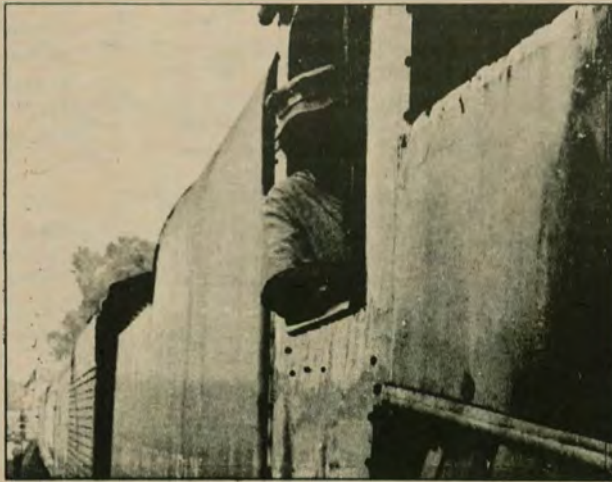


The Observer

Thursday, July 17, 1975

university of notre dame - st. mary's college

Vol. 10 No. 6



The American Freedom Train has come and gone, and we've all gotten a chance to assess, if not the nation's past, then at least one way of celebrating it.

Riding on a conveyor belt that took them through the train in about twenty minutes, viewers were given a chance to see, among other items, Judy Garland's dress from the Wizard of Oz, the glory of Indian life, a collection of rifles and a reproduction of Frank Lloyd Wright's "mile-high building" (which was never built), displayed to the tune of "America the Beautiful."

One man commented on the train by saying "Everyone comes out thinking differently than when he went in." Another said, "I'd want my kids to see it. At least they know a part of their heritage. Even if it was only the good part." Story on Page four.

The rumors of the haunting of Washington Hall by the ghost of George Gipp, former Notre Dame football wizard (played by Ronald Reagan in the classic "Knut Rockne: All-American") has reached the ears of people far and wide.

Last Wednesday night, a group of religious-metaphysical-witchcraft wizards met in Washington Hall to search for the Gipper.

On page twelve, Andy Praschak, (who bravely risked life and limb and spiritual devastation to get this story) answers such highly volatile questions as: "What will happen when we expand our aura?"

"What should we do when we walk into a room where, just two years ago, we saw a man with a bloody head moaning 'You're not here to help me; you're only curious?'"



It is a disturbing observation to make, but Henry Kissinger seems to be one of the few world leaders to have held on to his job in the last five years.

Just whether that's for the better or worse is hard to tell, with all of his secret dealings.

Over the last year or so, his impressive record has begun to wane, and the critics are beginning to zero in on Henry the K. Many believe that he will be the next casualty in the wave of post-Watergate usurpations.

One such observer is Pat Oliphant, Washington Star, Washington Star political cartoonist. He has set his sights on Kissinger, see page ten.

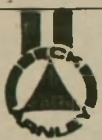


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MONDAY THRU SATURDAY.

8:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN
THE LADY CHAPEL

11:15 a.m. CONFESSION

11:30 a.m. MASS

5:00 p.m. CONFESSION

5:15 p.m. MASS

7:00 p.m. CONFESSION

7:15 p.m. EVENSONG IN THE
LADY CHAPEL

(EVENSONG ON FRIDAY WILL BE
CELEBRATED IN THE GROTTA)

SUNDAY.

9:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN
THE LADY CHAPEL

9:30 a.m. MASS

10:45 a.m. MASS

12:15 p.m. MASS

7:15 EVENSONG IN THE LADY
CHAPEL

Insights.....



Faced with the annal chore of delivering a Memorial day address to the folks back home, Rep. Jum Blanchard (D-Mich.) decided to deliver the "Gettysburg Address," giving the full credit at the beginning to Abraham Lincoln. The latest issue of Rolling Stone magazine reports a reporter from the Royal Oak Daily Tribune in Michigan failed to hear the preface, and attributed the speech to Blanchard.

His story read, in part: "Blanchard said that American soldiers did not die in vain. It's because of their sacrifices that this government will not perish," Blanchard said. "The world will little remember what we said here, but we cannot forget what these brave men have done."

Lincoln's words came in for more posthumous abuse several weeks later when Blanchard's office recieved a letter from a constituent who had driven 25 miles to hear the Congressman and was "quite disappointed by the superficiality of the speech."

Scientists have begun to discover what attracts the mosquito to its prey. (Humans.)

According to a recent report, a mosquito's flight is random until it is stimulated by a rise in carbon dioxide (such as that exhaled by a human being.) When its antennae detect a warm, moist air stream such as that around a person, perspiring or not, it follows the current to its source, lands and bites.

A plan to bring world public opinion to an appreciation of the Arab position was outlined by the Arab league at a five-day meeting of its committee on information. An official of the league said that "all mass media available" would be used for an information campaign in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

Dr. John Karlson, a California pediatrician specializing in genetics has reported that near-sighted kids are more intelligent than youngsters with normal vision.

Dr. Karlson found that near-sighted students tended to score higher than nonmyopic ones on IQ tests, even on quizzes given 10 years earlier. He concluded that nearsightedness is genetically linked to intelligence.

The world's first roller-coaster that actually truns its passengers upside-down has appeared at the Knott's Berry Farm in California. The roller coaster is called the Corkscrew and is equipped with cockpit-like seats which hold the riders in by centrifugal force. The passengers wear a shoulder-harness as the roller coaster plunges down the track and executed two complete barrel rolls.

Ray Townsend, of Santa Barbara, California, has ridden more than 100,000 miles on Greyhound buses. Greyhound calls him America's long-distance bus-riding champion.

Travelling alone since his wife died, the 73-year-old man last year, traveled a record 29,500 miles in 60 days, riding on Greyhound Ameripass. He traveled an average of 500 miles a day, covering all the 48 contiguous states and Alaska.

On his current trip, he expects to travel a record 34,000 miles in the same way. His secret of success: "I sleep on buses 47 out of 60 nights and eat a six-ounce chocolate bar daily for energy."

Hoynes Hall to be renovated for Department of Music

One of the University of Notre Dame's oldest buildings, the 85-year-old Hoynes Hall, will be renovated to accommodate the Department of Music, Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost, has announced.

Currently occupying 3,600 square feet in O'Shaughnessy Hall, the music department will more than triple its space in its move into Hoynes, tentatively scheduled for January 1976. Plans for using the 13,000 square feet in the new quarters include a sorely needed choral and instrumental rehearsal room which also will serve as a large lecture hall and a recital hall for student concerts. The new facility also will include 13 teaching studios, 18 practice rooms, 2 smaller classrooms, a library for scores, a student lounge, an orchestral storage room and an administrative office area.

"The decision to give the Department of Music a new home speaks to its part in a renaissance of the fine arts at the University,"

Father Burtchaell commented.

Interest in music has experienced a revival at Notre Dame in recent years, probably spurred by two developments. According to William Cerny, department chairman, introduction of a fine arts requirement in the College of Arts and Letters in 1969 caused enrollment in introductory music appreciation courses to increase, and the advent of coeducation in 1972 resulted in a larger band, orchestra and choral and instrumental ensembles. The number of undergraduate and graduate music majors also has grown considerably since 1972.

With nine full-time, four part-time and nine associate faculty members, the Department of Music offers both a concentrated program for music majors and courses in appreciation and applied instruction for all interested students. Memberships in the four choral ensembles chamber groups, orchestra and band also are open to all students.

Music instruction at Notre Dame can be traced almost to the founding of the school, with formal establishment in 1846 when the first Hall of Music was constructed, approximately on the present site of Washington Hall, the department's second home. The two-story clapboard Music Hall, also known as Exhibition Hall, burned down in 1879.

Hoynes Hall was built in 1890 and has been used by every college in the University except Business Administration. In 1919, it was named the Hoynes College of Law in honor of William J. (Colonel) Hoynes, "the energetic, flamboyant professor and dean of the Law School for over 50 years." The department of mechanical engineering, chemistry and pharmacy, and architecture all have occupied the building, which also served as a recreation center for military students during World War I. The most recent occupant, the Department of Psychology, moved to Haggard Hall last fall.

St. Mary's receives grant to end sex-discrimination

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, has received \$48,118 to establish Project Choice:

An Institute for the Elimination of Sex-Discrimination in Education. Awarded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the grant will be used to work with the South Bend Community School

Corporation in reviewing practices and educational materials which could be considered discriminatory.

Described as "a positive program," Project Choice has received the support of the school corporation which seeks "to

review texts, courses, or other educational programs or activities offered separately on the basis of sex." The program will also

assess guidance procedures, testing materials, teacher-student interaction, and sex-bias in extracurricular activities.

Ms. Nora Hoover, of the Department of Education at Saint Mary's, describes the goals of Project Choice as "a concrete, operable program to eliminate sex-discrimination in all forms."

The program will be put into practice throughout the year and evaluated at the end of the project."

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Abortion: One man speaks out

by Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

The Circle of Life, an unborn child, the human Life Amendment, saline abortions, hysterotomies, Planned Parenthood and grotesque color photos of dismembered, aborted fetuses are all words and phrases somehow connected with the Right to Life movement.

