

Groundhog:

more winter

Punxsutawney Phil, a prognosticating groundhog, saw his shadow atop wind-swept Gobbler's Knob on Wednesday, to believers in the legend, that means there will be six more weeks of winter.

The annual ceremony in which members of the Punxsutawney Groundhog Club gather on the hill to "talk" to a groundhog named Phil has been going on for 90 years. Only twice in that time have they said he couldn't see his shadow and forecast an early spring.

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PRESIDENT CARTER

Stresses conservation

Carter's 'chat' calls on nation for unity

WASHINGTON [AP] - President Carter told Americans last night it will take sacrifice, thrift and cooperation to weather a permanent energy shortage that government cannot solve "if you are not willing to help."

In a fireside chat on a cold winter night, Carter asked the nation to rekindle a spirit of unity like that of World War II days, so as to cope with energy, economic and an array of other problems confronting his two-week-old administration.

"I believe we are ready for that same spirit again - to plan ahead, work together and use common sense," he said.

"Not because of war, but because we realize that we must act together to solve our problems and because we are ready to trust one another."

Carter spoke first of energy, saying that a permanent policy to deal with that problem is one of his most urgent projects. He praised Congress for its quick passage of the emergency natural gas act he signed hours earlier.

"But the real problem - our failure to plan for the future or to take energy conservation seriously - started long before this winter and will take much longer to solve," he said.

"This winter has made us all realize that we have to act," he said.

Long-term program

Carter said he will complete by April 20 a long-term energy program emphasizing conservation. He said the nation now wastes more energy than it imports.

"We must face the fact that the energy shortage is permanent," he said. "There is no way we can solve it quickly."

"But if we all cooperate and make modest sacrifices, if we learn

to live thriftily and remember the importance of helping our neighbors, then we can find ways to adjust and to make our society more efficient and our lives more productive."

In his first television-radio report to the voters who narrowly elected him, Carter declared, "As President I will not be able to provide everything that everyone of you might like. I am sure to make mistakes."

"But I can promise you that you will never have the feeling that you needs are being ignored or that we have forgotten who put us in office."

After listing a series of administration goals ranging from the formulation of a comprehensive energy policy to efforts at bettering relations with the Soviet Union and China, Carter again paid tribute to former President Gerald R. Ford as he concluded his talk with an appeal for "joining efforts and mutual sacrifice."

"With the help of my predecessor," he said, "we have come through a very difficult period in our nation's history. But for almost ten years, we have not had the sense of common national interest."

"...Because of the division in our country, many of us cannot remember a time when we really felt united."

Carter pledged anew to foster a sense of national community by conducting "an open administration, with frequent press conferences and reports to the people and with 'town hall' meetings across the nation where you can criticize, make suggestions and ask questions."

The President disclosed that he and his advisers "are also planning with some of the radio networks live call-in sessions during which I can accept your phone calls and

answer the questions that are on your mind."

Reorganized government

In promising to reorganize what he termed "our confused and wasteful system" of government, Carter said "the place to start is at the top - in the White House."

"I am reducing the size of the White House staff by nearly one-third and have asked the members of the Cabinet to do the same at the top staff level. Soon I will put a ceiling on the number of people employed by federal government agencies, so we can bring the growth of government under control."

At the outset, as he spoke from a stiff-backed chair before a log fire in the White House library, Carter said he takes "very seriously" his campaign commitments and believes "they were the reason I was elected."

He said, "I want you to know I intend to carry them out."

Carter cited the development of a national energy policy as "one of our most urgent projects."

However, he argued that the problem can be dealt with more effectively if Congress agrees to consolidate more than 50 different

agencies that now have a hand in energy policy into a single energy department "to bring order out of this chaos."

As for his broader energy plan, he said it will emphasize conservation, the development of coal reserves, increased research on solar energy and the maintenance of "strict safeguards on necessary atomic energy production."

Seeming to suggest that his call for lowered thermostats in winter-time become a permanent part of American life, he said:

"All of us must learn to waste less energy. Simply by keeping our thermostats at 65 degrees during the daytime and 55 degrees at night, we could save half the current shortage of natural gas."

Proposals in Congress

Carter also placed considerable emphasis on his proposals now before Congress to jack up the economy with a \$31-billion, two-year program of tax law changes and job programs.

"I realize that very few people will think that this total economic plan is perfect," he said. "Many groups would like to see more of one kind of aid and less of another."

"But I am confident that this is

the best type of balance plan we can produce for the over-all economic health of the nation.

"It will produce steady, balanced, sustainable growth. It does not ignore inflation to solve unemployment or visa versa."

Commenting that he "took office in the middle of the worst economic slowdown in the last 40 years," the President said that high unemployment has been costing the average American family \$1,800 a year in income and the U.S. treasury \$40 billion annually in revenues.

In discussing the way government operates, Carter claimed to have already "eliminated expensive and unnecessary luxuries, such as door-to-door limousine service for many officials," including his key White House aides.

"Government officials can't be sensitive to your problems if we are living like royalty here in Washington," he said.

Carter at that point voiced a request that American refrain from sending gifts to him or members of his family, "while I am deeply grateful for the many good wishes that lie behind them."

The President promised that he would work to cut down govern-

[continued on page 4]

Federal relief due for Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS [AP] President Carter ordered federal aid for weather-beaten Indiana on Wednesday and considered declaring the state a disaster area as the worsening energy crisis threatened homes heated by kerosene.

State Energy Director Thomas Kibler said 195 homes in the Richmond area near the Ohio border and an undetermined number of others near Columbus were out of kerosene. There were contingency plans to house those families in National Guard shelters, but for the time being most were heated by burning wood, instead of kerosene, in stoves.

Richmond Mayor Clifford Dickman also said his city, the state's 13th largest with a population of 44,000, was critically short of fuel oil, with about a two-week supply. Downtown businesses and shopping centers agreed to cut their hours to 42-54 a week, instead of the normal 60-72, to conserve fuel.

Still recovering from last week's blizzard and fuel shortages caused by, the coldest winter in history, Hoosiers braced for more bad weather Wednesday night and Thursday. The National Weather Service forecast one to three inches of new snow, mixed with freezing rain and sleet in central and southern Indiana.

Responding to a request from Gov. Otis R. Bowen on Monday, Carter declared a state of emergency in Indiana because of the impact of ice and snow on vital transportation arteries within the state. The action will make federal aid available for relief efforts in areas designated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration

FDAA.

An FDAA spokesman said an-

other Bowen request to declare the state a major disaster area was pending. William J. Watt, the governor's chief energy adviser, said he expected the disaster declaration to come yet this week, making farmers, businessmen, cities and towns eligible for federal money to recover their losses from the cold winter and energy shortage.

A White House spokesman said the emergency aid ordered by Carter will be used to reopen "vital supply routes to agricultural, educational, governmental, commercial and industrial establishments and such other emergency systems as may be required to save lives and protect property, public health and safety."

The first five counties declared eligible for help were Cass, La Grange, Fulton, Jay and St. Joseph but an aide to Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said more will be named later.

Watt also said he had a verbal commitment from the Federal Energy Administration to seek emergency allocations of kerosene for the state.

He said even if extra kerosene is found, it will take two to four days to distribute it.

Besides the 195 families without kerosene, Kibler said others have only a 24-hour supply. The average family uses about 10-15 gallons of kerosene per day, he added.

The Richmond and Columbus areas were the first to report their supplies had run out, but Kibler said others might follow if the cold weather continues and additional kerosene is slow in coming. He said more than 433,000 homes in Indiana are heated with fuel oil and

kerosene

Mary Jackson, director of the Wayne County Community Action Commission in Richmond, said about 700 homes in the area are threatened by the shortage. "We are out of No. 1 oil kerosene, just out period," she said.

Her office is prepared to move families to shelters, and provide food and blankets, but "thus far we've been able to get wood for them to burn in their stoves and people are keeping warm to the degree they're not ready to move out of their homes," Mrs. Jackson said.

Mayor Dickman urged all residents to turn their thermostats to 60 degrees and called on the governor and the legislature to "put teeth in fuel conservation measures."

He said most distributors have the same allocations as last year, when the winter was much milder. Richmond's largest oil dealer, Douglas Warfield, told reporters after meeting with the mayor that his February allocation is 460,000 gallons. He sold about one million in January alone, Warfield said.

