

# Carter pushes for more student aid

WASHINGTON [AP]- President Carter called upon Congress yesterday to provide a record \$1.2 billion in new aid to college students, including \$250 grants to at least two million students from families with gross incomes between \$16,000 and \$25,000.

"No one should be denied the opportunity for a college education for financial reasons alone," the president declared as he unveiled an aid package designed to head off moves in Congress to provide tax credits of \$250 or more to parents of all college students, regardless of income.

In addition to making two million students from middle income families eligible for direct federal grants for the first time, the Carter plan also would provide subsidized loans to students with family incomes as high as \$45,000 before taxes, and expand federally subsidized work study programs.

The extra money would be available for the school year starting in the fall of 1979. Students in families with incomes below \$25,000 would apply individually to the government for the grants as part of the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

Grants are credited directly to students' accounts at the colleges.

Carter wants to add \$1 billion to the \$2.16 billion basic grant program which now aids 2.2 million students primarily from low-income families.

The president already proposed \$250 million in extra student aid last month. The entire \$1.46 billion package would boost federal spending on college student aid programs in fiscal 1979 to \$5.2 billion, an increase of almost 40 percent.

Carter said more than five million college students could get federal aid in the school year

starting in the fall of 1979, an increase of at least two million.

Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.), who heads the House of Education and Labor subcommittee on higher education called it "the biggest single infusion of funding for middle income college students since the adoption of the GI bill at the end of World War II."

Five other leaders of House and Senate committees that handle education legislation joined Carter and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. at the White House for the announcement of the program.

The six lawmakers all hailed the administration's proposal, but some later expressed reservation about limiting the grants to \$250 for all students in the \$16,000 to \$25,000 range.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. William V. Roth (R.-Del.), author of the \$250 college tuition tax credit bill, said the Carter proposal was "a desperate last ditch attempt to derail the college tax credit, but it won't work."

The Senate has passed Roth's bill by wide margins three times in the past 18 months, but House Democratic leaders have blocked it from coming to a vote in their chamber.

Roth said the administration was more interested in seizing a good political issue than in helping middle income families. He re-



PRESIDENT CARTER

leased the first page of an undated Califano memo in which the secretary wrote:

"We must move quickly if we are to seize the initiative on this very hot issue...The congressional educational committees are so fearful of losing jurisdiction over education finances that they will go without us - and at a very high price."

Roth's bill would cost \$1.2 billion in its first year and \$2 billion in four [Continued on page 4]

## \*The Observer

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## BCAF speaker preaches against Black tokenism

by Tim Grothaus

"Blacks must wage a continual war against tokenism," urged black newspaper publisher John Sengstacke, the third in a series of guest speakers for this week's Black Cultural Arts Festival. Sengstacke spoke on the role of the independent black man in business before a small crowd in Washington Hall last night.

"The bottom line is what it's all about and the bottom line is making money," Sengstacke said. He pointed out that Blacks are being deprived of business opportunities because of the "prejudice and tokenism" of the people in industry. Blacks will only be able to obtain power positions, Sengstacke went on to say, when "present black executives stop running around on an ego trip and start helping people." According

to Sengstacke, blacks only occupy token positions today in most major industries and labor unions.

Sengstacke highlighted his statements about tokenism with stories from his own experience. He related that in the American Society of Editors, he is the only black member, in spite of the fact that he continually urges his colleagues to hire black editors.

Sengstacke told the audience that "It's up to you to do something about prejudice, because the American democracy has not fully met its commitment. This is one country; this is what we are fighting for. All the groups have to get together," he said, noting that "Black Americans are living in the shadow of the greatest industrial nation on earth."

Sengstacke then proceeded to talk about some of the other

problems a young, black businessman is likely to encounter. "Black businessmen, as a rule, must fight on two fronts; against blacks who have no faith in their product and against the ridicule and sarcasm of white people. This is a by-product of slavery," he commented.

The Black publisher spoke on his problems of getting white advertisers and getting the newspaper distributed on white newsstands. He then talked about his newspaper, *The Chicago Defender*, and The National Newspaper Publishers Foundation, an organization he founded in 1940.

Sengstacke discussed at length the history of the black laborer, from colonial times to the present. "The first and most vital contribution of the black man was the labor, which is the material foundation of Western industry," he stated.



Viewers watch in disbelief as a Wednesday night poker player wins another hand at the Mardi Gras table. [photo by Beth Cutter]



These avid Mardi Gras fans enjoy a break from studying at the gaming tables. [photo by Beth Cutter]

## Suspect questioned on Hillside slayings

LOS ANGELES [AP] - A balding, mustachioed 37-year-old actor was booked for investigation of murder yesterday after he called police to talk about the Hillside Strangler case, officers said.

The man identified as Ned T. York, was arrested at his home in the Hollywood Hills. Some of the bodies of the dozen victims of the strangler have been found in the hills, police said.

"He made certain statements that provided investigators enough cause to make the arrest," Assistant Police Chief Daryl F. Cates told a news conference. He said York's statement suggested that he had a relationship with one of the strangler victims.

The 6 foot 4, 240 pound actor has played mostly small roles in a variety of television series. His last known appearance was earlier this month in a rerun episode of ABC's "Starsky and Hutch."

York was wearing an arm sling when he was arrested, explaining to officer that he had been hurt in a scuffle with his dog.

"Don't get too excited about this closing the book on the whole investigation," Booth said.

The arrest came one day after police released part of the contents of a six page hand-written letter purportedly sent by the strangler last month to Mayor Tom Bradley and appealed again for the strangler to surrender.

Police had said they were not sure whether the letter actually was written by the strangler, but Bradley promised the writer full protection should he turn himself in.

York apparently did not write the letter, police said.

A neighbor, Juan Iazcano, described York as a "normal man, a nice person." He said York was married.

Police said York called officers yesterday morning and rambled incoherently about the much publicized strangler case. He later was taken to headquarters.

Police Cmdr. William Booth declined to disclose what prompted [Continued on page 2]

News Briefs National

Pre-med threatens prof

[NOCR] - A pre-med student at San Jose State University has been charged with several felony counts stemming from an anonymous threat to one of his professors that a bomb would be planted if a scheduled exam was not canceled. The student is charged with actually setting off a small bomb in a campus office, apparently to back up his threat.

Canine curiosity

SAGINAW, Mich. - A quick-shifting German shepherd, left alone in a car yesterday while Mary Jane Reilly ducked inside a grocery store, decided to follow her. The result: \$150 in damage to the storefront and car. The dog, Baby, apparently threw the gearshift into drive and the car leaped forward into the front door of the building, according to Saginaw County deputies. There were no injuries.

Bicycle radar at BYU

[NOCR] - Bicyclists beware on the Brigham Young University campus where the security police have started using hand-held radar units to trap speeders. Because of a rising number of bike accidents, the police have established a speed limit of 10 m.p.h. and will fine speeders 50 cents a mile over the limit. Bikers will also be fined for impeding traffic, failing to obey stop signs, and driving too fast for conditions.

Weather

Clear to partly cloudy and cold through Friday. Lows around 10 tonight. Highs today in the low to mid 20s, and in the mid to upper 20s tomorrow.

On Campus Today

- 12:15 pm mass, celebrated by fr. griffin, lafortune ballroom, held daily during lent.
- 2:45 pm film, "benin kingship ritual," nd art gallery.
- 4 pm lecture, "modulation esr spectroscopy: principles & application in radical kinetics & chemically induced electron polarization," by dr. henning paul, sponsored by radiation lab, rad lab conference room.
- 5 pm mass, right-to-life, celebrated by bishop mc manus, moreau seminary chapel.
- 5:15 pm mass, social awareness & justice, celebrated by fr. mc neil, walsh chapel.
- 6 pm-midnight expo nd, mardi gras '78, live entertainment, games & refreshments, plus special appearance of cartoonist jim berry, stepan center, admission \$1.
- 7 p.m. meeting of the college republicans in lafortune auditorium.
- 8 pm recital, faculty harpsichord by bruce gustafson, sponsored by smc music dept, smc little theatre.
- 8 pm bcac, theological discussion by rev. clearence rivers, fr. edward brackston & fr. giles conwill, washington hall.

Art exhibit features pastry

KANSAS CITY\* MO. [AP] - Jill Gardner says her pastry art exhibit featuring cookies baked with broken glass and such delicacies as "Hot Gross Buns" is "all about attraction mixed with revulsion." "Some people might say this is about American eating habits, some might say it's about sexual frustration," said Miss Gardner, 21, whose "How Sweet It Is Emp-orium" opened yesterday at the Kansas City Art Institute where she is a student. "There is a lot of me in it - sex, art, childhood," she said. "That's a great thing about it. I get to play with my food and call it art." The show is set up to resemble a bakery. Among items for sale are crepes, rolled rubber discs containing vase line, glue, toothpicks and matches, and looking like crepes. A collection of crescent rolls has newspaper clippings, steel wool and rubber bands among its ingredients. Viewers can be teased by Nitty Gritty Dirt Bread- baked loaves of "whole earth" gravel, straw and mulch; and Dreadzels -

glass-filled pretzels. People see these cookies with glass and needles and nails sticking out, and their first feeling is wanting to eat them, even though they know they're dangerous," Miss Gardner said. Her instructor at the institute, Hugh Merrill, said the show "is aggressive...well done in a fertile area of taking an everyday object, basically defenseless...and transforming it into something obnoxious, lethally dangerous, causing the viewer to focus in on things they take for granted, such as what may be called woman's work being examined by women." Miss Gardner put on her first one woman art show in 1975. But the pastry exhibit represents a bizarre new step.

Blowing snow poses threat to grain storage bins

WEST LAFAYETTE\* IND. [AP] - Snow that blew into grain storage bins during the January blizzard poses the danger of serious spoilage or freezing if undetected, a Purdue University farm engineer warned yesterday. The engineer, Bruce McKenzie, said because of high winds and fine snow, snow has become packed in areas that usually don't trap snow. Many round, metal bins have at least one to two feet of snow and some bins have the entire under-roof area filled, he said. Since each foot of snow is roughly equal to one-half to one inch of water, there is enough snow in the bins to wet the surface of the grain, possibly down a foot or more, McKenzie said. If the grain spoils or freezes, "this can result in both storage and unloading problems," he said. "Any snow deposit more than just a skiff of two on the grain surface should be removed." Removing it, however is hardly simple. McKenzie said walking on the grain surface will mix the snow into the grain. Unloading the grain passes the snow through the center of the mass and might leave some snow mixed with grain "where it can cause problems later," he said. The simplest technique McKenzie advised is to use some form of solid rake or scraper to pull the snow to where it can be shoveled into a container. A faster and less tedious method is to rig a small aeration fan to draw the snow through a duct, which could be moved around the bin to remove the snow. McKenzie said any storage bin that is filled in a peak cone near the roof must be partially unloaded before the snow can be removed. "Drawing the upper surface down into a cone will make inspection easier, make the aeration system work better if fines are prevalent in the center of the grain mass, and should get rid of any rewetted grain," he said.

"It was just an experiment in basic dough. Like being a mad chemist," Miss Gardner said. "I set the kitchen on fire twice..." Although many of the items are inedible, some are tasty even though they look repugnant. There are heart-shaped cookies appearing to drip blood, and gingerbread figures sporting peg legs. Those who have seen it so far, Miss Gardner said, have shown "...little negative reaction, although my mother looked at it and said, 'Wierd, Jill, wierd.'"