So too, Life Is For Everyone, (LIFE), the Notre Dame chapter of the Right to Life movement is strongly connected with the entire pro-life side of the abortion issue. "The purpose of the group is to foster a respect for all human life from the moment of conception to a natural death," according to Joe Corpora, one of the Directors of LIFE.

Corpora is a junior at Notre Dame and majoring in Modern Languages. He explained that he first became involved with the pro-life movement when he came to the realization that abortion is murder. "I can't just sit and watch murder; I have to do something about it," he said. Corpora believes that in education lies one of the main answers to the question of the immortality of abortion. "If people study the facts of fetal development there can be no doubt as to whether or not abortion is murder," he said.

According to Corpora, LIFE is composed of approximately sixty members, ten of whom are very active in the organization. "Anyone who has a pro-life philosophy is welcome in the group," he said.

January 22, 1975, marked the second anniversary of the historic Supreme Court decision that legalized abortion in the United States. On this day LIFE put forth its best effort to express its dissatisfaction with the decision. The organization published a petition containing the names of over 2,500 members of the Notre Dame community also opposed to the decision. Corpora noted that other activities included flying campus flags at half-mast, noontime ringing of the bells of Sacred Heart Church and the offering of a "Celebration of Life" mass by Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, University President.

"I do think this university should take an official stance on the issue and it's disheartening that they haven't," remarked Corpora. He explained that he, personally, was pleased with Hesburgh's sermon, calling for a respect for life in all stages. "But naturally some pro-life advocates weren't completely satisfied with it," he said.

Many at the mass, attended by over 1500, were expecting Hesburgh to make a statement on the Human Life Amendment now in the Senate committee stage. "The question has arisen why he chose not to speak on that issue," commented Corpora.

In answer to the rumors which spread, stating that LIFE was attempting to pressure Hesburgh into making a firm commitment on the amendment, Corpora responded that they were "nonsense." "We weren't pressuring him at all; we knew how he felt all along," he guaranteed.

United States Senator, Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) is chairman of the Senate subcommittee presently studying the amendment. Corpora explained that he is ex-



tremely pleased that Bayh has stated that he believes abortion is the taking of a human life but displeased that the bill is not immediately moving out of the subcommittee.

Bayh commented that the bulk of the hearings, already testified at by sixty-four witnesses, has concentrated on the medical side of the issue. "Much of the testimony has been focused on the medical implications of legalization or prohibition of abortion," he said. The Senator noted that they have heard, so far, from twenty-three medical specialists who have attempted to clarify when life begins.

According to Bayh, the hearings will continue with the analysis of the legal implications of the difference between a "states rights" approach and a "Right to Life amendment" together with the implications that eliminating legalized abortion would have on the constitutional rights. "Also, we are concerned with the effects of the chain of either 'fertilization' or 'implantation' as the legal definition of the beginning of life on the use of substances or devices now widely believed to be contraceptives," he said.

"I am and always have been personally opposed to unrestricted abortion," said Bayh. He feels that the question before the subcommittee does not involve his personal views but rather whether Congress should propose the rarely used device of a constitutional amendment to deal with the issue. "As chairman of the subcommittee, it is my responsibility to fully and thoroughly examine all sides of this problem before making recommendations to the Judicial Committee and to the Senate as a whole," Bayh said.

Pro-Life Course at ND

Although the plans are still sketchy, Corpora commented that a course may soon be available dealing with the entire pro-life question. "Hopefully, our plans for the course will be approved by the Notre Dame Academic Council," he said.

As of now, exactly what will be taught and who will do the teaching is still uncertain, according to Corpora. "We do hope, however, to have it team taught by experts from the medical field, law field and Theology Department," he commented.

Corpora noted that if approved, the course will be billed as a regular three credit course. "Once educated to the fact that the

unborn child is a human being, there's no way to deny it the right of life," he said.

Corpora raised many objections to the Planned Parenthood Organization and its philosophies and practices. "I don't think they would ever attempt to talk a pregnant woman out of having an abortion," he said. He also noted that they advertise their services as optional counseling. "However, the only option they offer is whether to have the abortion today or tomorrow," he quipped.

Jean Stephenson, Director of Social Services for the South Bend chapter of Planned Parenthood remarked that they are there neither to encourage or discourage the use of abortion to solve the problem of an unwanted pregnancy. "It's the woman's decision and we're here to answer all questions she may have," she said.

Stephenson pointed out that no decision is referred to as "best" but rather the least bad. "Abortion represents a failure on the part of either the woman, Planned Parenthood or society as a whole," she said. She underlined the fact that abortion is not a form of birth control. "It would surely be better to plan a family than get caught in the dilemma of an unwanted pregnancy," she said.

Corpora pointed out the fact that Planned Parenthood definitely stated that abortion was murder ten years ago, but have since reversed their decision.

"I think it's irrelevant to consider what is past," noted Bunny Schultz, Educational Director of the South Bend Planned Parenthood. When the policy was established at the time, legality was the big issue, according to Schultz. "Considering the unsterile, unprofessional circumstances under which illegal abortions were conducted at the time, I would agree that many times it was murder," she explained.

"There always was and will be abortions performed, legal or illegal. The problem is whether we will allow them to be performed illegally, as I have mentioned or legally under the conditions of a professional staff in a professional clinic," she said.

"If people study the facts of fetal development there can be no doubt that abortion is murder."

Corpora also raised the point that such contraceptives as Intrauterine Devices (IUD), prescribed by Planned Parenthood, are really forms of abortion. "They allow the egg and the sperm to unite but prevent further growth, stopping a potential human being," he said.

Schultz guaranteed that no medical expert has been able to explain exactly why the IUD works. "It may be that the female egg was never fertilized or it may be that the fertilized egg passes right through the uterus," she explained. Stephenson noted that an early form of IUD was a stone placed in the uterus of a camel while crossing the desert. According to her, just as no one knew why it worked then, no one knows why now. "In any case, if the woman feels that it is a form of abortion, she is free to refuse to use it," she said.

Passage of the Human Life Amendment, mentioned by Corpora, is one of the main goals of LIFE. According to Charles E. Rice, Professor of Law at the Notre Dame Law School, "The Human Life Amendment would protect the right to live from the beginning." The amendment reads as follows:

1. With respect to the Right to Life guaranteed in this Constitution, every human being, subject to jurisdiction of the United States or any other State shall be deemed from the moment of fertilization to be a person and entitled to the right to life.

2. Congress and the several States shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Rice feels that passage of this amendment would definitely prevent all abortions for reasons less than life of the mother. "I personally believe that abortion is morally wrong in every case and that it should not be legalized even where it is claimed to be necessary to save the life of the mother," said Rice.

According to Rice, the Human Life Amendment would stop the growing drive toward euthanasia of the retarded, the aged and the sick. "In light of the Supreme Court's rulings, this is no longer a mere academic question. Anyone who thinks those rulings are merely about abortion is mistaken," he said. Rice stated that if the Court can define some human beings as nonpersons because they are too young, that is, they have not lived nine months from their conception, it can also do it to others because they are too old. "Or black...Or retarded...Or whatever," he stated.

Pro-Life or Pro-Abortion, all seem to agree that the literature used by the Right to Life campaign is disgusting. Name a type of abortion and the Right to Life campaign will have all sized color photos of the aborted fetus.

Corpora commented that he brings his literature with him everywhere he goes. The literature, admittedly contained well-organized, logically thought out positions against abortion. However, it was also filled

with revolting pictures of the product of suction abortions, saline abortions, D&C abortions and hysterotomies. As one writer commented in an article in New Times magazine, "The gruesome pictures cause the onlooker to recoil - not from the 'truth' but from being hit with a cheap shot."

"I close my eyes when I show those slides to people," admitted Corpora. He added, however, that he finds them no worse than the pictures of starving children in Africa or Biafra that have recently been plastered in the dining halls and the Campus Ministry. "The pictures are real, nobody made them up," he said.

Corpora reflected, "We can only do so much in Congress and educating and hoping. But most especially through prayer and the grace of God can the right of life for children be restored."

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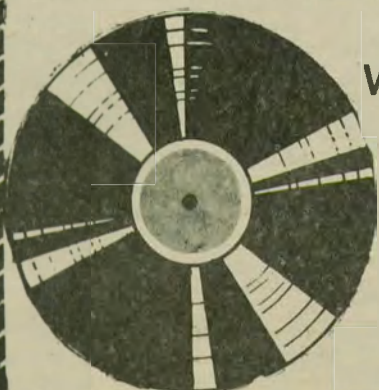
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Freedom Train rolls in and out of South Bend



by Sue Zwick
Production Manager

The American Freedom Train was here. The train, a "mechanical wonder," is a traveling historical monument filled with priceless documents, artifacts and assorted memorabilia commemorating America's existence for the last two hundred years.

The train is not the first of its kind. In 1947, the American Heritage Foundation sponsored the "Spirit of 1776", a seven car red, white, and blue history-on-wheels which traveled the continent.

The 1975-76 version is the brainchild of Ross E. Rowland, a commodities broker and founder of the High Iron Company, Inc. He presented the project to Don Kendall of Pepsi Cola Co. who agreed to sponsor it, along with General Motors Corp., Draft Foods and Prudential Insurance Company. Each corporation, and a fifth which requested anonymity, donated \$1 million apiece for the project. The train was completed at a cost of \$15.5 million, the difference which will be alleviated by the \$1 and \$2 admission charge.