"I know it's somewhat shocking and sudden, but we've definitely got a serious fuel problem due to a shortage of oil, and I know other agencies' action will soon show people it's no joke," Dickman said.

"The dealers are laying all their cards on the table. There's no oil." Meanwhile, the State Employment Security Division said about 1,200 workers laid off because of fuel shortages in the last week were recalled to, their jobs Tuesday and Wednesday, most of them in Fort Wayne, Muncie and Indianapolis. But that still left at least 50,800 out of work, officials said.



Paul Gerni, billiards trick shot artist, performed in the LaFortune pool room for a crowd of students last night. (photo by Barbara Dodge)

News Briefs

National

Carter signs gas bill

WASHINGTON - President Carter, signing his first legislation since his inauguration, approved the emergency natural gas bill yesterday night and said its first use will be to transfer billions of cubic feet of the fuel from California to eastern states hard-hit by the bitter winter.

Mondale's trip a "success"

WASHINGTON - Vice President Walter F. Mondale called his round-the-world trip a success today and said the nations he visited agreed to economic stimulation, consultation on nuclear proliferation and a summit conference to discuss economic, political and security matters.

Laetrile approved by Ind. House

INDIANAPOLIS - A bill permitting the use of laetrile as a cancer treatment breezed through the Indiana House yesterday as sponsors hailed it as a hope for the terminally ill.

The substance, is also known as, Amygoalin and Vitamin B-17, has been banned by the Food and Drug Administration FD.

But laetrile, which is found in many foods, currently is being prescribed as a cancer treatment in 27 foreign countries. Many Americans obtain the substance on the black market according to reports.

On Campus Today

- 1:15 pm - lecture, "corporations' changing requirements for financial services," by robert quinn, room 100 cce.
- 3:30 pm - computer course, "fortran," room 115 computer center/math bldg.
- 4 pm - seminar, "radiation chemistry and poly (geycidyl-methacrylate) and its copolymers with ethyl acrylate," by dr. eugene d. feit, bell laboratories, murray hill, n.j., sponsored by the radiation laboratory, conference room radiation research bldg.
- 6 pm - senior women's dinner, sponsored by student union, cce.
- 7 pm - meeting, nd-smc young democrats, room 2-d lafortune.
- 7:30 pm - lecture, "mirages of memory: the second-hundred years," by diane lazarus, ass't curator of paintings and sculpture, indianapolis museum of art, nd art gallery.
- 9 pm - nazz, gruff coleman, nazz.
- midnight - album hour, wsnd 640am, nina burrell plays bill quatemans latest album, "night after night,"

Volunteers needed for neighborhood services

New service opportunities have been released by the Volunteer Services Office.

Persons interested in working with the Literacy Council by teaching people to read may contact Ricky Flores, 232-2701. Training sessions will be held prior to teaching.

Volunteers are needed for the neighborhood study help program at Marquette Elementary School to tutor in math and English on Mondays and Wednesdays from 12:50 p.m. to 1:50 p.m. Transportation will be provided. If interested call John Hastings, 272-4965.

At least three volunteers are needed to assist with supervised physical therapy for a one-year-old retarded boy from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. or 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily. For more information, contact Volunteer Services, 7308.

Essex Nursing Home needs volunteers to work on a one-to-one basis assisting retarded children with motor skills, feeding, and to provide friendship. Those interested should call Terri Morris, Social Service coordinator, 289-7873.

Northern Indiana Children's Hospital and Developmental Disabilities Center needs volunteers to work in the Rehabilitation Therpy department. Volunteers will help retarded children develop gross and fine motor skills and provide them with stimulation, recreation, physical exercise and social contact.

Activities will include participation in sports, arts and crafts,

music, boy scouts, girl scouts, physical therapy, developmental-social-play sessions and advanced grooming skills. For more information call Sally Glaser, (home) 289-1408, (work) 234-2101, or Joe Scott, 283-3130.

*The Observer

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Quinlan symposium slated

The major participants in the Karen Quinlan court case and the author of California's death-with-dignity law will meet at Notre Dame for a one-day symposium tomorrow.

The meeting will explore the "Ethical, Legal and Medical Aspects of the Treatment of the Terminally Ill Patient." It is sponsored by the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights and will be held in the Center for Continuing Education auditorium beginning at 9 a.m.

Quinlan, 22, a patient at the county-run Morris View Rest Home in Morris Plains, N.J., was removed from a respirator at her parents' request last May, following a landmark ruling by the New Jersey Supreme Court. She is still breathing on her own in a coma more than seven months after life-support systems were removed.

Attorney Paul W. Armstrong, who represented the family in their court suit, is a Notre Dame Law School graduate who organized the symposium. He will present an analysis of the Quinlan case at 10:45 a.m.

Early in January, California became the first state with a law that establishes medical, ethical and legal standards covering terminally ill patients' rights to die. California Assemblyman Barry M. Keene, author of the Natural Death Act and chairman of the State Assembly's Committee on health, will discuss the California law at 2:45 p.m.

Other speakers and their topics will include:

--Julium Korein, M.D., a neurologist who was medical consultant and witness in the Quinlan case presenting "A Definition of Living Systems: Implications in the Diagnosis of Brain Death and Other Irreversible States" at 9 a.m.

--Rev. John R. Connery, Jesuit moral theologian and consultant in the Quinlan case presenting, "Prolonging Life--Moral Obligation or

Duty?" at 9:45 a.m.

--Jonathan Brant, Massachusetts assistant attorney general in charge of the Privacy Section presenting, "Beyond Quinlan and Saikewicz: Developing Legal Standards for Decisions Not to Treat Terminally Ill Patients" at 2 p.m. The Saikewicz case involved a profoundly retarded man in a Massachusetts institution who developed leukemia. The State Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision that chemotherapy need not be imposed on Saikewicz,

who later died.

--Dennis J. Horan, Chicago attorney and Chairman of the American Bar Association's Right to Live/Right to Die Committee presenting, "Medical Care for the Terminally Ill Patient: Legal Issues." at 3:45 p.m.

Korein, Connery and Armstrong will be followed by a general discussion led by two panelists. The same format will be used for the afternoon session, when Brant, Keene and Horan will speak. The symposium is open to the public.

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Appeal pending

Court case threatens Affirmative Action

by Bonnie Solow and
David Osborne
Pacific News Service

Legal experts say it could be the most important civil rights case in 20 years. Black, Chicano and other minority critics say it's a set-up.

The case is Bakke v. the Regents of the University of California (UC). In a landmark decision last September, the California Supreme Court ruled the special admissions program for minorities at UC-Davis Medical School was unconstitutional because it discriminated against whites.

Minorities charge that the defendant, UC, never tried to win the case. And now that the University has appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, these same critics fear that an inadequate defense could hurt every affirmative action program in the nation.

While activist critics are organizing public demonstrations, a coalition including the United Auto Workers, the National Urban League, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund has filed a brief they hope will persuade the Supreme Court not to take the case.

The high court has stayed the California court's ruling, indicating it will probably take the case. Should it uphold the California decision, say Prof. Ralph Smith of the National Conference of Black Lawyers and the University of Pennsylvania Law School, "It would have a catastrophic effect, wiping out (special admissions) programs all over the country" and spilling over to threaten affirmative action job programs.

The case stems from a charge by Allen Bakke, a white who was twice

rejected by the UC-Davis Medical School, that his Fourteenth Amendment rights to equal protection under the law had been violated.

Bakke contends he was rejected solely because the UC-Davis special admissions program, which reserves 16 out of 100 places for minorities, let a less qualified minority student take his place. His suit resulted in a California ruling that a qualified white cannot be refused admission so that a less qualified minority person can be educated.

Reagan appointees influential

Many minority lawyers believe the UC Regents, dominated by conservative appointees of ex-governor Ronald Reagan, chose not to present a strong defense of minority admissions programs.

"The University's primary effort was not to win," but "to obtain a definitive rule on its special admissions program," says Armando Menocal, a lawyer for one of the nation's largest public interest law firms, Public Advocates.

"All the University had to lose was a program they never wanted," adds University of San Francisco Law Professor Charles Lawrence.

