

The Observer

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Monday, May 2, 1977

SBP Rukavina appoints St. Mary's cabinet posts

by Marti Hogan
Editor-in-Chief

Vowing that she owed no favors to anyone, Student Body President Mary Rukavina recently announced the names of 12 new student government appointees.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Rukavina, Kathy O'Connell, vice-president for Student Affairs; Kathy Hedges, vice president for Academic Affairs; Stevie Wernig, assistant dean for Student Affairs and Mary Lu Bilek, former student body president conducted the interviews and made the final decisions.

Junior JoAnn Baggiano will replace Mary Klassen as Social Commissioner for next year. Baggiano, who served on Social Commission this year as Special Events Chairperson, plans to concentrate on maintaining the same events as the Commission sponsored this year and to expand the commission to include more people. Each of the approximately eight chairpersons within Social Commission would have her own committee, so the same people won't have to be doing all the work."

While she hopes to encourage students to support St. Mary's activities, Baggiano would like to work closely with Notre Dame's Social Commission. "We need a creative group and the more people involved, the more ideas we get," she said.

Mary Ann Fuchs, a sophomore, will take over the position of Co-ex commissioner held this year by Beth Cutter. According to Rukavina, the Co-ex commissioner will have more responsibilities next year. A lunch co-ex program is now being set-up to supplement the dinner program. The shuttle bus committee and the calendar committee also will be under the jurisdiction of Fuchs.

Junior Julie Pelletier will serve as Development Commissioner replacing Patti Schirmer. As development Commissioner, Pelletier will be responsible for "anything to do with fund raising, such as United Way and the Phonathon," Rukavina explained.

Also appointed were junior Betsy Bistic, secretary to the Academic

Affairs Council; sophomore Marianne Frost, secretary of the board of governance; junior Mary Beth Leslie, treasurer of the board of governance and sophomore Beth Leahy, secretary to the student assembly.

Maria Lisa Magnanelli will remain Election Commissioner.

The position of Spiritual Commissioner, reinstated this year by Rukavina, will be filled by freshman Jeannie Ritter. "We'd like to get the spiritual spirit back at St. Mary's," Ritter explained. She hopes to accomplish this by channeling the students' "vitality through religious activities."

In an attempt to fill gaps within government, Rukavina has created three new positions: Sports Commissioner, Public Relations director and a special advisor to the executive committee.

Amy Hartzell, a freshman, has been appointed Sports Commissioner. She will be working in conjunction with the new athletic director. Since the director will not be announced until next fall, Hartzell's duties are "ambiguous at this time," Rukavina said. Her main function however, will be as a liaison between the director and the students in establishing new sports or clubs for example. She will also be responsible for planning intramural activities and tournaments.

Junior Mary Pinard will serve as Public Relations Director. According to Rukavina, "This is a much needed position that has been overlooked in the past." Rukavina believes that with one person organizing publicity for the various departments of student government, things will be done more efficiently.

Terry Tuohy, sophomore, will serve as an advisor to the executive board in the capacity of a "resource person or secretary." Students may call her with any questions and she will serve "as a screen" so Rukavina is not bothered with details that can better be handled by the commissioners.

"Terry was the logical person for that position," Rukavina said, adding that Tuohy has served in a number of government positions in her two years at St. Mary's. These

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Monica Smith holds her winning prize from the ping-pong drop yesterday at St. Mary's as Eileen Lynch watches a stray ping-pong ball fall from the sky. [Photo by John Calcutt]

Scholarship athletes

'Total picture' examined

by Tom Byrne
Campus Editor

Although most freshman athletes enter Notre Dame with academic qualifications relatively similar to those of their classmates, the class rank and test score results of a few fall considerably below the Notre Dame average.

Admissions Director John T. Goldrick indicated that no statistical minimum standard exists for the admissions evaluation of any student, including scholarship athletes. According to Goldrick, each applicant's "total file" is considered, and the results of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) are "only one part of the total picture."

Information obtained by The Observer reveals that 25 of 30 freshmen football players on the

average finished in the top third of their high school classes, scoring an average of 946 on the SAT. Combined math and verbal scored ranged from a high of 1250 to a low of 490, with six players recording a total of less than 800. Freshmen hockey players performed better on the exam, averaging a total of 1146, ranging from a high of 1330 to a low of 750. They also finished on the average in the top quarter of their classes. No data was available on freshmen basketball players.

The freshman class average on the SAT according to the admissions office is 1180, 625 on the mathematics section and 555 on the verbal portion of the exam. A total score of 400 is awarded before answering any questions on the test, and points are added or deducted as appropriate.

According to Fr. Edmund P. Joyce, executive vice-president in charge of athletics, Notre Dame is unique in requiring its scholarship athletes to take the SAT. "I have heard that we're one of the few schools left that requires college boards for their athletes," he said, adding that the absence of pressure to perform well on the test often led "blue-chip" prospects to approach the exam casually.

SAT's unreliable

Goldrick noted that admissions evaluates the profile of each candidate and considers his or her talents and abilities as an important part of their application. "A truly great University," he commented, "brings together a diversity of outstanding people. There are other students, besides the athletes, that have low SAT scores." He cited disputes among educators about the value of the test as a measure of success in college, remarking that some believe the test to be culturally biased.

Joyce reported that the exam was particularly unreliable when applied to measure the success of athletes at Notre Dame. "I've been at it for 25 years now," he

said, "and I've found that there is very little correlation between college board scores and how the athlete does at Notre Dame." He added that there was some correlation between how other students performed on the exam and their subsequent academic success but that it too was often unreliable.

Pointing to the disadvantaged backgrounds of the majority of athletes with poorer academic qualifications, Sports Information Director Roger Valdiserri stated that the University has a "social responsibility" to assist the underprivileged. He explained that many athletes are never placed in an environment conducive to study, and as a result compiled inferior academic records. Notre Dame frequently offers such disadvantaged individuals their first genuine opportunity to learn, according to Valdiserri.

