 primaries to go.

This election is going to be won or lost in the big industrial states, and Carter's record is not great in them," he said. "The Carter landslide has been stopped."

Jackson won a commanding, 104-vote share of the Democratic delegates awarded in Tuesday's New York primary, and he said he would have more votes from nominally uncommitted delegates. Udall supporters captured 70 national convention seats, uncommitted entries won 65 and Carter had 35.

The New York system offered a test among delegates, listed with their candidate preferences. But

there was no direct test of the presidential contenders since the three major entries had varying numbers of delegate entries.

Jackson said in an interview that the New York outcome means a tough, three-way contest in Pennsylvania, which will have 178 Democratic convention votes. In addition, there is a presidential preference primary, matching the candidates themselves in Pennsylvania.

President Ford won the Wisconsin Republican primary, easily outdistancing challenger Ronald Reagan - and sweeping the state's 45 Republican nominating dele-

gates. Ford is entered in Pennsylvania, which will have 103 Republican votes, but Reagan is not running again until the May 1 Texas primary, which now looms as his make or break test.

In addition, 151 uncommitted Republican delegates, considered likely to wing up with Ford, were chosen in New York. Reagan supporters ran for only 12 seats and won three.

Ford said yesterday the Wisconsin victory gave him a big lift. He also said it "fully justified my faith in Henry Kissinger," the embattled secretary of state who has been under Reagan's campaign attack.

Student Union committee names five new officers

by John Pandolfi
and
Barb Langhenry
Staff Reporters

Ken Ricci, student union director and a special committee of the Student Union has announced the names of five new officers, two filling newly created positions.

The new Service Commissioner is Genny Burke. As Service Commissioner, Genny is in charge of Student Union events including summer storage, on-campus mail and the freshman register. Genny said, "Most of the work for the Services Commission comes at the beginning and end of each semester." Genny was previously the chairman of advertising and distribution for the Services Commission.

Marianne Morgan will be the new Student Union Comptroller. As comptroller, she must keep a record of each committee's finances. She also maintains all financial control of the Student

Union. Marianne has been Assistant Comptroller for the Services Commission for the past two years.

Chris McCabe was appointed as the new ticket manager. His duties concern running the ticket office.

Aside from these offices, two new positions were created. Mary Charchut was appointed as Administrative Coordinator and Charlie Moran as Administrative Assistant.

The Administrative Coordinator's office, which was dropped two years ago, will be resumed this year. The coordinator has four basic roles. The first is the publishing of a Student Union Information Booklet, which will be available during the first two weeks of next semester.

The second role is to coordinate the activities of organizations such as the Student Life Council, the Hall Presidents' Council and the Student Union.

A third role is to acquaint the Notre dame student body with the activities of the Student Union.

As a final role, the coordinator must maintain a calendar for planned activities which will list every event on campus. This will help avoid the possibility of conflicting dates for different events.

The role of Administrative Assistant will be to take charge of all special projects concerning the Student Union.

"Students are encouraged to help in the efforts of the Student Union by getting in touch with either Ken Ricci or Genny Burke. Your help will be greatly appreciated," stated Ricci.

taining the "journal of the past year's events" format that has been characterized by the last two yearbooks.

Next year's book will be organized by sections, unlike the last two editions which were in chronological order. "The chronological order has not worked, so we're going back to sections such as seniors, sports and student life," Moore said.

She also stated that the student life area would be broken up into more areas. One reason for this break-up is to increase the number of people working on the book. "Right now, we only have four or five section leaders. With more sections, we can get more people involved in the book," she commented.

Moore plans to work in conjunction with the *Observer* and the *Scholastic* in areas such as the sharing of photographs.

She has worked on the yearbook for three years and has worked in the positions of student life editor and organizations editor.

O'Neil announces new photo editor

Tom O'Neil, editor-in-chief, has appointed Tony Chifari to replace Chris Smith as photo editor of *The Observer*. Tony, a junior American Studies major, has been a staff photographer since last October.

"I hope to give underclassmen more exposure than in previous years," said Chifari. "Other than that, I'll just have to see how things develop."

Moore elected *DOMÉ* editor, looks for more creativity

by Gregg B. Bangs
Executive Editor

Lisa Moore was elected editor-in-chief of the 1977 edition of the *DOMÉ*, the Notre Dame yearbook. Moore, a junior from New Philadelphia, Ohio was elected by a majority vote of this year's *DOMÉ* editorial board.



LISA MOORE

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Bleier to arrive Monday

Senior Fellow Committee announces plans

by Frank Tennant
Staff Reporter

Rocky Bleier, newly elected Senior Class Fellow, will visit the campus Monday, April 12, for a dinner with the senior class. Jim Ferry of the Senior Fellow Committee announced the visit yesterday.

Bleier will arrive by plane around noon and eat lunch at the Morris Inn with the Senior Class officers, the committee, and university officials. At 2:00 p.m., he will visit Logan Center for a tour and spend the remainder of the afternoon visiting campus friends.

The dinner will take place in the south dining hall at 5:30 p.m. The committee urges all interested seniors to attend. All north quad seniors wishing to attend should call 7308 and leave their name and meal number before 2:00 Friday. Off-campus seniors must pay the regular price of \$3. They can purchase their tickets at that time, Ferry explained.

Bleier will speak in Washington Hall at 8:00 p.m., Monday. The entire ND-SMC community is invited. John Reid, advisor to the senior class, said the talk will primarily be directed toward seniors. A reception at the Senior-Alumni club will follow the talk.

Bleier will return to Pittsburgh Tuesday morning by plane.

Ferry noted, "In the past the

Senior Fellow was not accessible to the students. We want him to be able to meet the people who elected him." This was a reason for the innovation of the dinner.

Bleier was a 1968 graduate in business administration and lived in Dillon. He played halfback and was a football team captain at Notre Dame.

While at Notre Dame, Bleier was a leader in the program to supply volunteers for the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital near the campus. Reid said, "Bleier helped initiate the Logan Center program

where students today continue to volunteer their time as tutors, swimming instructors and counselors for the retarded children."

Bleier entered professional football and was the only National Football League player to serve in Vietnam. He was wounded in action but overcame the crippling leg injury to win a starting assignment with the world championship Pittsburgh Steelers.

Reid is glad Bleier was chosen for being more than just a football player. "He lived around the corner from me in Dillon and I

remember him as a good person from the first day we met. I didn't find out he played football until later in the year," said Reid.

By choosing Bleier, Reid believes the students showed the same ideals put forth by the committee. They felt the esteem of the award had gone down in recent years, he explained. Lead by Bill Macauley, the committee's first action was to set guidelines for the award.

Ferry said they wanted a man or woman whose influence extended outside his field. Bleier won because he war more than a football player. It made him a more attractive candidate," Ferry claimed.

Reid cited increased student interest as proof of the award's growing esteem through the efforts of the committee. Sixty percent of the senior class voted in this election whereas only twelve percent voted last year.

In order to further the tradition of the award, Reid said a plaque, with the former Senior Fellow listed, will be placed in the Senior Bar. As future fellows are elected their names will be added. Bleier will also receive a plaque.

Bleier won in a landslide over the other candidates: John McKay, former Southern Cal football coach, Hunter Thompson, New York journalist and Geraldo Rivera, investigative reporter.

Ricci speaks to presidents;
SU-HPC cooperation askedby Joe Lopina
Staff Reporter

Ken Ricci, Student Union director, called for more understanding and cooperation between Student Union and the HPC. Ricci addressed the newly-elected Hall Presidents' Council Tuesday night in the basement of Zahm Hall.

"In the past there has been a lack of communication between us but I intend to change that," he stated. Mary Charcet, newly-appointed administrative co-ordinator of the Student Union defined her

job as a "constant liaison" between Student Union and all other student organizations. Some of her responsibilities as administrative co-ordinator include plotting a master calendar of events to avoid conflicts and fostering communication to help consolidate activities. Charcet also plans to put out a booklet to explain relations between student organizations.

"Concerning all-star football games planned for this spring, they've been cancelled" stated Elton Johnson, HPC chairman. The men's game was cancelled because the players would be uninsured by the school. Since the game would not be included in their insurance policy. The Women's game was scratched because Saint Mary's College failed to elect an all-star squad.

Because of the ineffectiveness of the athletic commission, the HPC abolished it and added the HPC sport committee, which will be composed of seven male and all five female hall presidents. They will determine the rules for inter-hall sports.

Also, a proposal to choose HPC representatives from the council members and former hall presidents was passed to provide continuity and consistency on the council's viewpoints.

\$500,000 given

Law School receives gift

A half-million dollar matching gift to the University of Notre Dame Law School by Chicago attorney Kenneth F. Montgomery was announced April 1 at a dinner of Notre Dame law alumni at the Chicago Bar Association.

Notre Dame's Law Dean David T. Link said the gift, to be matched dollar-for-dollar by other contributions, would permanently endow the Kiley Fellowship Fund begun in 1968 by Montgomery.

The Kiley Fund, which offers tuition support and stipends to outstanding law students at Notre Dame, was named after Judge Roger J. Kiley, a 1923 Notre Dame law alumnus who became a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, where he served until his death in 1974. A close friend of Montgomery's, Kiley was active on Chicago Bar Association committees and in civic groups such as the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Catholic Interracial Council. There are now seven Kiley Fellows in the Notre Dame Law School, the oldest legal education facility under Catholic auspices in the nation.

University President Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., stated that "the Montgomery gift represents an important contribution to a new era for the Law School. Notre Dame's Law School has traditionally offered a strong academic program and has concentrated on training competent and compassionate attorneys. The success of this program is evidenced by the fact that, according to American

Bar Association statistics, our Law School has the highest percentage of graduates on the bench of any major American law school.

"Despite its past accomplishments," Hesburgh continued, "our Law School today must do even more. The law profession generally and legal education in particular cry out for new ideas and strong leadership. It is important that a law school with Notre Dame's background and philosophy take a more active national role in fulfilling these needs.



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The University of Notre Dame Press proudly announces the publication of

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YOU BET'CHA.

OH I JUST LOVE IT WHEN YOU TACKLE SOMEBODY.

WHO IS THAT BIG GUY OVER THERE?

THAT'S OUR STARTING TIGHT END BOOM-BOOM OLSEN.

ARE YOU SURE YOU GOT THE RIGHT GUY BABY?

OH YES, I'VE HEARD YOUR GOOD ENOUGH TO GO PRO. YOU JUST LOOK SO BIG AND STRONG, I BET NOBODY COULD GET OUT OF YOUR GRASP.