The train was built to accommodate 1,800 people per hour, each 14 hr. day it is opened. Visitors travel on a conveyor belt through the exhibits, carrying transistorized sound units which pick up the narration for each display. The sound-tracks include pieces of speeches, poetry and music relating to the various subjects on exhibit. The entire tour through the ten cars takes 18-27 minutes.

The cars are arranged in subject order, dealing first with America's conquest of unknown territories and moving through the mastery of industry and social organization. The latter cars depict other aspects of American culture achieved through the arts and sports competition. The changes of temperature in each car is necessitated by the valuable documents which must be protected by severe environmental controls.

The exhibits in Car 1 include a portion of the Star Spangled Banner, the first draft of the Articles of Confederation, Revolutionary War rifles and muskets, and George Washington's copy of the Constitution.

The belt moves away from the mirrored images of the Bill of Rights, into the darkness of Car 2, where the glory of Indian life is exhibited. A video tape of an Indian man is flashed upon the background, and his words, "The Great White Father in Washington says, Saulk, Fox, Potowatime, Cheyene. Begin new life, life on reservation," are almost lost in the crowded car.

The complacent look on the Indian's face is contrasted by the brightness of Car 3, entitled "Conflict and Compromise." The exhibit glorifies the destiny of the westward movement, with models of Conestoga wagons and pioneer diaries. Somehow the Indian's words lose their meaning among the pictures of panned gold and log cabins.

Car 4 exhibits the last frontiers, sea and space. Among the exhibits are Alan Shepard's space suit, a replica of the lunar module and video films of Neil Armstrong's lunar trek. Several



models of underwater cities and films of the creatures of the deep are included also.

Car 5 entitled, "Growth of a Nation," begins with the industrialization of American society. Exhibits show the progress of inventions, contrasting old diesel engines with models of 747 jets. A reproduction of Frank Lloyd Wright's "Mile High Building" is viewed to the tune of "America the Beautiful."

The sixth car is an attempt to show the progress of American minorities. Behind a model of a slave ship, two black mannequins, a mother and child, are viewed in a typical 1970 American home. The faces of two people are videoed on the dolls, giving a lifelike appearance. The recording addresses the audience, saying, "It's getting better. Many have suffered, many have died so that my child may truly be an American." Among the other minorities represented are Indians, Chinese and Spanish speaking cultures, including carved religious figures from Puerto-Rico, and a Mexican-American newspaper. A voice narrates, "Our culture rich and ancient, we share freely with our countrymen."

The accented English of the Spanish Americans fade into the whirl and hum of Car 7. Among the displays of hands, working men and the glorified struggles of organized labor, Walt Whitman's impressions, "I Heard America Singing," narrates the exhibits of Edison lightbulbs and Nobel Peace Prizes.

Car 8 is dedicated to American achievements in sports. Among the items displayed are both Chris Everetts and Billie Jean King's tennis rackets, Roberto Clemente's bat, the Heisman trophy and Johnny Weissmuller's Olympic Medals. On screens in between the mirrors are tapes of the Army - Navy game, Muhammed Ali fights and Henry Aaron's 714 home run.

Car 9, dedicated to the performing arts, exhibit some of the all-time great movie people, producers and writers. Among the star-studded cast appear George M. Cohan, Jack Benny and his throw-away violin, Judy Garland's dress from the "Wizard of Oz", Walt Disney cartoons and a Charlie Chaplin movie. The Supreme's first gold record stands between the Bing Crosby version of "White Christmas" and the Charlie Brown interpretation of the holiday.

The "Fine Arts" of America fill the next to last car, with original painting from colonial through contemporary artists. Words spoken by these Americans are mounted among their works, such as Andrew Wyeth's, "I want to show Americans what America is like."

The feeling that American history goes deeper than politics is shattered upon entering the last car. Entitled, "Conflict-Resolution," the car is dedicated to five "great" American figures, Lincoln, Roosevelt, John Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Gerald Ford. Before the background of bigger-than-life portraits of each man are Civil War mementos, original drafts of speeches by Kennedy and Roosevelt, newspaper clippings and King's bible.

The red, white and blue cars and carnival atmosphere dominated the scene behind St. Joseph's High School. But the mood of the people disembarking from the train was unusually serious. "The trip is an experience, like living history," one viewer said.

Riding through the darkened cars of relics leaves some of the viewers confused. "I don't know whether to be proud or angry," one man said. "I can't tell whether it was over-simplified or propaganda," his wife remarked.

The feeling of emptiness followed some viewers. "Surely there's more to America than this," one girl remarked. The train and its exhibits only scratch the surface of the important events, and ignore many of the vital conflicts in America, like foreign affairs, Vietnam and pollution. "I think they were too selective. There's nothing here that deals with America today...Our history started out as a struggle, why look passive now?" stated Edward Hartz, of Niles, Michigan.

Still, the history collected in those ten cars give some viewers a sense of belonging. "It's like I wanted to search for my roots," an elderly man stated. "It's like I needed to find my history, and even if that train ain't it, it kind of proves that it's still around." "I think I understand how we all fit together," said Cindy Baumar, age eight, of South Bend.

The major complaints about the Freedom Train dealt with the conveyor system. "I'm sure there were some very worthwhile articles on the train, but the damned conveyor belt is a real pain," stated one viewer. He felt that people were denied the opportunity of viewing their own interests, and that the speed of the system was a nuisance to those who really wished to look at the exhibits. "I don't know whether it was for efficiency, or to herd everyone through and make enough and make enough profit on it, but the system was so fast, you couldn't hear the voices as you zipped by," he added.

An army corporal traveling with the train, offered another perspective. "The train is supposed to be entertainment. If it wasn't, people would lose interest." He agreed that the Bicentennial offers time for reflection, and "Maybe redirection. But remember, it's still a birthday celebration."

Whether confused or satisfied, most of the viewers agreed the trip was worth the time, travel and money. "Everyone comes out thinking differently than when he went in," one man said. His teenaged daughter remarked, "I think it's something everyone should see. I'd want my kids to see it. At least they would know a part of their heritage. Even if it was only the good part."

POINT-COUNTERPOINT

Free Speech and Publishing Reality

by Fr. John Reedy, CSC
(reprinted by permission)

Here at Notre Dame we recently had another one of those recurring flaps about restraints imposed on student publications. Distribution of an issue of the student newspaper was restricted or suppressed principally, I gather, because it contained an advertisement offering abortion information.

In the next issue, the paper reported that in protesting the restriction staff members had mentioned the possibility of bringing suit against the university on a freedom of speech case.

The university official realistically pointed out that even if such a suit were filed, it would not force the school to provide the subsidy of space and money which enables the newspaper to exist. Personally, I wish more school officials in secondary and higher education would face this issue more realistically. Part of the problem seems to be that most of these people are ideological liberals who feel much more comfortable with the rhetoric of freedom. It pains them to be put in a position of restricting freedom.

But the various responsibilities of their position make it practically impossible for them to live up to their idealistic rhetoric.

To me, the freedom of speech issue is quite clear. Student, like anyone else, have a legal right to publish, without prior censorship, anything they wish (including libel, slander and incitement to violence) as long as they have the means to do so as long as they are ready and able to face the legal and financial consequences of their actions.

The New Republic, one of the most liberal publications in the country, recently came under new ownership, and there has been an exodus of staff and contributors who have had difficulties with the policies or the manner of the new owner.

These people might think the present publisher is wrong, insensitive or not very bright. But their freedom of speech has not been curtailed. They have contributed to making the publication what it is, but he owns it. If it fails or becomes vulnerable to suit, he stands to lose most.

Editors, student or other, do have a professional (not a legal) right to clear knowledge of the ground rules, the limitations, the taboos established by the

people who are ultimately responsible for the publication. They can accept them or seek another outlet for their expression; it's their choice.

Here I suspect many schools are at fault. It's often embarrassing to formalize the limitations they have in mind. It's also very difficult to define the limits or acceptable taste. Almost every word or expression, no matter how vulgar, could be justified if the context is just right. But how do you specify good judgment and good taste in a set of publishing guidelines?

All that I've written also applies to Catholic publications (this may irritate some of the editors who buy this column) but there is another wrinkle.

In reality, the bishop and the religious superiors are not actually the owners, though they may serve as publishers. The diocese itself, the people, are the real owners of a diocesan paper. The bishop is their ecclesiastical leader, but he is also, in a sense, their representative.

If the diocese genuinely wants a bland, bulletin board type publication, it has a right to specify that as the assignment for the editors. Personally, I think a local church needs much more, that it will be less vital, less mature if its publication avoids all items which might cause embarrassment or disagreement.

But the place for arguing the point is in the establishment of policy for the paper. Moreover, the people of a diocese have a legitimate complaint if local officials establish publishing policies which genuinely conflict with the needs and wishes of the community.

My point is that editors and writers whether they are in school, in the religious press or on commercial publications have no absolute right to publish whatever they wish in this particular publication. Their freedom of speech is exercised within the policies established for the journal.