UC presented as evidence only one affidavit and one deposition, both from UC-Davis, Admissions Director Dr. George Lowrey. It gave no oral testimony and called no expert witnesses or members of the minority communities involved.

"To allow a case of the magnitude and impact of Bakke to be decided without an opportunity for minorities to present vital evidence...is a travesty of justice,"

a strictly voluntary basis. later it was incorporated into the curriculum as a three credit work-study program because of the great amount of time involved.

Last year, approximately 800 returns were completed by students in the program, obtaining about \$100,000 in refunds for their clients. Milani estimated that roughly 500 taxpayers were reached by the project.

TAP has never had a tax return come back from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) because of a mistake. Milani explained, however, that there is very little chance of either an IRS audit or a serious mistake with returns of low-income families.

The feedback from clients has been "fantastic," Milani said. There have been many letters thanking the students and have been "asked to return time and time again by several organizations," Miller added.

Milani said the program has been so successful that he will continue it as long as he is teaching at Notre Dame. "I put a very high priority on this program during the second semester of each year," he emphasized.

RA open house planned at SMC

Last weekend's snow storm cancelled the open house scheduled for Saint Mary's advisor applicants. This Sunday, Feb. 6, applicants are encouraged to visit the halls from 2 to 4 p.m.

The purpose of the open house is to give applicants the opportunity to meet the hall directors in each hall as well as consulting with the current resident advisor staff. Women wishing to become advisors are welcome to visit any or all of the halls holding open house.

For further information, contact the Counseling Center at 4836.

writes Charles Lawrence in a legal journal attack on Bakke.

Some minority lawyers have even suggested there was a collusion between UC and Bakke. Most also believe UC put up too weak a legal case to risk a U.S. Supreme Court precedent on the minority admissions.

"This is a terribly important question for this society," says the National Conference of Black Lawyer's Ralph Smith. "It's one the Supreme Court will have to rule on. But the issues should be presented fairly and clearly to the Court. The Bakke case doesn't do this."

Donald Reidhaar, chief attorney for the UC Regents, denies the University presented a weak case. The written evidence submitted to the court by UC, he said, "included a great deal of statistical information and documentation."

"The case fairly and squarely presents the issue of admissibility" of UC's special program for minorities, he says. "The (U.S. Supreme) Court will find some way to rule without undermining the programs."

The California Ruling

The California Supreme Court's ruling in favor of Bakke was based on three conclusions. First, it ruled that Bakke was better qualified than the minority students admitted under UC-Davis's special program - a point disputed by UC.

Minority lawyers object to this conclusion, arguing that the standardized tests and grade point averages that make up a good part of UC's criteria for admission are culturally biased against non-whites.

The court's second conclusion was that UC-Davis was not guilty of "past discrimination." The Supreme Court has often required proof of such past discrimination before ruling affirmative action programs constitutional.

In this case, UC took the position that it had not discriminated in the past, a stand that has led to the most bitter criticism from minorities, who believe it severely weakened UC's case.

They think UC could easily have proved past discrimination, but did not because it was unwilling to accuse itself publicly.

While the California Supreme

Court was considering the case, the American Medical School's first year, 1968, it admitted no black or Chicano students, and the next year only one Chicano and two blacks were enrolled among a class of 50.

Comparing this to the fact that blacks and Chicanos make up 20 percent of California's population, the brief argued that Davis "had no choice but to take affirmative action to remedy the de facto segregation."

UC lawyer Reidhaar responds that although the school's use of test scores and grades resulted in "nearly all white classes," there was "never any intent on the part of the school to discriminate against minorities."

Other minority lawyers have argued that UC could have pointed to past discrimination in the elementary and secondary schools feeding into the University of California system.

James Bell, a spokesman for the Black Law Students Association at UC's Hastings College of Law, points to one reason UC may have taken its stand. "The UC Regents couldn't admit they discriminated in the past or they would have been

subject to suits from third world people," he charges.

Finally, the California court concluded that UC had failed to prove that a special admissions program based on race was the option open to UC that least discriminated against whites. For racial admissions programs, the courts require that a school prove there is "a compelling state interest" requiring the program and that there is no alternative to racial classifications.

In this case, the court agreed that there was a compelling state interest in integrating the medical school but suggested alternatives such as setting up a special program for the economically, rather than racially disadvantaged.

Some minority lawyers in California believe such alternatives can be designed, though they doubt they will be as effective as racial quotas. But they fear that the conservative U.S. Supreme Court will take a much broader sweep, closing off even these options.

If that happens, law and medical school deans across the country agree, there will be almost no minority students left in their schools.

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Accounting students offer income tax assistance

Jean Powley
Staff Reporter

For the fifth consecutive year, Notre Dame's Department of Accountancy is sponsoring a Tax Assistance Program (TAP) to provide free income tax preparation service to low-income individuals in the South Bend area.

The 43 senior accounting majors involved in the three credit pass/fail course will work one evening a week in one of the nine centers around the city. At least one center will be open every night of the week through April 15, except Sundays.

The two basic purposes of TAP are to help low-income families prepare their tax returns and to give accounting students their first tax experience out in the "real world," stated Kenneth Milani, assistant professor of accountancy and faculty coordinator for TAP.

"The students really seem to enjoy it (the program). In fact, some students even decide to go into taxes when they're through, which is the best feedback in the world," Milani said.

TAP has become so popular that over 150 students applied for the program and a lottery had to be used to choose the 43 participants.

Begun by an MBA student and a law student in 1972, TAP was originally designed to assist low income taxpayers who were not aware of Indiana's eight-dollar per person state sales tax credit.

Although the tax credit was later rescinded, the program continued because it was discovered that these taxpayers needed assistance on the tax return itself.

In 1973 the College of Business Administration adopted TAP as its own project and the Department of Accountancy took charge of the program, which is different from other schools' programs in that it is the only such program with off-campus offices.

During the first four years of its existence, students participated on

Black cultural arts festival to begin Sunday

by Maureen O'Brien
Senior Staff Reporter

The fourth Black Cultural Arts Festival will begin this Sunday centering around the theme, "An Inquiry Into Modern Black America." There will be 13 events during the festival which will run through Feb. 27.

Gary Cooper, an Alabama state representative and a Notre Dame alumnus, will open the festival Sunday night with a talk in the library auditorium.

Cooper, a native of Mobile, Ala., received a B.S. degree in Finance. He served in the Marine Corps on active duty for 12 years and while on duty in Viet Nam, received the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts. He received the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry three times. Cooper was the first black man in the history of the Marine Corps to lead an infantry company into combat.

In 1971, Cooper was named the Outstanding Man in the United States. Cooper is presently a state representative in Alabama where he is a member of the Rules Committee and vice-president of the Insurance Committee. Cooper is also a member of the Alabama Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In addition to his work as a legislator, Cooper is the chairman of the board of the Opportunities Industrial Center, a member of the board of the American Red Cross and the vice-president of the Christian Benevolent Insurance Co.

Following Cooper, Imamu Amiri Baraka, author, critic, poet and chairman of the Revolutionary Communist League will speak. Baraka, formerly Leroi Jones, is most noted for his literary works, such as, *Preface to a Twenty Volume Suicide Note*, *Blues people*, *Dutchman*, and *The System of Dante's Hell*.

Baraka has taught drama at Columbia University, literature at the University of Buffalo and was a visiting professor San Francisco State. Baraka received a Doctorate

of Humane Letters Society from Malcolm X College, Chicago in 1972.

He is also the secretary-general of the National Black Political Assembly, co-convenor of the National Black Political Convention and has worked on the Political Prisoners Relief Fund, the African Liberation Day Committee and the Second International World Festival of Black Arts. He is also the founder of the Black Arts Repertory Theatre School.

Soul Food Dinner

The festival will continue on Tuesday, Feb. 8 with a special "Soul Food" dinner in the dining halls which will feature barbeque spareribs and Southern batter fried chicken. Green beans with ham and red pepper, Southern style greens, Salad Beautiful, cornbread squares, baking powder biscuits and Sweet Tater pie will also be served.

Later that night, Barbara Proctor, owner of Proctor and Gardner Advertising in Chicago will speak in the library auditorium.