"What challenge is it to the University to educate the top five percent of the kids across the country?" he asked. "The real challenge is to bring in disadvantaged people and do something with them." The admission of athletes with this type of backgrounds, he said, constitutes one part of an effort in this direction by the University.

Valdiserri echoed Joyce's view concerning the high school experiences of highly-recruited prospects, commenting that standard academic records were understandable since many athletes, particularly those with disadvantaged backgrounds, concentrated principally on athletics.

Desire to learn important

"You can't measure desire to succeed mathematically," Valdiserri said. "I've seen kids come in with board scores of 1100 and fall flat on their face." He added that others with SAT scores ranging from 500 to 600 had performed well once admitted.

Beside the basic curricular requirements necessary for any student, [continued on page 11]

Danehy responds to motion

by Joan Freneau
Senior Staff Reporter

In a 21-page rebuttal to the University's Motion to Dismiss, Paul B. Kusbach, attorney for James Danehy, points out the dissimilarities between this case and the Lewis vs. Salem case used by the University to support its motion.

The hearing on this motion will take place this Wednesday at 3 p.m. at the Starke Circuit Court in Knox, Ind.

Calling the University's analysis of the case "poorly filtered and incorrect," the brief states, "Based, then, upon a clearer analysis of H. Michael Lewis vs. Salem Academy and College, the Starke Circuit Court can and must itself determine whether plaintiff's (Danehy's) complaint states a cause of action, without the 'on all fours' assistance of the Salem Academy and College case. It simply is not 'on all fours.'"

Lewis alleged that his employer had a tenure policy to age 70. He

argued that his "terminal contract of 1972-3 executed when he was 66 years of age, and the written retirement policy in the Faculty Guide were both altered by customs and usage to provide for de facto tenure until age 70." Lewis tried to recover his salary and other benefits that would have accumulated during the four years between the 72-72 terminal contract and his reaching 70 years of age. The court denied he had a right to tenure.

The first dissimilarity discussed in the brief is that Danehy has one contract, executed Apr. 10, 1972, when he became full professor with tenure, while Lewis had a "series (that amounted to 22) of written one-year contracts which began with the one made in the fall of 1950 and continued thereafter for successive years, to, and including the final terminal contract for the academic year 1972-73."

Danehy does not have any later contracts "which in any manner" modify or supersede his April 10, 1972 contract, as did Lewis, the brief pointed out.

A second major distinction between the two cases is that Lewis "sought salary and other benefits which would have accrued to him during the four year period he claims he would still have been under contract even though he had a terminal contract following the one upon which his claim was based," while Danehy "seeks equitable relief in the form of an injunction against" the University, the document states.

Danehy hopes to prevent the University from dismissing him "based on his permanence of appointment through tenure or from dismissing him without following what the Court determines are the appropriate and detailed procedures provided for in the Faculty Handbook."

Finally, Danehy is seeking freedom from discrimination, the brief adds.

Danehy maintains that "the termination of his permanent tenured appointment can only be done by the University when it complies [continued on page 10]

On Campus Today

9 am-11 am coupon redemption, door 2, laundry plant, continues
& 1 pm-3 pm through may 6.

- 3:30 pm colloquium, "a theological exploration into the vatican document on the ordination of women," by rev. david burrell, csc, chairman, theology department, sponsored by theology department, faculty lounge, memorial library.
- 4:15 pm peter c. reilly lecture series, "giving your lumps in industrial kinetics," by dr. vern w. weekman, jr., manager, reforming and special processes development, mobil research & development corp., paulsboro, n.j., sponsored by department of chemical engineering, radiation laboratory conference room, continues may 4 and 5.
- 4:30 pm lecture, "development and evaluation of new methods for elliptic partial differential equations," by dr. elias n. houstics, purdue university, sponsored by math department, room 226, computer center & math building.
- 7:30 & 10:30 pm film, "the seduction of mimi," by lina werthemuller, sponsored by cinema 77, engineering auditorium, admission \$1.
- 8 pm concert, "the splendor of brass," by the nd brass ensemble, washington hall.

Allard Lowenstein discusses U.N. Human Rights Commission

by Mark Perry
Staff Reporter

Allard Lowenstein, U.S. representative to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations in Geneva, spoke about his experiences at the Commission meeting and about what he believed came out of that meeting in regards to human rights last Thursday night at the CCE. The talk was part of the Human Rights Symposium held at the Center for Continuing Education last week.

Lowenstein was also an advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and is most noted for his work in blocking the nomination of Lyndon Johnson for the presidential candidacy in 1968. He also served as a congressman from New York's fifth district and while in the House of Representatives sought to end the war in Vietnam.

Lowenstein said that what they tried to do at the meetings of the Human Rights Commission was "to universalize the concerns of the Commission in order to give it some credibility" and "not to point fingers at anybody, but rather to refuse to exempt anyone from having their situation discussed, and through this gaining of credibility for the Commission to hope that in some way we could be of some use to some people who were suffering needlessly from external causes that could be eased."

In order that something hopeful might emerge from this Commission, Lowenstein said, "You ought to stand for something, understanding that the vehicle you are in is limited, and you are not in a position to enforce human rights. What you can do is to try and find a way that your convictions can be committed to something that will raise a sense of humanity, and you will not judge everyone else but hope that there will be areas with everyone where you can cooperate without abandoning what you stand for."

"In Geneva," Lowenstein con-

tinued, "we have some indications that this approach is coming at the right time and can have a very wide impact at that first stage, changing the atmosphere among governments. Whether it then gets to the next stage, helping people we should be helping, it's very early to try and judge."

"We were going through this mechanical procedure," Lowenstein continued, "and it struck me sitting there that this was a dreadful way to end, because some very hopeful things had happened, and above all there had been candor in the discussions."