Most professional journalists recognize this reality. It would be well for school administrators to recognize it candidly and avoid the idealistic rhetoric which they are unwilling or unable to implement.

The Observer and the University

by Fred Graver

The confiscation of the first summer *Observer* was an unfortunate incident, both for the *Observer* and for the University. The *Observer* suffered loss of revenue and a setback in the development of a small summer staff. The University, in the words of one member of the Administration, came off "looking pretty foolish."

There are so many things that were unearthed by that one quick instance which expose the reality of the relationship between the *Observer* and the University. I have been told by members of the regular staff to keep quiet about the whole thing. To state the facts of the case and their ramifications, they say, is inviting the University to a confrontation which would destroy the *Observer*. But the real potential damage lies in allowing these things which became apparent in the confiscation to pass by unnoticed.

*"when there's too much of nothing,
no one has control"*

--- bob dylan

Now that the University has shown that it will act with a certain amount of force if the *Observer* prints something that it doesn't approve of, it seems that the *Observer* is entitled to a working definition of what is expected of it by the University.

When I met with Fr. Burtchaell (the University official referred to in Fr. Reedy's article), he told me that he felt the first *Observer* was totally "shoddy journalism." I felt that, outside that, the issue contained nothing different than what was seen during the year.

I asked Fr. Burtchaell exactly which articles he meant. His reply was, "If I have to spell it out to you, it's already hopeless."

Well, what am I doing here, then? I had thought that I was working on this paper to learn something about journalism. That's the reason everyone on the staff is here. And we're at the University because it is a place of exchange, a place where raw talent is refined, where people help each other to grow.

So, if someone tells me my work is shoddy, and I ask them why and get a reply that makes my shoddy journalism look classic in comparison, what am I supposed to think? I think someone is missing the point of why they are here.

I think it's about time that the *Observer* people and the Administration people, particularly those in Student Affairs (since they seem to be in the position to handle this best), get together and discuss just what the *Observer* is expected to do, and what it is expected not to do. In a sense, this has already been done in many small, informal chats between people. But it's about time that we get out-front about this, or there are going to be some very big problems when someone at the *Observer* decides to feel more muscle than he has.

I don't think there should be a set of formal do's and don't's. That wouldn't be healthy, and it would, in a sense, put the *Observer* and the University in a publication-publisher relationship. We don't need another Notre Dame magazine.

But there has to be some understanding between the two. The *Observer* can't go much further in gaining some sort of understanding of itself, in gaining a sense of where it is in the community, without the University taking the time to tell the *Observer* what it expects of it.

And in the same sense, the *Observer*, has to take a closer look at how the student body views it. Beneath the daily skepticism of the student body towards the paper lies a set of sharp critiques that would do the *Observer* good to listen to.

So, when the regular *Observer* staff gets back this fall, it will be time to get together with those who decide its purpose for existence and find out just what they are expected to do. After that, it is up to the *Observer* as to how the expectations are fulfilled. But at least they are out in the open.

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Abortion: The liberal hypocrisy

I understand and sympathize with those who want abortions.

I just happen to think they are in most cases wrong. I guess I might want an abortion for my wife now that our children are in their teens. But I would be wrong, too.

A white, young, middle-class woman does not want a child to get in the way of her "creativity." Fair enough. Most of her products, written or sculptured or whatever will turn out to be less interesting than any baby. Many of the women want to be "free" in order to do hack work in the business or publishing worlds. Still, that is what they want. And I think they should have it.

The obvious solution is to have the baby and give it out for adoption. The demand for adoptable babies is at an all-time high. I know people who are truly desperate to

bring children up. Certainly white, middle-class babies would have no trouble finding a home.

What prevents such young "creative" women from having their unwanted child and giving it to those who want one (a creative and altruistic act, one would think)? Three things stand in the way:

1) The mother does not want to be bothered. Admittedly, childbearing is difficult. Abortion is no fun either, and can be almost expensive. But it takes less time. A liberated mother might lose her job. This shows the boss is not very liberated. It also

shows that the mother is as job-oriented as any gray-flannel type from the Madison Avenue fifties. But for the baby, she could punch her time clock, compete, get a new account.

2) The mother thinks it is a matter of principle to have an abortion. Admittedly, her child could be cared for. But what about all those who could not? What about the population explosion? What about black children who are not as readily adopted?

Well, one reason black children are not as readily adopted is that they are not put up for adoption. The black woman, by and large, likes to have her children around, no matter how many afflict her. That is a failing in liberal's eyes, but not a failing easily cured. At any rate, it is a poor argument for the white, liberal lady that she is having her abortion as a gesture of solidarity with the black woman who is not having one.

3) The white liberal lady is ashamed to put her child up for adoption. Here we come to the real reason most women of sort I am

dealing with have their quiet and righteous abortions. The creative young lady is no rebel against conformist mores, after all. She would just feel socially guilty giving up a child she could support, if she cared to, and letting another couple have her child.

I said at the outset, I understand the pressure to abort. It is now a bourgeois pressure. Aborting is almost fashionable. But giving a child up, except in dire economic straits, is definitely not done. Not by the Joneses, anyway. That is the real pressure on respectable white folk like us. We could all support a child. We could all give it out for a successful adoption. But we do not want to do either, for suburban-conformist reasons; so we manage to think our easiest way out is a "liberal" solution. We are a bunch of very comic and timid weaklings, who congratulate ourselves for acting on our fears.

seriously, folks

The high cost of Henry

art buchwald

PARIS-- Every time Henry Kissinger comes to Europe he finds prices skyrocketing.

While nobody talks about it at the State Department, the comptroller is becoming very nervous about Kissinger's expense accounts and has urged him to cut down on his traveling. In fact, just before he left on his recent trip to Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London, he had a terrible row with a State Department accountant.

The minutes of this fight were found in Kissinger's garbage.

"Mr. Kissinger, I see you're going to Europe again. Don't you think that's a bit much?"

"I haven't been to Europe in several weeks. I have to see Giscard, Gromyko, Rabin and Callaghan."

"I appreciate that Mr. Kissinger, but my job is to keep an eye on expenses. On your last three trips you've gone over the \$54 per day allowance that all State Department employees are entitled to. You're setting a very bad example for all our other personnel."

"But I'll only be in Paris overnight. I'll eat on the plane and Giscard has invited me for lunch."

"But what about breakfast? That will cost you \$54."

"It will be my only expense."

"And laundry? The last time you were in Paris you put in a laundry bill for \$120."

"I needed a clean shirt because I was going to see the Pope the next day."

"And I suppose the \$49 you paid to have your suit pressed was also necessary?"

"I couldn't talk to Giscard in a rumpled suit, could I? He puts an emphasis on neatness."

"Did you have to send a scarf to Madame Giscard for \$150?"

"I thought it would be a nice gesture. We need the French on our side for the oil talks."

"I don't know what we're going to do with you, Mr. Kissinger. Do you realize that if you make one more trip to Paris we're going to have to ask Congress for a supplemental appropriation?"

"I promise you I won't even tip this time. And I'll take the bus from the airport."

"It isn't just Paris I'm worried about, it's Geneva. Do you know what the Swiss franc is worth as opposed to the American dollar?"

"I have it all planned. I'm going to stick Gromyko with the check for lunch. If they want detente they should pay for it."

"And what about the hotel?"

"I'll share a room with Marvin Kalb and we'll let CBS pay for it. They'll never know the difference."

You say that now, but you'll probably come back with a dinner bill for two like you did when you went to Brussels."

"I can't let people pay for all my meals. It looks bad for American prestige. I'm not even taking Nancy with me on this trip. The only major expense I can foresee is when I meet with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel in Bonn. But since I want him to give up the passes in the Sinai I can't really expect him to pick up his lunch, too, can I?"

Why can't you split the check with him? Keep track of what he eats and you each pay for your own."

"Rabin's tough. He might not go for it. The last time he bought me a meal he asked for \$2.5 billion on military aid."

When you're dealing in worldwide diplomacy there is no such thing as free lunch."

"Mr. Kissinger, you have your job and I have mine. But unless the dollar makes a miraculous recovery in Europe you're going to have to find some other way of going to all these countries."

"What do you suggest?"

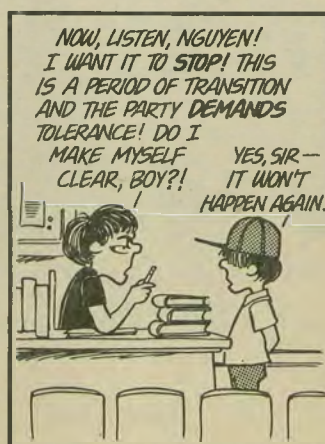
"Have you ever considered a package tour run by one of the airlines? You get your transportation, your hotel rooms, two meals a day and a chance to visit one nightclub in any five cities in Europe. It's quite a saving."

"I am not interested in a package tour. This is getting ridiculous. Are you going to sign my travel voucher or aren't you?"

"All right. But I'm not going to ok any of your laundry bills when you come back. There is no reason you can't take enough clean shirts and socks to last you through the entire trip."