BELIEVE ME, MOST DON'T WANT TO.

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE ME TO BREAKFAST.

I'VE BEEN KNOWN TO FRY SOME GREAT EGGS, AND BUTTER SOME GREAT BUNS.

I BET YOU HAVE, THEN IT'S BREAKFAST AT YOUR PLACE.

OH... WHY NOT.

Food Day 1976: Purposes and Goals at Notre Dame

by Barb Robinson

On Thursday, April 8, the Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition will be joining the efforts of numerous groups across the country to commemorate Food Day 1976. Begun last year primarily by individuals interested in nutrition, the event became a catalyst in the formation of a number of organizations concerned about this issue and hunger on a global scale. A Food Day office has been established in Washington, D.C. to support these efforts nationwide.

The purpose of these activities is two-fold. American patterns of consumption have become dominated by the interests of large corporations, namely agribusinesses, within our country. If this is to change at all, Americans must first become cognizant of the value of nutritional education and secondly, seek a national policy to regulate these developments in the future.

Initially an agricultural nation in which individuals were nearly self-sufficient for their foodstuffs, our country has drastically changed its living patterns. Most Americans have exchanged rural living for an urban setting. Consequently, food production has become a massive industry, not unlike other profit-making entities. A mere fifty food-producing manufacturers control this market. Like their counterparts, they also seek to influence

government officials and consumers through political lobbying and advertising techniques. It is the individual who suffers, paying higher prices and losing control to a powerful conglomerate having little or no concern for health matters. Within a global context, the domination of American power on trade regulations, foreign assistance, and world-wide patterns of consumption is a fact which many governmental officials realize, but which must be discerned by citizens themselves if such an imbalance can ever be altered.

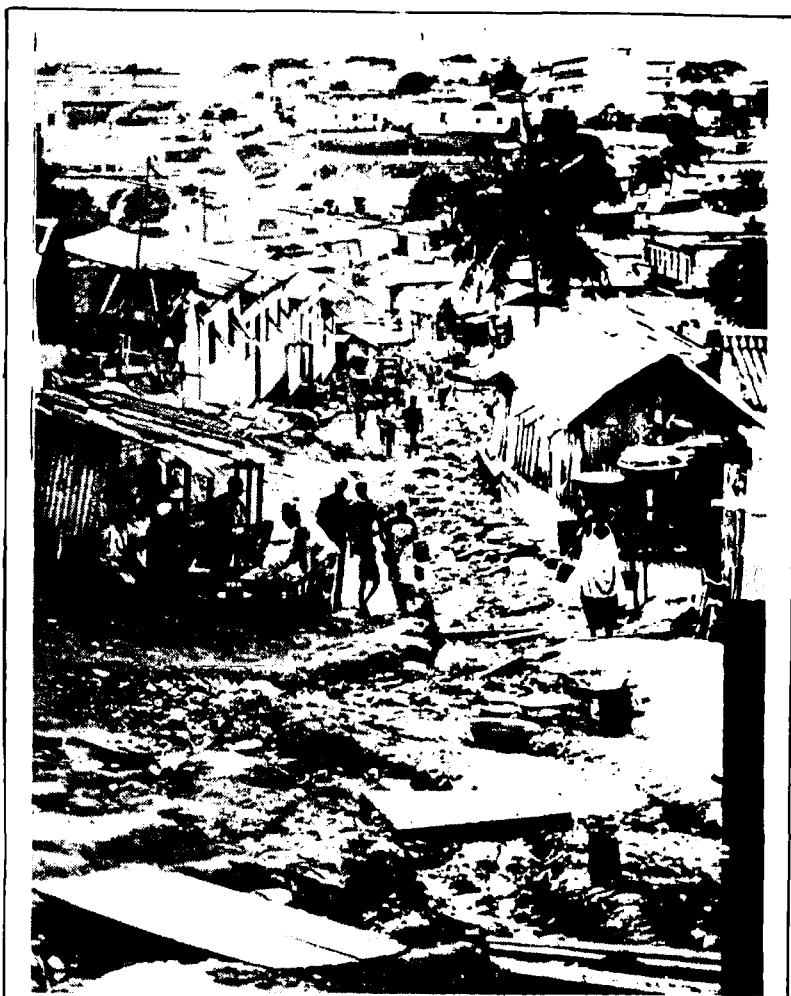
Those of us promoting Food Day are attempting to bring to public attention the need for a national policy on hunger and justice-related issues. We have such policies (or at least strong urgings by public officials) for other issues considered crucial to our nation's welfare. With the growth of corporate interests and lobbying efforts in Congress, our country needs a regulated food industry to insure the best interests of those being served.

The U.S. government can, and should, be persuaded to regulate the corporate impact on food processing, and seek other controls over agribusinesses that will promote our nation's health, not the profit-making ventures of a minority. It can also directly affect the hungry, both here and abroad, by changing eligibility requirements for food stamp recipients, and

providing at least 1 per cent of our GNP for developmental assistance abroad.

Clearly, Congress and Executive Branch must be persuaded to confront this challenge. If change is to occur, it must be initiated by caring citizens, and brought to the attention of leaders who can influence policies.

Educating ourselves to the guidelines of nutrition and the need for a national policy is a preliminary step, however. The Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition will be sponsoring activities for Food Day on April 8, in conjunction with INPIRG. We have chosen to look at these issues within the global context of inequality. It is fruitless to separate the existence of hunger from the presence of related conditions, i.e. inadequate medical services. Similarly, we cannot view our own existence without realizing that there are many affected by our actions, many who will suffer tremendously if we choose to ignore the life within them.



Hunger is but one aspect of the larger problem of global inequality and injustice.

Food Day Schedule

--11:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. The Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition will have a booth set up on the south quad as part of the food day bazaar being sponsored by INPIRG. This booth will have free literature and other materials explaining the food crisis; food day; other aspects of global injustice; and a list of things you can do to help alleviate this global suffering.

--2:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m. In the library auditorium, there will be a seminar with a discussion following. The topic will be "Personal Experiences in Underdeveloped Countries." The speakers will include teachers and students who have witnessed global injustice and inequality on a first hand basis and are willing to share their experiences with the entire campus.

--5:00p.m.- 6:30 p.m. Knights of Columbus, Rice and Tea Meal, includes films and slides concerning world hunger. This meal is open to all those on campus who would like to come.

--A panel discussion will be held in the evening, beginning at 8:00 p.m. in Hayes-Healy. The discussion will center on the more factual aspects of global injustice; where our world is heading; and how we as humanistic people can help to shape our own tomorrow.

The discussion title is "An Unequal Chance." Participants include James Sterba, Prof. of Social Philosophy; John Lyon, Prof. of the General Program, and Animesh Ghoshal, Prof. of International Finance. The moderator will be Basil O'Leary director of the Program of Non-Violence.

--A campus-wide Mass will be celebrated at 10:00 p.m. in Sacred Heart Church. The celebrant will be Fr. Frank Quinlivan, head of the Justice and Peace Commission here in South Bend. The mass will have Food Day as its main focus. What better a time to be concerned with the world's hungry than during Lent, and only a week before Easter!

InPirg Plans Bazaar, Tea and Rice Dinner

InPirg at Notre Dame is planning two major activities for Food Day on Thursday April 8. Plans are underway for a Food Bazaar on the South Quad from 11:30 p.m. Various groups, e.g. health food stores, ethnic groups, nutritionists, the World Hunger Coalition, Real Services, and more; are being contacted to set up booths to pass out information, sell cultural and health foods, and to answer questions. This event, although festive in nature, should also educate us about the nutritional, ethnic, and economic aspects of Food Day. Hopefully, the Food Bazaar will provide a myriad of sights, tastes, and information to all participants. Later in the day, a tea and rice

dinner will be held at the Knights of Columbus building at 5:00 p.m. Admission will be 50 cents with all proceeds going to hunger relief. InPirg, along with Notre Dame's World Hunger Coalition, is sponsoring this event to increase our consciousness of the widespread starvation and malnutrition that exists.

Both events are being publicized to the South Bend community as well as St. Mary's--Notre Dame. In conjunction with the Hunger Coalition, InPirg wants to make Food Day, April 8, 1976, a day to remember -- a day that will spark action on the many problems that this area encompasses.

the

Global Citizen



ND-SMC World Hunger Coalition:

coalition for world concern.

April 8, 1976

Hunger Coalition: Where It's Been, Where It's Going, What It's Doing

by Kathy Carrigan

The publication of its first newspaper gives the ND-SMC World Hunger Coalition: Students for World Concern a chance to look back at its tenuous beginnings, and to assess its progress. Our organization was formed in October 1974, at the suggestion of Fr. Hesburgh, with a goal of finding ways to focus the love and concern within the ND-SMC community to world problems. We are concerned with gathering information, proposing solutions, and raising funds to combat the global inequality and injustice paralyzing third and fourth world countries. Hunger is

but one aspect of the large spectrum of global problems.

Background

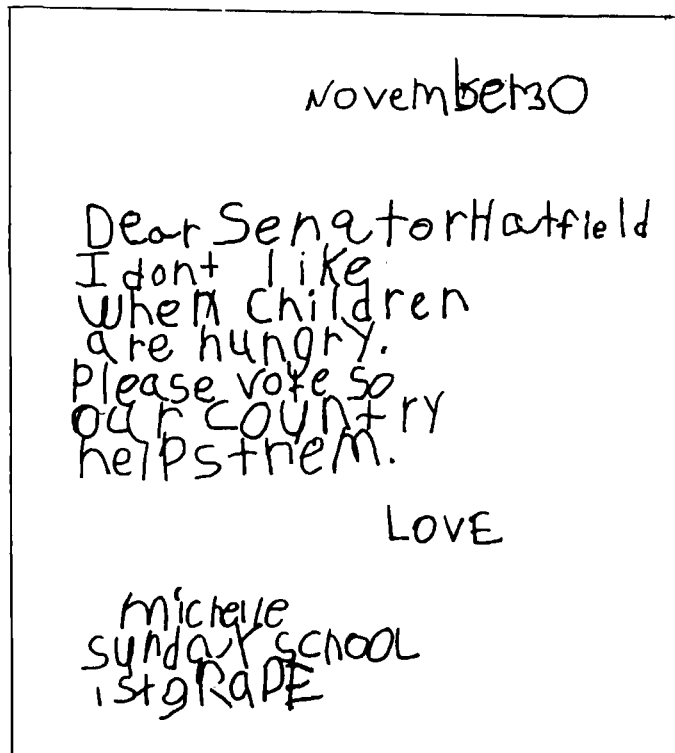
Fr. Don McNeill served as initiator and advisor to the group in the beginning, preparing it to grow under total student control. That first group of thirty concerned students and faculty members has grown in the past year and one-half to an active membership of 152. During the 1974-75 school year, they sponsored campus-wide rice-and-tea meals, encouraging participants to skip their normal meal and join together to think and talk about world hunger. They organized the first Wednesday night fasts in the ND dining halls. An

optional payroll deduction plan for ND faculty and staff was initiated by Professor Peter Walshe. This plan raised \$14,000 in its first year, and is expected to do even better this year. Speakers of nation-wide fame, such as Dick Gregory and Senator Clark came to campus to talk about the national commitment to global inequality.