Lowenstein then told about how the representative from one of the other countries, who said that Lowenstein's remarks were "the most peculiar intervention I have heard in all my years of attending United Nations meetings, and perhaps the most useful."

The representative then went on to discuss what the Human Rights Commission ought to be doing and closed saying "I hope that when we leave this building that we will stop outside for one moment and look back at it and ask ourselves not what have we done for our governments, but what have we done for mankind."

The mood of the meeting changed drastically after that, Lowenstein remarked, to the point where "people were rushing around trading addresses and hugs were exchanged across block lines." Then the chairman, the delegate from Yugoslavia, "went into a discussion of what he hoped would happen as a result of the remarkable things that had happened here," Lowenstein said, "including that we should meet as human beings to discuss these questions away from government restrictions and publicity so we could figure out whether we couldn't move on from what had happened at this meeting."

"In the course of the Human Rights session," Lowenstein continued, "on issues that had never before been dealt with, people talked." Lowenstein remarked that his was the first time that the outcome of votes could not be predicted, and that they beat the Russians on votes where the Russians were wrong, to the point where the Soviets and their allies

had to attend meetings that they had never attended before. This was due to a fear of losing on decisions that would affect the future of the Commission.

"If you take these limited possibilities and understand them, we are talking about talking, and everyone should be talked about," Lowenstein said. "When the Bulgarians tried to prevent our talking about the Soviet Union," he continued, "not a single unaligned country in the Human Rights Commission spoke up in support of their effort, and we talked about what was happening in the Soviet Union."

Harvest House mobilizes elderly for self-development

[continued from page 4]

also sponsors such non-course offerings as films, tours, concerts, discussions, workshops and a weekly lecture series.

Sr. Madeleine Adamczyk is executive director of the Forever Learning Institute. Adamczyk, her assistant, Judy Deardorff, and two others on her staff constitute the only paid workers on the institute's staff.

Celebration, political action stressed

Putz calls the recreation and celebration aspect of the program "constructive and challenging." Harvest House, he said, "openly condemns the notion that old age is nothing but a 'glorified playpen,' or that care of the aged means simply to entertain the older folks."

"There are all kinds of opportunities to celebrate and we use them all," Putz related. Birthdays and anniversary celebrations give older people occasions to get together socially and for many of them, it is their only chance to get out the good clothes that have been hanging in the closet and really dress up, he said. Group theater trips and lectures can also be arranged, as well as bus and plane trips. Harvest House groups have gone to the Grand Ole Opry, the tulip festival in Holland, Mich., Chicago, Disneyland, the Wisconsin Dells and out in the East for a bicentennial tour last year.

Mobilizing the vast political power of the elderly is another goal of Harvest House. As a fast-growing minority with a good voter turnout record, the elderly have the potential clout needed to make their voice heard. Harvest House encourages its members to procure by their vote adequate care and attention from government agencies for themselves and for others who are in need. "We want the politicians to know what the needs of the elderly are," Putz said.

He cited a forum attended by 2,000 elderly in Stepan Center last

October, at which candidates for statewide office were invited to speak, as an example of the kind of political activity which attracts attention in Indianapolis. The event was sponsored by the Northern Indiana Older Adults Legislative Forum, which keeps tuned to what the legislature is doing and urges law-makers to support legislature for the elderly.

Indiana is ranked fiftieth among all the states in use of federal funds to help the elderly, Putz pointed out. He attributed this to Governor Otis Bowen's reluctance to start programs on federal funds that the state may not be able to continue after three years if federal money runs out.

"Harvest House is not just a center--it's a movement. We try to reach out to others and get them on the job," stated Putz. He explained that he sees in the elderly a tremendous reservoir of talent, responsibility and power.

"All this talent and all these skills must be recognized and respected. People of this caliber can continue to shift for themselves and to simultaneously serve those less fortunate than themselves," Putz affirmed. "Harvest House merely went ahead and routed them out of their hiding places, got them organized into a strong, united body and set before them as a goal one more beautiful chapter in their lives."

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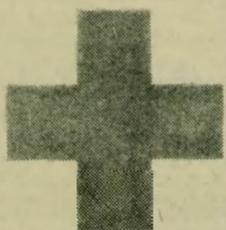
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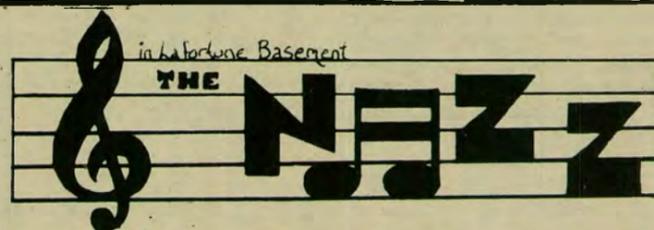
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Robertson talks on Helsinki pact

by Drew J. Bauer
Senior Staff Reporter
and
Tim Lew
Staff Reporter

Speaking Friday night at the sixth Human Rights Symposium, Harvard University Law Professor, A. H. Robertson, lectured at the Center of Continuing Education on "The Helsinki Agreement and Human Rights."

"The first thing we must accept is that the Helsinki Agreement is not a treaty. It is just a declaration of intention," he said. Robertson added that there were several differences between the declaration of intention and a treaty. Among these differences were that a declaration is not binding and does not have to be agreed to by the national legislature, while a treaty must be approved by the body. Also, if a country breaks a treaty, they could be tried in the International Court, while a country that breaks a declaration could not be tried.

"A declaration of intent is just that—a declaration that a country intends to follow certain principles laid down on paper," Robertson said.

The law professor then went on to explain the background of the agreement and why the 35 countries signed it. "The main reason that there was an agreement is that the Soviet Union wanted the Western Powers to accept its boundary lines which grew after World War II. "The Soviets had a lot to gain, and the Western Powers had a lot to lose," Robertson said.

In order to acknowledge the Soviet additions of territory, the Western Powers wanted a universal guarantee of human rights by all the countries involved in the agreement, according to Robertson.