On Friday, Feb. 11, there will be a performance by Bernadine Oliphint, operatic soprano who has toured Europe and has sung as guest soloist with the Houston, Dallas, Atlanta and Nashville symphonies. Oliphint also received a Fulbright Fellowship to study voice and opera in Stuttgart and Munich, Germany and was later awarded a Martha Baird Rockefeller Music Fund, Inc. grant to help her establish her career in Europe.

An art exhibition will open in the ISIS gallery Saturday, Feb. 12 and will run through Feb. 25. There will also be a panel discussion with printmaker, Carol Ann Carter; naturalist photographer, Larry Sykes and ceramicist, Bing Davis, in the ISIS gallery Saturday, Feb. 12.

Second Week

Carleen Polite, author, romantic novelist and writer of social commentary, will begin the second week of the festival with a talk in

Washington Hall on Sunday, Feb. 13. Polite has been a professor at the University of Buffalo and was recently traveling through France. She is noted for her novel, *The Flatellants*.

Willie Davenport, a four time Olympian and a track star, will speak in Washington Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 16. Davenport set an Olympic record for the high hurdles in the 1968 Olympic games in Mexico City and also won the gold medal that year. He also competed in the Montreal Olympic games this past summer and won a bronze medal.

Davenport is presently employed by the City-Parish Government as the executive director of the Mayor-President's Council on Youth Opportunity in East Baton Rouge.

The keynote speaker, Delano Lewis, vice-president of the C & P Telephone Co. will speak Friday, Feb. 18. Lewis has been a legislative assistant to Senator Edward W. Brooke, was deputy director of the Office for Volunteer Placement for Minority Recruitment and held various administrative positions in the Peace Corps. He is a member of the board on the Board of Trade, the Museum of African Art, VOICE the Washington Performing Arts Society and the D.C. Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Fashion show

The black students of Notre Dame will have a fashion show entitled "Get Your Fashionable IT Together" in the Monogram Room on Saturday, Feb. 19. Students from Notre Dame will model fashions supplied by stores in South Bend. During the intermission, two students from the Corine Morse Williams Dance School will perform.

The Corine Morse Williams Dance School, under the direction of Corine Morse, will also perform a combination of modern ballet and modern dance the following day.

The festival begins to draw to a close on Tuesday, Feb. 22, with a "Gospel Festival" featuring the

Andrews University Gospel Choir. The final event of the festival will be a Gospel church service in the Alumni chapel on Sunday, Feb. 27, which will be delivered by the Reverend Marvin Russell, a student at Notre Dame.

The Black Cultural Arts Festival is under the direction of Frank White and Peter Cannon. Also working on the festival committee are Don Hill and Reginald Reed, business; Bonita Bradshaw, the fashion show; Singleton Bender,

publicity; Sheryl Joyner, Andrews Choir and Renard Gueringer, Carleen Polite. The students have worked in cooperation with Dr. Bernadette Merluzzi, minority student affairs coordinator.

The 1977 Black Cultural Arts Festival is being sponsored by the College of Arts & Letters, the Music Department, Student Activities Office, Office of Student Affairs, Office of the Provost, and the Student Union Academic Commission.

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Starts Friday *a film by francois truffaut*
small change

"A Celebration... ..and a Blessedly Funny film"
 -Jay Cocks, Time Mag.
 Fri 7:15 - 9:20
 1:45 - 4:00 - 6:00 - 9:45

Lawyers say Ray acted alone

WASHINGTON [AP] - After a ten-month review, a team of Justice Department lawyers has concluded that James Earl Ray acted alone in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, informed department sources said yesterday.

Carter to stress human rights

[continued from page 1] ment regulations and "make sure that those that are written, are in plain English. When ever a regulation is issued, it will carry its author's name."

"Soon I will put a ceiling on the number of people by federal government agencies so we can bring the growth of government under control," he said.

Carter also said his administration would attempt to promote respect for human rights abroad but not to the point where it jeopardized friendly relations with other countries.

He noted the State Department already had informed the Soviet Union it disapproved of that country's efforts to repress Soviet human rights activist Andrei Sakharov.

"We will continue to express our concern about violations of human rights, as we have during the last week, without upsetting our efforts toward friendly relations with other countries," the President said.

"I want our nation's actions abroad to make you proud."

Carter noted he had pledged during his campaign to maintain a strong defense and said he intended to have a "strong lean, efficient fighting force."

The lawyers rejected theories that Ray was only a cog in a conspiracy to assassinate the Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader, the sources said.

The team of lawyers from the department's Office of Professional Responsibility delivered its report to former Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi shortly before he left office Jan. 20.

The department plans to make public a "sanitized version" of the report, deleting names of informers and other sensitive material, the sources said.

But the public release has been delayed because department officials want to avoid the appearance

of trying to influence the House of Representatives in its debate about launching a lengthy and costly new investigation of the murders of King and President John F. Kennedy.

When the House completes its action, the department will release its own report.

King was shot to death on a motel balcony in Memphis in April 1968.

Ray pleaded guilty to King's murder. But he told the court he did not agree with statements by the prosecution and his own attorney that there was no conspiracy in the case.

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cinema in south bend

Small Wonder

a preview by Dave O'Keefe

Small Change

Directed by Francois Truffaut

How do you make a movie about children without giving in to the relentless temptation to coddle and cuddle? How do you depict their small world, their miniature triumphs and tragedies, without paternalizing, patronizing, or condescending?

You do it like Truffaut does it: with a smile. It isn't a cutesy-goochy-goo smile. It is a smile bred of wonderment and love and respect for the central truths of childhood: that it is transient; that it is often painful; that it is marked by its own special grace and beauty; and that it ends too soon.

The heroes of our story are a group of kids in a small French village. Most of them are bound by the fact that they are in the same class at school, although little of the story takes place there.

There are the DeLuca brothers, a pair of wildmen who fix themselves Sunday breakfast (bowls of chocolate milk and slices of bread), and relieve a friend of his haircut money by doing the task themselves.

There is Sylvie, a beautiful little girl with big brown eyes and a penchant for mischief. Her small exercise in rebellion is one of the most outrageously funny episodes in the film.

There is Patrick, an obedient young man who takes care of his crippled father. Patrick is the central figure if there indeed is a central figure. He falls madly and hopelessly in love with his friend's mother, a moment too true to be laughable but too innocent to be tragic.

Lest we forget, there is also Julian, a sullen young hoodlum who is beaten and



neglected by his mother. His sad plight inspires the only didacticism on Truffaut's part, as he has the teacher deliver a lengthy harangue on children and the need to protect them. It is a speech delivered to the class, intended for the audience.

We see these children grow up in the course of a spring. There is no real "story," but a series of episodes that combine to give a kaleidoscopic view of what it means to be a child. Truffaut lets it go its own course, neither perceiving nor seeking any ordered pattern. He injects the film with the same contagious humor and charm that marks his subjects, all the while maintaining a certain amount of necessary detachment. The result of this balance is the most spirited and enchanting movie of the year.

There is a brief but important scene near

the end of the film. We see the teacher as he witnesses the birth of his first child. He makes several efforts to photograph the event, but is unable to press the shutter. The audience sees only the teacher throughout. What Truffaut is saying is that one cannot capture the incredible beauty of birth on film. What he fails to realize is that he is in the midst of capturing a similar experience. For there is very little difference between birth and childhood with the similar combination of pain and beauty that accompanies both.

Small Change is a wonderful film that will disarm the cynical and delight the sensitive. But **Small Change** isn't for everyone. It is meant only for those who were once children.

Note: **Small Change** starts Friday at the Forum Theater. Call 277-1522 for times.

Complacency Kills

by Daniel H Lackner

Ironically, the article in Sunday's Pittsburgh Press was nestled, to the point of being hidden, among 10 cent coupons for "Special K" and 3 for \$1 deals on Green Giant Niblet's Corn. Its headline was direct, candid, and unfeeling: "Computer Predicts Future World Chaos." Its substance was equally devoid of sensitivity, either ignorant of the implications or reluctant to treat them with the deserved gravity: "A computer program at Case-Western Reserve University forecasts chaos in less than a century because of food shortages."