Hillside slayer questioned

[Continued from page 1] police to book York. The bodies of the strangler's victims all have been found in hilly areas near roads or freeways in sections and suburbs north of the city, the first on Sept. 9 and the last on Dec. 14. Several of the victims were connected with prostitution or the Hollywood street scene police said. Mandy Green, assistant to "Starsky and Hutch" producer Joe Naar, said York did two episodes of the police series "Nightmare," first shown Nov. 28, 1976, and "Murder Ward," first shown Oct. 8, 1977. Both episodes were rerun within the last month on a late-night mystery series. In "Nightmare" York played a police officer and had two or three lines," she said. The episode was a lighthearted piece in which Starsky and Hutch attempt to bust a ganster. In "Murder Ward," Green said York played an orderly in a mental institution who was dealing in drugs.

Car found where ??

LOS ANGELES [AP] - Whoever stole Rosendo Cruz's elegant Ferrari more than three years ago decided to go underground with it - literally. About a week ago, sheriff's Sgts. Joe Sabas and Lenny Carroll were flagged down by children who had been digging in a backyard and found something unusual below the surface. On Tuesday, the two officers, aided by heavy equipment, uncovered a green 1974 Ferrari - a car worth at least \$18,000 when new. Investigators said the car was purchased by Cruz of Alhambra, Calif. in October 1974 and was reported stolen two months later. They said they did not know how it came to be buried in the backyard of a home here. Neither the present tenants nor the home's owners knew anything about the vehicle, investigators said. Except for a small hole, above the taillight, the Ferrari appeared in good condition.

Lecture cancelled

Fr. Bryan Hehr, director of the International Justice and Peace Division of the U.S. Catholic Conference, has cancelled tonight's lecture, "The Individual and International Policy," because he has been detained by excessive snow in Boston. The lecture was to be held at 8 p.m. in the Galvin auditorium.

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Rigorous college life seems to have taken it's toll on these young students. [Photo by Steve Odland]

## Power emergency declared

INDIANAPOLIS [AP]-The Public Service Commission officially declared an energy emergency in Indiana yesterday, laying the groundwork for mandatory power cutbacks expected early next week.

As the commission acted, Gov. Otis R. Bowen's top two energy advisors: toured the state to spread their message that the situation already is serious and growing more so with each day of the coal strike.

Bowen returned from Washington where he met with the state's congressional delegation, and pledged to redouble efforts to reduce the government's electrical consumption.

The State Highway Commission asked electric companies to cut back on lighting on interstate highways.

"Mandatory cutbacks are imminent, and when I say imminent, I don't mean a matter of weeks. It's a matter of days," William Sorrells, director of the Indiana Energy Office, told a news conference at Terre Haute.

"Every residential user of electricity in the state of Indiana is going to have to cut back all non-essential electricity use. Commercial users will have to cut back too. They can no longer afford the luxury of outdoor lights, display lighting and bright, cheery

stores." Sorrells said if consumption isn't cut drastically soon, rotating black-outs "are not out of the realm of possibility. They are very definitely a possibility."

At Muncie, William J. Watt, the governor's spokesman and chief energy adviser, said the mandatory cuts in electrical output probably will come as early as Monday.

The coal shortage is most serious, he said, at Public Service Indiana, the state's largest electric utility, and Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., which serves Evansville and other parts of the state's southwestern corner. Other large utilities, such as Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., which import power from neighboring systems also face cutbacks, Watt said.

The Public Service Commission issues its order a day after a hearing to assess the gloomy situation.

The commission found that an emergency does, in fact, exist, "with respect to the generation, transmission and distribution, of electric energy due to diminished fuel supplies, and especially that of bituminous coal."

The order, written by PSC Chairman Larry J. Wallace, said the "health, safety and economic well being of the citizens of the state of Indiana may be jeopardized unless

emergency measures are taken to make optimum use of existing fuel supplies."

That would include mandatory curtailments, but the commission delayed that step until another hearing Friday.

### Enroll now!

In order that the University may plan for next years enrollment, Fr. Michael Heppen, director of the Office of Student Accounts, requests that students follow the advance enrollment procedures outlined in a recent letter sent to them.

All students who intend to return to Notre Dame for the 1978-79 academic year must forward to Student Accounts, either by regular mail or in person, their I.B.M. card and a \$50 deposit no later than Friday, Feb. 17. Students holding full academic scholarship, including athletes, ROTC scholars, and students on faculty grant-in-aids, must, according to Heppen, bring the enclosed I.B.M. card to Student Accounts in person before Feb. 17 and indicate that they are on full academic scholarship.

Those students who fail to make the Feb. 17 deadline will be charged a \$10 late fee.

## Profs comment on student illness

Clare Zimmerman

Many students worry about missing important class lectures or assignments when they become ill, and so attend class despite their illness. This is foolish according to many Notre Dame and St. Mary's professors.

When questioned about class attendance, professors stressed that the health of the student was of primary importance. Accounting Professor Ray Powell capsulized the feelings of a majority of these professors, noting, "If a student is really ill and follows the procedure for absence which the university has outlined, there will be no problem about making up assignments or tests. Of course, a teacher's first concern is for his student's well being."

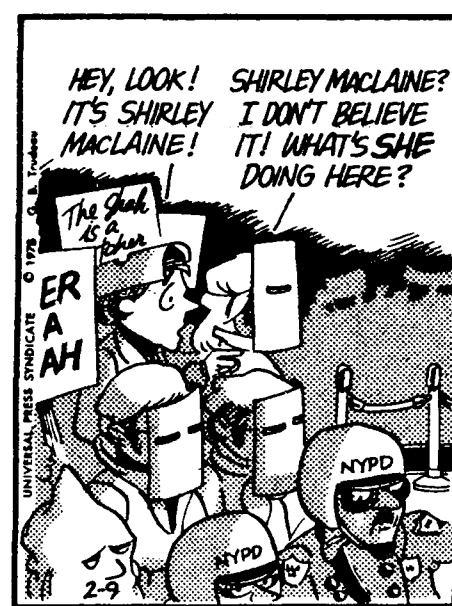
Not only do sick students harm themselves when they attend class, they also jeopardize the health of other class members. Emphasized

Jane Gordon, associate professor of Nursing at St. Mary's. "Students should evaluate how ill they are," she commented. "they should think of themselves, but they must also think of the other students in the class." "Students who are sick should take care of themselves and not give me a cold," agreed Psychology Professor D. Chris Anderson.

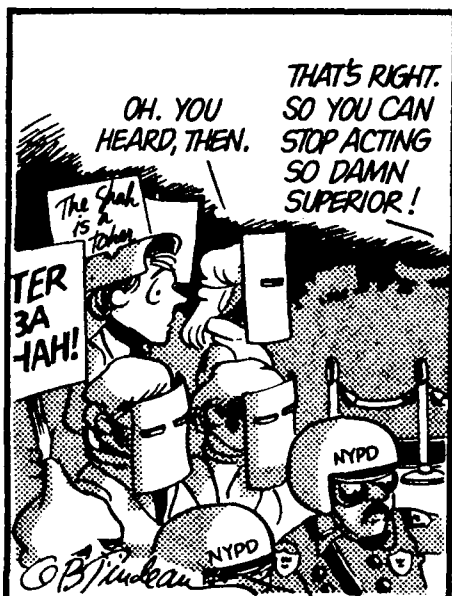
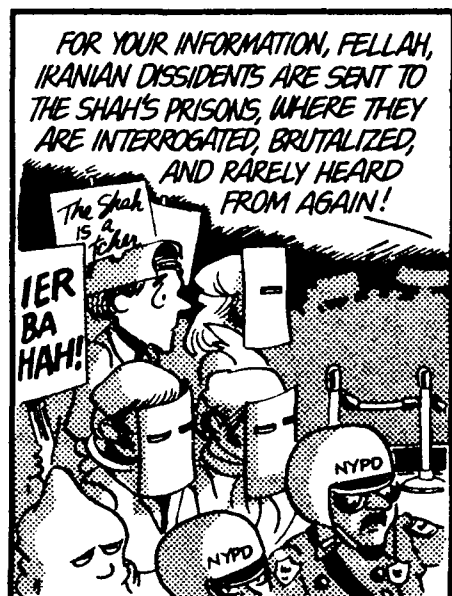
The only doubts expressed by the professors about excusing absences, were in cases where a student misses class and is not really ill. Emil T. Hofman, dean of Freshman Year of Studies, said that all sick students should go to the infirmary.


"Students who are ill should go directly to the infirmary and let the medical people make the decision as to how sick they are," Hofman suggested. "The students' health is of first importance and the medical staff is best qualified to care for this."

by Garry Trudeau



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# Sadat terms Carter talks a success

WASHINGTON [AP] Egyptian president Anwar Sadat ended his talks here yesterday without an immediate decision by President Carter to sell him jet fighters. But he said the United States would step up its drive for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

"The United States is not an observer, or a go-between, or a mediator," Sadat said. "No, the role of the United States now is complete partnership."

With that statement to reporters, Sadat claimed success in one of the

two principle objectives of his five and one half day visit - more direct involvement by Washington in the on-again, off-again peace talks.

However, disappointment loomed for Sadat as he prepared to take his lobbying campaign to Europe when administration officials said no decision was imminent on selling him jet fighters and other weapons.

Sadat's request, made to Carter on an urgent basis, "is under review and until the president has made up his mind there will be no announcement," said one key U.S.

official who declined to be identified. "It'll be a little bit longer," he said.

Pressing his case hard, Sadat had told members of Congress that he would "Raise hell" if they did not approve a weapons sale. "I am speaking as a partner and I am threatening," he said.

After a final talk with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance the Egyptian leader stressed the diplomatic aspect of his mission.

"I came really disheartened and discouraged, but I shall return with

more perseverance, so that we can attain our goal," he said.

Sadat said he could make a greater effort now that the United States was enlarging its role. In effect, he wants the administration to push Israel into concessions.

Sadat planned to fly to New York and then on to London after a brief courtesy call on Carter.

In asking for arms, Sadat specifically requested 120 F5E's, a short-range jet fighter, and expressed interest in more sophisticated F-15s and F-16s, a second U.S. official said.

"The best bet is that he'll get some F5E's," said the official, who also preferred to remain anonymous. But the official said he doubted that Congress which can block arms sales, would approve supplying Egypt with the more advanced planes.

Even if that deal went through,

Egypt would not get F-15s and F-16s until 1983 or 1984.

Sadat has cited "urgent messages" from Somalia and Chad, two allies which have conflicts on their hands, to underscore his weapons request. Sadat told a group of American newspaper editors while he was here that he has already sent Soviet-supplied Arms to Somalia and might provide troops for Somalia in its war with Ethiopia.

This prospect may have caused some second thoughts within the administration, which is committed to ending that war through negotiations.

Sadat will be followed to Washington next week by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. The principle U.S. mediator in Middle East peace diplomacy, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred D. Atherton Jr., will meet with Dayan in New York on Thursday, U.S. officials said.

## Howard's leadership forum increases role awareness

by Sue Weutcher

A forum dealing with leadership roles took place in Howard Hall during the weekend of Jan. 14 to 16.

According to Father Eugene Gorski Howard Hall rector, the purpose of the Howard Hall Leaders' forum was to "increase the participants' awareness of their leadership roles and to help them attain some of the techniques necessary to carry out these roles." An additional goal of the session

was to do some planning of hall activities for the coming semester.

The forum was sponsored by the hall president and vice-president, along with the hall staff, the Office of Student Affairs and the Counseling Center. Those invited to attend included the hall secretary and treasurer, section leaders, commission members, and "Leaders-at-Large" of Howard Hall.

Gorski stated that they were interested in having a fifth forum because the first four "contributed much toward well planned activities in the hall." Dr.

Sheridan McCabe of the Counseling Center and his wife Mary Clare of the Office of Student Affairs had a great deal to do with the planning and running of the various workshops.