Robertson said that the Eastern Powers only agreed to the issue of human rights because they were able to place in the agreement a clause that each country would stay out of each others internal affairs.

"Even with the resolution that guarantees that a country will agree to stay out of each others internal affairs, there are laws that guarantee the basic fundamentals of human rights," Robertson said.

He said that under two United Nations covenants, a country must respect the human rights of its citizens, and that a country has a right to call attention to another country actions in breaking the human rights covenant. "So even though the Eastern Block thought that they prevented the Western Powers from calling attention to their internal affairs, the Western Powers do have the right to call

attention to human rights violations."

However, Robertson said that several countries involved in the agreement have not yet ratified the articles, and that the main goal of the Western Powers should be to have these Communist countries ratify them.

Robertson said that the agreement did not satisfy either of the parties. "The agreement was more widely publicized in Eastern Europe because it recognized the new boundary lines. But they did not publicize the human rights causes," Robertson said. He added that in the West most of the people did not understand it or called it a sell-out. "One might have thought that it might have lead to the opening of a new round of more open discussion between the East and the West. But that hasn't happened yet."

Robertson said that although there were several arrests in the East of dissenters, "the Agreement has had an effect in Eastern Europe far more than we expected so soon. Because of the agreement, there are new opportunities and encouragement to those that are ready to fight for their rights."

In reflection of the future of the agreement, Robertson said that the Soviet Union is ready to indict Great Britain in the International Court because of alleged crimes she had committed in Northern Ireland. "I hope that the Western Powers do not cry that they are interfering in our internal affairs. Let us recognize our actions, and hope that we can get them to

recognize our own."

Hesburgh tells Carter's topic

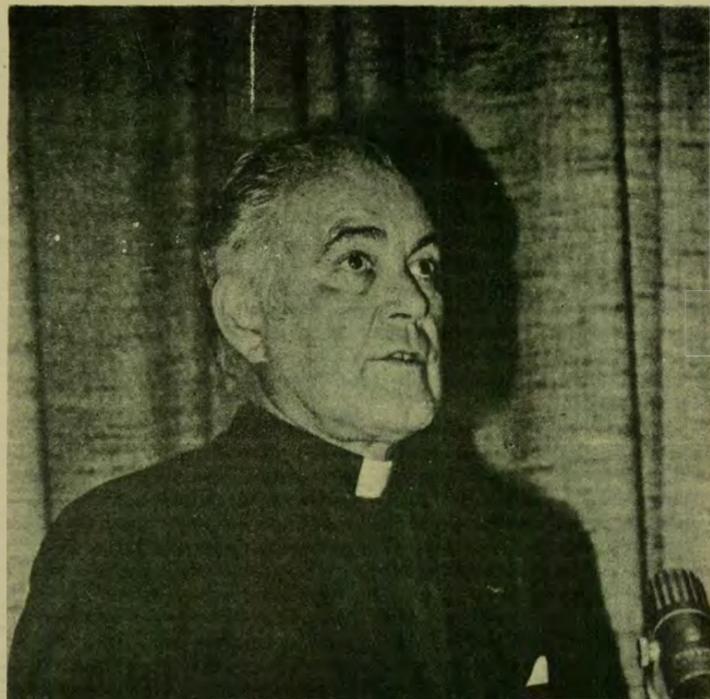
Robertson was introduced by University President Theodore Hesburgh, who disclosed that President Jimmy Carter will speak on the issue of human rights at the Notre Dame commencement ceremonies in three weeks.

Hesburgh said that when Carter spoke at the CCE last fall as a candidate, Carter said that he would be concerned about human rights around the world, and that we have "responded inadequately to human suffering around the world."

In addition, Hesburgh said that when Carter became President, he made a speech to the world to tell "them that there will be no doubt where we stand on the issue of human rights around the world."

"In view of this," Hesburgh said, "I have asked that Carter will speak again on the issue of human rights, and he has agreed. Hesburgh added that the White House has asked that the papers of the symposium be sent to the President so that he could study them before his speech.

If Carter does talk about human rights, it will be the first such talk since the Soviets refused his SALT proposals. At the time, officials at the scene said that one of the main reasons that the Soviets did not agree to Carter terms was that they were upset on Carter's stand on human rights and his intervention in their internal affairs.



Fr. Hesburgh introduced A. H. Robertson Friday night, and told the topic of President Carter's commencement address. [Photo by Paul Clevenger]

Brademas criticizes Carter on human rights policy

by Bob Varettoni
Senior Staff Reporter

John Brademas, Democratic congressman from Indiana's Third District, criticized the Carter Administration's implementation of its human rights policy at the conclusion of the Notre Dame Human Rights Symposium Saturday morning in the CCE.

"I'm not satisfied that there is the same concern for human rights in April of 1977 that I heard in October of 1976," Brademas said.

Brademas added, however, that he is "willing to give Carter more time." He also noted that Congress can still expect more support in the area of human rights under Carter than is had under previous administrations.

"We're no longer discussing the question of whether the United States should take into consideration human rights in foreign policy decisions, but how," Brademas said. "Under Dr. Kissinger, human rights was considered a very high risk stance, the snubbing of Solzhenitsyn being only the most blatant example."

Until recent years, Brademas said, Congress has been "relegated to the role of rubber stamp or cheerleader" for the incumbent administration. According to the House majority whip, Congress after Watergate has taken a more active role in shaping national policy, and this includes issues about human rights.

"Members of the executive branch," he noted, "are not always correct in their assessment of our national interests. That's why there's a separation of powers in the Constitution."

Fraser and Cohen speak

Two other speakers were introduced by Brademas. Donald Fraser, Democratic congressman from the Fifth District of Minnesota, spoke about "Congress' Role in the Making of International Human Rights Policy," and Roberta Cohen represented the International League for Human Rights.