The 1975-76 year started with the first elected officers, who brought dedicated, concerned, and enthusiastic leadership. A major project of first semester was an offering of letters drive, organized by Barb Robinson. Over 500 letters from the ND-SMC community reached Washington, D.C. as part of a nation-wide effort to urge Congress to vote for increased foreign assistance. Throughout the country, hundreds of thousands of letters were sent. The Wednesday evening fast in the dining halls, initiated by Doug Allen, had continued success. This semester over 700 students have pledged, and should raise close to \$8,000. Arrangements are being made at St. Mary's to start a similar program. The Coalition has also sponsored a variety of speakers in conjunction with Student Government and CILA.

Daily collections are conducted in front of the dining halls at both Notre Dame and St. Mary's. Al Sondej has collected an estimated \$30,000 since his collections began last year. Collecting at St. Mary's this year, Greg Gramelspacher has brought in \$3,000. The coalition has also realized a surprise donation this year from the community of Steubenville, Ohio. Jack Daurora raised \$5,000 there for our cause.

In November of 1975, the Coalition sent four representatives to the National University Conference for Hunger held in Austin Texas. This conference was an ego-builder and (continued on page 3)



One of the more inspiring letters submitted in the offering of letters campaign for the Right to Food resolution conducted by Bread for the World last fall.

Editorial Page

Food Day '76

Today is Food Day! Because of famine, the ensuing world food crisis and the inception of a group called the Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition (and perhaps even the beautiful spring day), last year's Food Day was very meaningful and relevant for many of us here in this community at Notre Dame. Perhaps Food Day '76 doesn't seem as important. But yet there is still the injustice, the inequality and, yes, there is even still a lot of hunger in our world.

And we must emphasize that it is our world, with all its joys and sorrows and, indeed, with its responsibilities. In our Bicentennial year, we the people of the United States and, more specifically, we the people of the Notre Dame community, face a crucial challenge requiring critical decisions. For, you see, a world is only as well off as its inhabitants are and, unfortunately, the majority of our brothers and sisters around the globe are not very well off at all. The question then becomes: How much longer can this world of ours exist if all this inequality, suffering and death is to continue?

We all know how easy it is to forget about the larger community to which we belong which is called humanity. Sometimes the temptation of withdrawing from this global community into a world of our own "with all the comforts of home" is very great. But yet, many have told us that it is a cold, cruel world out there. We all think with much anxiety about going out into the "real" world where we must leave Notre Dame. If only there were some way in which we could make that larger world like that world of our own. If only we could be confident in entering into a world that was less cruel than today's world. There is a way.

In order to respond to the needs of human beings suffering from injustice and inequality throughout the world, we must first learn to see them for what they are: our brothers and sisters. They are not just figures in a picture in a newspaper or a magazine or on a television screen. They are people, like us, who have many of the

same thoughts, desires and emotions as we do. More than a few of us have had the opportunity and good fortune to come to know some of these people as our friends. Except for some remarkable and perhaps even miraculous circumstances, these friends could have easily died in vain unbeknownst to us. The thought of this happening to the ones we now love as if they were members of our own family makes us shudder and vow that we will do all we can to stop any needless suffering throughout the world. Yet, our brothers and sisters, people like us, are dying of starvation and are suffering from gross injustices and inequalities!

But this is not a fanatical appeal. Once we can really feel for these people, once we can concretize the situation in our minds, then we must sit down and decide what we can do. Thus, our intellect as well as our emotions must play a part in our response.

It is our hope that people at Notre Dame and throughout our country can make global injustice and inequality a key issue in this Presidential election year. And it is also our hope that people here at Notre Dame, motivated by their own concerns, can go along way in providing dedication and concrete solutions to this challenge. And already it is happening. Many members of the student body, the faculty and the administration as well as others who are associated with our community are deeply involved. And the ranks continue to grow as more continue to respond wholeheartedly as a result of events and experiences such as the Wednesday fasts and, hopefully, today, Food Day '76.

As we close on this note of hope, the editors and staff would like to make it known that this publication is dedicated to Al Sondej who, while with us at Notre Dame, has provided tremendous inspiration and dedication for which we and, most importantly, our brothers and sisters throughout the world are eternally grateful. Thank you Al!

the editors

A Hungry America

jim coyne

In the United States itself, there are almost 40 million people in need of and eligible for food stamps. Less than half are receiving them.

Not a single other wealthy, industrialized nation, east or west, tolerates the kind of slums, the persistent unemployment, the lack of medical coverage, or the hunger that still characterize the United States.

Every year, United States citizens use 3 million tons of fertilizer for non-food purposes--lawns, golf courses, and cemeteries.

These facts, from a recent **Bread for the World** fact sheet, help exemplify one of our country's most ignored problems--hunger. When most of us think of hunger our minds are immediately focussed on India, or Africa, or some other foreign country. People are largely ignorant of the fact that hunger exists in the land of the free. It seems that those who are not afflicted by this stifling malady just do not care. I say this when the radio announcer tells me that 95 million tons of food are wasted annually in Tucson, Arizona, and that the United States schools throw out 2.5 million cartoons of milk per day. I say this when the president of our country has to be pressured into allowing .1 of 1% of our nation's money to be shipped overseas to feed starving people,

and then proposes, in his 1976 budget outline, to cut back welfare programs, medicaid, medicare, and social security, in major proportions, crippling worse those already afflicted.

It seems that a nation celebrating its 200th birthday would be concerned about those at the party, and make sure they all had enough to eat, just like any gracious host. But not America. We spend millions of dollars installing colonial cobblestones on modern streets while small children with wasted bodies and empty bellies are dying from hunger in Arizona, in South Carolina and in the slums of New York City. Lavish new hotels and apartment buildings are erected, and present ones renovated, while in a small town in Mississippi, a starving family struggles for existence in a dark, windowless shack. There is a colossal celebration with hundreds of onlookers as the Liberty Bell is transported across the street, while the loss of potentially productive American citizens to brain damage due to malnutrition goes virtually unnoticed.

Who are the hungry in the United States?

1) the elderly who live on fixed incomes. Police files across the country indicate a growing tendency on the part of senior citizens to

shoplift food.

2) school and pre-school children whose family situation denies them a nutritionally adequate diet. A nutrition study of six primary schools on Manhattan's Lower East Side discovered that of the 619 children tested, almost 3/4 received less than half their daily requirement of vitamins, and that one in six exhibited excessive leanness and prominent abdomens.

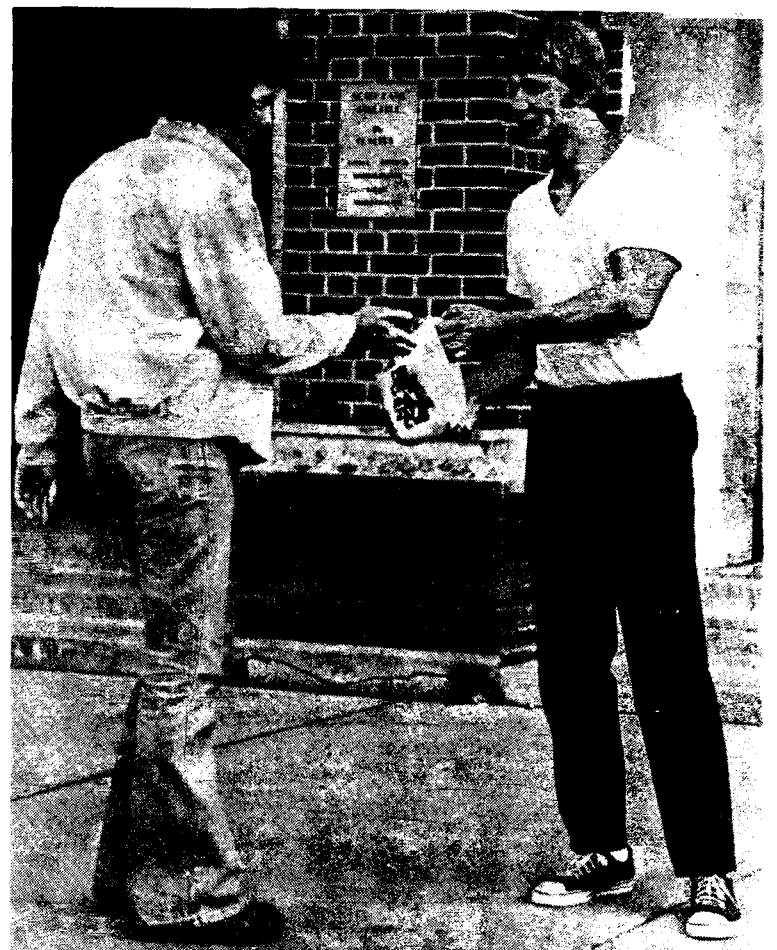
3) urban slum dwellers whose numbers swell as rural farm workers continue to be driven off the land.

4) the rural poor, who constitute one of the largest "underdeveloped countries" in the world. This reflects the continued policy on the part of the government to subsidize and provide favored treatment to large corporate farm enterprises and to squeeze out the poor farmer and farm worker.

5) Migrant workers are among those hardest hit. They rank among the worst housed, the least protected by law, and the hungriest. Said one farmer on a 1960 documentary, "Harvest of Shame: 'We used to own our slaves, now we just rent 'em!'"

6) Native Americans, who, according to federal statistics, suffer the most malnutrition, the most illness, and the highest infant mortality rate.