Studies, such as the one currently being conducted at Case-Western, do indeed put a damper on Third World rescue efforts. Nutritional surveys indicate that about 460 million people actually live below the minimum standard of about 2000 calories a day is necessary to sustain life at a moderate level of activity. The challenge is magnified by population growth rates ranging on 3.0 per cent as compared to the U.S. rate of .55 percent, and the inertia inherent in a typical Third World country's demography. (The inertia I speak of arises from statistics indicating that nearly 50 percent of an underdeveloped country's population falls into the age bracket of 16 years or less.)

The implications are as obvious as they are ominous. Assuming a replacement situation remains constant up to the year 2000, this as of yet fruitless age bracket will swell the population of Bangladesh from 69 million to 240 million, and that of India from 650 million to 115 billion!

Offering seemingly conclusive proof, based upon a myriad of data sources, such reports more often than not retard progress and reduce self-help organizations, such as OXFAM and UNICEF, to mere efforts in futility.

However, the mechanical wizardry of IBM, despite all claims to the contrary, is unable to incorporate the catalytic element of a pervading human pathos which is so essential in dealing with hunger and its ramifications.

Granted, the challenge is indeed a large one, yet it is one that must be met. "For the first time in the history of mankind, the eradication of hunger and malnutrition has become a practical possibility," relates Fred H. Sanderson, an expert on global development. "Although the problem of feeding 460 million undernourished people may seem staggering at first sight, it is far

from unmanageable. It would take no more than 25 million tons of grain -- about 2 percent of world grain production -- to meet their minimum nutritional requirements."

The logical outgrowth of such a goal is the establishment of a multi-lateral grain reserve, predicated upon four principles. First of all, it must provide stockpiles for emergency relief in both developed and underdeveloped nations from the spiraling inflationary impact associated with years of poor harvest. Thirdly, it need offer protection to the farmers of developing nations who frequently are driven out of business by the dumping of relatively cheap food in their countries in times of over production. Finally, and perhaps of major concern to active contributors, it should insure a fair income to the farmer, enticing them to maintain high levels of production.

Obviously, the enactment of reserve legislation will do much to ameliorate the human tragedy associated with world hunger. However, it will also have an

indirect, yet significant impact on rampant population growth.

Consider, for instance, the impetus behind the 3 percent birth rates afflicting Third World nations. A family of 14 is the logical counterpart to the American system of social security, for only a family of this magnitude can hope to sustain the parents in their old age. Thus, the death of one child requires the birth of two in order to maintain the status quo. A grain reserve, by reducing the uncertainty and insecurity associated with hunger, will consequently reduce the birth rate.

The equity of the global situation is such magnitude that only through the restructuring of international grain distribution can the pangs of hunger be relieved. Henry Kissinger, at the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974, said that it should be man's goal that within 10 years no child should have to go to bed hungry. Accordingly then, the burden of responsibility falls upon our shoulders to compel our legislators to enact the needed policies, unless of course, we cannot bring ourselves to care about those who only ask to survive.



records

Hotel California

a review by Gregg Bangs

Throughout their four previous albums, the Eagles have relied on several recurring images, such as cars and highways, the rock star as an outlaw, and personal relationships.

In their newest recording, **Hotel California**, many of these images are repeated but are presented in a manner different from the group's previous albums. This is apparent on two fronts: first, the lyrics tend to focus on the darker side of the images mentioned above; second, the overall presentation of the songs is "harder," farther from the country-rock tag they once carried. The Eagles are currently experimenting with a more electric sound, a trend that began with the addition of L.A. sessionman Don Felder on guitar, and subsequently continued with the departure of Bernie Leadon (the most country-music-oriented of the original Eagles) and the addition of Joe Walsh of James Gang fame.

Both of these developments are apparent throughout **Hotel California**. In the title cut, the image of cars and travelling on the highways is seen in a different vein from the lighthearted, free-spirited manner of "Take it Easy." Instead of the road symbolizing a release, it is seen as an image of rootlessness, with the results being a visit (probably a dream) to hell.

Speaking of hell, the life of the affluent in the rock circuit is depicted as a living inferno in "Life in the Fast Lane." This song was co-written by Joe Walsh, Glenn Frey and Don Henely and definitely is influenced by Walsh—it is the hardest rocker the Eagles have yet released. "New Kid in Town" continues to examine the problems the rockstar-outlaw has in differentiating between success in his trade and "success" in love. Both the ballad's title and lyrics somewhat cynically self-parody the group's rise to success in the California rock-scene they now dominate. (Interestingly enough, none of the group's members are native Californians.)

"Wasted Time" is an interesting look at both sides of a relationship that is going through an extremely painful breaking-up process. Although the singer accuses the woman in question of not being able to "hold her man," one quickly realizes that the singer is the man in question who has been deserted by the girl. This is one of the Eagles more mature efforts at understanding personal relationships.

However, these rather glum looks at familiar images do not make for an album dominated by melodies that could be mistaken for funeral marches. Instead they have come up tunes that are catchier (hence, more danceable and popular) and faster, due in part to the pleasurable guitars of Felder and Walsh.

Don Henely has most of the lead vocals in the album and his gravelly voice handles the stepped-up tempo of the songs well. Glenn Frey, who usually splits the vocals equally with Henely, has his only lead vocal in "New Kid in Town," the album's only country-rock tune; a big change in his choice of material. Randy Meisner, like Frey, should be used more, as he shores up the Eagle's competent harmonies as well as being a good country bass player.

Musically, the group is expanding too, past their former reliance on guitars. In **Hotel California**, the steel guitar only appears once and the banjo never is heard. While now relying on the piano, organ and synthesizer to compliment their always solid guitar work.

The album is not perfect by any means. The group tends to take itself too seriously at times and their lyrics are downright silly in some songs, such as "Victim of Love," what makes this album successful above anything else however, is the growth shown, both musically and lyrically.



Officials deny dangerous DNA experiments

by Barb Langhenry
Senior Staff Reporter
and
Drew Bauer
Staff Reporter

Allegations that Notre Dame is under contract with Miles Laboratories and is "secretly experimenting with a dangerous and highly volatile technology called recombinant DNA" have been dismissed by University officials.

Jerry Rifkin of the Peoples Business Commission (PBC) has written a letter accusing the University of experimenting with recombinant DNA "to artificially produce novel new 'forms of life' never before existent in the natural evolutionary order."

The letter has been distributed to several halls on campus. Alumni

Hall reportedly had 200 copies of the letter put under the room doors.

Dr. Robert J. Erickson, assistant faculty fellow in microbiology, who is presently conducting research supported by Miles Laboratories, stated that his work is "simply a continuation of studies on the genetics of bacteria, specifically of the genus Bacilli, that were started over 20 years ago."

"At the present time there are no 'recombinant DNA' experiments being performed by Miles personnel at the University of Notre Dame," declared Erickson.

Richard W. Conklin, director of Information Services, stated, "The research being conducted by Dr. Robert J. Erickson is not the kind of DNA research which has caused

controversy at other universities.

The DNA issue was spurred by debates in Cambridge, Mass. last summer when the city council voted a moratorium on the research after critics described the possible hazards to Mayor Alfred E. Velucci.

An article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* explained that studies known as "recombinant DNA" research involve combining a strip of genes from a cell of a higher organism with the genes in a lower organism, such as a bacteria, so that the foreign genes can be studied in a simpler environment."

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the basic building block of genes, which are the units that control heredity.

Conklin feels that the PBC picked up the description of the University's involvement in DNA research from an erroneous description in *New Times Magazine*, which stated that Notre Dame was conducting secret research in this field. "Dr. Erickson's research is not secret. He intends to publish the results of his research," Conklin stated.

Another possible origin of the letter distributed by Rifkin may be a call Dr. Morris Pollard, chairman of the department of Microbiology, received from PBC. According to Pollard, he was asked if there was any genetic or biological research being done at the university. Pollard answered that there was, but that he couldn't say anymore and that the caller should talk to Miles.

The letter mentions an investigative article published in *Mother Nature Magazine* (February/March 1977) as proving Rifkin's charges. The article alleges that corporations are attempting to buy

patents on the new forms of life that their researchers are discovering. Among the corporations mentioned were General Electric, Upjohn Pharmaceuticals and Miles Laboratory.

Pollard stated that Erickson is being contracted to do work for Miles. "Erickson's primary search is for better strains of organisms to produce compounds. He is on our teaching staff under the auspices of Miles Laboratory. They are supporting all his work," Pollard said.