Fraser and Cohen, Brademas said, "have been working for human rights before the idea of being president was just a gleam in Jimmy Carter's eye, and that's been a long time.

It is still too early to tell, Fraser agreed, how well Carter has lived up to his commitments in the area of

human rights. "Congress likes what they heard, but they're not convinced that human rights is going to stay a firm ingredient in the government policy," he said.

Fraser discussed several ways Congress can monitor an administration to uphold a standard for human rights in its foreign policy. One way is for Congress to cut military aid to countries whose actions is does not support.

The restriction put on aid to Korea in 1975 resulted from what Fraser called Congress' "frustration with the administration and its indifference to human rights violations." Fraser also noted that "economic" aid to Chile was cut when Congress discovered the money was used to support a military regime that violated human rights.

Fraser added that he sees a reduction in the need for Congressional monitoring of the executive branch under the Carter administration. He favorably compared this administration to the Nixon and Ford administrations where "confrontation (with Congress) rather than cooperation was the order of the day."

Responding to questions, Fraser outlined a foreign affairs approach he considered "more conservative" than the approaches of the other members of the conference. In reaction to Chile's recent abolishment of the Christian Democratic Party, Fraser said, "Chile may have to find a way out of its own problems."

[continued on page 9]

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The University Chaplain, Robert Griffin, will celebrate a mass at the Grotto tonight at 7 p.m. The mass will be said to commemorate the beginning of May, the month of Our Lady. The Glee Club will perform and all members of the University community are invited.

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Harvest House offers new outlook on aging

by Katie Kerwin
News Editor

Editor's note: This is the fourth article in a five-part series on the Church's ministry to the elderly. Today's article provides a look at Harvest House, an innovative approach to this ministry through activation of the elderly to work for their own interests and continuing development.

"America tends to isolate its aging population as so much 'social waste,'" said Fr. Louis Putz founder and executive director of Harvest House in South Bend.

Harvest House is, in Putz's own words, "a movement of the aging, by the aging and for the aging, seeking in a wholesome cooperative way what is necessary not only for the bodily health of older adults, but also for their spiritual and psychological well-being."

Putz criticized the traditional approach to ministry to the elderly, which neglects many of these needs. "If anything at all is done for the aging, it is merely to entertain them, to help them kill time, and to supply the basic needs of housing food and medicine," he stated. "True, these needs must be answered—but 'not by bread alone' does man exist."

He acclaimed Real Services, the Catholic Church's agency to assist the elderly in St. Joseph County in the areas of medical, housing, nutritional and related needs, as "one of the best in Indiana." These kinds of services are vital to the disabled and poor, he said, but for the 80 percent of the elderly population, who are "plenty alive," more is needed.

"Old people are entitled to live out their long years in a happy and useful way," Putz asserted. "This emphasis will not be recognized unless the aging themselves decide to do something about their situation."

Harvest House is an attempt to

help older adults come to grips with their condition as citizens who still have a dignity to preserve, a stake in the present run of things, and even a good many years to celebrate and enjoy life," he explained.

Harvest House is a movement involving about 2,000 older adults aged 55 and over, who have grouped themselves into neighborhood units to work together to improve the quality, productivity and dignity of the lives of older adults.

Established in 1973, Harvest House now has ten parish centers operating in South Bend, Mishawaka and Elkhart, with several more in the process of starting. The small neighborhood centers are places where adults can meet daily, or at least weekly, to "organize their talents, abilities and political power."

Parish is focus for elderly

Putz explained that the sites are connected with a Church because the Church still is for many older people the normal place for gathering. Churches usually have empty rooms available during the middle of the week and in the middle of the day. Putz added, "There is also a need to develop among the clergy a specialized ministry to the aging." He observed the Church devotes much of its attention to educating its young members, which is understandable. "But the aging have special needs that also need attention, and a new pastoral interest needs to be generated on behalf of the aging," he said. "Hence the clergyman's free time can be profitably utilized during the daytime hours when the young people are in school and the middle-aged are busy making a living."

Harvest House believes that a person can continue the process of learning and developing throughout his lifetime. "When one's working years come to an end, a whole new phase begins—a time for harvesting: a time for exploring

hidden talents; a time to use leisure hours in exciting ways."

According to Putz, the American work ethic equates material productivity with a person's respectability and usefulness. "The retiree has to learn how to enjoy leisure without guilt feelings, how to use it constructively and how to discover sociability in a new way. Retired folk need to overcome the hangup of no longer being materially productive and to be re-educated in the use of their time for the pursuit of the spiritual, the aesthetic and the cultural values they never had time for during their busy work years."

The individual units exercise autonomy within the flexible structure of a general philosophy. For each center, there is a presiding couple, a vice-president, a treasurer and a task force which assists the officers in planning and implementing activities. Delegates from each parish unit (usually the presiding couple) and the executive director, the coordinator and the director of the Forever Learning Institute, which is the educational arm of Harvest House, comprise the "Harvest House Council." The council acts as a clearing-house of information among the various centers and as a shaper of policies which will be proposed to the individual centers.

A new parish unit can be started when a pastor asks Harvest House organizers to come in. Once interest has been indicated from the parish, Harvest House representatives meet with a group of 20 to 30 elderly parishioners and after a brain-storming session to establish needs and possibilities, planning for the new center gets underway. All residents of the community, regardless of religion, are invited to join. Putz pointed out that Harvest House participation is not limited to Catholics. Two synagogues, 42 Protestant churches and 22 Catholic parishes are served by Harvest House.

The organization of Harvest House is structured to activate the potential of older adults to help themselves and their community. Putz added that while young people are welcome to help, it must be the elderly who run the program.

Six-point program

A six-point program guides the philosophy of Harvest House: social awareness, self-help and service to the community, religious experiences, educational and cultural advancement, recreation and celebration and political power.

Putz explained 'social awareness' as "learning how to be proud of themselves." Society owes respect to the elderly and should look to them for the wisdom of a life well-spent, he continued.