Gorski noted that the highlight of the leader forum was when Hall President Jim Daly and Vice-President Tim Nickels gave their versions of the nature of leadership roles in the hall.

Daly said that a year ago the forum concentrated on defining the leadership roles. This year the emphasis was on the expansion of those roles. "The keynote of the forum was leadership through service. Facilitating friendships is a very important goal for our hall," he said.

Nickels pointed out that the section leaders are more than just messengers from the Hall Council. "They must act as a catalyst to keep the sections moving," he emphasized. Nickels also commented on the importance of the leaders-at-large. These are members of the Hall who are found to be organizers within their sections, even though they hold no official positions. "It is important for them to get involved, even though their role is not concrete," he said.

Daly stated that the Hall provides an alternative to the academics and competition. "It is some place to come home to. The forum should improve this by making the goal more obvious to the section leaders, commissioners, and leaders-at-large," he remarked.

Gorski added that Howard Hall will definitely have another leaders' Forum, but that it may be structured differently, according to the needs of the hall at the time. "The Forum has become an ongoing instrument to improve life in this residence hall," he concluded.

## Carter pushes aid

[Continued from page 1]

years, when his credit would rise to \$500. The American Council on Education has estimated that 32 percent of the benefits would go to students from families with income above \$25,000.

Carter warned that Congress must choose between the tax credit and his increased aid package. "This nation cannot afford the tax credit and I will not accept both," he said.

The council also has estimated that only 12 percent of federal aid now goes to college students from families with income above \$15,000.

The council president, J.W. Pel-tason, sent Carter a telegram supporting Carter's aid package as an alternative to tax credits, and endorsing his plan to funnel the aid through existing aid programs.

Califano gave this breakdown of the entire \$1.46 billion increase: \$1 billion would be added to the \$2.2 billion Basic Education Opportunity Grant Program.

The maximum grant would climb to \$1,800 to \$1,600 and the average student from a family in the \$8,00 to \$16,000 range would get \$1050, up from \$850. The minimum grant of \$250 would go to all in the \$16,000 to \$25,000 gross income range.

\$165 million would be added to the \$435 million College Work Study Program, under which the government pays 80 percent of the salary for a student's part time job. The extra money would provide

work for 280,000 additional students raising the total over one million. Some 380,000 would be from families with incomes above \$16,000.

\$327 million would be added to the \$540 million Guaranteed Student Loan Program, under which the government guarantee loans and in most cases pays the interest while the student attends school. The interest rate upon repayment is only seven percent.

The interest subsidy, now limited to those from families with gross income of about \$30,000 would be available for those with gross incomes up to \$45,000. Califano said the interest subsidy was worth as much as \$250 a year for some of these families, and would give them "the cash they need to ease liquidity problems."

More than one million loans were made this year, including 300,000 to students from families with incomes over \$16,000. Califano said the new money would make loans available to 260,000 more students in that range.

## Bishop will offer Mass

The Most Reverend William E. McManus, bishop of Fort Wayne and South Bend will offer Mass in celebration of God's gift of life this evening at 5:00 p.m. at the Moreau Seminary Chapel. Students wishing to attend this Mass may take the shuttle bus leaving from the Notre Dame library circle at 4:30 p.m. and from the Lemans lot at St. Mary's at 4:45 p.m.

The bus from Notre Dame and St. Mary's will then stop at the

community cemetery at 6:15 p.m. to pick up students leaving the Mass.

Because of the extra stop, the 6:15 p.m. shuttle may leave St. Mary's a few minutes early. The shuttle will stop behind the South Dining Hall so that students will not miss dinner and the South Dining Hall will also honor St. Mary's food validations for those St. Mary's students attending the Moreau Mass.

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# Army saves the day

[AP] - With help from Army troops, with equipment flown from Texas, with shovels and determination, the Northeast began a massive cleanup yesterday of the up to two feet of snow that buried the region. In the midst of it, Boston was hit by a second power failure in two days.

In other areas, roadways remained impassable because of snow or thousands of stranded vehicles, transportation was slowed and businesses were closed.

"Even with the Army troops, it's going to be a long haul," said a spokesman for the governor of Rhode Island.

The electricity in parts of Boston failed shortly before noon, hours after the end of an other storm-caused outage which left more than one-third of the 220,000 Boston Edison Co. customers in Boston without power for up to 23 hours. How many people were affected by Wednesday's trouble was not known immediately.

Throughout the Northeast, travel was still difficult and sometimes hazardous. There were scattered bans on non-essential driving with threats of tickets and arrests for violators. Nonetheless, many workers struggled back to jobs they had abandoned during the height of the blizzard Monday afternoon. Shoppers searched stores for supplies of milk, bread and other staples. And homeowners shoveled. And shoveled.

While the East got a respite from bad weather, the West Coast was battered again by heavy rains. Another wave of Pacific storms struck Northern California early yesterday and brought some flood warnings.

The rain was moving south, and there was a 70 percent chance of showers in Southern California during the night. Officials said mudslides had been cleared from the Pacific Coast Highway by 3 a.m., but warned that the road would be closed if it started to rain again.

In eastern Colorado, 1,200 ranch families were without electricity after freezing rain on power lines dragged down poles. Authorities said it would be at least a day before power was restored.

The death toll from the storm in the East, which began Sunday night, 17 days after an earlier blizzard, was about 50, including

27 victims in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There were nine storm-related deaths in Pennsylvania and more than a dozen in the New York City area.

Many of the deaths were blamed on overexertion as people attempted to shovel snow that drifted to 6 feet and more. Five men on board a pilot ship that had been sent to the aid of a grounded oil tanker off Salem, 'Mass., also were feared dead. The Coast Guard scheduled a rescue attempt yesterday for the 32 persons aboard the tanker itself.

As drifts were cleared away, worries about the cost of the snow - in terms of lost business, damage and cleanup efforts mounted. There were no overall estimates, but the total was expected to be in the tens of millions.

Larry D. Worth, public works director of Paterson, N.J., summed up the concern over snow removal bills. "We budgeted about \$100,000 and then asked for another \$80,000 after the first storm," he said. "I estimate after this one, we'll need another \$150,000. I expect it will cost two or three tax points before we're done."

Army crews moved into Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which were declared federal emergency areas by President Carter. An Air Force spokesman in New York said more than 6 million pounds of snow removal equipment and 1,000 troops would be airlifted into the area, mainly from Texas. Arrival times, he said, depended on airport runway conditions - at both ends. Icing conditions in Texas delayed the departure of one contingent of soldiers headed for Connecticut.

Most major roads in the region began to reopen Wednesday mornings, but there were still severe problems with drifts. Some 2,500 stranded vehicles, including 500 trucks, clogged and eight-mile stretch of Route 12 near Canton, Mass. the state Department of Public Works sent 12 wreckers and 12 snow removers to the rescue yesterday morning and officials warned people not to try to look for cars themselves. "No one will be allowed on Route 128," said Public Works Commissioner John J. Carroll. "Do not attempt to recover vehicles."

A statewide ban on non-emergency driving in Connecticut was lifted

by Gov. Ella Grasso at noon. She said cities and towns could put their own bans into effect, however and about half a dozen did. The statewide ban resulted in tickets for motorists in Bridgeport alone yesterday morning.

All businesses in Massachusetts were closed on order of the governor. Logan International Airport also remained closed to regular traffic. In the New York metropolitan area, Newark, Kennedy and La Guardia airports all reopened by noon, but service was far from normal. Commuter rail and bus lines operated reduced schedules during the morning rush hour and promised improvement in the evening.

The snow belt ranged from Maryland and Delaware, up the coast to New Hampshire and Vermont. Many coastal areas also were flooded by record high tides. The impact of the storm varied widely, however. "Most of the serious problems were over in Maryland and Delaware by yesterday although many schools were closed."

"It's quieting down, stabilizing and now it's mostly a matter of digging out," said a Civil Defense spokesman in Harrisburg, Pa. Traffic was reportedly moving - albeit slowly along major roads in Pennsylvania.

In New Jersey, Wednesday brought the resumption of mail delivery and for most of the state it was the first postal service since Saturday. Only a few areas reported deliveries on Monday and there was no service Tuesday. "This was a first," said one postmaster. "We've never shut off deliveries before two days in a row."

New York City's Schools Chancellor Irving Anker announced that public schools closed Monday, Tuesday and yesterday would reopen today. Conrail, which serves suburbs north of the city, said in early afternoon that it was resuming normal schedules, but it warned that there might be equipment schedules and delays.

In Rhode Island, which was digging out from its worst snowstorm in a century, the sun appeared for the first time all week.

Thousands of people however, remained stranded at shelters, schools and almost all businesses were closed and travel by car remained impossible because few roads were plowed.



Fr. Joseph Kennedy spoke last night at American Scene on "The role of women in Northwest India." He humorously talked about politics, morals, family life, and religions and social customs. [photo by Beth Cutter]

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# John Hospers : The Pretense Of Justice

## A Libertarian Philosopher Lectures at Notre Dame

Photos by Leo Hansen



An individual has the absolute right to exercise sole dominion over his or her own life, liberty, and property so long as he or she also respects the equal right of all others to live their lives by that same principle. Such a statement is neither left-wing nor right-wing, and falls in the middle of the extremes of political philosophy. It is very similar to the philosophy of the original Constitution of the United States. It is the oldest testament of 'human rights' and civil liberty. And it is the principle upon which the Libertarian Party claims its foundation. John Hospers, a philosopher, economist and writer from the University of Southern California was the party's first Presidential candidate, in 1972, a year after the Party was founded. He and Ms. Tony Nathan each received an electoral vote in the 1972 election (the year of Watergate) - Ms. Nathan being the first woman in the United States ever to receive an electoral vote. Last week, Mr. Hospers was invited by the philosophy department to Notre Dame, and he spoke around a central theme of "justice" in a series of four lectures.

Hospers's style is cool, confident and straight-forward. He is a man with much to say. In 1972, when he was asked what he would do if he were elected President, he replied, simply, "I'll leave you alone." - not a very common political ploy. In a world of political escalation of complexity and depth, the Libertarian promise was the reduction of government. Hospers is not an anarchist (although, he admits, some Libertarians are) but speaks freely against a government which is not only, in many ways inept and unsequential, but also an injustice as well as a source of our economic and social failures. The following is a transcription and summary of his talk on "Justice and Government", last Thursday, February 2.

## The Condition and Nature of the State

In his book, *The State*, published just before World War II in Germany, Oppenheimer states that there are two methods of obtaining what one needs and wants. The first is production and exchange; to produce something, take the surplus, and exchange it for another person's surplus. This method of survival is called the economic means. There is also a second means; not to produce anything at all, the things that other people need and want, but simply to take by means of force - the method of plunder. This he called the political means. Not everyone can use the second means. You can't seize what other people have not already produced. But some people can do it. Some people do it, siphoning off other people's labors for themselves.

In the end, of course, the supply is destroyed if the means is used too extensively, so the second method adds nothing to the totality of production, but only detracts from it. The systematic plunder of the goods someone has produced greatly reduces the motivation for producing any more. The State, according to Oppenheimer, is the organization of the political means. That is, the systematic use of the predatory process over a given territory. The State provides a legal, orderly, and systematic channel for the seizure of the fruits of other people's labors. And, through the use of force, it renders a parasitic class in society.

The classic paradigm of this is the conquering tribe who realizes that the time span of plunder would be longer and more secure and the situation more pleasant if the conquered tribe were allowed to live and produce with the conquering living among them, as rulers extracting an annual tribute. But, as the old philosophical saw goes, "Origin does not determine validity." Even if the state was conceived and born in sin, that does not mean it is necessarily in that condition now.