"This kind of research has been done in this country for over thirty years," Pollard said. "We are not trying to create new bacteria, we are just permitting those that already exist to create their own."

Alcoholism Week events planned

by Joan Fremean

"The worst thing you can do about alcoholism is nothing" is the theme of Alcoholism Action Week (AAW), Feb. 6-13, an alcohol awareness campaign sponsored by St. Joseph County Alcoholism Council, stated Theresa Kline of the Alcoholism Council of St. Joseph County.

Indiana's Governor Otis R. Bowen proclaims February as Alcoholism Awareness and Action Month, the first state-wide effort to increase awareness concerning alcoholism and its effects.

Action is the key to the local program, emphasized Kline. "We will encourage alcoholics and their families to take positive action against this disease."

"Ignorance about alcoholism, or covering up the problem only makes treatment more difficult. Our goal is to make people examine their attitudes, inform them of the symptoms, and get them to seek help as soon as possible," Kline explained.

Throughout the week, local churches, media, and schools will participate in the campaign. Feb. 6 is Alcoholism Action Sunday in area churches. "Inserts on alcohol-

ism will appear in many church bulletins, and clergy have been asked to talk on the subject at services," explained Peggy Cronin, alcohol and drug counselor at the Notre Dame Infirmary.

Sunday at 4:30 p.m., WNDU-TV will present "Living Sober: The Class of '76," a documentary taped at a California garden party including interviews with recovering alcoholics from all walks of life.

WNDU will also sponsor a five-part feature series entitled "Young Drunks". Produced by Marcia Ladendorff of WNDU News, the series will consider the increasing incidence of teenage drinking and focus on reasons for teen drinking and alcoholism, the role of parents and where teens can find help in their community. The series will appear on the 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. news broadcasts beginning Monday Feb. 7.

WSBT-TV will also devote time to AAW. Monday morning, viewers will be able to phone questions about alcoholism to "The Dorothy Frisk Show." "The Afternoon Show" will also consider the problems of alcoholism.

"Minority Forum," Sunday morning, Feb. 13, will feature an interview with Don Newcombe, a

black baseball pitcher who played with the Los Angeles Dodgers in the 1960's and is an ex-alcoholic, will deal with the special problems that women, blacks and other minorities have with alcoholism.

Newcombe is now a national figure in the fight against alcoholism. He will appear at the Notre Dame Library auditorium Thursday evening, Feb. 10 to make a presentation and participate in a panel discussion.

Edward W. (Moose) Krause, director of athletics, is honorary chairman of Alcoholism Awareness and Action Month as well as the St. Joseph Alcoholism Council chairman. Involved in the Alcoholism Council for eight years, Krause has been influential in seeking state aid for treatment centers and counseling programs.

Expressing his concern Krause said, "Alcoholism is a serious disease, afflicting millions of people, their families and their jobs. There is a stigma attached to the alcoholic as a 'skid row bum.' Actually, the 'bum' is a minority. Alcoholism strikes people in all walks of life, regardless of age or position."

The main thrust of this week's program is to educate the public about the dangers of alcoholism, and about available help, Krause noted. "Statistics show that a good percentage of alcoholics do recover with proper treatment. There is a way out," he concluded.

South Bend is considered to have one of the best rehabilitation programs in the state, noted Kline. There are many facilities for treatment and for family counseling, she stated.

Handicap needs discussed

by John O'Donnell

Efforts are being made to help alleviate the University's physical barriers to the handicapped, according to Bernie Cantu, president of the committee for Integration of Physically Handicapped (CIPH).

"Institutions of higher learning," Cantu states, "should be accessible to everyone, not just those of 'perfect health'."

Last year, under the direction of Jill Robinson, this committee dealt with the architectural problems that face the handicapped. CIPH met with the administration to discuss making buildings on campus more accessible to handicapped. They also discussed lowering the curbs.

The efforts of last year, according to Cantu, were a success. Over the summer the curbs were cut at the corners of the ACC and the Post Office Ramps were also constructed leading to the Hayes-Hearly Building and at the rear of the Nieuwland Science Hall.

The CIPH plans to meet in two weeks. Cantu indicated that the committee will work with ACC officials to provide reserve seating areas for the handicapped at football and basketball games. Complaints have been received from visiting spectators that no reserved space is allocated for the handicapped, and Cantu stated that CIPH intends to eliminate this problem.

CIPH will also discuss security in the parking lots. Cantu stressed that the handicapped should be allowed to drive on campus, but are presently denied this right.

Cantu further mentioned that other things need to be done, such as the transferring of classes from the fourth floor of the Administration Building for those who are handicapped. In order to meet these objectives, CIPH will negotiate with the Registrar's Office.

CIPH holds meetings approximately once a month. Anyone interested in joining CIPH should contact either Cantu, 1222, or Jill Robinson. 287-8253.

The Alcoholism Council hopes, through AAW, to raise public consciousness of the problem, she said. Many local groups have co-sponsored this effort, including Notre Dame students on Alcohol Problems, the Junior League and Jaycees of South Bend, and four local union councils.

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St. Mary's parents against parietals extension

by Pat Payne

The feelings of many parents with regard to any further extension of parietals "are negative," according to Diane Smits, chairperson of the committee studying Saint Mary's visitation regulations.

This was the major response to the parietals survey sent to all parents, 200 alumnae and the Board of Regents last month, Smits noted. It was also distributed to the faculty and administration.

Smits also noted, "Although actual percentages are not yet available, a very large number of parents responded to the survey."

The main reasons for such a large negative response, continued Smits, are that parents feel 1) SMC is unique with respect of limited parietals and should have the courage to remain unique; and 2) parents fear an extension of parietals will infringe on the personal privacy of those students not in favor of it.

The survey posed four major questions which inquired: 1) Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the present parietal situation? 2) Are you in favor of, opposed or indifferent to an extension of parietals? 3) How will this affect the image that St. Mary's projects to the SMC-ND community, prospect-

ive students and parents?

While a small number of parents were in favor of discontinuing visitation, the majority felt that the present policy is satisfactory. Numerous surveys indicated that some parents are opposed to any further extension of parietals.

A large number of parents held the position that extended parietals would infringe on students' privacy and would hamper their academic progress. They feel it would also impair St. Mary's image.

The faculty and administration results have been compiled, and Smits commented that opinions were evenly spread between those opposed to and in favor of an extension of parietals, although responses leaned towards opposition.

Smits observed, "Some faculty members expressed a desire to abolish male visitation in dorms altogether noting that increased parietals would ruin the school, while others were in favor of eliminating parietals, taking a view that they infringe on one's personal freedom."

Smits commented, "In the opinion of this committee, the parents', Board of Regents' and alumnae

survey will bear as much weight in the final decision as the students'.

"Especially the parents," she continued, "because they're the ones paying for their daughter's education."

Smits then pointed out that the student surveys should all be distributed by today. The R.A.'s will hand them out to their sections, and they will be responsible for returning the surveys by Sunday.

Student Surveys Important

Smits stressed, "We need a large return from the student body." She added, "It's imperative that every student fill it out and return it. We must have at least a 60 percent response for the survey to carry any weight, and we're aiming for 75 to 80 percent."

The parietals committee, composed of Cathy Harrahan, Peggy Rogers and Sherry Anttoni, in addition to Smits, will place great emphasis on the results of student surveys, Smits said.

"There's going to be a strong

majority of the student body in favor of extension of parietals. I'm certain of that," Smits pointed out. She continued, "Since we imagine that a large portion of the student body is in favor of it, we will probably propose an extension of parietals."

Smits outlined the procedure of future action to be taken by the committee. "The complete report should be ready by the end of February, when it will be presented to the Student Assembly. It will then appear before the Student Affairs Committee and the Academic Council." She proceeded, "The proposal will then go to Dr. Duggan's office."

Smits predicted that the administration might possibly put heavy emphasis on the views of parents and students.

Smits concluded with an appeal to all students, requesting that they assist in compiling the statistics from the parents, alumnae and students. The committee will meet in the LeMans Rectangle Tuesday, Feb. 8 at 8:30 p.m. and Wednesday, Feb. 9 at 9 p.m.