A center encourages its members to reach out to one another, as well as to others in need of help or companionship. The 80 percent of the aged who are well and active must work for the rest of the old, who are homebound in hospitals or nursing homes, or destitute financially or psychologically, Putz stated.

Expansion of religious experience geared to the older membership of the Church is another goal of Harvest House. "Communal anointing, the new sacrament of the sick, for older adults is now allowed, but both clergy and the elderly need to be educated on the beauty and usefulness of this up-dated sacrament," said Putz. "Creative retreats and spiritual study days, combined with travel and sociability, can also become memorable and meaningful religious experiences. Small prayer groups can be fostered for Bible study, community awareness and

personal growth. Counseling for the aging needs special attention, as does the need to educate older adults on a positive approach to death and illness."

Forever Learning Institute

Fostered by the notion that the possibilities for continuing education are limitless, as well as productive, regardless of one's age, the Forever Learning Institute flourishes as the educational arm of Harvest House. Now in its third year, the institute has a total enrollment of about 750.

Students take courses in a curriculum that ranges from foreign languages and the humanities to typing and piano. Many, but not all of the teachers are retired Notre Dame professors, illustrating the symbiosis which the program's founder thinks will keep Harvest House from becoming something young people do for older people. All of the teachers are volunteers.

Forever Learning has leased two floors of the mother-house of the Sisters of St. Joseph, located at 107 S. Greenlawn Ave. In this relaxed atmosphere, classes are held three days a week. Students work at their own pace, motivated by their own desire to learn, and no exams are given. "They love to learn," noted Putz, "and there are never any discipline problems."

Course offerings include: four foreign languages, philosophy, theology, cooking, retirement planning, tailoring, chorus, bridge, ballroom dancing, history, yoga, piano, photography, ceramics, knitting, crocheting, music appreciation, painting, poetry, typing, business, psychology, Shakespeare and creative writing. The institute

[continued on page 2]

Putz remains active as organizer

by Katie Kerwin
News Editor

That Fr. Louis Putz has not withdrawn to a corner to sit in a rocking chair and gather dust since his retirement as rector of Moreau Seminary five years ago should surprise no one.

His life has been a series of unending, ever-changing activities, dating back to before his arrival in the U.S. from Bavaria at age 14, alone and knowing no English. Sent to America by an aunt in 1923 to become a Holy Cross priest, young Putz waited ten days at Ellis Island while authorities tried to figure out who would be responsible for him.

Putz made his final vows here in 1931 and graduated from Notre Dame in 1932, before returning to Europe and his ordination in Paris. The 1930's were a period of involvement with innovative French priests and theologians. But his work with the French Catholic Action movement and the Young Christian Workers was cut short by the beginning of World War II.

Arrested by the French as a German national, he escaped from detention camp and got himself aboard a British ship without showing his swastika-imprinted passport. Return to the U.S. was not so difficult this time; the immigration officer was a fellow alumnus whose only question was why Notre Dame had lost to Iowa.

Putz then returned to Notre Dame and took up teaching. As a religious instructor, he organized the Young Christian Students (YCS) movement, operating on the same "Observe-Judge-Act" principle as the Young Christian Workers in France. YCS, which had about 200 active members each

year, according to Putz's estimate, advocated the admission of black students from its beginnings in 1940. It also set up the student book exchange, which lasted 20 years, established the Campus Press, organized dances in downtown South Bend and worked to set up the stay-hall system to improve the community spirit in campus dorms.

As students in the movement grew older and married, meetings moved into their homes, and the Christian Family Movement (CFM) was born. CFM, which was active in the late 1940's and through the 1950's, supported a stronger family and more activity in Church life.

Shortly after the joint editorship of a book on the reform of seminary education with James Michael Lee, another Notre Dame professor, Putz found himself appointed rector and superior of Moreau Seminary. At Moreau, Putz effected sweeping changes, and in the spirit of post-Vatican II renewal, a system of "maximum freedom with minimum structure" was instituted at the seminary.

Putz stepped down as Moreau rector in 1972, received emeritus status in 1974 after 35 years on the theology faculty and left the post of head of Fides Publishers in 1975.

But Fr. Louis Putz was far from through. He took over as director of Family Life Services in the South Bend-Fort Wayne diocese and had soon expanded the Church's ministry to the elderly by the establishment of the Harvest House apostolate and Forever Learning Institute in South Bend.

Putz sees his ministry as a sort of continuum. "It so happened that the Young Christian Students got married and started the Christian Family Movement," he said in an interview with the **National Catholic Reporter**. "Now, among the



FR. LOUIS PUTZ

aged I work with are some of the same people, moving into yet another period in their lives. You see, it's been the same idea all the way along—people of the same generation working with one another to promote the welfare of themselves and of society at large."