It is important for the state to find a scapegoat, that is lest its own tactics and ineptness and waste become known and publicized, it has to find a class of people on which to blame the troubles it imposes; on the population, and "educate" them into thinking these other people are the real villains, such as the Nazi's convinced the German people the Jews were the source of Germany's troubles in 1933. Such a group is never hard to find. Today it is anyone who has an idea or an invention and finds a market for it and attains wealth independent of the state. Typically, it is anyone who wants to be independent of the state. Such a person is set up for being plundered. This is any person who is a self-made man, especially anyone who sees through the state's pretenses and tries to tell other people of what the state is really about.

The state has its easiest time with the self-made man who has become well off, because here he can appeal to the twin characteristics of envy and acquisitiveness. People who have not made it in open competition with others tend to envy those who have and the state plays upon this envy. "Take it away from them," is their battle cry. And people go along with it. This is, according to Oppenheimer, typically the way a democracy functions and eventually, also the way it meets its end - impoverishing the nation, turning it into a dictatorship. "Envy is the principle thing appealed to," he says.

## The Condition of the State in America

According to a financial statement of the United States, as reported by the National Taxpayers Union in *Dollars and Sense*, the total amount of the debt of the government is \$151,600 per person. In 1900 the United States had 76 million people. The total expenditure of the government was \$525 million, which is about \$6.90 per person. In 1976 the Federal Government spent \$375 billion, which is about \$1850 per person. It took 60 years from 1789 to 1848 for the U.S. Government to spend \$1 billion. Today it spends that much in less than two-thirds of one day.

Perhaps the biggest ripoff is Social Security. According to Irwin Schiff:

"In the annual Social Security report the SS Administration was listed as having almost six trillion dollars in assets. When I first saw this figure, I didn't know what it could be. I called the actuarial department of the administration and the man there could not answer. I finally asked the head man of the nature of the six trillion dollars in assets allegedly owned by the system. He said, 'These are not assets in the usual sense.' 'But the report says assets,' I said. 'What kind are they?' He was evasive saying they were actuarial calculations developed only to comply with the law and not meaningful figures in the strict sense. When I finally extracted the truth it turned out the figures represented the potential Social Security receipts calculated to the year 2047."

It's strange bookkeeping to list potential receipts on the balance sheet as current assets.

In 1969 the cat came out of the bag when the Secretary of Commerce, Maurice Stans, was questioned by a Congressional Committee of the Social Security fund. "We have long since abandoned the idea that Roosevelt originally had when it was set up," he said. "Today each year's collections are paid out in benefits to beneficiaries the next year." He was then asked if the assets are in any danger. "Oh no, it is just that future payments rest on the current credit of the United States and its taxing powers." It does not rest on a trust fund when you and I become eligible. In other words the money is gone, all been spent. Any benefits in the future will come from the power to tax. Originally the

maximum tax was 3 percent or \$180. Now it exceeds \$1650 per year. At the current rate, people who are now 25, will find their tax at the age of 60 to be \$13,000. What will happen when the fund is empty and people demand their money?

## What the Money Is Spent Upon

On record, the government has spent money on the following items:

\$1 million to Harvard to discover how water extinguishes fire.

\$1 million to examine the impact of rural road construction in Poland.

\$500,000 to teach mothers how to play with their children.

\$500,000 to study the frisbee.

\$500,000 for a potato-chip factory in Morocco, which doesn't grow any potatoes.

\$1 million to the Air Force to purchase one tent which blew away after two hours.

\$500,000 to Los Angeles for a Traveler's Aid for migrants lost on the freeways.

Other government allotments include:

Studies of wild boars in Pakistan, a dictionary of witchcraft, how children fall off tricycles, a study of lizards in Yugoslavia. The government still spends \$30,000 to protect Americans from World War II Nazis. According to Lt. John Childe, staff officer, "We don't have any formal sessions any more. The commission meets socially, after hours."

The government spends \$60,000 per minute on national defense. Then there's the little item of \$300 billion in foreign aid, which has enabled the United States to finance and support both sides of a dozen wars. And, maybe the biggest ripoff, the total cost of Federal Welfare projects, not including state and local ones, was for last year \$290 billion - that is \$1400 for every individual in the United States.

According to Irving Christel:

"Between 1960 and 1970 the total National expenditure on welfare increased from 50 billion to 171 billion. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are about 25 million poor in the United States. If we take these 25 million people and divide into the increase \$121 billion, and if we had simply taken that money and given it directly to poor people, we would have given to each of them, not each family, an annual stipend of \$4800. Which means for an average family of four, an income of \$19,200. We could have made every poor person relatively rich. What happened to the money? It went to social workers, planners, counselors, engineers, and urban renewal experts and the assistant administrators to the Administrative Assistants."

One wonders to what end was it all spent.

Congress created and funded a few years ago the Job Corps, under the EEO. It sounded like a good thing - get delinquent teenagers off the streets and pay them to learn a trade. But so great was the waste, and so abysmal the ignorance of the planners, and so lax the whole system, that the cost of this system to the taxpayer was a little more than \$20,000 per year per trainee. In some sectors it was more than double this figure. And almost none of the so-called graduates (and not many finished) could fulfill the minimal requirements of the trade for which they had been trained.

One woman wrote the government, "How can I possibly pay taxes to support people on the Job Corps at \$20,000 per year when my total family income is \$5,000 per year and we have three children? We had hoped we would be able to send them through college. Instead of that you are passing a program that says I am to pay taxes to support one person at \$20,000 a year."

This, of course, was done in the name of social justice.

## Why So Much Waste

When you spend money that you, yourself, have earned, you are likely to exercise with some care how you are going to spend it, knowing it would take you a lot of work to replace what you spent. If you do spend it foolishly, the consequences are in your own hand. When the government takes from you and spends what you might have otherwise spent as you saw fit, then these restraints are abandoned. One almost never spends other people's money as carefully as one's own money.

In a private organization, if you've got too many men in the front office, the overhead gets too great and you have to cut down expenditures to meet the competition. In government it doesn't work that way. You prove the importance of your department not by trimming expenses or operating efficiently, but by adding to your employees whether you need them or not, therefore creating busywork to create the impression that many significant things are getting done.

It is not by accident that the government is boundlessly wasteful. Before the Civil War, when the Federal Government adhered to the Constitution pretty closely, and took on only such functions as were delegated to it, the whole income of the government came from excises and tariffs. Then came the Federal Income tax in 1913, which had previously been declared unconstitutional. By the year 1929, the tax collector took one dollar out of every ten earned. Today, it is one out of every three (average of all income levels). You might put it this way: the Federal Government takes (equal to) the entire income of every American living west of the Mississippi River. There are more than 150 taxes on every loaf of bread. There are over one hundred taxes on every egg, in every phase of production, transportation, distribution, and sales. All in all, about one-half of every dollar earned in the United States is taken up by governments - federal, state and local.

As taxes mount, more businesses, especially small ones, go down the tubes. When the government demands and gets larger and larger shares of everyone's income, we all get poorer. The corner shopkeeper, already just breaking even because of governments taxes, cannot continue his business anymore and is forced to close and dismiss his employees. And the same goes for the spare parts factory down the street, and the used car garage and the restaurant just around the corner.

The champions of social justice never seem to think of these people.

## The Campaign Promises of John Hospers

The government promises more and more to the people. It can only raise taxes to a certain level before the people will revolt. But it still needs to "fulfill" its promises to the people. Thus it either borrows the money, creating a greater national debt (the interest of which is the third largest item on the national budget), or prints money without economic support, creating dangerous levels of inflation, the most tempting and easiest step of the government.

Government regulations have inhibited American oil companies from using domestic oil, maintaining dependency on foreign oil and keeping the prices of oil to the consumer high.

Whenever a politician promises you anything, it is obviously not going to come out of his pocket. If he puts it into your left pocket he'll take it out of your right pocket, minus a 40 percent handling fee. In other words, whenever there are promised beneficiaries of government, there are bound to be victims. All I can promise you is that you will not be a victim.



# Unveiling the Secrets of Village Society



The Festival at Pianì Dei Albanesi, Sicily

## Essay And Photos By Leo C. Hansen

There the form stood, motionless as the hill beneath. Above the plain rose the hill, above the hill, rose the barrow, and above the barrow rose the figure. Above the figure was nothing that could be mapped elsewhere on a celestial globe. Such a perfect, delicate and necessary finish did the figure give to the dark pile of hills that it seemed to be the only obvious justification of their outline. Without it, there was the dome without the lantern; with it the architectural demands of the mass were satisfied. The scene was strangely homogeneous. The form was so much like an organic part of the entire motionless structure that to see it move would have impressed the mind as a strange phenomenon.

--The Return of the Native, Thomas Hardy

At one particular point in time, there must have been a spontaneous diffusion of man, who had previously been content within the simplicity of the village community. There were those who were quite eager to abandon the serenity of the village for the complexity and diversity of the city. These dissenters formed urban society: man is free from his given landscape, he must make his own.

Thus, imitating and reflecting the technology of nature, he created vast communities, whose concentric and orthogonal designs became symbols of the new domain of man - the urban environment. In the cities, technology and production prospered, and man did too, most of them, at times. In the urban environment, he enslaved himself inside a vast political and economic system, which eventually grew proportionally so large and complex, that he lost sight of the reasons he formed communities with other men to begin with. Man built communities to be free from hunger and thirst and to give him shelter. But people still starve in the big cities, water is at times not readily accessible during periods of low water level, and many times the shelter the city provides is inadequate, or just not enough for everyone.

Man built communities to ease his communication with other men. But neighborhood structure has deteriorated, and more people are becoming strangers to each other, while friends usually live some distance away. Other basic needs of man, which he sought to satisfy in the city, were self-esteem and cognition. But psychologists tell us that our urban environments are basically depressing, and offer little stimuli to enrich our minds and our culture.

Our universal stimulus is typically the television which can be viewed by the individual in the midst of an edificial oblivion. Communities were built to satisfy man's basic need for aesthetic, but our cities are far from pretty. Unless, of

course, we consider the aesthetics of vast networks of expressways and vast vacant areas of asphalt used for parking lots. Even the majority of our buildings are grotesque and not very stimulating. Finally, according to Abraham Maslow, there is the need for self-actualization, the highest level of achievement for man, and the least likely to be satisfied in the city, unless you happen to be the owner of the TransAmerican pyramid, for example, in San Francisco. That sense of self-satisfaction may be dubious, but could be real for some people.

But, despite increasing levels of urbanization, there still exists the second class of people - those whose descendants long ago did not migrate to the cities, and those who remain in rural settlements, which comprise 99 percent of all human settlements, but less than one half of the world population.