The Wednesday night fasters held a Mass in the Walsh Hall Chapel last night during the dinner hour. (photo by Barb Dodge)

Laundry delivery one day late

Due to last Friday's weather conditions, laundry will be approximately one day late. The laundry service will be open and operating on Saturday from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.

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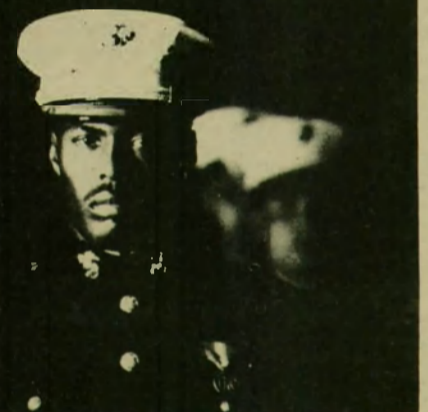
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But you've got to have friends. Gay Community of Notre Dame. Phone 8870 Fri. & Sat. 10-12.

Informal gathering of students and professors of the Sociology Dept. 7:30 p.m., Feb. 4, International Student's Lounge, LaFortune.

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Greyhound Bus to Chicago. Leaves Main Circle every Friday at 5:45 p.m. Call Tom at 8338 for reservations and further info.

Papers professionally typed. Telephone evenings 272-8308.

A.G.R. Grand Opening soon!

CONTACT LENS Wearers. Save on your hard and softens supplies. Send for FREE price list. Contact Lens Supply Center, 341 E. Camelback, Phoenix, AZ 85012.

The Neon Wilde Band: Now available for parties, concerts, formals, etc. Call 7996 9-5 or 277-3448 after 5.

Will teach you flute in your spare time. Call Beth 8112.

FOR RENT

Completely furnished houses ranging from two to seven bedrooms available for summer or next September. Call 234-9364 Mrs. Humbuger.

Two bedroom house to rent. Summer and/or school year. 1012 Eddy Street. \$120 mo. plus utilities. Call **ODDIES HARRIS** at 232-8563.

2 rooms \$40 a mo. 233-1329.

LOST & FOUND

Lost: One white knit hat belonging to Mary. Last seen between my teeth while I was blitzed. If someone doesn't find it I will have to have my stomach pumped. If found call Tom 288-8417.

Found: a watch in A.C.C. last week. Call Pete 232-7670.

Lost: My new Christmas present from Uncle Herbie - a red stocking hat - possibly on shuttle bus. Call Tom 288-9916.

Lost: a Cross pen and an assignment book. Call Tom 7843. Thanks!

Lost: Left brown ski glove Sat. night at Library or Nickies, call George 3365.

Will whoever **ACCIDENTLY** picked up a bag (with my overalls, gloves, etc.) that was in the closet at the party on Cedar St. please return to 304 Lyons. (Chris 7933).

Lost: Hewlett-Packard HP-25 in Room 205 Engineering Bldg. last week. Call Tom at 8348 to help me.

Found: a pair of glasses Fri. night. Lee 1670.

Lost: one pair of glasses at Engineering Bldg. on last Friday. Please contact Kevin at 283-1655.

Lost: Large brown necklace with sunburst and palm tree near CCE or S. H. Church. Sr. Elaine-1829 or 7856.

WANTED

Wanted: Ride to Toledo for this weekend. Call Paggy, 8125.

Babysitter for 2 year old boy either Monday, Wednesday or Friday morning 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Near University. Call 232-9541.

Urgently need 6-8 S. Carolina GA fix. Call John 1188.

Needed: 3 South Carolina tickets. Call 6931 ask for Dan.

Wanted: Future business partner. Needed: 4 GA fix to San. Fran. Give me a buzz at 1089, Dave.

Need ride to Chicago area or Grand Rapids this Friday (Feb. 4). Call 1600.

BBA: Interested in working as Student Union Comptroller? Call Steve (1139) or Colleen (7921) for appointment.

Help! Girlfriend needs a ride FROM Lansing (MSU) TO ND this weekend or any future weekend. Will share

Help! Need two basketball GA tickets for South Carolina on Feb. 12. Call Mike or Ann at 272-5884 after 7 p.m.

FOR SALE

ADIDAS: SALE (instock) T-shirts \$2-5 Golf shirts \$8-10 Catalog orders too (2 days). Chris 7933.

Real Estate: For sale: 38 acres. Three Rivers Michigan. 150 rods of frontage. 616-968-3212 after 6 p.m.

AUDIO OUTLET: top name stereo equipment. **WHOLESALE.** Call 283-1181.

For Sale: University regulation size refrigerator. Call 1693 between 7-12 evenings.

TIME - \$.25 per week. **Sports Illustrated** \$.21 per week. The best prices to be found. Call Rick at 272-6229 after 5:30 p.m.

PERSONALS

Tonite is Senior Women's nite at the Senior Bar--so be there! That means you, Senior Men! Now's the time to meet that girl you've been looking for the past four years!

Check out the Village Inn's Bucket Brigade (Hickory Rd. only) Membership entitles you to: 1 bucket of beer (5.5 liters), 5 \$1.00 off coupons for 16 inch pizza, 1 personalized Metal Bucket to hang permanently from out ceiling with your name and date of membership. All for only \$7.95

Varn or Borneo: Come home to dinner. All is forgiven. Varn of Borneo

106 DAYS TO GRADUATION!! Party Saturday night at Notre Dame Apartments, 820 ND Ave. Apt. 3B, Bob, Moon, Tex, & Chip

The Hickory Rd. Village Inn's Bucket Brigade challenges the Mug Club to even try to drink 20 of our buckets of beer!!

Tonite is California night at the Senior Bar - drink specials 9-1, so be there!!

Dear Friend, Thanks for the Daffodil please call. Appreciative.

Feeling depressed? ND-SMC Hotline 4-4311. Open nights.

Attention: In you're interested in meeting some intelligent, attractive women, the place to be is at the Senior Bar tonite for Senior Women's night.

SINGLE, try Matchmaker for a new way of meeting other singles. Write P.O. Box 214, Mishawaka, Ind. Enclose a stamped envelope.

Bohemian Club, We're psyched for the sunny day ahead. (You gotta love it!!!) Newcomers to the Ladies Auxiliary (St. Mary's College Chapter).

Earth to Deebles!! Come in Deebles! Sabrina, I got the Personals in. Is there anything else you want in? Monarch Strikes again!!

Varn of Borneo: Come home to dinner. All is forgiven. Varn of Borneo

At 12:01 Katie's going to be 21. C.D.

Farley Hotel takes reservations daily between 4:30-5:30 p.m. Guests must be pre-paid and registered.

To Mary Kate and Robin, your very own personal. Tom

Leslie, Good luck with you interview at BC! Lisa

To the men we told to read the personals this week: **WE LOVE YOU!**

Crackerjack, Happy 21st!! Wishing you many happy moments and bright smiles. Lightning Over Versailles Europe. Peanut Twister

Dear 1427 (Holiday), when are you coming over to oom and zorch over some great American food & beverages? It's a small world, after all! The better half of 1126, Chas.

Raggedy Ann and Andy, How bou those cookies???. B.

Recruiting: a pressure business

by Monte Towle
Sports Writer

The following is the third in a four-part series concerning college recruiting of high school athletes. The final segment will appear tomorrow.

Albert King is a 6'6" high school senior in a Brooklyn school. He also happens to be one of the best high school basketball players in the country. As written in a *Sports Illustrated* issue last August, "...every college in the country that wants a national basketball championship is after him...they have been watching him since he was 14; that's when the terrible pressures began to build."

Often overlooked in the college recruiting business is the tremendous pressure felt by some of the top prospects as they are recruited by colleges all over the country. What most recruiters don't realize is that these high school players are only teenagers still growing up while still trying to take in their respective high school lives. Some coaches are not only unsympathetic with the pressures felt by the high school prospects, they expect them to handle it in stride.

"I think all high school kids survive the recruiting process," Washington State's George Raveling expressed. "We don't live in the cotton candy existence that educators like to expound. These kids have to learn that college sports recruiting is big business. How life is really lived and how it should be lived are two different things."

Albert King began experiencing the big business life when he was only 14 years old. The younger brother of Tennessee star Bernard King, Albert caught the eye of scouts with his extraordinary skills at an early age.