(continued on last page)



We'd like to thank Al Sondej for the time and effort he has put into collecting at the dining halls for the past two years. Al's last collection will be on Tues., April 6. Members of ND-SMC World Hunger Coalition: Coalition for World Concern will continue the collections for the rest of this semester and next year. (Photos by Chris Smith)

A World of Limited Resources

terry barrett

Today four billion people live on this planet. This figure will reach six and one-half billion by the year 2000. 20% of the world's population uses 80% of the world's resources. The demand for resources increases every day. The supply of these resources decreases. If the human race is to have a future it must find answers to these problems today. The major problem deals with the distribution of resources. The resources I speak of are finite and therefore cannot be used for only the benefit of a minority of the people if the entire human race is to continue. If we agree with the moral belief that all people to have a right to live, we must actively seek a solution to the world's problem of unequal distribution of resources.

The natural resources that the world possesses today must provide for life tomorrow. The demand for these resources is increasing due to increasing per capita consumption of the rich minority and the increasing population of the poor majority. By this I mean that not only are the rich minority consuming the majority of the resources, they are also demanding more resources.

The demand grows on the other end of the spectrum as well. In poor countries the governments are not providing security for their aged. In order to "insure" their old age the people of these countries have children. When the parents reach an age where they can no longer provide for themselves they rely on their family for their needs. Due to the high death rate in these countries it becomes necessary to have many children in order that there will be enough around to support their parents in their old age. This need for support by descendants increases the population, according to the need for resources. The growing population demands more and more of the world's resources.

Although the demand for the world's resources increases, the supply decreases. A limited supply of non-renewable resource supplies the world's energy and minerals. Oil, for instance, is a major source of energy, yet the supply of oil is decreasing and coming dangerously close to being exhausted. Along with a limited supply of these non-renewable resources, there are

also limited recharge rates of renewable resources. The hydrological and biogeochemical cycles operate on a limited rate of return. These cycles provide essential resources such as water, nitrogen, oxygen and carbon.

The supply of resources is both limited and necessary for human existence. According to the National Academy of Science, if the world's resources were being used only to fulfill human needs, the earth's theoretical carrying capacity would be around 33 billion people. However only one billion people can be supported at one time at the present United States' standard of living.

Life has been a major concern of man throughout his existence. Where is this concern when the poor majority live twenty years less and have an infant mortality rate five times higher than the rich majority? A basic reason for this inequality is the distribution of resources. Of the 60 million people that will die this year, 20 million will die because they will not have enough to eat. Along with the deaths due to starvation many more will suffer malnutrition sufficient to permanently impair their resistance to disease, mental growth and ability to help themselves. If a fundamental belief of mankind is that we are all equally children of God and we all have an equal right to life, then we must act accordingly. By this I mean that we must act in such a way as to help the poor majority help themselves. Through social, economic and political channels we can improve the educational, economic and health conditions of the poor.

To solve the problem of inequality on an interdependent planet, the rich must conserve and share the limited resources with the poor. Those resources that supply our wants could be used to supply their needs. Through a better understanding of the world as it is today we can prepare for the children of tomorrow.

"It is my hope that if we develop a new world view, really understand our current situation on this troubled planet, we will begin to create a better world as America's 200th birthday and the earth's second millennium approach."
--Reverend Theodore H. Hesburgh, CSC.



The daily collection at the Notre Dame and St. Mary's dining halls is being continued this semester by Al Sondej at Notre Dame, and Greg Gramelspacher at St. Mary's. The money collected is being sent to five international relief and development agencies. The agencies are: Catholic Relief Services, CARE, UNICEF, OXFAM, and Church World Services. These agencies were selected because of their low administrative costs and their proven efficiency in self-help development projects. While trying to provide for the immediate needs of the poor in emergency situations, these agencies concentrate their resources toward long-term development projects. These projects consist of integrated programs dealing with all aspects of development including food and nutrition, agriculture, family planning, health, and education.

Since the collection began in September, over \$13,000 has been contributed by the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Community.

Food Day Summary

- 11:00 am-3 pm-- Booth on south quad/Food day bazaar
- 2:30 pm-4:30 pm-- Seminar discussion entitled, "Personal Experiences in Underdeveloped Countries" in library auditorium.
- 5:00 pm-6:30 pm-- Rice and tea meal open to the campus at Knights of Columbus building.
- 8:00 pm-- Discussion, "An Unequal Chance" in the Hayes Healy Building.
- 10:00 pm-- Campus-wide Mass in Sacred Heart Church

Food Day and Food Policy

by Doug Allen

For most of us, food policy is something dished-out from on high: by distant government, impervious grocery chains, and fabled multi-national corporations. Helping set food policy--the rules of the game that regulate the supply, distribution, quality and price of food in other cities and towns, in response to our own needs, can teach us what years of school probably failed to teach: that policy is set by people; that it is written to serve somebody's interest; and that it might as well serve ours for a chance. Food Day, to be held on April 8th, is a day for participation, and through it, win-

ning back control.

On April 17, 1975, the first Food Day was celebrated nationwide with teach-ins, workshops, community gardens, fasts and other consciousness-raising efforts. Last year the Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition sponsored a rice and tea meal, Mass, and speakers on the campus level, and helped organize many community action and consciousness-raising projects in the South Bend community.

We expect Food Day '76 to be observed throughout the nation in a manner similar to last year and the Notre Dame World Hunger Coalition: Coalition for World Concern, has planned a number of consciousness-raising events for April 8th.



"...Then, too, we considered a revised resolution setting up a special fund providing a channel through which, hopefully, the oil producing countries as well as the exporting nations would contribute enough money and expertise to, oh, in say three or four years begin really massive shipments of grain..."

"No Strings Attached"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article by Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, was published in the New York Times on Feb. 4.

Fr. Hesburgh is chairman of the board of directors of the Overseas Development Council in Washington.

SOUTH BEND* Ind.--Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan's departure from the United Nations gives an opportunity to re-examine a basic issue: Should the United States determine its foreign policies on the basis of whether they are right and just, rather than merely politically expedient?

The Administration's decision--which apparently originated with Ambassador Moynihan--to use all United States aid, including development assistance, to punish or reward poor countries that vote against or support us in the United Nations seems to have been triggered by the United Nations vote linking Zionism with racism, a silly and stupid resolution that deserves little more than to be condemned and summarily ignored.

In any event, the new policy is a major setback for United States foreign relations. Indeed, it is both immoral and counterproductive: Immoral because it subordinates the survival and well-being of millions of suffering human beings to winning votes on transitory political issues, counterproductive because it may well achieve the opposite effect.

Simply put, development aid cannot be used both to buy another country's support and to finance its economic and social development. To buy support, aid would have to be turned on and off as reward or punishment.

But development requires a reli-

able flow of aid over a period of years to support long-term changes. Once aid is cut off, techniques are brought home, research work of many years is terminated, construction projects are closed down, and university-to-university programs must be severed. All momentum is lost, and even if the aid is later renewed, the effort must begin again almost from scratch.

Those who argue that we have a right to demand support for our objectives in return for economic assistance miss the whole point of development aid. It is not something we do for other governments. Rather, it is, or ought to be, an investment we and they make together to solve certain human problems that our children and those in poor countries will otherwise inherit.

It is a small investment that an appropriate regard for posterity and the well-being of humanity demands that we make.

If the administration wants a political slush fund, our current programs of security assistance provide just such a tool. For my part, I will have no further interest in supporting bilateral development aid if it is to be used for political manipulation rather than for the improvement of the human condition in the poorest countries on earth.

Ironically, the new policy is not simply immoral: It won't work. Anyone who has lived or traveled extensively in the developing world knows how really unlikely it is in this moment of rising nationalism that aid can be used to achieve short-run political ends. Indeed, the public unveiling of this policy has made it good politics for a developing-country leader to oppose any United States position in international forums to prove his

country's independence from "U. S. Neo-imperialism."

How will we apply this new policy? Will we punish countries like Iran, Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, or Nigeria--all of whom voted for the Zionism resolution? The news from Washington implies the opposite. Their raw materials (especially oil) and political influence are too important to us.

Rather, it will be the Guyanas and Tanzanias of the world that suffer our wrath, because they can't fight back. Our country will be the neighborhood bully, picking only on those small kids who can't defend themselves. What a tragic Bicentennial stance for a country that began as a small powerless nation daring to declare itself independent from the abuse of power!

This is not the kind of foreign policy I want our country to pursue. Not, I trust, do our people endorse such a bankrupt and unworthy policy. Perhaps our only hope now rests with Congress.

In recent years Congress has more and more strongly favored humanitarian and developmental uses for our foreign aid, resisting the traditional executive-branch propensity to use aid for political purposes. Last year, Congress even legislated limitations and specifications for allocation of our foreign assistance among countries by reserving the greater proportion of aid for countries and peoples most in need. The new State Department policy violates that standard.

In this Bicentennial year our citizens of conscience throughout the country should reaffirm our commitment to the universal, inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness--and make it good politics for Congress and the executive branch to represent these great American ideals.

Hunger Coalition: Past, Present, Future

(continued from front page)

inspiration for our coalition members as they realized Notre Dame's position as the oldest and most advanced University global group in the U.S. We are one of two schools with curriculums dealing in global problems (Yale is the other).

Current activities

The Education division, under the direction of Tim Beaty and Terry Barrett, have launched an important project this semester. They organize education workshops and have trained about thirty coalition members to speak on global issues at grade schools, high schools, churches and businesses. Chris Brinegar is their liaison with the schools. Forty-five students in Basil O'Leary's class in Food Population, and Energy will also have speaking engagements as a part of their coursework. Workshops are conducted by Barb Robinson, Al Sondej, and Kitty Warner under the direction of Professor Basil O'Leary. They

consist of movies, handouts, and personal accounts of experiences in the Third World. Workshops are open to all coalition members and others interested. Anyone interested in attending should call Kitty Warner at 1328.

The coalition would like to join together once a month to shape ideas and share concerns in a **Vegetarian meal**. The first meal was held March 5th, and organized by Rayne Carroll-Quinn and John Kenwood. It was great to gather people together who work separately on very diversified projects, to enjoy such delicacies as quiche-lorraine, wheat-berrie casserole and carob brownies.

Jill Pascuzzo, Coalition secretary, needs help with a major project. She is compiling **fact sheets and brochures** describing our organization, in hopes that this information might help other similar groups to form. Ginny Faust is investigating the possibility of a **vegetarian line** at the dining hall, and working with dieticians on recipes for bulk quantity vegetarian food on the regular lines. She also communicates on the national level with those knowledgeable in the field of a vegetarian approach to over-consumption of food. Kitty Warner and Jill Pascuzzo have received the support of many coalition members with the **Action Reservoir**. Whenever there is a sudden need for help with any coalition project, they have a reservoir of fifty volunteers of various talents to help them. Mary Hesburgh and Mike Bowler are editors-in-chief of our newspaper, with a staff of six. They hope to publish one newspaper each semester, at Thanksgiving and at Food Day.