DOONESBURY

by G.B. Trudeau



Israel's Sinai offer

Israel has at last begun to deal. I say "begun." It cannot stop here, it is to be fruitful. But it is a good beginning. Israel was becoming the prisoner of its own conquests. The country was hostages to the territories held as "Hostage" for future bargaining. David Ben-Gurion always argued that the Israelis should hold no more land than they could work with their own hands. Employing a helot population of Arabs would, he feared, undermine Israel's moral position and reason for being.

There were good tactical reasons for keeping the country small. It depends, militarily, on the rapid mobilization of a citizen army. In 1967, the army leaped to its borders with little effort, and could race from one front to another with maximum unity and coordination.

But consider what happened in 1973. The Egyptian front was 120 miles forward, with the long sands of the Sinai between this

outpost and the 1967 border. In order to hold this outpost, the Israelis built their expensive version of a Maginot Line — the bunkers of the Bar-Lev Line on the Suez Canal. But it was hard, short of permanent alert, to keep the bunkers adequately manned and supplied. Even as a lookout post, the Line proved delusory — Egypt did all its practice maneuvers in full view of the bunkers, and hid its invasion plans behind the general bustle. The Egyptians no longer had to cross the long desert of Sinai to mount an attack. They struck directly from their own camps — and the Bar-Lev Line fell with ridiculous ease.

General Arik Sharon had opposed the Bar-Lev installations. Instead, he poured further millions into improved roads in the Sinai. The tanks must be able to roll swiftly, if Israel had to race across the Sinai each time attacks were feared. His plan worked no better than Bar-Lev's. He had to hit-

chhike to the 1973 war in a journalist's truck, so slowly were Israel's tanks moving.

Now, of course, if Israel returns the Sinai peninsula to Egypt, that country gets the benefit of the road improvements and fortified passes. It is a type of the whole problem presented by the territories. They get harder to give up the longer they are held — yet they were held, originally, only to be given up.

It is the "bargaining chip" problem. Things held only to be bargained away can, in time, prevent any bargaining from taking place. In order to strike a good trade, the person holding the chips has to stress their innate value. He wants them to buy large concessions. But if he places too high evaluation on them, each deal will fall through. Worse, he will begin to believe his own propaganda on the value of the chips, and fail to bargain with them even when the trade-off favors him.

garry wills

That is position Israel has reached with its clutch on the territories. The official line is that they are negotiable; but each year they are possessed, the more valuable they look — simply because holding on to them has cost a certain amount. Buildings go up, settlers plant themselves, on the occupied land. Installations that would serve the other side become harder to move or dismantle. The citizens begin to think of their holdings as "ancestral." These trophies of war have become so many anchors on the Israeli spirit.

Israel's government has now offered to give up a chunk of Sinai, including one key pass and important parts of another. It is significant that the government thinks this extraordinarily generous. It is not. It is a small part of one of the four disputed areas — a small part of the largest occupied area. But it is a start. It is to be encouraged. It is one chain that can be struck off.



The Observer

an independent student newspaper

Founded November 3, 1966

Fred Graver	Editor-in-Chief
Andy Prashak	Associate Editor
Ed Pawlowski	Advertising Manager
Judy Smith	IUSB Editor
Bob Tracy	Ad Layout
Candy Frankovelia	Production Manager
Sue Zwick	Production Manager
Chris Smith	Photo Editor
Kate Bernard	Production

News: 283-1715

Editorials: 283-8661

Business: 283-7471

Thursday, July 10, 1975

tony proscio

Requiem for a recession

long shots

It was a painless death — a soap-opera written into the script at the right moment, climatic but distant.

For the most part Americans seem to be taking it bravely, though some go on blindly pretending it isn't so. A normal enough response — but like it or not, after months of assault, the Recession has finally kicked off. However difficult it may be to convince the bereaved, the funeral will certainly proceed in grand fashion.

In fact, the celebrated demise was written in specifically to have political consequences that will be difficult to ignore. This was one of those legitimate assassinations ideal for starting a campaign; the timing was no accident.

Requiems

His official candidacy only a few days old, President Ford was already stomping about this week singing requiems for the slump. In these days of covert assassinations, this is one killing for which the Administration is sure it wants credit.

The fact is that re-election committees are among those political families that often gather at funerals like this one. Recent incumbents have been quick to parade cadavers of unhappy issues around the country, managing — like the soap operas — to kill off just the right nuisance at the right time. If many of the departed were only playing possum, no matter: the illusion of death is better than no death at all.

So Richard Nixon sent Viet Nam to an early grave in '72 when headlines said peace was at hand. Lyndon Johnson heralded no less than the end of racial discrimination in 1964, and even Franklin Roosevelt buried the Depression five years before anyone knew it was ill.

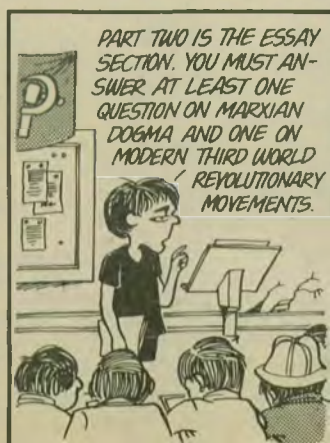
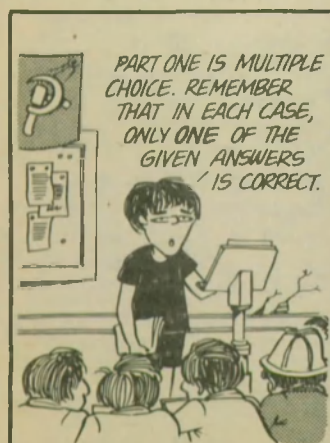
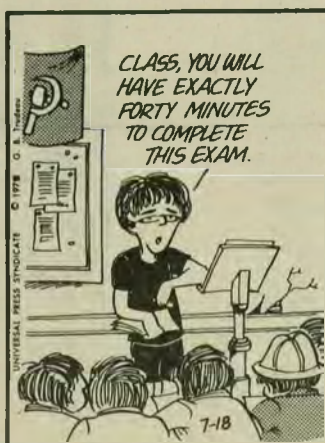
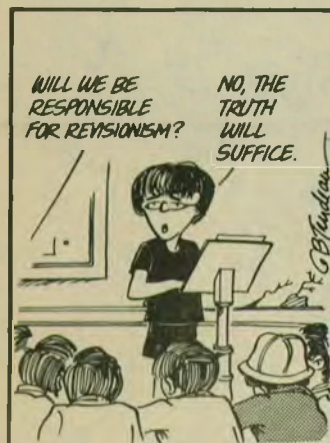
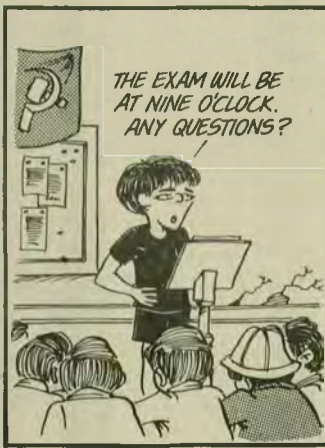
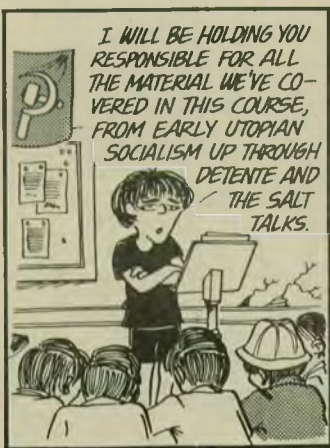
For the squeamish, a political funeral may seem a distasteful way to begin a campaign. The usual convention business is, after all, more marriage than burial. But tradition notwithstanding, Jerry Ford has had a bad time with political matrimony, both his "good marriage" with Congress and his honeymoon with the press ending up quickly on the rocks. Then there was the affair with Nelson Rockefeller — left now in an uncertain separation.

No, if the Republican family is to reunite, it's time for a funeral.

The Big Fish

The slump is actually only the most recent in a series of metaphorical wakes. In one year, the Administration has managed to announce the interment of Watergate, Congressional overspending, CIA spying and (just this week) the New Deal. But the Recession was the Big Fish — the one they'd all been waiting for — and we're likely to hear the dirges for a long time.

It's not all bad, really. It's reassuring to find a political death for which the CIA is surely not responsible. And besides, it is likely to be years before anyone feels the loss at all.



IUSB

Fee cuts threaten IUSB InPIRG

A proposal by former trustee Carl Gray, an attorney from Petersburg at the June 30 meeting of removing the the collection of fees for non-university related activities such an INPIRG was made into a recommendation for a moratorium at the July 11 meeting until a committee made up of faculty, students and administration could make recommendations to the board.

The moratorium of fees means that INPIRG or other non-university fees which have already been approved will still be able to collect fees at registration in the fall.

Gray's proposal states: "Due to the confusion of understanding of the administration for collection of fees or funds from various organizations, I would like to recommend that the Board, at its next meeting, consider abolishing the collection of fees and funds for non-University purposes on all of the campuses, and also prohibit the solicitation of funds or fees at the place of registration or near the site of registration during the registration...I make this in the form of a resolution."

For several years the university has collected funds at registration for the IU Student Government and for INPIRG. IU fees are voluntary in contrast to IUSB where

they are mandatory. The IU collections, however, have been threatened because of Gray's proposal.