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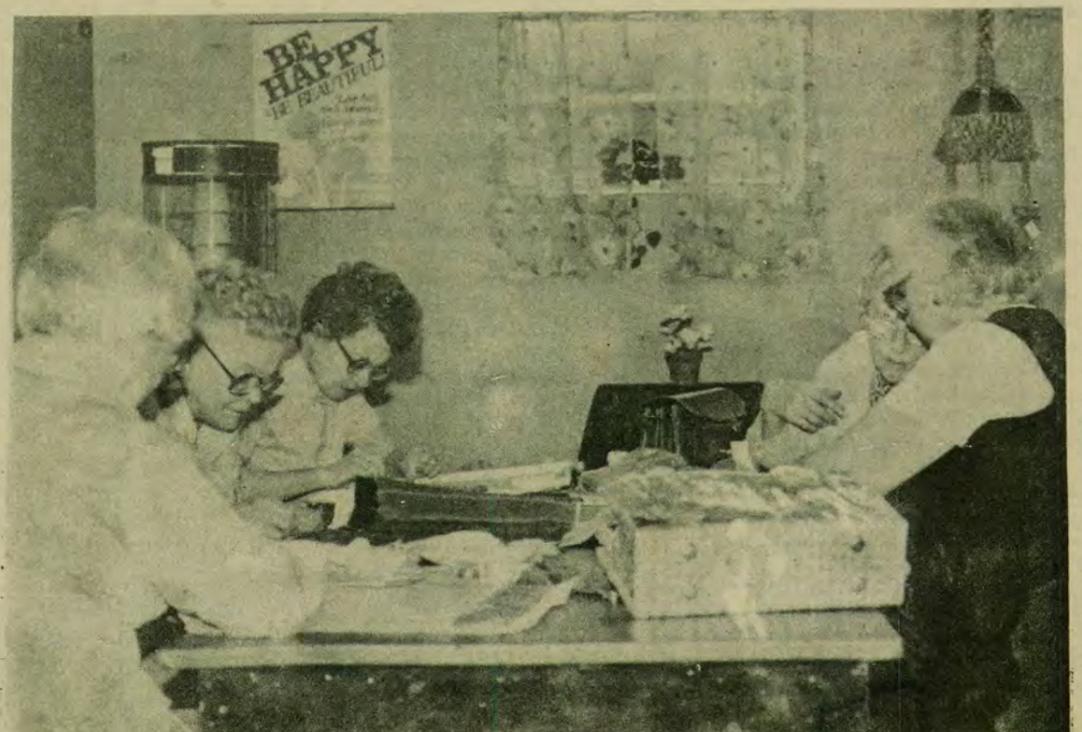


Forever Learning Institute: Education for a lifetime

The Forever Learning Institute in South Bend is the educational arm of Harvest House, offering a wide variety of courses to its 750 participants this semester.

Observer Editorial Editor Maureen Flynn and News Editor Katie Kerwin visited the institute last week to observe the philosophy of lifelong education put into practice.

Kerwin's article appears on the opposite page. Photographs are by Flynn.



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an independent student newspaper
serving notre dame and st. mary's

The Observer is published by students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. It does not necessarily reflect the policies of either institution. The news is reported as accurately and as objectively as possible. Editorials represent the opinion of a majority of the Editorial Board. Commentaries, opinions and letters are the views of their authors. Column space is available to all members of the community, and letters are encouraged to promote the free expression of varying opinions on campus.

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Monday, May 2 1977

seriously folks,

The House Guest

art buchwald

WASHINGTON - In the good old days when your daughter said she was bringing home a friend for the weekend, it meant she was bringing home a girlfriend--and when your son said he was bringing home a friend for the weekend it was a boy.

This is not the case any more and it is causing tremendous house guest problems throughout the country.

Since there is never any mention of the sex of the friend on the phone, most parents don't know what to expect or how to handle it.

I was over at Ripley's house the other evening when his daughter, Joan, arrived home for the weekend with her "friend"--a tall, strapping fellow named Mickey.

Mrs. Ripley was very flustered and said, "Well, Mickey, I guess you want to put your things away." "Put them in my room," Joan said.

"Mickey can sleep in the attic," Mrs. Ripley said nervously.

"Why can't he sleep in my room?" Joan asked.

Mr. Ripley blew up. "Because I know he'd rather sleep in the attic."

Joan's room is fine with me," Mickey said.

"Well, it isn't fine with me," Mr. Ripley snarled. "Mickey, do you mind if we talk to Joan alone?"

There's a beer in the icebox. Make yourself at home."

As soon as Mickey left the room, Joan said, "How could you humiliate me in front of my friend?"

"How did we humiliate you?" Mrs. Ripley anted to know.

"By asking Mickey to sleep in the attic when you know perfectly well there are two beds in my room."

"It's not a question of the number of beds," Mr. Ripley puffed. "There's a certain propriety about people sharing rooms when they're not married."

"What propriety?" Joan wanted to know.

Mrs. Ripley said, "I know we're old-fashioned and out of date, but your father and I get very nervous when we know two unmarried people of the opposite sex are in the same room under our roof."

"But Mickey and I aren't strangers," Joan protested. "Where do you think we live in Cambridge?"

"I don't want to know where you live in Cambridge. You're not in Cambridge this weekend! You're in our house!" Mr. Ripley yelled.

"I thought it was my house, too," Joan said.

"It is your house dear--but it's not Mickey's house. After all, it would seem to me you would enjoy one weekend sleeping in your own room," Mrs. Ripley said.

"If I'd known this was going to be such a big deal," Joan said, "I wouldn't have come home."

"It's not a big deal," said Mr. Ripley. "It's a simple question of moral standards. Ours seem to be different from yours. They may not be better but they are different."

"And that's why you want to ruin our weekend?" Joan asked.

"We're not trying to ruin your weekend, dear," Mrs. Ripley said. "What we're offering you are separate but equal accommodations. That's all the Supreme Court asks of any of us."

"That's very funny," Joan said. "But at the way down in the car Mickey was counting on sleeping in my room. He wouldn't have come if he had known he had to sleep in the attic."

Mr. Ripley said, "He'll sleep in your room over my dead body."

I decided to intercede. "I have a suggestion. Since Mickey was counting on sleeping in Joan's room, why don't you let him sleep there and have Joan sleep in the attic?"

All three looked at me.

Then Mr. Ripley said, "Wait a minute. Suppose Joan decides to come down from the attic in the middle of the night?"

"It's simple," I said. "Make Mickey promise to lock his door."

were not accurate. Companies were threatening to not accept movie orders from Notre Dame. It was at this time that everything started being handled through Student Union. Although I never said I do not trust clubs, it really is important. The reason money is collected by Student Union is because the movie companies want some control over the revenue, not because of my alleged lack of trust in clubs. It is a procedure that was set up three years ago when I was not even involved in Student Union. My trust, or supposed lack of trust, was never even considered when the procedure was adopted.