The biggest long-range project at hand is the preparation of a booklet

to be distributed at pre-registration. Coordinated by Doug Allen and Mike Bowler, this booklet will be titled **"Man in the Ecosphere."** It will contain a compendium of course listings and course descriptions of all Notre Dame and St. Mary's courses that confront global issues. This is to facilitate the choosing of electives in one clump or area of concentration. They are investigating the possibility that a student would be able to earn a Global Studies Certification, or a minor in Global Studies in the years to come.

St. Mary's has become increasingly involved in the coalition this year. Their thirty-six members, with SMC commissioner Barb Aste are working on such projects as dining hall contributions for a Wednesday night fast, and initiating an optional payroll plan for SMC faculty and staff. To mark Food Day, on April 8th the dining hall has agreed to contribute a donation to hunger for each student who fasts. This fast is being coordinated by Mary Kay Schlosser, Mary Brassel, Mary Grogan and Kathy Carrigan.

The ND-SMC World Hunger Coalition: Students for World Concern owes its success to many people. Doug Allen and Barb Robinson, co-coordinators, work a combine total of sixty hours per week.

Publicity is a big part of any organization, and especially important in a group as diversified as our coalition. This important job is done by Ceyl Prinster, Ted Slaughter, Julie Breed, and Mary Grogan.

Much grateful thanks also goes to Tom Reid, advisor, and Basil O'Leary, Faculty advisor, who bring clear minds and much wisdom to solve each day's impossible problems.

STAFF BOX

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Special thanks to:

Tom O'Neil
Martha Fanning
Chris Smith



World Hunger: Current Legislation

by Sue Augustus

The ND-SMC World Hunger Coalition wants to keep you informed on the latest developments in Congress concerning hunger-related legislation. This is especially important in our minds. Here then are several issues currently being debated which can be influenced by writing key legislators.

The debate about what to do with the food stamp program is a very important and controversial issue.

The Senate Agricultural Committee has reported a food stamp reform bill to the floor of the Senate which would cut benefits to low working families and recently unemployed while doing nothing to help the poorest take advantage of the program. Write your senators and congressman urging them to support amendments which (1) eliminate the purchase requirement so that more of the poor could participate and (2) raise the income eligibility guidelines to assure assistance to all who need it.

Because of the relation between hunger and unemployment we should be following the progress of the Hawkins-Humphrey full employment bill. The bill requires the government to generate employment for all U.S. citizens seeking jobs, through public works and other programs. Under this bill the President is supposed to reduce unemployment below 3 per cent within 4 years. Write your senators and representative asking them to vote for the bill when it comes to the floor for a vote.

Despite the numerous letters from people all over the country the Right to Food resolution has not reached the floor as it is still tied up in various committees. Contact Rep. Charles Diggs (Chairman subcommittee on International Resources, Food and Energy) and Senator Hubert Humphrey (Chairman, Senate subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy) urging hearings on the resolution (H. Con. Res. 393, S. Con. Res. 66). For senators the address is U.S. Senate Office Building, D.C. 20510 and Representatives can be written to at the House of Representatives, Washington D.C. 20515.

For those of you concerned about hunger and poverty and in influencing legislation in these areas you may want to join Bread for the World which puts out a monthly legislative report (Bread for the World, 235 E. 49th Street, New York, New York 10017, annual membership is \$10.)

Bread for the World, a Christian citizen's movement on hunger and poverty which enlists ordinary citizens to contact their members of Congress and other government leaders regarding U.S. policy matters that vitally affect hungry people, now offers a \$5 student membership and a \$25 campus group plan. The latter will place up to five students on a special mailing lists allowing each to receive all BFW communications (newsletters, quickgrams, phone calls and special updates) regardless of their congressional district affiliation. (Regular members receive communications geared to one CD, their own.) This enables the five-person nucleus to inform other students when support is needed from their particular states or congressional districts. Students can then organize along CD lines at low cost.

Hungry America

(continued from Editorial page)

mortality rate and the lowest life expectancy of any group in the U.S.

In the midst of the ignorance and seemingly nonchalant attitudes there are attempts being made to help alleviate the misery of our nation's hungry. Two such programs are the school breakfast program and the Meals on Wheels program. Under the breakfast program, each state is required by law to start a school breakfast program in every school that applies and give a free breakfast to every child whose family income is under the poverty line, and supply schools in low income areas with equipment, storage and transportation costs. The Meals on Wheels program operates in New York City, one of more than 200 privately and publically sponsored programs serving hot lunches to 30,000 elderly people daily.

Although these programs are helping the hungry, much more needs to be done. One of the biggest problems today is making people aware of the situation, and getting them interested enough to help. In the future, you need not look to India or Africa to see starving people but perhaps only right next door.

Facts and Information

GLOBAL POVERTY FACTS AND FIGURES

In developing regions of the world, 38% to 44 % of the population are under 15 years of age. In North America, 25% of the population are under 15 years of age.

More than 85% of the rural population in developing countries have no access to safe water sources.

Diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid fever and amoebic dysentery are the main causes of sickness and death in the developing countries. Safe water sources can significantly reduce the incidence of these diseases.

Over 50% of deaths in some developing countries are among children under age five.

Many food taboos result in nutritional deprivation. For instance, in some countries women are not allowed to eat eggs or fish.

Severe malnutrition in early childhood (age 1-5) can lead to such irreversible physical impairment as stunted growth, blindness and permanent brain damage, with resultant learning disabilities.

In 2/3 of the world, 90% of rural women and 60 % of urban women are illiterate.

In developing countries, many people use 80 % of their income just to buy food. How are they expected to manage with a 20% or more increase in prices?

In 1974, India and Bangladesh were short 10 million tons of grain. Compare this with the fact that in the U.S.* 146 million tons of cereals were fed to animals.

Fertilizer shortages are leading to export constraints in developed countries which increases the price on the world market. FAO estimates a shortage of 2 million tons in 100 developing countries. In the U.S. we use 2 million tons a year on lawns, cemeteries and golf courses alone.

177 million Indian cows are valuable resources. They . . .

- Feed on forage and waste vegetation.
- Supply a large quantity of milk.
- Provide "tractor" power for farmers--especially now that fuel in India has quadrupled in price.
- Produce 8000 million tons of dung used for plaster in home building and as the main form of cooking fuel.
- Supply large amounts of badly needed fertilizer.

Over 87% of the grain used in this country are fed to our meat producing animals. Since 1950, the average U.S. citizen has doubled his/her consumption of beef.

200 million bushels of protein rich grains used to brew beer and distilled spirits in the U.S.

The difference between average life expectancies in the developed countries and in developing countries is 20 years.

Cost of food grain imports to developing countries this year is expected to top 8 billion, four times the total of just 3 years ago.

Nations of the world spend \$240 billion a year on armaments.

One million tons of fertilizer are used on U.S. lawns and flower gardens a year. One pound of fertilizer can produce an additional 5-10 pounds of grain in a developing country.

Poor nations must pay to import fuel for essential uses--irrigation pumps, farm-to-market transport, heating and cooking. Cost of oil has risen from 3 to 12 billion dollars per year, since 1972.

The U.S., with 6 % of the world's population, consumes at least 35% of world's resources.

40% of all Americans are overweight as determined by medical standards.

There are basically 5 kinds of meat and poultry compared with 50 kinds of commonly eaten vegetables, 24 peas and beans, 20 fruits, 12 nuts and 9 grains. Vegetarian cookery is different, exciting, nutritious and tasty. Americans consume twice as much protein as they can use. The rest is used as energy or excreted, since our bodies cannot store protein.

Harris survey found 75 % of the Americans polled are willing to go without meat 1 day a week in order to send food abroad to help nations with food shortages.

Rich countries transfer 3 million metric tons of cereal protein to poor countries each year, but receive 4 million metric tons of protein from poor countries in the form of oil seeds, oil seed products and fish meal.

3 1/2 acres of land are needed to produce a meat and milk centered diet for 1 person. 1/5 acre of land is needed to produce a diet based on plant protein for 1 person.

An anthropologist's study of Tuscon, Arizona's municipal garbage estimates residents throw away \$500,000 a year in steak alone.

UNICEF INFORMATION CAPSULES

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is a non-political, humanitarian organization that provides aid for hundreds of millions of children in Asia, Africa and Latin America, regardless of their race, sex or religion or the politics of their parents.

The lives of 60% of all children in developing countries are seriously threatened by malnutrition and curtailment of vital services caused by current economic conditions. As advocate for the world's children, UNICEF seeks to reverse these trends by assisting developing nations' programs to improve health, nutrition, education and social well-being of their children.

Every dollar contributed to UNICEF for children's welfare is more than matched in goods, services and manpower by the developing countries that receive assistance.

To help curb the rapidly increasing migration of poor families from rural areas to the cities' slums and shanty towns, UNICEF last year trained over 13,600 village leaders in 30 countries to encourage self-help projects for the improvement of local water supply, sanitation and health services.

In its efforts to attack the basic causes of child malnutrition in developing countries, UNICEF advocates breast-feeding of infants and development of simple nutrition services based on the use of locally grown nutritious foods.

UNICEF assists developing countries in meeting the essential needs of their children by helping establish packages of basic social services at the village level. These services for children and mothers include programs in interrelated fields of food and nutrition, clean water, health measures, family planning and basic education.

The entire amount that UNICEF received in 1974 to help the desperately needy children of the world--about \$115 million--was less than the world spent on armaments in five hours.

UNICEF* the United Nations Children's Fund--is making special efforts to help child welfare in the world's poorest countries--those with a yearly income, per person, of \$80 or less.

In many developing countries, 25 or 30 percent of the children die before their fifth birthday. In some areas, the mortality rate is as high as 50 to 70 percent with lack of proper food the single biggest cause. UNICEF is helping countries provide food supplements, vaccines, antibiotics and other needed medicines to lessen this tragic toll.

More than one-third of the world's children receive no education, and many of those who do are unable to complete primary school. UNICEF--the United Nations Children's Fund--is helping more children get to school in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

UNICEF--the United Nations Children's Fund--is currently aiding projects in over 100 countries, with a child population of over 850 million. Increasingly it concerns itself with specially vulnerable or disadvantaged groups--the very young, girls, children in slums, shantytowns and deprived rural areas.