The IUSB INPIRG chapter was not approved at the July 11 meeting because of the uncertainty of what to do about non-university fees and the solicitation of such fees in the registration lines during class registration.

Marianne Ciesielski, IUSB representative, went to the July 11 meeting. Although, INPIRG's approval will be delayed until the committee makes a recommendation to the IU Board of Trustees, Ciesielski said INPIRG would have a table at registration to get voluntary donations for INPIRG.

The next meeting of the board is unknown, but it is believed to be sometime in early September.

Walt Collins, University Relations director at IUSB, said the main concern of the board is where does the university draw the line on fees and how many non-university projects does the university personnel end up collecting for.



Marianne Ciesielski

The trustees have different definitions of a non-university group.

According to trustee Frank McKinney, who seconded Gray's proposal, any activity related to the function and activity of IU should be on the registration card. He has misgivings of an organization such as INPIRG being a university function.

Trustee Joseph M. Black said he always has been worried about incoming freshman being enticed to spend money. "When the checks come back to the parents, they don't know if the money they spend, if they paid for those organizations, if for tuition or not."

The administration must come up with a recommendation on the resolution before the board will act on it.

If Gray's proposal is ever enacted it could mean that students may no longer be given options of contributing money to INPIRG or other organizations. Because of this, it could be that these organizations would no longer exist. Many students have become upset. The Indiana Daily Student has had many editorials stating the need for students to be given the option of paying fees for non-university related projects.

IUSB library to host exhibit

America's Bicentennial will be on exhibit in the IUSB Library until July 4, 1976.

The display case will feature items of the past and books which the library has on America's history and heritage.

Windy Mosses, a student majoring in Fine Arts and Biology, designed the lettering for the first display. She, also, brought a few novelty items from her great-grandparents for the exhibit. A handmade bedspread dating back to 1849 by Lilly Mosses is shown in the bottom right corner facing the reference desk. Other items include a cherry picker, an apple corer, molding plains and wood plains from the 1800's. A cactus sits near the American flag depicting the American deserts.

"Portraits of A President" by George Dewit and copyrighted in 1908 is another feature of the exhibit. It is a large volume and has a golden eagle seal in the middle. Other books on Display include "The Americans" by Daniel Boorstein; "The American Heritage, History of the 13 Colonies"; and "The Arts in America, The Colonial Period."

Other exhibitions will touch on World War I, World War II and different periods in American heritage.

The Lilly Library in Bloomington is celebrating the Bicentennial by having special exhibits.

The Lilly holdings include early "broadside" of Francis Scott Key's poem; first, second, and third printings of the song with music; early book printings; an incredible number of different 19th Century sheet-music editions, some for solo voice and some for voices in parts; many arrangements for piano solo, and numerous oddities.

There is a large sampling of past July Fourth orations in the manuscript collection at Lilly. Some of the speeches date back to the 1780's.

"In its grandeur, its solemnity, and its consequences on mankind, it was second only to that other deed of deliverance and redemption which 1,776 years before transpired on the Mount of Calvary." This is the way orator James S. Rollins described the Declaration of Independence at a centennial celebration in 1876 in Mexico, Mo.

On the nation's 50th birthday, John H. Franham gave an address in Salem, Ind.

Unlike contemporary approaches to historic anniversaries, the Centennial exposition was not so highly commercialized, according to Nugent's research. He noted that he did see some ads for an Indianapolis dry goods store which urged women to buy new clothes appropriate for the July 4th Centennial celebration. Nugent commented: "It seemed to be a very refreshing, perhaps today we would almost say naive, kind of celebration in a very literal sense of the word. People were simply taking note that it was a very special birthday for the nation."

As we approach our second 100 years, one might ask if the nation has learned from its history. Can past mistakes be avoided? Nugent talked about this: "Maybe the sort of things we learn best from history is the idea that we have survived in the past. We can be confident about the future because our problems probably aren't as bad as they were 100 years ago."

On that July 4, 1826, he pointed out:

"Fifty years ago we were unknown even to Europe, save as that remote and subservient appendage of the British Isles. Today we stand in the front ranks of a galaxy of Republics who have conquered their freedom under the auspices of '76. We are known, represented and respected wherever on the globe empire and commerce unite to influence the destiny of mankind."

Farnham expressed the hope that a speaker at the observance of the nation's birthday centennial 50 years hence would tell of the "elimination of slavery in a land consecrated to freedom" and that he would talk of the "abolition of private war, and rapacity and plunder on the high seas."

It was the worst of times, but for a brief period during the Centennial celebration in 1876, it became the best of times and people renewed their faith in America. This is the way it was as this nation observed its 100th birthday.

Walter Nugent, chairman of the History Department in Bloomington who specializes in recent social and urban history, is writing a book which deals with the period from 1870 to World War I. He points out that the nation was in the midst of a severe and widespread depression as the country's 100th anniversary approached.

Ticket prices to rise



The trustees of Indiana University on June 30 approved an increase in ticket prices for basketball and non-revenue sports.

Increased costs of supplies, equipment, transportation, and salaries were primary factors leading to the change. I.U. basketball ticket prices have not been raised since the 1972-73 season.

Single admission tickets to I.U. basketball games will be \$5, \$4, and \$3-- an increase of \$1 per game. Three categories of season tickets will be \$50, \$40, and \$30. I.U. will play 10 home games during the 1975-76 season.

Student tickets will be \$1.50 per game, an increase of 50 cents, and student season tickets will cost \$15.

Faculty-staff tickets will be \$3 per game --up \$1--and season tickets will cost \$30. The purchase of basketball tickets by faculty and staff at the reduced rate is limited to a maximum of two tickets. (Other tickets adjacent may be purchased at the regular price.)

For non-revenue sports, charges for attendances will be removed from the football ticket price. Student and faculty-staff

admission will be \$1 per contest and public admission will be \$2 per event.

IUSB trustees increase budget

A 1975-76 general operating budget—designed to cope with inflation and unavoidable costs in keeping with the intent of the Indiana General Assembly—was approved June 30 by the trustees of Indiana University.

The balanced spending program applies to all eight I.U. campuses and was recommended by President John W. Ryan to the trustees. It totals \$169,929,375, an increase of \$18,074,482 (up 11.9 percent).

The new budget figure reflects a savings of nearly \$600,000 made possible by the reorganization plan implemented during the past year.

Vice President for Administration Edgar G. Williams said, "The largest portion of the budget increase—\$12.5 million—is devoted to personnel compensation and will partially offset losses caused by previous budget cutbacks and inflation."

Another \$3.7 million of the in-

crease will absorb inflated costs of supplies and miscellaneous expenses. And the remaining \$1.9 million is earmarked for unavoidable expenditures resulting from higher fuel and utility rates.

On the income side of the ledger, Dr. Williams explained that the budget includes a conservative estimate of Indiana University's entitlement to support from the newly created Higher Education Enrollment Contingency Fund established by the Indiana General Assembly. The fund will provide additional money to state post-secondary schools which increase enrollments this fall.

"Since projections indicate our student population will grow by 3.4 per cent," Dr. Williams said, "we expect we will qualify for better than \$1 million in additional state support under the plan."

Last fall, I.U. enrollments hit a

record high of 70,286 which was 46 per cent of the total student enrollment for all six Indiana post-secondary institutions.

The Bloomington budget provides \$5.9 million for student aid—an increase of 5.2 percent and reflects President Ryan's policy of not increasing credit hour fees and room and board rates during the coming academic year.

The IUPUI operating budget is \$49,365,678, an increase of 13.3 percent. It provides for current and future programs which are designed to meet the needs of the Indianapolis metropolitan community.

Five regional campuses will receive a total of \$19,259,245, up 13 per cent.

The trustees also approved the combined Indiana-Purdue expenditure budget for IUPUI at Fort Wayne. It totals \$10,717,598, up 12.5 per cent.

IUSB department Chair appointed

Fourteen chairmen of academic divisions and departments have been appointed at Indiana University at South Bend. The appointments were confirmed recently by the I.U. board of trustees.

Heading major IUSB academic divisions are Thomas A. DeCoster, public and environmental affairs; Robert W. Demaree Jr., music; Gerlad E. Harriman, business and economics; Donald D. Snyder, arts and sciences; and Floyd D. Urbach, education. All are reappointments. Dr. Urbach is acting chairman of the education division while a search for a permanent chairman is conducted.

Other appointments

J. Kenneth Davidson Sr. was appointed acting chairman of the

sociology department. Craig A. Hosterman, formerly acting chairman, was appointed chairman of the department of communication arts. Rogelio de la Torre was reappointed acting chairman of the foreign languages department; he also serves as the campus affirmative-action officer.

Willard reappointed

Others reappointed to head departments in the division of arts and sciences were Jonelle M. Farrow, psychology; Harold R. Langland, fine arts; Andrew E. Naylor, philosophy; George V. Nazarov, chemistry; Tom R.

VanderVen, English, and W. Bruce Zimmerman, physics.

Davidson heads sociology

John M. Lewis has been appointed instructor in political science; his former academic rank was lecturer. Hosterman, in addition to the chairmanship appointment, was promoted from lecturer to assistant professor of communication arts.