These communities, though lacking in the egocentric cultural achievements of man, nonetheless represent the most beautiful and most romantic places in the world. In the village, man has truly learned not to compete with the natural landscape, which he inherited from creation. The villager experiences direct association with nature, whose boundaries become distinct yet contiguous with the flow of the community. The villager has learned the importance of a pleasing environment, soothing to the senses and suitable to the activities of man. He has learned the importance of proximity, and the dynamics of urban drama. Village

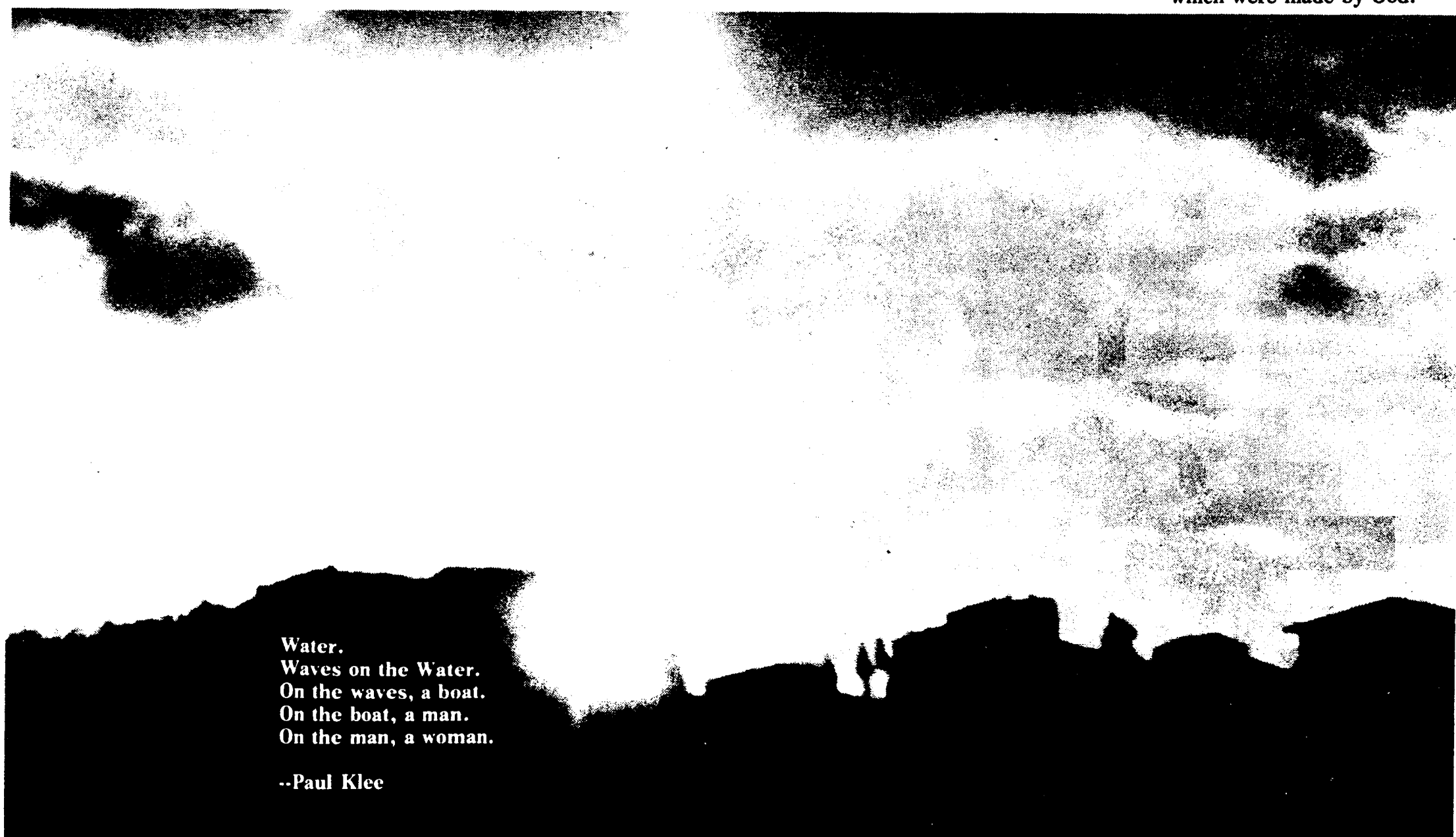
communities are rich and full of texture.

The absence of the necessities of an egocentric culture (time, artificial realms and sensory stimuli, and complex social and political structures) are missed along with technological and cultural achievements of the urban milieu. It is the city which creates artistic tension, and provides the source of discovery. In the village the tension is resolved.

The Spanish and Italian hilltown is a perfect, delicate and necessary finish to the hills of the Mediterranean landscape. Their beauty and excitement is both their simplicity and complexity. Their forms are natural; their secrets unfold like and unveiling mystery; their characters are rich with the secrets of life. Here there is no room for commercialism, no overpowering technology, none of the technological creations of urban man which holds him in a captive stare.

When the lights went out in New York last summer, a frightening thing happened. The citizens were unfamiliar to their own world. According to the *New Yorker*:

Several people on the park's pathways carried flashlights in their hands or in their back pockets. They seemed unwilling to let go of their sources of illumination that had carried them through the night. We recalled the friend who had momentarily found himself unconsciously thinking that the power failure had knocked out the sun. It seemed that New Yorkers everywhere were having a hard time sorting out which things in their lives were made by man and which were made by God.



Water.  
Waves on the Water.  
On the waves, a boat.  
On the boat, a man.  
On the man, a woman.

--Paul Klee

Sunset at Collodi

# Canal battle begins on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON [AP] - The Senate opened debate yesterday on the future of the Panama Canal with an appeal by supporters for approval of what may be the most politically charged issue of the year on Capitol Hill.

Treaty backers and opponents still were looking for decisive votes as the expected month or more of floor speeches and parliamentary maneuvering began. Neither side currently has the votes to swing the outcome their way.

Keynoting the debate was Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who urged approval of the agreement after the insertion of certain leadership-backed amendments clarifying future U.S. defense rights and canal access roles.

Sparkman cautioned, however, that "the Senate would be making a serious mistake if it allowed itself to get bogged down in useless debate on matters not directly related to the real purpose of the

treaties."

It will take a two-thirds vote in the Senate to pass the two treaties, one of which would gradually turn control of the canal over to Panama during a 22-year period and another which would guarantee the neutrality of the canal and U.S. access and defense rights to the waterway after Panama assumes full control in the year 2000.

Sparkman is serving as "nominal" floor leader for the debate but will share the chore with other treaty proponents. The opposition also will split up the task with Sen. Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) serving as the nominal quarterback.

The opponents, who according to most polls are about three votes short of the 34 needed to block ratification, sought to bolster their position by asking Vice President Walter F. Mondale, called in to preside, for ruling on a list of procedural questions.

Sen. James Allen (D-Ala.), a

treaty foe who is widely regarded as a wizard in parliamentary strategy, won a ruling that members could filibuster on each of the two treaties that form the canal agreement, but was rebuffed in seeking to have them voted on article by article. Allen, who has said he does not intend to filibuster the treaties but wants them "voted up or down," promised that the debate would not be tied up with delaying tactics. But he said there are "literally dozens" of substan-

tive amendments that must be considered.

Senate leaders and the Carter administration oppose those amendments on grounds they could cripple the treaties by forcing them to be renegotiated or submitted to another national referendum in Panama.

Allen also asked whether the Spanish as well as English texts of the proposals were before the Senate, observing dryly that "we've had some trouble with the English

wording and I wonder who will decide whether Mr. Torrijos the Panamanian leader agrees with our interpretation."

Mondale replied that through long established precedent, "only the English texts of treaties are before the Senate." Allen said that when debate begins in earnest after the 10-day Lincoln Day recess, he is considering a move to have the Senate reverse the order in which it is considering the two treaties.

## Summer work in Europe available

American-European Student Service offers American students the chance to find summer employment in Europe. Functioning as a non-profit organization, A.E.S.S.-Service affords students employment in Germany, Scandinavia, England, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy and Spain. Job fields include forestry, child care, farm-

ing, hotel and construction work, and some other more qualified jobs requiring more specialized training.

For further information and application forms, write American-European Student Service, Weile 133, Box 70, FI 9493 Mauren, Leichtenstein (Europe).

# Texas cops convicted

HOUSTON [AP]- Three former Houston policemen were convicted in federal court yesterday of violating the civil rights of a Mexican-American laborer who drowned in a bayou while he was their prisoner.

They could be sentenced to life in prison. Two of the defendants were convicted of a misdemeanor in state court in connection with the death and were given one year probation.

The three were found guilty of two counts, one a felony, but innocent of actually pushing the prisoner into the water. One defense lawyer said his client would appeal.

The officers were accused of

slapping and kicking Joe Campos Torres, who had been arrested in a barroom disturbance and taken to an isolated area near police headquarters, before he went off a bluff 16 feet into the bayou.

The jury found them innocent of pushing Campos Torres off the wall Terry W. Denson, the policeman who the prosecution alleged did the pushing, had said the prisoner either fell or jumped.

However it happened, Campos Torres - a 23 year old Mexican-American laborer and self styled karate expert drowned in Buffalo Bayou that night of May 5, 1977. His body was found three days later, entangled in trash and weeds in the dirty, sluggish stream which

moves through a section of downtown Houston.

Trial testimony showed six officers took Campos Torres to the jail that night, but officials refused to admit him, saying he would be taken to a hospital because he was cut and bruised. The arresting officers said the prisoner had resisted them.

Denson had a number of citations on his record for good performance during five years on the force. The others convicted were Stephen Orlando, 22, whose father and two brothers are Houston policemen, and Joseph Janish, 22.

Two prosecution witnesses at the trial were Carless Elliott and Glenn Brinkmeyer, who were also policemen at the time. It was Elliott who disclosed the events of that night, and he was never charged. Brinkmeyer pleaded guilty to a civil rights misdemeanor charge and was sentenced to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. The federal trail of Louis Kinney, the sixth officer involved in the arrest, was severed from the others after he testified for the prosecution in the state trial.

The U.S. District Court jury, seven men and five women, deliberated for seven hours over a two-day period before bringing in the verdict.

When it did, the officers stood erect and showed no emotion. Then, as he turned and walked from the courtroom, Denson began to sob.

Mrs. Joe Torres, mother of the dead man, said "The verdict was better than just letting them go. It won't bring my son back, but maybe it will mean that some other son won't be hurt."

The felony count on which the officers were convicted charged conspiring to injure and intimidate Campos Torres and denying him his constitutional rights, an act that eventually led to his death.

The other count, a misdemeanor punishable by one year in prison and a \$1,000 fine, charged them with depriving Campos Torres of his right by striking and assaulting him.

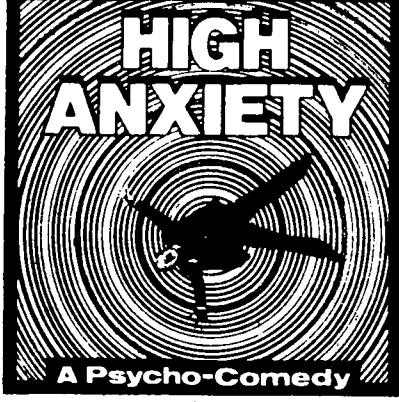
## Seating for dinner arranged today

Seating for the Presidential Dinner during Junior Parent's Weekend can be arranged by all juniors today and tomorrow from 12:15 to 4:30 p.m. Seating is tentatively planned for groups of twelve. Parties not making such arrangements will be seated at random.

Students who would like to attend any of the events, but whose parents are not coming may make arrangements by calling Mary at 7960 or Rhonda at 7975.

The committee is in the process of sending confirmations to all parents who have made hotel reservations. All confirmations will be handled directly by the hotels. Questions concerning hotels should be directed to Bruce at 8992.

If there are any other questions, call John Simari, 8595.

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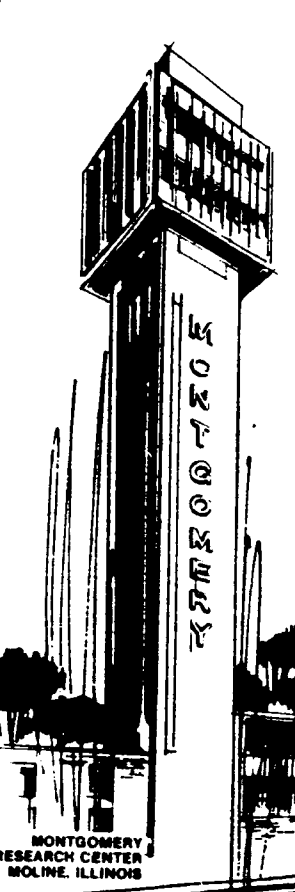
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# Missing mayor found dead

VINCENNES\* Ind. [AP]- Sixteen years ago, Raymond Turner disappeared from Battle Creek, Mich. a city he once served as mayor. This week, Turner was found dead in a Vincennes hospital.