In Southeast Asia alone, 100,000 children go blind each year as a result of lack of Vitamin A. The price of a small bag of potato chips or candy bar--donated to UNICEF--can provide the Vitamin A capsules need to protect three children from blindness for an entire year.

In 1974, UNICEF stipends helped to train over 86,000 child health and nutrition workers throughout the world.

Only one-third of the world's babies are delivered in the presence of a trained attendant or midwife. UNICEF helps to train midwives and provide them with equipment, so that this proportion can be increased.

Many of the contagious diseases so often fatal to undernourished infants in developing countries--diseases like cholera, typhoid, dysentery and worms--are caused or carried by contaminated water. UNICEF--the United Nations Children's Fund--provides drilling rigs, tube wells and other equipment to drill safe water wells.

Sweeney's is closing

For years it had been a gathering place for returning alumni and Notre Dame students

Thomas O'Neil

Sweeney's Shamrock has celebrated its last St. Patrick's Day. The famous Irish Bar, rich with its Notre Dame history, will be closing sometime in the next few months, according to its owner, Mary Sweeney Looney, because of South Bend's Urban Renewal policies.

The lease expires on August 1, and Sweeney's should be closed sometime before then. The threat of Sweeney's possible closure has been around for the past eight years, she explained. The city of South Bend building inspectors, after surveying the building, have determined that repairs would be necessary or else the building would have to be condemned. The owner of the building, who lives in Florida, is uninterested in putting in \$10,000 to \$15,000 to make the necessary repairs. Therefore, the building will be torn down. It is expected that a parking lot will replace the building.

Sweeney's however, has enjoyed an important place in Notre Dame's history. For decades, it has been a meeting place for ND Alumni and students. Mary Sweeney Looney recalls that often young men would come in and tell her that their fathers had told them to stop at Sweeney's whenever they were in town. "There are no other bars with our tradition," she explained, "People come in here from all over the country and keep coming back. It's the sort of place you come back to."

It has been claimed that Sweeney's was the originator of green beer on St. Patrick's Day, and the first place in the city to serve beer in pitchers. Its beginnings go back to the period shortly after prohibition, and a few years after Rockne's death. It was founded by Mary's first husband, Paul Sweeney, and a friend he worked with on the South Bend News-Times, Bob McInerney, who each put \$500 towards its founding. Its original name was "McInerney and Sweeney's," and about its possible failure as a successful business enterprise, McInerney once commented, "If we can't sell it, we can always drink it."

But it's eventual popularity is history now, although McInerney's death a few years after the bar's opening, caused Paul

and Mary Sweeney to purchase the other half of the business from McInerney's widow, and to rename the place Sweeney's Shamrock. Sweeney himself died in 1958. His wife married Charles Looney in 1961.

Mary recalled the war years when servicemen made up a large number of Sweeney's customers. Anyone in uniform was eligible to buy liquor, she explained, and whenever a serviceman left his name and address with her, she would send them cigarettes and candy each Christmas.

"It was during the War that we first had an organist play regularly here," Mary recalled. "Roy Graveel was the original organist, and he was responsible for installing the complex sound system we used." Graveel, however, was blind, she noted, and eventually committed suicide a few years after his beginning at Sweeney's.

South Bend's City Hall had been next door at one time. Mary recalls the times she would call the policeman from the Police Station in the City Hall's basement to help her tap a keg or assist in other matters. "We were kiddingly referred to as the Democratic Headquarters," she ex-

plained, "since so many of our customers were politicians and policemen."

The old South Shore used to empty nearby also, and in the days when Notre Dame visitors were forced to find lodgings further into South Bend area, Sweeney's became a meeting place for Notre Dame Alumni and fans throughout the city.

"Our most crowded times in the past have been on home football weekends when the Alumni gather here to meet old acquaintances, and on St. Patrick's Day," Mary explained, herself being a Notre Dame football fan who has missed only two home games in the past thirty-five years.

The walls inside Sweeney's are decorated with pictures of past ND football stars. The Four Horsemen presented Mary Sweeney Looney with an autographed photo of themselves which is displayed on the wall, and a large blow-up picture of the

today. They can be identified by the missing apostrophe in the name." Today the shirts are sold for \$6.50.

Sweeney's in general, however, has suffered a decline in popularity over the

years despite the continued popularity of its shirts. Multiple factors have been responsible for the decline, the most notable being the lack of advertising outside the bar and the lack of upkeep within. Urban redevelopment has threatened to close the bar every year for the last 8 years, and Mary saw no need to invest more money in its existence in view of its possible, and indeed most probable, closing.

There has been a marked decline in the numbers of Sweeney's patrons since 1968. The other factors contributing to this are its distance from campus and the nearness of its recently-sprung competition--such places as the Senior Bar, Nickie's, etc.. Lastly, Mary Sweeney Looney has confessed her wish to retire.

"There is a hope I have that Sweeney's will not be closed forever," she noted. "I have placed the ownership of Sweeney's up for sale at a very reasonable price in hope that someone might buy the name and all the property inside the bar and move everything someplace else. I would like to see some students take it up and continue a wonderful tradition."

For the present, however, no one has agreed on the purchase of Sweeney's. For months now some of its patrons have voiced their disbelief or disappointment at the possibility of this Notre Dame-South Bend "Institution" being closed forever.

As she spoke about the history of Sweeney's Mary occasionally paged through old photographs and other assorted memorabilia she has collected from being a part of Sweeney's Shamrock so long. Among her keepsakes are some Notre Dame yearbooks signed by the graduating seniors of a particular year who belonged to those who frequented Sweeney's.

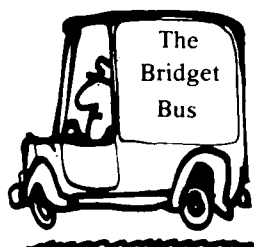
"Some of the boys still send me flowers on either Mother's Day or St. Patrick's Day," she said.

"It's going to be hard for me not to be sentimental about losing the place," she concluded, "But I suspect I'll always miss it a great deal."



Mary Sweeney Looney

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Q. Is there any place on campus where I can get my bike repaired?

A. No, there's no place on campus that repairs bikes but there are several good bike repair shops in South Bend: House of Bicycles on E. McKinley (679-4992) and Ray's Bike Shop on Western Ave. (287-0111) are a couple.

Q. Why aren't there any course description booklets for registration? Is this being discontinued permanently?

A. There were a lot of complaints about the course description booklets last time they were put out. In response to these complaints, an article was put in *The Observer* asking for people who were interested in working on the booklets. There were no responses. At the present time, the booklets are going through a revamping process and will be published for the next registration period. If you are interested in helping with this, contact Mike Feord at 3208.

Q. I am confused about when I'm supposed to register for next semester. What exactly are the dates for registration?

A. Pre-registration for majors is taking place this week. Registration begins Thursday, April 8 for seniors only. If you will be a junior in the fall, you can register on Friday 9 and sophomores-to-be can register on Monday 12 and Tuesday 13.

Any questions? Call 283-7638 or drop your questions off at the Ombudsman office on the second floor of LaFortune.

ND campus considered one of nation's prettiest

by Jim Hershey
Staff Reporter

The campus grounds have been undergoing spring clean-up recently under the supervision of Donald Swain, supervisor of grounds maintenance.

Involved in this spring work, among other jobs, is repairing the damage done by snow plows. The maintenance crew resods spots that were torn up by the plows. Also during the spring, the crew resods some areas to improve appearance for graduation. They also reseed paths that have been worn across the lawns.

Swain remarked, "If students would not walk on the grass, we would not have to reseed so much. We feel that students have other places to play sports, but they still play on the quads," he explained.

Swain mentioned that Morrissey Hall voted to stop walking across

area, which they agreed to do.

Another aspect of the spring work is the Dutch elm clean-up. The university hires a private company to cut down the dead wood from these elms in the spring.

Also involved in maintenance of the Dutch elms are two sprayings. The dormant spray is applied when the branches are bare. After the leaves are fully grown, the maintenance team applies another spray. Swain said that they do as much as possible to preserve the Dutch elms, which are the target of the dangerous Dutch elm disease.

Swain said, "Notre Dame is generally considered among the top three campuses in the country in terms of beauty." The other two are Stanford and Penn State.

The crew maintains all of the campus grounds but does not maintain the athletic fields, the golf course, and the cemetery.

Faculty Senate opposes change of departmentals

(continued from page 1)
Advanced Student Affairs Committee.

By a vote of the Senate, a committee will request a meeting with members of the administration in order to discuss the University retirement plan. According to a recent report presented by the Senate Committee of Retired Faculty, Notre Dame's retirement program compares unfavorably with those of other Indiana universities.

Officers to be elected

The Senate adopted an amendment to its bylaws, which includes the immediate past-president (chairman) of the Senate as an official member of the Executive Committee, providing he is still a member of the Senate.

The Faculty Senate will hold its final meeting of the year Tuesday, May 4, at which time the officers and chairmen of the standing committees will be elected for next year.

Graduate Student Union announces future activities

by Mary Rathburn
Staff Reporter

In an interview yesterday outgoing Graduate Student Union President Margaret Grounds and Vice President Don Roy urges graduate students to submit the names of their departmental representatives before April 15. GSU by-laws allow each department one representative per 20 graduate students.

New representatives will attend weekly meetings beginning April 15 and will elect next year's officers by May 5.

Grounds announced that students interested in running for the offices of GSU president, vice president and secretary-treasurer should submit their names to Gail Herndon, elections committee chairperson or to a departmental representative.

Reflecting on the importance of active representatives and officers, Grounds said, "The GSU is the only representative body that graduate students have to state their views." Roy added, "The main problem is not the administration but many of the graduate students who are not willing to work for programs that would benefit them directly."

Both officers stressed the need for graduate students to inform representatives of their concerns. "We can take their proposals through channels to get problems

solved. I cannot think of one issue in which the university has refused to respond," said Grounds.

Despite near collapse last year, this year's GSU program has been vigorous, Grounds stated. Activities ranged from picnics and beer socials to a lecture series and workshops on job-hunting. GSU officers and Vice President for Advanced Studies, Robert Gordon, also procured social room for graduate students near the town house project on Bulla Road. "The GSU has committed \$3,000 and the Office of Advanced Studies has allocated \$12,000 for this meeting room," Grounds said. She anticipates that the room will be used to expand informal education among graduate students.

Looking forward to next year, Grounds and Roy hope to see a repeat of an orientation for new graduate students. Last summer a committee published a booklet with information about the campus, housing, stores and recreation in the community.