Arts and Sciences

D. Dean Willard was reappointed director of library-science development for the South Bend, Fort Wayne and Northwest (Gary) campuses of Indiana University.

Bowen signs bill aiding IU students

A compromise bill allowing for the addition of students to state university boards of trustees, was signed into law by Gov. Otis R. Bowen in April.

In the case of Indiana University, a nominating committee representing the Governor's office and student governments at each of the eight I.U. campuses will compile a list of 10 student trustee candidates. The Governor must then appoint one of these nominees to a two-year term as trustee.

The original bill had required a list of five candidates to be presented to the Governor, and he could reject all five and ask for as many more lists as he desired. The

final amended version represented a bipartisan compromise, giving somewhat more power to student government organizations but no limiting gubernatorial discretion to the point at which the Governor had earlier indicated he would veto the bill.

The bill will not take legal effect until copies of the acts of the legislative session are distributed to Indiana's county clerks. This means the Governor cannot begin to implement the act until sometime late this summer.

In addition to I.U., a student will serve on the board of trustees at Purdue, Ball State and Indiana State universities.

New course to be offered in Fall

A new honors course for freshman at Indiana University at South Bend will examine science through literature. The course will be offered in the fall.

It is part of IUSB's newly created honors program, designed to present special intellectual challenges to its best and most highly motivated students.

The course, entitled "Freshman Honors Seminar: Science and Literature," will explore the human experience of science as expressed in literature. It will involve reading selected literary works, along with oral and written discussion. Two years of high school science is a prerequisite.

Dr. Sandra Winicur, assistant professor of biology, and Dr. Tom R. VanderVen, chairman of the IUSB English department, will teach the course, which confers two hours of college credit.

IUSB students interested in the honors program can get additional information from Dr. Patrick J. Furlong, honors coordinator. Scholarship opportunities are available to outstanding students, Dr. Furlong said.

Honors courses will have limited enrollment.

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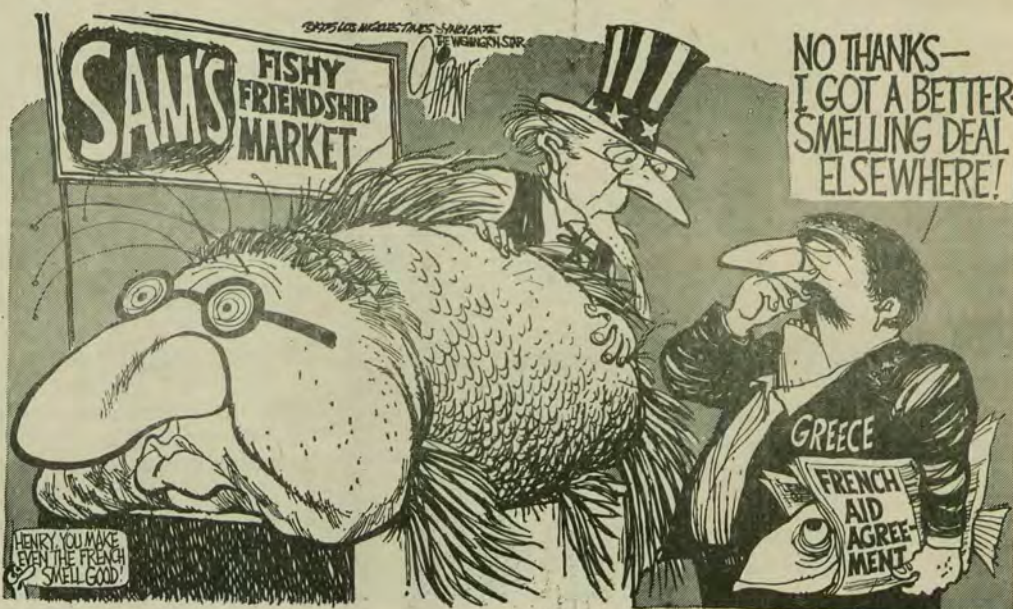
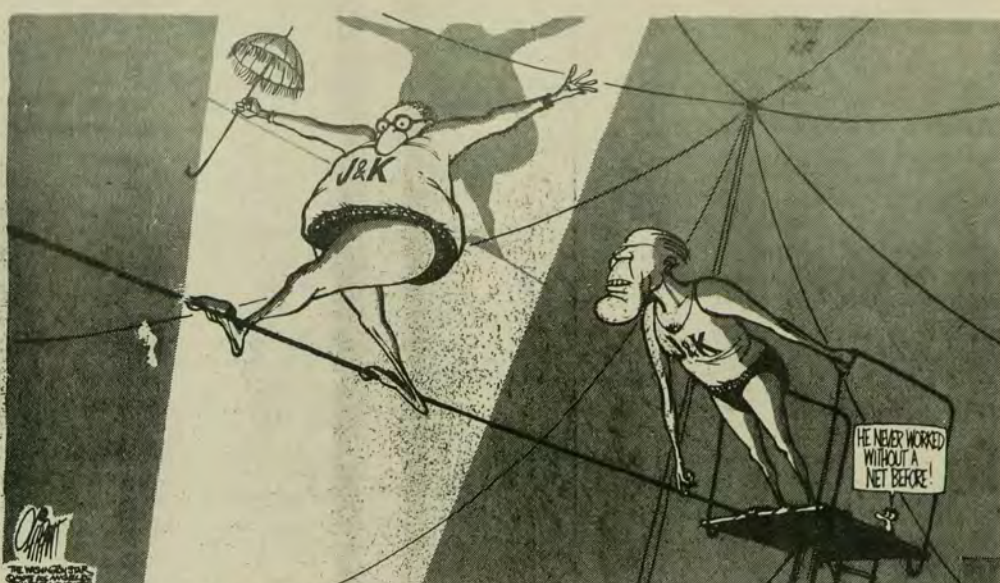
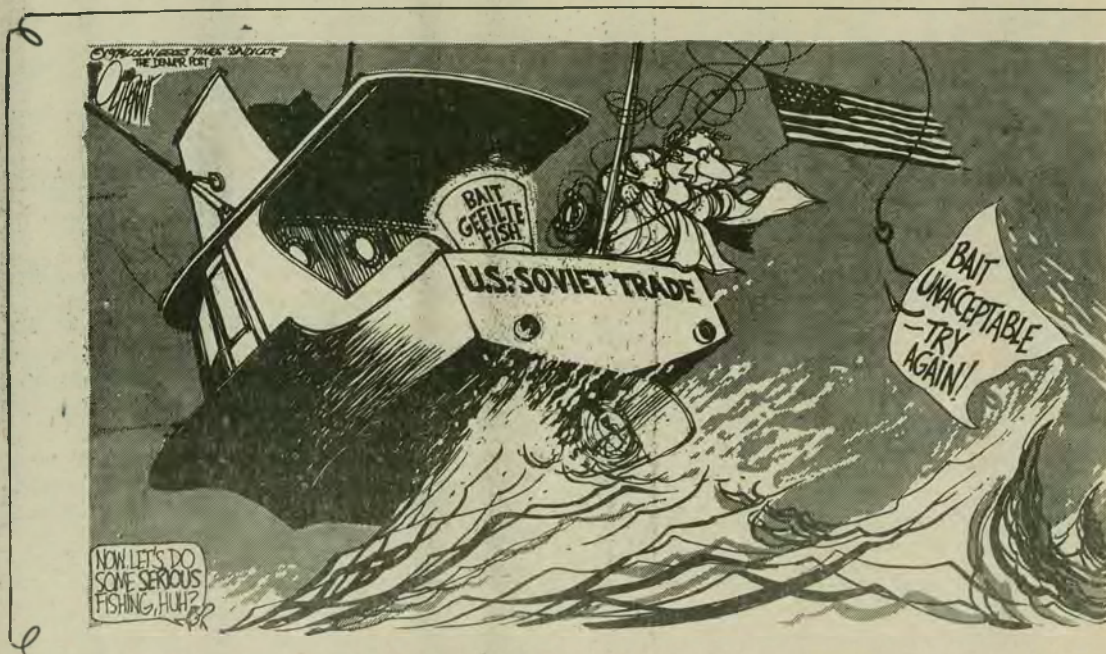
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Notre Dame scientist polls Vietnamese refugees in US

Most choose to work with countrymen

If you were offered a temporary, low-paying job with an uncertain future in a city with many Vietnamese families, and a permanent, high-paying job where there were no Vietnamese, which would you choose?

When a social scientist from the University of Notre Dame asked that question of Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton, Calif., he got the answers he had predicted. Most chose the temporary jobs.

"It's human nature," said Dr. William T. Liu, director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society. "They will go where their people are. Dispersing the refugees throughout the population is the most stupid thing. Physical isolation will harm their psychological well-being. In reality, the melting pot idea won't work anyway; it never worked with any other immigrant group."

Liu predicted that the majority of Vietnamese will settle in Southern California because the climate is familiar and because there is a large Asian population, whose culture is "sufficiently close to the Vietnamese culture."