The 61 year old Turner had been admitted to the hospital on Jan. 29 after suffering a massive stroke. He died Monday.

Turner had been using the name Donald Davis, but Vincennes Police Maj. Les Chanley said officers confirmed his identity after finding a telephone credit card and a driver's license among his belongings. Both carried the

name Turner and both had expired in the late 1960's.

"An old girlfriend of his flew down here from Battle Creek, identified the body and then left," Chanley said, adding that the woman's name also had been found among Turner's belongings.

Turner left Michigan in 1962 after a divorce and an unsuccessful bid for the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

Chanley said a preliminary investigation showed that Turner had been in the southwest Indiana area for at least two years, but there was no indication where he was be-

tween 1962 and the time he began working as a salesman, using the name Donald Davis, for the Wade H. Batten Co. near Evansville, selling such things as book matches.

The woman who identified Turner's body told police she hadn't heard from him in four years.

Turner, a native of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., attended Drew University in New Jersey and Temple University in Philadelphia but did not graduate.

He worked as an actor and a radio producer in Philadelphia before World War II during which he was an officer in the Army Air Corp.

After the war, he worked for radio stations in New York State and Vermont before joining radio station WBCK in Battle Creek as program director in 1955.

He was elected mayor of Battle Creek four years later. In 1960, he lost an election for state senator and decided not to seek another term as mayor. He later ran for the nomination for lieutenant governor.

No one has claimed Turner's body, now at a southwestern Indiana funeral home. No relatives have been located. He had no children.

"We just wish someone would come forward and claim the body," said Knox County Coroner P.W. Mischler. "Nobody needs to worry about paying for the arrangements. The county will do that."

"I don't know yet when we'll bury the body," said George Garnder, owner of Gardner's Funeral Home. "We'll wait as long as we can for someone to claim it. It's a peculiar situation, to say the least."

## More nuclear debris found

EDMONTON, Alberta [AP] - Radioactive debris from a Soviet nuclear powered satellite has been located at five more sites in the Northwest Territories, an Atomic Energy Control Board official said yesterday.

Two of the new sites are on the Hoarfrost River north of the eastern end of Great Slave Lake. The objects are buried in snow and have not been visually identified, said Dr. Roger Eaton.

Rough terrain has prevented ground parties from reaching the sites, a military official said.

The other three pieces of debris are located 25 miles northeast of Reliance, about 105 miles east of Yellowknife on the Great Slave Lake.

Officials said none of the objects is suspected of being part of the satellite's power core and no problems are expected in recovering them from beneath 18 inches of hard snow.

## Applications for SU positions now available

Applications for the positions of Student Union Director and Comptroller will be available beginning Monday, Feb. 13 in the Student Union offices on the second floor of the LaFortune Student Center.

Student Union Director Tom Gryp is asking that all completed applications be submitted by Friday, Feb. 17.

## CILA members should pick up their

forms for the CILA retreat, to be held Feb. 17-19, in the Campus Ministry Office or in the Office of Student Affairs. All forms should be returned by Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Forms will also be available in the St. Mary's Campus Ministry Office.

## Berry to appear at Mardi Gras

Cartoonist Jim Berry will appear at Mardi Gras tonight at 8 p.m. to meet students and draw for them. Berry is the creator of the cartoon strip "Berry's World".

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## WATS new at Ball State ? Perhaps a telephone line

[NOCR] - The student government of Ball State University is trying to get a Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) line for students there. The WATS line allows users to make long-distance calls at a set monthly rate.

The hang-up, according to student association vice-president Jim Mendenhall, is "with our friends at AT&T (American Telephone and Telegraph)."

Under the plan, students on-campus would have their phones connected to the line through the university's switchboard. Those students off-campus would be able to dial an access number to connect them with the line.

In a recent survey of Ball State students, 85 percent said they would be willing to pay a set amount for the services, assessed when fees are paid at the beginning of the quarter. Fifty-five percent said they would be willing to pay between \$6 and \$15 for the service, and 17 percent said they would pay more. Only 13 percent said they weren't willing to pay anything for the service.

A second problem may be getting the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to buy the idea. A similar plan at the University of Arizona met with an FCC veto because the student government wanted a WATS line and then planned to charge students for each minute they used it. The FCC held that this constituted re-selling the line and forbade the student government from doing it. Mendenhall said he hopes to get around this by claiming that because the students will be plugged into the university's line, and because everyone will be charged for it through mandatory fees, this is not re-selling the line. There is some hope that this logic will be accepted. Mendenhall said, because there were some dissenting opinions from some FCC members on the Arizona issue.

It is estimated that operating the program would cost \$200,000 a year, with an additional initial outlay for the equipment to start the line. However, Mendenhall said that the university's phone equipment needs updating, so by "working in concert with them we could defray some of the costs."

A WATS line is also the issue at

Brown University where a number of students will be facing big December telephone bills because the student body there was given inadvertent access to the university's WATS line.

New phone equipment was installed at the university this summer, and the computer programs which dictate what lines are able to use the service were wrong, giving Brown students, with some 2,500 phones available to them, the ability to call on the university's line. Because they were new to the university and the phone system, freshmen were the ones most affected by the error, said New England Telephone spokesperson William Kelley.

Kelley said that it was to the credit of the Brown students that they were the ones to come to the phone company and report the mistake. Students came to the company and said they weren't being billed for calls they made.

## Attention Juniors!

Sign up for preferred seating at the Junior Parents Weekend Presidents Dinner.

Thurs., Feb 9 12:15---4:30pm.

Fri., Feb 10 12:15---4:30pm.

In the lobby of La Fortune. Those who fail to make preliminary arrangements will be seated randomly.

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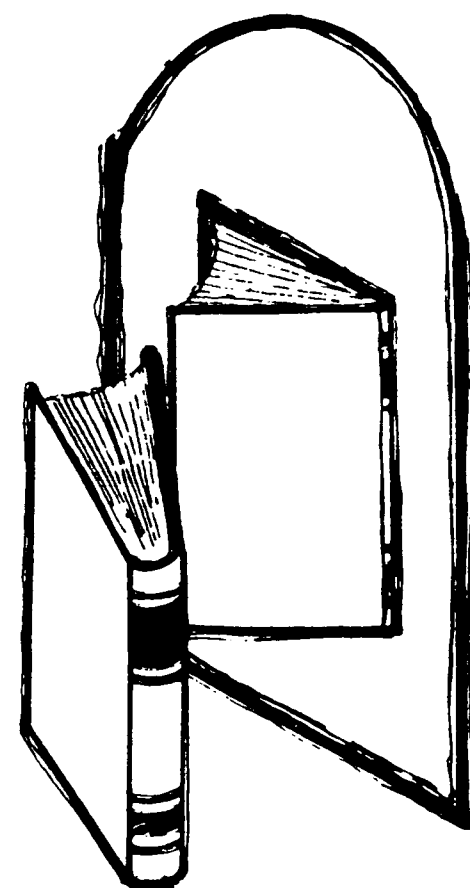
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# SOAP counsels alcoholics on a peer-oriented basis

by Laurie Lee Foss

Students on Alcohol Problems, SOAP, is a peer-oriented organization designed to meet the needs and interests of students who have a drinking problem. The group seeks a greater awareness of the effects of drinking and of related behavior.

SOAP originated from the Alcohol Rehabilitation Counseling Center almost two years ago. A number of students had been put on disciplinary probation for disorderly conduct which took place after they had been drinking. When Dean of Student, James Roemer gave the students the option to seek rehabilitational counseling or perform 20 hours of labor, they chose counseling. Their experience led them to join with the alcohol and drug counselors in an effort to help students before the administration has to step in.

SOAP emphasizes a student to student rather than student to administrator relationship. The organization is staffed by Betty Albert, a specialist for Psychological Services, Peggy Cronin, an alcohol and drug abuse counselor for the Student Health Center, and several Notre Dame students. SOAP's referral sources include students, friends, rectors, RA's, staff and faculty.

One of SOAP's major goals is to allow and encourage open discussion of alcohol use versus alcohol abuse. Cronin states, "Our purpose is to help students make the decision whether they want to drink or not, whether their drinking and the actions they're doing is something they've given thought to or if it's just a habit they've fallen into."

The group urges its members to begin accepting responsibility for whatever choice is made.

SOAP plans to provide an advocacy group for each residence hall composed of students from that

hall. This team will be trained and readily available to assess potential abusers and approach them before administrative action becomes necessary. According to Senior Art Hoestery, a SOAP participant, "Seeking aid will be easier when it's someone you know helping you out."

With the present system, rectors, RA's, faculty or students may report drinking and related behavior which has caused a disturbance to themselves or someone in the Notre Dame community. If the disturbance is serious, the case is sent to Roemer who may then direct the student to choose between working or attending alcohol rehabilitational counseling as a type of punishment.

SOAP does not wish to have its actions viewed as disciplinary, but rather as a service to Notre Dame. Its members, who are ex-offenders themselves, share their experiences with those in counseling. Hoestery says, "The toughest thing is to sit down and talk about it, even to get them to say, 'I have a problem,' whether or not it's a drinking problem."

The alcohol counselors prefer not to classify a student as being an alcoholic. "We present the facts and let the student decide for himself how serious his problem is," Cronin notes. "Passing out, throwing up, forgetting all you've done are real problems," Hoestery points out. "It may get a few laughs, but it's not funny. This is a definite problem." SOAP's plan of action includes being available to other students as peers to share early identification, information and education.

"It's important to know you're not alone," Hoestery continues. "Facing administrative disciplinary action is a traumatic experience." SOAP intends to educate students of the consequences of their behavior and to help them seriously evaluate their use of alcohol.

# Policy protects speaker's rights

[NOCR] - The University of Michigan has adopted a free speech policy aimed at insuring that the rights of the speaker, any potential protestors, and the audience are observed.

The policy, recently adopted by the Michigan Board of Regents, states that "protestors must not interfere unduly," with a speaker when he or she is addressing an audience. The university is forbidden to "bar any invited speaker from appearing," or discourage an

invited speaker from appearing out of fear of a violent reaction.

The policy was drawn up as a reaction to disruptions during a 1975 visit to campus by Israeli president Ephraim Katzir. Also, just after the semester started, African groups requested to see the credentials of African speakers, a practice forbidden under the new policy.

In essence, the policy states that protestors are violating the guide-

lines when their sole purpose is to prevent the person from speaking. Normal audience reactions, such as moans and groans, are not outlawed, but if there appears to be disruptive behavior forming, the university representatives at the speech must first put the protestors on notice. If the disruptions continue, the guidelines allow the university to "proceed with those measures necessary to re-establish order, which may include physical removal of the protestors."

# St. Mary's hoopsters victorious, 55-48, swimmers plagued by flu

by Leigh Tunakan  
Sports Writer

The St. Mary's basketball team added another victory to their seasonal record Tuesday night in a close battle against St. Francis in the Angela Athletic Facility. A 12 point spurt by the Belles midway through the second half increased the momentum as they maintained their lead to defeat St. Francis, 55-48.

In the opening minutes of the second half, St. Francis' Cook made two key baskets, giving them the edge, 30-29, for the first time all evening. St. Mary's immediately retaliated as Martha Kelly sunk two consecutive jump shots. The evenly matched shooting continued for the next three minutes as neither team could build up a substantial lead.

A time out called by St. Francis with St. Mary's ahead, 37-36 and 14:20 remaining, appeared to be the dividing point in the game. St. Mary's exploded, outscoring St. Francis 12-4, putting them ahead, 49-40. A combined effort by Kathleen Cullen and Kelly enabled them to maintain the lead throughout the remainder of the game.