Commenting on the role of graduate students in their departments, Roy remarked, "Philosophy now has graduate students present at interviews of potential faculty members. We would like to see

graduate students have more input into departmental decision-making."

This year's GSU program ends with a lecture on Apr. 21 at 8 p.m. in the Library Auditorium. Father James T. Burthchaell, university provost, will speak on the role of the graduate student at Notre Dame.

InPIRG applicants receive positions

InPIRG at Notre Dame did not hold elections for its Board of Directors on April 6 as planned. There were seven positions available on the Board of Directors, and only seven applications were received.

The following persons will comprise InPIRG's Board of Directors for 1976-1977: Dave Carlyle, a junior from Denison, Iowa; Joseph Turek, a freshman from Glenview, Illinois; Julie Engelhart, a sophomore from Flossmoor, Illinois; Timothy Hake, a junior from Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Ed Zagorski, a freshman from Chicago, Illinois; Cress Hizer, a junior from Kewanee, Indiana; and Chris Nিকেle, a freshman from Chicago, Illinois.

Deprived children need volunteer aid

The St. Joseph Big Brothers-Big Sisters County Chapter is looking for volunteers from the ND-SMC community. The county chapter, in their drive for volunteers, has designated as big brother - big sister month.

The only requirement for volunteers is that they take an unselfish and mature interest in the children. Volunteers are matched on a one-to-one basis with children, aged 7-17.

The volunteers provide guidance and friendship for young children deprived of a normal home life. A social worker matches each person with a child who shares his/her interests.

The activities of the volunteers and their children vary from football to tutoring to picnics. The aim of this relationship is to provide a growing and rewarding experience for both volunteer and child. For more information about Big Brothers

Big Sisters of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, and how to become a Big Brother or Sister, contact Diane Kuknyo, 137 Deen-Phillips, telephone 1675.

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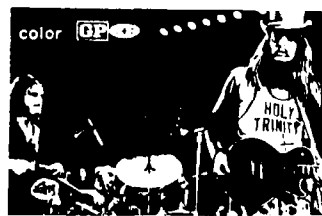
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Gridders inconsistent in scrimmage

by Tom Powanda

Playing without many of their starters on both offense and defense, the Notre Dame football team held their second scrimmage of the spring season yesterday.

Starting out with what looked to be his second team backs, Dan Devine's offensive attack took a resemblance to that of last year. The Irish offense could not sustain a drive against a defense composed of both second and first team players. The secondary was the most noticeable spot as neither Luther Bradley nor Ted Burgmeier participated in the contact. The defense also looked like that of last year's coming up with the big play to stifle any offensive threat.

The first score was set up by a 40 yard pass play from quarterback

Tony Pace

Rick Slager to wide receiver Dan Kelleher. Slager then completed a play-action pass to halfback Steve Schmitz covering the final 4 yards for the score.

Tom Eastman and Tim Simon sparked the defense as they both came up with interceptions off the arm of Slager to put an end to offensive drives. Also playing solid defense was sophomore Steve Heimkreiter. Heimkreiter came up with some big tackles in key situations.

The second score for the offense came as Al Hunter broke a sweep around left end covering 39 yards and Jerome Heavens found a big hole on a dive play picking up 17 yards. From the five yard line it took the offense four chances finally scoring on a fourth and goal option by Schmitz.

On the next play the offense scored again as Slager found Kelleher wide open down the left side of the defense. The play covered 70 yards and was the final score of the afternoon.

In summary, the rushing game looked good for the Irish. Al Hunter picked up 68 yards in 8 carries, the majority of which came on his sweep leading to the second score for the offense. Heavens looked as quick as he did last season picking up 27 yards in just three carries. Slager threw two touchdown passes but was also intercepted twice. The receivers for the Irish could not seem to handle the ball as numerous passes by both Slager and Joe Montana were dropped. Schmitz ran well for the offensive. Besides his two touchdowns, Schmitz picked up 32

yards in 8 carries.

Coach Devine seemed pleased with the scrimmage considering all the players missing either due to injury or advanced registration for next semester. "Under the circumstances it was not a wasted day," said Devine of the scrimmage. With the absences, Devine and his coaching staff had adequate time to look at his bench strength for next fall.

Devine also released yesterday a statement concerning the health of co-captain Mark McLane. McLane suffered a pinched nerve in practice on Tuesday and remained in the hospital yesterday under observation. He will not participate in any further spring practice but should be ready for the fall campaign.

The next scrimmage for the Irish

will be conducted Saturday afternoon. No starting time has been set for the event.

Golf team wins over Aquinas

The Notre Dame golf team opened its home season yesterday on a good note, downing Aquinas College by a 24-stroke margin, 385-409.

Freshman Tim Saur led the Irish, turning in a 74 on the par-71 Burke Memorial layout. Saur had nines of 38 and 36, scoring birdies on the second and seventeenth holes.

Senior captain Paul Koprowski continued to show why he has earned the nickname "Mr. Consistency" as he fired his fifth consecutive round in the seventies with an eighteen-hole total of 75. Koprowski negotiated the first nine in 40, but returned in even-par 35, aided by birdies at 14 and 17.

The Irish golfers are 1-0 in dual meets this season, and will host Tri-State on Friday. Both the Irish Gold and the Irish Blue teams will be in action. Tee-off time is slated for 2 p.m.

First Round Picks

This morning at 10 a.m. in New York City, the National Football League began its annual draft of collegiate players. Coaches, scouts, players, and draftniks, people like myself who compile their own player lists as a hobby, have been preparing for this day for more than a year. This year's draft was shifted from its normal date in late January to April because of various legal issues.

Many people speculate upon what will actually transpire, but there are always surprises. Here's my view of what could happen in the first round of today's draft:

Tampa Bay begins the first round by selecting LeRoy Selmon, as had been expected. Oklahoma's Selmon is the rock around whom John McKay can build his defense.

Seattle then pulls a mild surprise by selecting Pete Brock, the mammoth center from Colorado. Jack Patera has taken a page from Paul Brown's book, choosing to build his offensive line before his backfield.

New Orleans, choosing third, quickly tabs Chuck Muncie of California. Muncie should fit in well with Archie Manning and the Saints' young offense.

The San Diego fans are still upset at the fact that the Chargers failed to sign Johnny Rodgers two years ago. In an attempt to appease their fans, the Chargers select Archie Griffin of Ohio State.

New England, picking fifth, selects Mike Haynes of Arizona State. Haynes, a cornerback, should help shore up the weak Patriot secondary. Then the New York Jets tab Grambling's James Hunter, a super cornerback and a super athlete.

Cleveland, looking for a runner to pair with Greg Pruitt, decides upon Missouri's Tony Galbreath. Bear Bryant still remembers the game Galbreath had against the Tide last September. Detroit, after seeing their aging offensive line, picks Ray Pinney, a center from Washington. This is one of Detroit's two first round picks.

The Atlanta Falcons' turn is next and they choose Larry Gordon, a linebacker from Arizona State. The Sun Devils' defense was excellent this year, and the fact that they have had two players selected in the first nine picks bears this out.

Chicago's glorious Bears are next and General Manager Jim Finks tabs Penn State linebacker Greg Buttle. He will be reunited with former teammate Mike Hartenstein, a Finks selection of a year ago.

Cincinnati has the Eagles pick and Paul Brown opts for Bennie Cunningham, the Clemson tight end. He did not have a great senior season but Brown sees him as a replacement for Bob Trumpy. New England's Chuck Fairbanks then quickly grabs his former star Joe Washington. With an inside runner like Sam Cunningham the Pat's offense should now be set.

My favorite, the New York Giants, not known for their astute drafting, finally get wise and select Notre Dame's own Steve Niehaus. The Giants desperately needed a stay at home defensive tackle and Niehaus fills that need.

Kansas City picks the first quarterback in the draft, San Diego State's Craig Penrose. The Chiefs have had their share of poor picks in recent years. Denver's John Ralston then selects a local boy, Colorado State's Kevin McClain. McClain should play middle linebacker, moving Randy Gradishar to the outside.

With their second pick in the first round the Lions tab Purdue's Ken Novak. The pros love Novak's size but his desire has been questioned. Don Shula then will use Miami's first pick to strengthen his secondary, by choosing Tim Fox, an Ohio State safety.

With Buffalo's three man line, the nose man is important. UCLA's Cliff Frazier is ideal for this position. Shula then opts for big Joe Devlin, the Iowa offensive guard. Bob Kuchenberg's demands to be traded probably forced this pick.

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NFL Draft

The Baltimore Colts now find out that the only problem with a winning season is a late draft choice. Joe Thomas decides upon fullback Larry Gaines of Wyoming. Dallas also needs a running back and picks Bubba Bean of Texas A&M. The Cowboys shied away from Sonny Collins because of the problems at Kentucky this year.

New England uses their third pick to obtain some blocking for the previously obtained Joe Washington, tackle Dennis Lick of Wisconsin.

St. Louis, in the market for defensive linemen, chooses defensive end James White of Oklahoma State. Next in line is Green Bay, and the Packers select Billy Brooks of Oklahoma to catch Lynn Dickey's passes. Brooks played in the shadow of Tinker Owens with the Sooners.

Cincinnati pulls a trick previously only pulled by Oakland and tabs Penn State's Chris Bahr. Bahr has a very strong leg and is tremendously accurate. Minnesota then fills its only need by taking tight end Mike Barber of Louisiana Tech. Los Angeles also picks a tight end, David Hill of Texas A&I.

Pittsburgh then closes the first round the way it began, by selecting a Selmon, Dewey this time. The Steelers have injury problems with Joe Greene and cocaine problems with Ernie "Fats" Holmes. Selmon should alleviate these to some extent.

In retrospect, one should realize that any one pick will throw the whole scheme out of gear and there are other possible first round picks. Larry Dorsey of Tennessee State, Richard Todd of Alabama, Ken Jones of Arkansas State, big Charles Philyaw of Texas Southern, Kim Bokamper of San Jose State and Rod Walters of Iowa could all be first round picks. The first round usually takes about two and one-half hours, so by 12:30, these predictions can be evaluated.

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The Bthoos

Irish track program on the move

by Monte Towle

When one looks past the revenue sports of football, hockey and basketball at Notre Dame, an entourage of varsity sports is seen to supplement a university sports program that carries a reputation of the highest esteem.

However, some critics may question whether or not these "other" varsity sports carry their share of the weight in enhancing Notre Dame's sports reputation. Our fencing teams of recent years undoubtedly point to an affirmative vote of support. But, how about the track program, for example? It made a similar positive contribution at one time, but its present status demands a second look.