The *Sports Illustrated* article gave an indication of the younger King's talents by quoting George Murden, a coach in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration's youth division.

"He's much better than either Abdul-Jabbar or Connie Hawkins was at that age (14)," he said. "In fact, I believe he's better than any high school player in the city right now."

King certainly was a basketball star at this early age, having the ability to dribble, shoot and dunk the ball in various manners reminiscent of a present day Julius Erving. Word was quickly out on

his unique basketball abilities and it wasn't long before he found himself unable to hide from the pressures of the sports world. Everybody wanted to know him, to touch him, to play basketball with him. Even high schools were recruiting him.

One high school wanted him to come so that he could escape the ghetto environment he was in. It was so bad, that the entire town was after him. Not only were they ready to make him mayor, the wealthy citizens of the eastern town were ready to back him with free clothes, free food, an apartment and other luxuries. And this was only high school!

For a period of time, Albert King went into seclusion, seeking to avoid the pressures which were bound to destroy him before he was out of high school. They didn't. Today, he is a senior at Fort Hamilton High School, one of the nation's best players on an average high school team. He is probably the most highly recruited player in the nation right now.

Not only is the New York area a favorite of college basketball recruiters, there are many parts of the country that produce their fair share of players. Various coaches have their own favorite regions for searching for future talent.

Vermont coach Pete Salzberg is content to concentrate his searches within the confines of the East.

"We set up our recruiting on a geographical basis," Salzberg described. "We concentrate our recruiting in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and New England. Beyond this area, we only go after those players taller than 6'7". We can get enough shorter players around here."

Salzberg does admit that California probably has the most good high school basketball players in the country. However, he and Villanova coach Rollie Massimino are quick to point out that the supply of high school players has grown much larger in recent years because there are more people available to play the sport.

Meanwhile, UCLA coach Gene Bartow sees a variation in the most productive regions of the country unlike Washington State coach George Raveling who sticks to the Midwest for his main supply of talent.

"The most productive region of the country varies from year to year," Bartow theorized. "One year it can be the West Coast

whereas in another year it could be the Midwest or the East."

"One highly recruited California native who chose to head Midwest to play for Notre Dame instead of staying near home is Rich Branning. Now a freshman guard for the Fighting Irish, Branning was recognized around the country as a bonafide blue chipper, the type of prospect who could help a college team immediately. While being recruited, Branning was able to ward off the pressures that accompany other high school products like him-Albert King for instance.

"I started being scouted between my sophomore and junior years in high school," recalled Branning. "But it wasn't until after my junior year that college coaches really began talking to me. When I look back, I can say that recruiting was an enjoyable thing for me. I guess I was lucky."

Maybe some luck, but it probably had something to do with the organizational work carried out by the California native along with his parents and coach. In this way, Branning was able to ward off incessant pestering of coaches while concentrating on his schoolwork and playing basketball his senior year.

"My parents, coach and I met before my senior year and began to set some guidelines," Branning stated. "Coaches knew if they didn't follow the rules, then I would drop consideration for their schools."

Once his high school began practice on November 1 of his senior year, Branning limited himself to accepting only one coach's call per weekend. When the season actually began, the 6'3" guard no longer accepted any phone calls. Only his parents and coach were allowed to talk to coaches over the phone.

"As long as schools kept in touch with me through letters, then I kept them in my considerations," Branning admitted. "Eventually though, I narrowed my prospective list to 25 schools; those that really showed interest in me. I would have been wasting both my time and the time of the school if I had kept them hanging on the line even



Villanova head basketball coach Roland Massimino is one of the most successful recruiters in the country.

if I wasn't really interested in them."

As a conscientious high school athlete, Branning made it a point to be familiar with NCAA recruiting rules. By the time that the heavy recruiting began, he understood what was right and wrong regarding eligibility and financial aid.

"If any schools had attempted to recruit me illegally, I would have put them out of consideration immediately," Branning contended. "If you get caught up in recruiting violations, then you have to pay the price. There's nothing to gain by cheating in recruiting for those schools involved."

Even with the restrictions imposed on those recruiters going after Branning, he was still quite aware of their almost constant presence. Only by accepting this as routine was Branning able to keep his mind on his playing for every game.

"When college recruiters came to watch me my senior year, they weren't coming to see if I was good enough to play for their schools," Branning divulged. "They were coming to my games only to let me know that they were still very much interested."

And who wouldn't have been interested in Branning? Besides being a first team All-American selection by *Parade* magazine and a member of *Sport* magazine's "dream team" for 1976, he was an excellent student having carried a 3.3 average in high school. Rich Branning was the type of high school prospect that college coaches drool about. He was a blue chipper who knew how to keep himself out of recruiting hassles while a high school student. Other standout high school athletes sometimes are unaware of the legalities of college recruiting. We'll examine that in our next segment.

Women fencers prepare

by Eileen O'Grady
ND Women's Sports Editor

One of the most successful women's teams at Notre Dame is the women's varsity fencing team. At the same time, it is probably the least well known.

This year's squad returns with definite contenders for the Great Lakes Tournament and other Women's National Tournaments, as well. They deserve some attention.

Since the varsity ruling last May, the former ND-SMC fencing club split into two separate teams. The Irish team now consists of: Cathy Buzard, Terri Foley, Karen Lacity, Chris Marciniak, Trish O'Donnell, and Kathy Valdiserri. All but Foley return experienced to the squad.

Valdiserri is the real veteran of the team. A former Great Lakes Fencing Champion, and winner of the Indiana State Divisionals for two consecutive years; she captains the women again this year.

Coach Tom Coye calls her a "hard competitor and the mainstay of the team." He adds: "I expect an excellent performance from her during the regular season and in the Great Lakes Competition again this year."

All the women compete only in foil competition, unlike the men who fence foil, epee, and sabre.

Foil fencing is best distinguished by its electrical scoring, which designates when the touches hit, and if the touches are in a valid target area.

The entire torso, front and back, comprises the valid target area. This excludes the head, arms, and

legs.

The sabre and epee events are still considered too dangerous for women to compete in. The blades are constructed for rougher body contact, and the actual competition involves more body target area.

Also, the protective clothing epee and sabre fencers wear, must be durable but lightweight, so not to hinder their movements. Thus a bout can easily result in slashes or welts to the fencers.

The object in a fencing bout is to touch the opponent five times in the usual four minutes allotted for each bout. If the score is tied at the end of the time, both fencers continue to fence until a valid touch is scored.

Presently the women fence a nine bout competition against each college, having to take at least five matches to win the meet.

They also compete within themselves for the top three positions on the team, which comprises the starting lineup.

Fencing is a rigorous sport for the women. A daily work-out usually includes calisthenics, running, foot and leg movement drills, individual fencing lessons with the coach, and actual bouting experience with the electrical equipment.

As hard as it sounds, Coye insists that anyone can take up fencing. Terri Foley is a good example. A freshman, she never fenced before. But due to the size of the team she is already competing at the varsity level.

Coye claims this is one of their best advantages since going var-

sity: "With two teams, more girls can compete since there are two starting line ups."

The women are very lucky in their work outs to be able to practice with the men's team. "It's the best kind of bouting experience they can get before a meet," states Coye.

This year, the women are also lucky to have the direction of Risto Hurme for their foot and leg drills.

Hurme, a three-time national epee champion, and competitor in the last two Olympics, leads all the teams at once in the drills.

The coach himself is also a new addition to the team, thanks to the varsity benefits.

He graduated from Notre Dame in 1975, having fenced foil here all four years, and captained his senior year.

While here, he won the "Outstanding Foil Fencer Award," and the "Walter Langford Award," both Notre Dame awards. This is his first coaching experience.

At present, the only other home tournament scheduled for the women will be against Case Western Reserve and Miami of Ohio, on March 5.

But Coye hopes to fit in a match between the Notre Dame team and St. Mary's team. "I want to do it when both teams are at their peak," explains Coye. "It should be interesting, since both teams are pretty evenly matched."

As far as the rest of the season, Captain Valdiserri claims: "Wisconsin, Wayne State, and Ohio State should all be tough." But so are the Irish.



Kathy Valdiserri returns as the captain and top fencer on this year's women's fencing team.