St. Mary's held decisive margins at two different times during the game, but the powerful offensive shooting by Cook shattered both leads. As high scorer of the game with 22 points, Cook proved to be the key player for St. Francis.

Leading the St. Mary's offense was forward Kelly with 19 points. Nancy Nowalk and Cullen also finished in double figures with 12 points each.

St. Mary's next hosts Vincennes this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. in the Angela Athletic Facility.

The St. Mary's swimming team was among nine teams represented at the Indiana University swimming invitational last weekend in Bloomington. Sending only four out of 12 swimmers to the meet due to the flu, St. Mary's presented stiff competition, defeating such area colleges as DePauw University and Evansville University. However, the larger University teams such as Texas Tech and Indiana University dominated the meet.

Other teams participating in the invitational were Indiana State, Michigan State, University of Cincinnati, and Southern Illinois.

Two of the four girls represent-

ing St. Mary's, Peggy O'Brien and Ellen Crowe, qualified last weekend to swim in the regionals, which will be held March 2-4. O'Brien will swim in the 200 yard breaststroke, while Crowe qualified for both the 100 and 200 yard backstroke events. Rounding out the team at the invitational were Captain Kathy Haggerty and Mary Ryan, both freestylers.

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## NOTICES

Anyone wishing to register to vote in Indiana's May election should contact Mo at 4-1-4001 before spring break.

I interested in participating in a summer project? Talk about it with the Eucharist Missionaries. Wednesday and Thursday in the Library concourse.

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Management work-study program this summer at Quantico, Virginia. Free transportation, room and board, books and uniforms plus over \$700. for six weeks. See the Marine Officer Selection team in LaFortune or the Library Feb. 7-10, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## FOR RENT

Two furnished houses for rent next school year - 9 month lease. 4 bedroom and 5 bedroom - near ND off street parking. Call 234-2626.

For rent next school year - two nice houses completely furnished just a couple of blocks from campus, good neighborhoods, one four bedroom and one six bedroom with fireplace. Call 277-3604.

## LOST & FOUND

Found: 1 student hockey ticket. If you can identify it, it's yours again. Call 6655.

Lost: Green & gold ski cap. Cafeteria. Reward. Please call Paul 8540.

Lost: Maroon ski jacket at Library bar Sat. nite. Special X-mas present. Reward. Call Kevin 1655.

Found: Silver wire-framed glasses outside ACC before Maryland game. Call 1475.

Lost: Round 14k gold medal. Size of a quarter has face of sun with a crack on medal. Also a gold Italian horn. Lost Thurs. Jan. 26 morning between Fisher & Dining Hall. Substantial reward. Call Mike 3010.

Lost set of keys by ACC Ice Rink, Honda Key. Please call 277-0222, 234-8279 or turn in to rink Pro Shop for Thelma.

Lost: One blue ski glove (left hand), between the Rock and Alumni. Lost on Thursday, Feb. 2, approx 4:45 p.m. If found please contact George at 1248.

Lost: Set of room keys between Sorin & South Dining Hall. If found, call 8500.

## WANTED

Desperately need 4 Ga Marquette tickets. Call 1423.

Desperate three girls need ride to Detroit - Ann Arbor area. Feb. 10 weekend. Call Maryellen 4-1-5332.

1 pr. DePaul tix. Call Chip 1151.

Need G Marquette tickets. Will pay money. Chris 283-1023.

Seniors, looking for a little extra cash for this semester, but only want to work one or two days per week? Pizza Hut at Edison Rd. is looking for people like you. Call 233-3827.

Need 2 or 4 Marquette eix. 8504 or 8502.

Need up to 8 GA tix for Marquette game. Call 1772.

Need DePaul tix. Call 1043.

I am in dire need of 2 Marquette b-ball tix. Will pay your price. Call 1612.

Need ride to Columbus, Ohio Feb. 10. Call Molly 1312.

Need 4 GA DePaul tix. Any price! Call Bonnie 6239.

Need Marquette tickets. Will pay your price. Call Russ at 8772.

2 Marquette tix. Will pay reasonable sum of \$. Call 1612.

Need 2 Marquette GA tickets. Call Diane 7883.

Need 4 GA tickets to any weekend home basketball game. Call 4-1-5745.

Need ride to Pittsburgh area after Wednesday. Call Val 7088.

4 DePaul tickets. Call 1153.

One Marquette student ticket. Call Mike at 1424.

4 Marquette tickets. Call Jim at 1419.

I need 2 GA Marquette tickets real bad. George 1248.

Need 4 tix to Marquette game. Will pay top \$. Call 277-5137.

Desperately need 2 Ga tickets for Marquette game. Call Ron 3313.

Female wanted to share spacious 2-bedroom apt. \$75 per month after 5 p.m. call 289-8015.

Cleveland...need riders for weekend of Feb. 10-13th. Tom 277-1222.

Will pay big \$\$ for ND-Marquette tix. Call John 3829.

Need 2 Student or Ga Marquette tickets. Call Claire 289-6533.

Roommate wanted to share 3 bedroom house at Corby and Hill with two male students. Rent is \$84 per month please call 288-2991.

Need ride to Illinois State Bloomington - Normal area this weekend. Lisa. 41-4849.

2 tickets for NC State game. Call Rich or Joe 1173.

2 tickets for Marquette. Call Rich 1173.

1 student or Ga DePaul ticket. Call Guy 289-9351.

Need ride to Detroit or Toledo this Friday. Will share expenses. Call Jerry at 1400.

## FOR SALE

Eight "Studio Series" BASF blank reel to reel tapes. These professional 1800 foot studio tapes are still in factory wrap. Only \$40. Call Gene at 1694.

Month-old SR-51-II Texas Instrument calculator. Regular \$60, sell \$45. 8976 John

BIC 981 turntable, only 3 months old. Comes with Shure M91ED cartridge, walnut base and dustcover. Must sell. Call 3058.

Full color Cotton Bowl pictures now available. Call 8982.

19.6 Coachman Travel Trailer; like-new condition; sleeps 6; self-contained. \$3300.00 Call after 6 p.m. 272-8308.

## PERSONALS

LAN: February is the month of love & friendship, may it be kind to you. Remember: April Shower... remaining mellow me

LAN: WTAEBY? Please?

Me again.

Don't forget that special person this V-day. Send Badin carnations

Be a secret admirer - send Badin carnations

Take the Quickie this Friday night February 10.

Cathy, Besty, Eileen, Cathy, Dinner tonight in 329 Zahn at 6:00 p.m. sharp. Be there! Bruce, Bill, Bill, Jon

Send a friend a sweet for Valentine's Day! Assorted candies for only \$.75 and WE DELIVER! Orders taken in Dining Halls today by Angel Flight

At last - the event we've all been hearing so much about - call Typhoid Eileen and wish her a Happy Birthday. 1286.

3T Holy Cross, Hope Friday is lots of fun for everyone!! b good and party hearty!! Love ya! Tricia

Desperately need Marquette tickeds Call Dannie - SMC 5330.

Need 4 GA DePaul tix. Call Margie - SMC 5336.

Need 4 GA Marquette tix. Call Mary - SMC 4621.

Haircuts, Cheap. Styles, trims. SMC 4530 Betsy.

Need 4 GA tix for Marquette SMC 4530 Betsy.

Bruce: Keep your beard.

Blanco don't shave your whiskers.

Let Ringo and Jester serenade your Valentine. \$2.00 8243, 8228.

Need ride to Cleveland for Thurs., Feb. 16 or Fri., Feb. 17. Call Kathy 1264.

\$.50 a pitcher is our best offer. Can you beat that? Library 6-10 Thursday night. Be there.

Orange Ohio Camaro. Why didn't you follow me off the turnpike? You weren't scared of that truck, were you? For another test of Driving skills Call AJ at 1387.

Party with Dillon and Farley! Library Happy Hour, 3-6 Friday. Team chugging and "name that tune" contests.

To our Koxmic studio stup - Happy Birthday, Jeff! The Crew.

Dear Gerry & Joe, Roses are red Violets are blue When we think of Jerks We think of you. Love, The Back-up Sisters

SMC Rome and London summer programs. College credits available. For info call Dr. Black 284-4948 at school or 272-3726 at home.

Happy Birthday Jenni Imfeld!!! We love you! Barb, Anita and Annie (P.S. the message was delayed for surprise - clever, huh?)

Thanks to all who donated \$ to the Bengal Missions at the successful, Elusive Happy Hour. Paddlefish T-shirt orders are still being taken. Call Brian or Michael at 1054 or Tom at 1757.

Send your sweetie a Valentine Classified. Come up to The Observer 11-5 p.m. today or 11-5:00 p.m. tomorrow. Deadline Friday 5:00 p.m.

# Wilcox settles into Irish system

by Ted Robinson  
Sports Writer

If one were to ask the average Fighting Irish basketball player why he chose Notre Dame over the other basketball powerhouses in the country one would expect to hear the same answers. There is the opportunity to receive a good education, or the national exposure the Irish enjoy due to their competitive schedule, or the chance to play with outstanding players every day. But if you were to ask Stan

Wilcox why he chose Notre Dame, you would learn something about the Notre Dame mystique.

"There is no one thing which stands out in my mind as convincing me to choose Notre Dame," the North Babylon, New York native said. "It wasn't one particular characteristic of Notre Dame but all the factors combined. I had to look at the overall aspect of the school and I felt Notre Dame would be the best choice for me."

Wilcox is the latest in a long line of Notre Dame basketball players

to come from the New York area. He follows Pete Crotty, Ray Martin, Billy Paterno and Toby Knight.

As is the case with most freshmen athletes, Stan has had to make some adjustments both on and off the court.

"It's a big change from high school mainly because the academics are harder," Wilcox admitted. "But I think I can adjust well anywhere I go. The most difficult part for me is being away from home. All my relatives are from the same area so I miss the occasional family reunions."