During June, Liu worked in California as consultant to the Navy Health Research Center, which was asked by the Marine Corps to handle health problems at Camp Pendleton. With the help of two other Notre Dame social scientists, Dr. Tom T. Sasaki, professor of sociology and anthropology, and Dr. Elena Siok-hue Yu, visiting assistant professor of modern and classical languages, and two technicians from the University's Social Science Training and Research Laboratory, Bonnie Katz and Norma Davitt, Liu set up a program to monitor a representative sample of the refugees for severe cultural shock and stresses resulting from uprooted existence.

(Liu is a naturalized citizen; he was born in China and came to the U.S. in 1948. Sasaki is a second generation, native born American citizen. Yu was born in China and is now a permanent resident in the U.S.) The Notre Dame group worked with Navy psychiatrists and a Vietnamese psychiatrist. The staff was too small to test every refugee in the camp--according to Liu, between 30,000 and 40,000 over six weeks--but the monitoring system provided for severe cases to be reported to medical personnel.

Liu said correlations with future physical problems can be made by questioning the new immigrants about specific stresses and life changes, such as bombings, loss of family and other war experiences. Follow-up monitoring of the same families will watch for specific problems in adjustment which probably will show up in school and job achievement.

"Those who have the best chance of coping," Liu said, "are intact families and those with adequate education. Education is an important factor."

The Notre Dame professor said that, generally, the people have high hopes for life outside the camp, but that with time, the level of frustration and anxiety has increased. Liu said a group of children with no families is the most severely affected group; they are extremely depressed, withdrawn and paranoid. People over 40, especially those not well educated, also will have a very difficult time, he said, because they don't have the resiliency to adapt to a new language and culture.

No one has developed a clear picture of the camp population, Liu said, because computer print-outs can't keep up with the continually

changing camp population, and because much of the information gathered is not accurate anyway. "Much depends on self reporting by the refugees, who fill out cards when they enter the camp," he said. "They're scared to death and don't know whom to trust. We don't know how many have given us false or incomplete information."

The camp composition has changed since the first refugees arrived in May, Liu said. In the beginning, most of the refugees were well educated, often trilingual and from high occupational categories, including physicians, lawyers and military and government officials. About 60 percent were under 16 years old.

"Now that figure has changed considerably," he said, "although we don't know exactly what the new ratio is. As more refugees come in from Guam, the camp population has become less educated; some are even illiterate. There are more fishermen and farmers now."

Liu and his associates have recommended that different programs be developed for different segments of the population, instead of concentrating on a single program--sponsorship--which is too slow and treats everyone the same. "As a consequence," he said, "those who are easy to sponsor are moved out quickly, and the more difficult cases will be left untreated."

Other recommendations included preparing communities to accept refugee families, and instituting special classes for children in Southern California.

Liu is the director-designate of the National Asian American Mental Health Research Center, which will be located at the University of California-San Diego, near Camp Pendleton. He will be on leave from Notre Dame during the coming academic year, as a visiting professor at UCSD.

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The Gipper views first rate performance at home

by Andy Prashak
Associate Editor

If the ghost of the Gipper has a sense of humor, he undoubtedly had the time of his life on the night of July 9, 1975. The stage of Washington Hall saw a performance unlike any other it has ever hosted since its construction in 1881. A team of experts in the fields of religion, metaphysics and witchcraft assembled to investigate the reputed ghost of Washington Hall.

The team was headed by Reverend Patrick Ray Chesnutt of the Aquarius Spiritus Templum, a witchcraft church, in Elkhart, Indiana. Chesnutt, obviously the ring leader of the group, was considered the most psychic by the other members of the party. He was accompanied by his wife, also an ordained minister of what they referred to as the "pagan temple." The other member of the party belonging to the Temple was Mary Benninghoff, a high-priestess and free lance writer who publishes frequently in the South Bend Tribune. Benninghoff was the originator of the group and has recently written about her experiences with the supernatural in Chicago.

Also joining the expedition was Reverend Dee Kuespert, an ordained minister of The Church of Holy Light and an investigator of E.S.P. and psychic phenomena. Kuespert was accompanied by one of her colleagues in E.S.P. investigation, Vicki Davis. Despite the lack of any supernatural activity in Washington Hall, Davis never lasted more than ten minutes before having to go outside and smoke a cigarette to calm her nerves. She claimed that at one point in the investigation "something" came and sat beside her. "That little bastard's right next to me," she exclaimed. She pointed out how someone or something had taken her shoes off and moved them over about six inches. The other members of the party, obviously accustomed to Davis paying very little attention to her discovery.

Kathy Herman, a graduate student in Communication Arts came along to do some reporting for the WSND radio station. She turned white at the mention of the witchcraft church and kept trying to compare the ghost of Washington Hall with Don Juan.

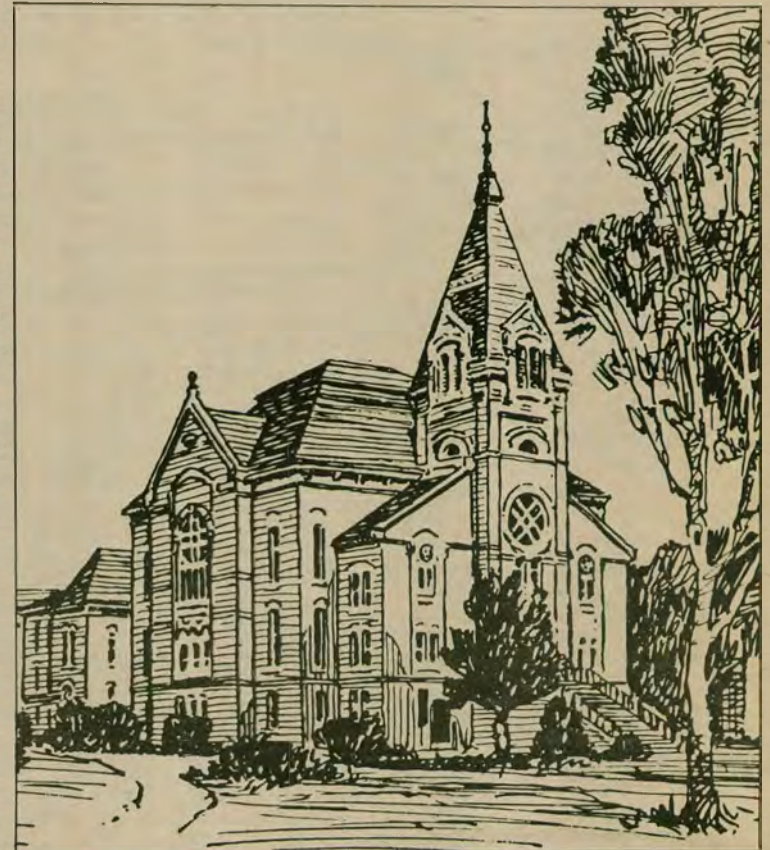
guard to be sure to tell him where all the exits in the building were.

The first half-hour in Washington Hall was spent in a good, old fashioned ghost story telling session. (The kind we had in high school when no hard drugs were available.)

Kuespert pointed out an area in the upper balcony where a group had a strange experience two years beforehand. "Right up there, was a man whose head was all bloody and he kept moaning, 'You're not here to help me; you're only curious,'" she said. She also explained that at this session she

off all the lights in the building and apparently, see what tricks everyone's eyes could play on them. By this time Davis had finished her last pack of cigarettes and returned with two Notre Dame Security guards, one at each arm. She apparently felt more secure with them escorting her. Davis obviously was unfamiliar with the Notre Dame Security force.

Everyone saw an occasional "force field" or felt an occasional chill or hot flash but nothing substantial. At least three or four times while all the lights were out Chesnutt's wife would wail, "Stop



had an experience in which she felt like she was being hung by the neck. "I even had a slight trace of rope burns on my neck afterwards," she said. She noted that she was not going to go anywhere near the spot where that horrifying incident happened.

At one point in the evening, Chesnutt decided the best way to conjure up a spirit was to extend his aura. To do this he needed the help of everyone present. All were instructed to sit in a circle and pretend they were enclosed in a glass bubble. Everyone obliged,

that Patrick!", and everyone would pretend that they never heard it.

With the blackout session a failure, the group started to feel a little desperate. Everyone who had brought cameras took pictures of their favorite spots, hoping maybe to find something when the prints were developed. And if nothing appeared, then at least they would have some nice shots of a Notre Dame landmark.

After the picture taking session, the evening came to an end with everyone pretty disappointed. I had no horrifying ghost story to

"I even had a slight trace of rope burns on my neck."

Unfortunately, no one in the party was able to figure out exactly what she was talking about.

At the outset of the journey, Chesnutt explained that there are no actual accounts of a ghost doing physical injury to a person. However, he asked the security

except for Davis who had given her shoes to the ghost and was outside smoking one of her many cigarettes barefooted.

Chesnutt extended his aura but to no avail. Nothing happened.

With the aura extending session a failure, the next step was to turn

present to the Observer readers, Davis had a bad smoker's cough, Kathy Herman still couldn't get anyone to relate to the Don Juan story, Patrick Chesnutt was unable to conjure anything up and Dee Kuespert didn't even have any rope burns to show for a hard night's work.

But as I was leaving Washington Hall, I thought I heard a noise in the back of the hall, a faint laughter. "Should I call everyone back?"

"Oh, forget it. Goodnight, Gipp."

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