First-year track coach Joe Piane is readily aware of the situation and offers some of his own views:

"The Notre Dame track program of the 1960's was an excellent one, getting its share of the national spotlight. At the present though, we are a very young team in the middle of a rebuilding stage," he said.

Apparently, a substantial change in the Notre Dame track program has taken place in recent years, one involving a decrease in the quality of the program. "The number of

grant-in-aids allotted to the Notre Dame track program is below the current NCAA limit of fourteen.

In order to attract more good athletes, it is necessary to give out more grants-in-aid," Piane stated.

Another view is added by Jay Miranda, a freshman from Cleveland who has established himself as a middle distance runner of note for the Irish. He puts forth his reasoning concerning the status of Notre Dame track. "I came to Notre Dame realizing that the track program is turning itself back around and beginning to rebuild," he said. "It is difficult to turn a program around because one bad recruiting year can have a snowballing effect for subsequent years. This seems to be the case at Notre Dame. To entice the good athlete to come here, we must present an attractive program image. We are starting to do that now."

A veteran of four years, senior co-captain Jim Hurt fuses both previous ideas into an insightful perspective.

"In my first three years here, the track program went downhill every year. Several years ago, the number of grants-in-aid available to us was cut in half, thus cutting down on the number of good, available tracksters need to sustain

the level of our program," he noted. "This has resulted in an inability to compete favorably with national track powers because of a lack of depth."

"This year, I have become aware of a significant change," he continued. The program is on the upswing thanks to good organization and an improved mental attitude. In addition, the freshmen we brought in this year have really built a foundation to grow on and the future is indeed looking quite bright.

The aspect of the academic element at Notre Dame is influential in the success of maintaining a strong track program. "Our academic standards here are an asset," he said. Naturally we do lose a percentage of potential track stars who can't meet these standards, but a majority of today's athletes realize the importance of a good education and are willing to come to Notre Dame to attain it. An added attraction is the quality of competition on our schedule."

Indeed, the Notre Dame track team does face a schedule of powerful competition that will continue to lure track stars wanting to prove themselves.

"The only way for us to improve is to go up against a share of the strongest competition in the country," said Miranda. "A school's sports schedule ranks high among the considerations mulled over by high school prospects when selecting a college as was the case with me and Notre Dame. I've been quite satisfied with the quality of competition when I realize that we've faced teams like Wisconsin and Penn State, with Villanova and the Drake Relays among others yet to come."

Hurt adds, "We have faced, by far, some of the best track powers in the country. We make it a point not to shy away from major competition. We are not in a league with a Michigan or an Alabama, although we are currently competitive in the middle and long distance running events."



Track coach Joe Piane is hopeful of building a strong track program at Notre Dame. [Photo by Tony Chifari]

Soccer club rolls to wins

by Chip Scanlon

The Notre Dame club soccer team continued to dominate its opponents this weekend as it rolled over Illinois Benedictine, 8-1. The club downed St. Meinrad College last weekend by a margin of 7 to 2.

After a scoreless three minutes the Irish exploded for three goals in a little over a minute and from that point on the game was never in doubt. Jim Donovan tallied first and was quickly followed by teammates Tom Mulvey and Roman Klos. The score grew as Mike Volberding dribbled in unaccosted on a breakaway and put Notre Dame up 4-0 at the half.

The only thing that was in jeopardy in the second half was Mark Klein's shutout as the defense, led by cocaptain John Thornton continued to turn back scoring threats. Roman Klos, Tom Mulvey and Randy Wittry finished with two goals apiece for the game.

N.Y. gets Csonka

NEW YORK AP - Star fullback Larry Csonka returned to the National Football League Wednesday, signing with the New York Giants for a reunion with Coach Bill Arnsparger.

Arnsparger had been an assistant coach with Miami when the star running back helped the Dolphins to consecutive Super Bowl championships in 1973 and 1974. Since then, both had left Miami -- Arnsparger for New York and Csonka for the ill-fated World Football League.

The announcement by the Giants Wednesday night ended a bidding war for the one-time Dolphins' star and returned to the NFL the biggest name the WFL ever had.

The terms of Csonka's contract with the Giants were not immediately known, but it was known that he -- or his agent, Ed Keating -- had been demanding a multiyear contract worth in the neighborhood of \$250,000 a year plus a variety of cash bonuses and fringe benefits.

Crew regatta set

The Notre Dame Rowing Club will compete in a regatta at 1 p.m. this Saturday on the St. Joseph River. The Irish will face crews from Wayne State University, Grand Valley and Culver Military Academy. The crew bus will provide transportation to the racing site at 12:30 p.m. from the main circle. Spectators will be able to see the finish of the race from the Bittersweet Bridge.

Illinois Benedictine finally tallied with 40 seconds left as coach Bob Connolly sent in the second unit including goalie John Kirby.

Last weekend the Irish opened up by outplaying St. Meinrad by a score of 7-2. With a 3-1 lead by virtue of goals by Roman Klos, Bill Hagerty and John Talbot, the Irish coasted past St. Meinrad. Second half scoring was done by Roman Klos, Bill Hagerty, Jay O'Laughlin and Bob Gildea.

The Irish face DePaul and Northwestern this Saturday and Sunday in Chicago with both games getting underway at 1:00 p.m.

Mike Maloney

Red Sox to repeat?

One of the two eccentric geniuses, Bill Veeck, claims that to win a pennant you need either speed or power. Even though Veeck should be running out of imaginative ideas, this is one of the fundamental keys. Yet the key weapon is pitching, particularly relief pitching. So naturally after adding these components, it is simple to contemplate the teams to beat.

The significant pattern in the divisional setup, particularly in the East, is that one ball month often decides the race. Two years ago the Red Sox went into one of those nightmarish hitting and more importantly scoring droughts in September. Thus, the Orioles on a hot streak wiped out a seven game lead and won the flag. Last season the Yankees, plagued by Bobby Bonds' leg injury, won only six of 26 games in July to drop from the race. So staying out of a major slump is important for all of the teams in the league. Here are my picks for 1976 in the American League

East

Boston: The Ferguson Jenkins deal should bolster an already solid pitching staff. Jenkins, 32, has won 20 or more games seven out of the last nine years (seven with the Cubs and the last two with Texas). Joining the Canadian ace will be the 36-year-old Dominican Dandy, Luis Tiant who won 18 games last season. Rick Wise and Bill Lee round out the starting staff. The Sox are strong in the bullpen with sidearm Jim Willousby and southpaw Tom House acquired from Atlanta for Rogelio Mo'et. Outside Yankee Thurmon Munson, catcher Carlton Fisk is the best receiver in the circuit. Paced by Fred Lynn, Jim Rice, Cecil Cooper, Rico Petrocelli and Carl Yastrzemski the Red Sox can't be stopped at the plate.

Baltimore: With Jim Palmer, Ken Holtzman, Ross Grimsley and Mike Cuellar the Birds bolster one of the strongest staffs in baseball. Grant Jackson is a good left-handed reliever, but they're short on the right side. The Orioles' defense is the best there is, but even with Reggie Jackson their hitting is inconsistent. The weak bullpen and their inconsistent hitting will keep the Birds from taking the Sox.

New York: Catfish Hunter is the best pitcher in the game, and if Dock Ellis, Ken Brett and Ed Figueroa can stay free of injuries they could bring a pennant to the Yankees. As good as the starting staff is, the bullpen isn't. In fact it's pathetic. The defense is strong in the outfield with Roy White, Elliot Maddox and Mickey Rivers, but it's weak up the middle. The Yankees have a number of strong singles and doubles hitters, but are weak on power. The addition of Rivers gives the Yanks a 100-steal threat.

Cleveland: The pitching is still a question mark. Can Dennis Eckersley continue to pitch like last season when he was the top rookie pitcher in the league? Can Pat Dobson win 20 games again? Here are just too many question marks to tell how good this club is.

American League Picks

Detroit: Inexperience is the problem on this promising young staff. John Hiller is an excellent reliever, but the rest of the Tiger pitchers are untested. On defense the infield is solid, but the outfield lacks range. The addition of Rusty Staub has to help this club. If the Tigers can't improve on last year's 57-102 mark, they'd better fold.

Milwaukee: The Brewers' pitching and defense are adequate and promising, despite being along ways from being good. Outside George Scott and a fading Hank Aaron, the Brewers are one of the worst hitting teams in baseball.

West

Oakland: Charlie O. shocked everyone in the baseball world with his Jackson-Holtzman trade, but he knows what he's doing. The deal leaves the starting staff somewhat depleted, but still strong with Vida Blue, Stan Bahnsen and Mike Torrez. The Oakland bullpen is the best in the game with Rollie Fingers leading the way. The A's hitters don't impress you with their averages, but they're clutch hitters. Add this to a good defense and you have another Oakland divisional flag.

Kansas City: The Royals have a strong pitching staff with the possible exception of a southpaw in the bullpen and a great defense. But for the Royals, the name of the game is hitting and they are led by John Mayberry, the neo-McCovey. You can look for the Royals to win at least 85 games this season, but it won't be enough.

California: The pitching is strong up front with Frank Tanana, who's another Koufax. But the relief pitching is shallow and the defense is weak. Led by Lee Stanton, Bobby Bonds and Bill Melton, the Angels have improved themselves at the bat. The single most important factor to this club is speed they can run on anyone and do. If the Angels can find a fourth starter to join Nolan Ryan, Tanana and Hassler, and add some help in the bullpen, this club could surprise some people.

Minnesota: The Twins starting staff is strong, but the bullpen is pitiful. The defense is weak and their speed is almost non-existent. But Minnesota's hitting is second only to Boston. Gene Mauch will improve this team, but not enough to challenge.

Texas: The pitching situation for the Rangers outside of Gaylord Perry looks grim. Bill Singer is just a shadow of the great prospect that he once was and the bullpen is weak. The Rangers can't run or hit. Look for Texas to battle with Chicago for last place.

Chicago: The White Sox have a young and promising staff. Wilbur Wood will more than likely return to the bullpen to join Rich Gossage to give Chicago a strong relief corp. Cleon Jones and roadrunner Ralph Garr will aid Jorge Orta at the plate, and the palehorse should be pesky. Overall the Sox are relying on the young and inexperienced, and the pressure of a long season will be too much to bear.

Playoffs: After the dust has cleared, the A's will have beaten the Red Sox in five games. The Sox just don't have the baserunners to take the revenge-minded A's.