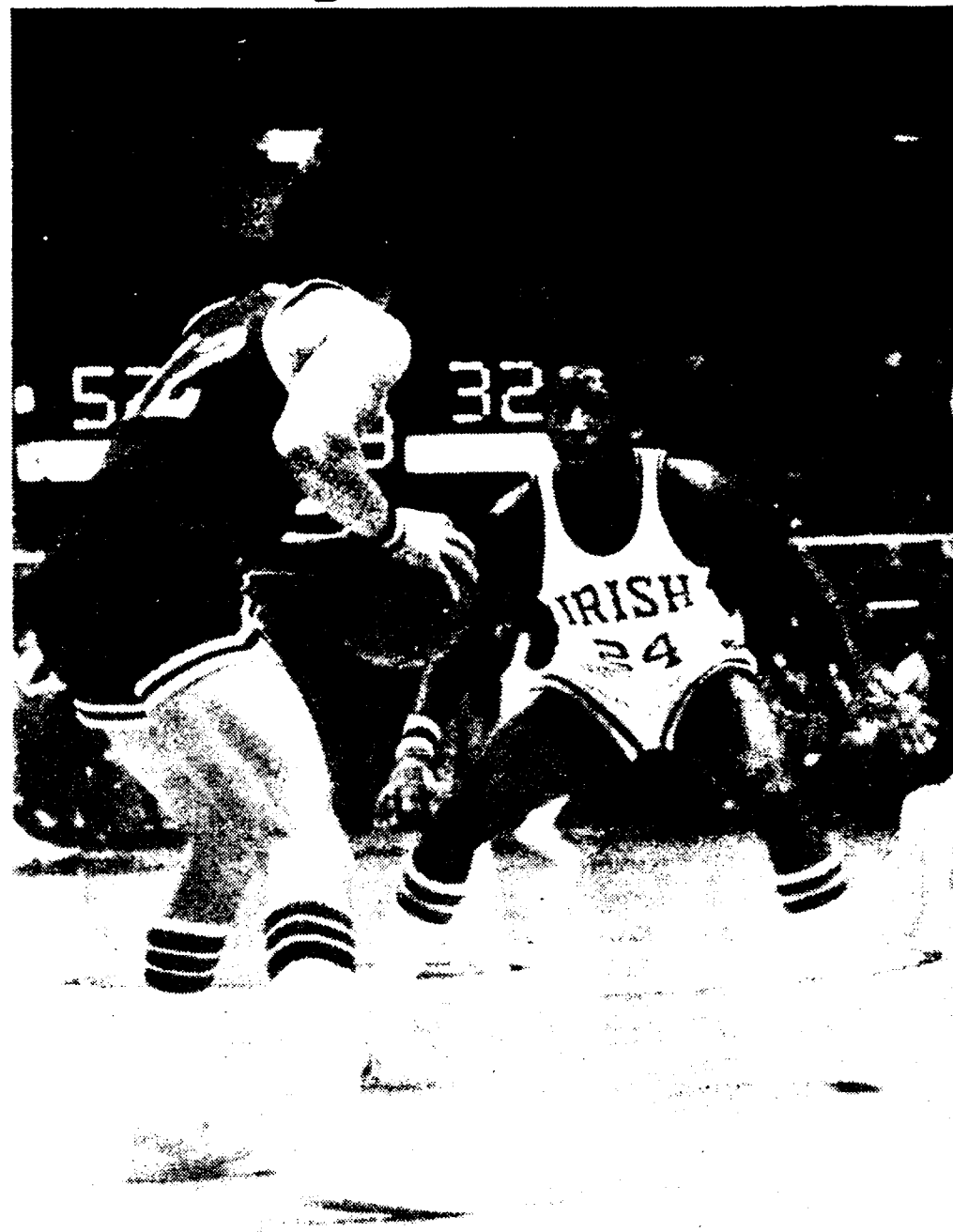
Wilcox has had to alter his game since coming to Notre Dame. Stan, who stands a svelte 6-3, was an outstanding shooter in high school. In his senior year at North Babylon High School, he connected on 66 percent of his field goal attempts, a figure which helped earn him his first team all-Long Island honors and all-state mention.

Under Phelps' tutelage, however, Stan is beginning to bear the point guard position which stresses leadership over scoring. It's a more disciplined game than what most high schools play, and Wilcox is still adjusting.

"In high school, we had a solid team where everyone scored in double figures," Wilcox said. "But after playing with each other for three years, we knew each other's moves perfectly. Here at Notre Dame, I'm still learning everyone's game by trying to create different situations. By the end of the season, I should know everyone's game 100 percent."

Wilcox averaged 17 points per game in his senior year, so he isn't about to abandon his scoring altogether. It's just that he's learning when to take his shot.

"In college, the players are better, bigger and quicker on defense," Wilcox said, "so you just have to see your shot and take it. You can't alter your shot. I've tried to develop my jumper into a higher percentage shot, so that once you get the rhythm down, you should be able to hit it."



Freshman Stan Wilcox shows new learned defensive skills against Lafayette last Wednesday night. [Photo by Doug Christian]

Three jumpers against Indiana and three baskets in the stretch against San Francisco show that Wilcox isn't afraid to take the shot. His .520 shooting percentage through the first half of the season is also a good omen for the man they call "silky."

Altogether, Stan Wilcox is pleased about Notre Dame. Admittedly, the first semester was not easy academically, but Stan credits the coaching staff with making sure the players "hit the books" after practice and make classes. On the court, Stan can also attribute to

some of his improvement to the work of the coaches.

"In the early part of the season, I was having some problems with my jumper," Wilcox recalled. "But, (assistant coach) Scott Thompson straightened it out for me one day after practice. And Digger has helped me become more aggressive on the court. If I'm going to be the point guard and handle the ball most of the time, then I'm going to have to take charge of the team totally."

As part of one of the top freshmen classes in the college basketball ranks this year, Stan came to Notre Dame realizing that he wouldn't see much playing time initially as he would have at another school. But, the competition has convinced Wilcox that he wants to stay in South Bend.

"Our freshman class has encouraged me to want to stay here," Wilcox admitted. "We can definitely stay on top for some years to come. And, by our senior year, there's no one who could play with us."

Undoubtedly, Stan Wilcox has something to look forward to.

## NCAA Draw

### Six pointers

Two years ago, an undefeated Indiana team swept through the NCAA basketball tournament beating three of the nation's top five teams in the process. Bobby Knight's Hoosiers had to conquer number-two Marquette to get into the final four after knocking out Alabama in the regional semi-finals. Number-three UCLA fell in the semi-finals and Big Ten runner-up Michigan was Indiana's 32nd victim of the season as the Hoosiers took the title.

The road to the title should be a rocky one that only the best team can survive, but the Hoosiers path was the toughest ever due to the method in which the brackets of the NCAA tourney were filled that year. The conference champions were already penciled in and the independents were assigned along regional boundaries where possible. Michigan was a conference runner-up and became an at-large selection automatically banished from the Midwest region because the champion Hoosiers were tied to that group of eight. Marquette was the top midwest independent hence their placement in the same regional as Indiana and the Southeast Conference champion Alabama was also there. It was "luck of the draw" that kept the Warriors from meeting Indiana in the first round. If the draw had placed number-one Indiana against number-two Marquette in the opening round, the nation's sports media would have supplied unending criticism so the wheels of change began to turn in the hierarchy of the NCAA.

This year's tourney carries the changes that were gestated by the "accident that could have happened" two years ago. For the first time the tournament will be seeded within the regions. The eight slots in each region will be filled by four already placed conference and four seeded at-large teams. The pool from which the at-large teams will be selected includes independents, the ECAC regional champions plus the East Coast Conference and Pacific Coast Conference champions. The latter two teams will be placed at-large in the East and West Regions respectively.

Once the four at-large teams have been designated for each of the regions, they will be ranked one to four. The automatics (the major conference champions) have already been ranked based on their team's performances in the last five NCAA tournaments. Needless to say the Pac-8 champ is seeded number-one in the West, the Big Ten in the Midwest, the ACC in the East and Big Eight in the Midwest are the top automatics in their regions.

The teams will be matched up according to their seeding, the No. 1 automatic will meet the No. 4 at-large and so-on. The at-large teams will be assigned to their "appropriate regions" but that is not a steadfast rule. "Appropriate regions" leaves a lot to the discretion of the committee.

What does all this mean at this point in the season? It means that Sunday's game against 19-2 DePaul will go along way to deciding where the Irish will be come tournament time. DePaul, Marquette and Notre Dame are the Midwest's top independents and all three will make the tournament but only one will probably remain in the Midwest. One Chicago sportswriter has ranked the three and claims Marquette is the best and the Irish are the worst. DePaul suffered a six-point loss at Marquette but defeated Providence and is currently rated 11th in both polls. The Irish have the advantage in playing the Blue Demons here on Sunday and the Warriors in two weeks, and are in the driver's seat for Midwest supremacy.

DePaul changed its game with Notre Dame last year to accommodate the broadcast of the San Francisco game. DePaul received financial remuneration for the move plus the guarantee of a television appearance this season. They will be out to make the most of the opportunity. But the pressure doesn't fall on the Demons. Digger Phelps and his Irish are in a must-win situation. Notre Dame is supposed to win at home. DePaul backers can merely respond that their legions were not expected to win should the Irish extend their home court win streak on Sunday. A Notre Dame win is assumed and the pressure lies in the way the Irish win. As alluded to in this column last week, Notre Dame must win with confidence. They must win convincingly. The cancellation of the Holy Cross may prove harmful because of the forced lay-off. The Irish were sharp against Davidson as the shooting of Dave Batton, Rich Branning and Bill Laimbeer carved the Wildcats up in the second half. DePaul has a super rebounding team spearheaded by 6-11 Dave Corzine who averages 12 rebounds a ball game. The Demons know how to win as their record indicates and any slack in shooting or ball-control that is a product of the lay-off will have to be compensated for by superior play underneath if the Irish are to win convincingly and set up the battle for Midwest supremacy when Marquette comes to town.

Ticket manager Mike Busick informs me that students should be sure to keep the Holy Cross ticket attached to their student tickets. Do not tear it off. An announcement concerning refunds will be made shortly but student ticketholders are urged not to tear the Holy Cross stub off of their season ticket...

The College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSida) has announced its 1977 Academic All-America Football squad and three Irish pre-meds are on that squad. Guard Dave Vinson, Tight End Ken MacAfee, both seniors and junior Joe Restic were named to the first-team. Dave Vinson was also awarded a post-graduate scholarship by the National Football Foundation in December...

The resurgent Irish lcers will be in action this weekend against Michigan Tech... only one point out of first place, Lefty Smith's team swept Michigan last weekend and success this Friday and Saturday night could put the Irish in contention for home ice in the first round of the play-offs...face-off is at 7:30 both nights leaving plenty of time to go over to Mardi Gras and contribute to charity after an Irish win...the DePaul game will start at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, that is a change from the originally scheduled 2:00.

## \*Observer Sports

## Notre Dame grapplers dominate Western Michigan, 27-12

by Brian Beglane  
Sports Writer

The Notre Dame wrestling team went into yesterday's match with Western Michigan with a title it has never held before. The Irish are National Catholic champions, a name they earned by winning the National Catholic Tournament held at Notre Dame last Sunday.

The Blue and Gold grapplers lived up to their title yesterday, defeating the Broncos of Western Michigan 27-12. Although the Irish won by 15 points, the match was much closer, since 12 of those team points came by wins on forfeit.

George Gedney started things off right for Notre Dame with a win in the 118 pound division. The junior from Pensacola, Fla., easily defeated WMU's Jim Saunders 13-0. Gedney was a runnerup for the second straight year in Sunday's NCIT.

Dave DiSabato moved up one weight class for yesterday's match. The product of St. Francis De Sales High School in Columbus, Ohio, normally wrestles at 126 but grapples yesterday at 134. The

difference did not seem to bother him, however, as he beat Ron Vass 10-5. Yesterday was also the first time Vass has wrestled without a faceguard, which he needed to protect a cut over his eye.

Pat McKillen beat Brian Baughman 3-2 in yesterday's 150 pound bout. Baughman appeared to be stalling throughout the match and many fans were screaming for a call from the referee. The call never came but the fans knew what they were talking about.

"They moved their captain to a different weight class and put Baughman in his place at 158. He's not used to that weight and was stalling most of the way," noted McKillen, who is Notre Dame's all-time winningest wrestler.

"It makes you a little mad but there is not too much you can do about it. Strategically it was a smart move on their part."

Pat's winning point came at the start of the third period with an escape. Baughman averted McKillen's attempts at taking him down the rest of the way and the match ended with McKillen on top

Mike Padden's 7-0 win in the 167 pound class came at a good time for Notre Dame. The Irish were only ahead by two at this point, 11-9. Padden's shutout gave ND four team points and increased its advantage to six.

Rob Dreger followed for the Irish with a win by forfeit in the 177 pound class. The six team points received by Notre Dame put the match away.

Joe Curletta lost the 190 pound match to the Broncos' Dan Ross 7-4, but given another 30 seconds the outcome could have been different. Curletta came on strong towards the end and was inches away from a takedown when the whistle blew to end the match.

Bob Golic ended the day for the Irish with a win by forfeit in the heavyweight division.

Next up for the Irish is an away match against John Carroll University this Saturday.

Their fans will be crazy and their team will be up for it so it will be a close match," explained Pat McKillen.