Bonnie Bona
Movie Commissioner

Minorities

Dear Editor,

No where in any of your recent publicity given that confrontation of Black students with Father Hesburgh does one find any mention of other minority students on campus, an example of the treatment of Chicano students at Notre Dame. It is as if ignoring their presence will make them go away.

Betty A. Samora
Faculty Wife

opinion

In the System

dr. james stewart

I am disturbed by the fact that none of the three open letters from University administrators which appeared in Tuesday's Observer addressed the issue of, the source of, and the factors which perpetuate institutional racism at Notre Dame. What is most disturbing is that these issues were the ones which the concerned Black students asked the administrators to address in their letters.

The seeds of institutional racism lie in the pervasive ethnocentrism that engulfs the Notre Dame community and the continual fostering of this ethnocentrism by decision-makers. One factor which nurtures this ethnocentrism is the lack of sufficient opportunities for the members of the majority to come to know and understand (a) individual members of other racial-cultural groups as human beings whose cultures possess equal moral status to those of European origin and (b) the collective aspirations of other racial groups if such aspirations exist and differ from the majority norm. In other words, the depressingly small number of "minority" students, faculty, and staff not only leads to their victimization, it also constrains the "humanization" of the majority.

An appreciation of the functionality of human diversity is not reflected by cheering for large numbers of non-whites representing the University in athletic contests, nor by making charitable contributions to nameless victims of global politics who reside in what has come to be known as "The Third World." Until the issue of the paucity of "minorities" on this campus is addressed head on, there can be no operational mechanism to guard against the perpetuation of institutional racism at Notre Dame.

Institutional racism is often treated metaphorically by members of the majority, but it is not an abstract entity for its victims. As an example, following is the text of a communication that I received in the mail after the black student protest:

"Can't you get those Louse-Bound Niggers to quit feeling sorry for themselves? The ignoramuses should realize that they are not going to get any sympathy from anyone who has some intelligence!

No-Sympathy-Majority"

Attitudes such as these do not exist in a vacuum; they require at the very minimum a benign environment to survive. The correspondent didn't sign his or her name, but if I had the opportunity to dialogue with this individual, I would point out that his or her sympathy is not what is being sought; it is the provision of equal opportunities and services. Moreover, I would point out that it is individuals like those whose "humanization" process has been short-circuited that are to be pitied.

In this regard, I also pity the overwhelming mass of students and faculty members at Notre Dame who eschew the opportunities to accelerate their humanization through the courses and extra-curricular activities which project cultural experiences of various non-white racial-cultural groups. For those who are seriously interested in ascertaining what Black students feel about this situation at Notre Dame and the factors underlying the recent demonstration, I invite you to read the Black Student Affairs Committee's report on the result of a questionnaire administered last year.

I also pity the Notre Dame community because the information that is provided to you by the Administration implicitly perpetuates the myth that increasing the number of "minorities" at Notre Dame implies lowering standards and admitting "unqualified" individuals, while it is admitted privately that it is the University's financial priorities that limit the number of minority students matriculating here.

The seeds of ethnocentrism and consequently of institutional racism of Notre Dame do not "creep in" when our vigilance is less than adequate; they are integrally bound up in (1) existing course selection procedures including academic counselling services, (2) the existing recruitment process and admissions mechanisms, and (3) the structured and voluntary patterns of associations implicitly and explicitly encouraged by the University. We will have made a worthwhile beginning toward addressing the problem when large numbers of individuals, influential and otherwise, take periodic voluntary non-absent actions to eliminate it without being prodded by political actions.

Editor's Note: Dr. Stewart is Director of the Black Studies Program at Notre Dame.

P. O. Box Q

Movies

Dear Editor,

I would like to clarify a few things which were stated in an article in the April 28 issue of The Observer. I did not realize when I met with two members of the Cinema Series concerning cultural films, that my remarks could be so misunderstood. I don't think that the statement "I don't like foreign films" is quite the same as "I won't show foreign films." This is especially important since I explained to them that my own personal opinions on movies would not determine what films would be shown next year.

My position as Movie Commissioner, which was presented to the Series people but which was not presented in the article, is that the commission should provide films that people on this campus want to attend. I realize that there are many different opinions on movies, and the plan of the commission is to show a wide variety of films. The commission was not set up to do away with one type of film in favor of another; however, movies that

do not receive sufficient student interest, i.e., attendance, should not be shown.

We have a limited number of dates per semester and try to benefit the most people in the times available. Since there are approximately 40 or more clubs applying for movie dates, I feel that if some films are attended by only a few people, these movie dates could be better used by opening more dates for clubs and showing films that are more widely received by the students. We are supposed to provide a service to the students and are trying to do so for as many people as we can. Cultural films were never being threatened, only any type of film that was not being attended by the students. The movie commission was set up only to alleviate some of the internal conflicts within Student Union. The purpose is to tie everything together to come up with a program that will be most beneficial to the entire campus.

Another misstatement in The Observer article concerns my not trusting the clubs. The reason behind having Student Union collectors at the club films is because there were problems a few years ago. Clubs used to collect money at their own films; however, when attendance figures were given to the film companies, some figures

by Garry Trudeau



DOONESBURY



ND/SMC Theatre

THE CELEBRATION OF A SPIRIT

by David O'Keefe

A bird may love a fish, but where would they make a home together?

-- Tevye



Tevye's daughters: Bielke (Theresa Richeson), Chava (Mary Oliphant), Hodel (Joan Martel), Tzeitel (Maura Murrphy), and Shprintze (Pam Gay)

Wednesday, when I went to rehearsal to get a better idea of what to look for when *Fiddler On The Roof* opened on Friday night, I was struck by what seemed to me to be an awfully misconceived Brechtian nightmare. It couldn't work, I thought. Dr. Bain is taking the environmental formula way beyond its intended limits. I struggled through the full-cast run-through with my knees perched indolently on the back of the seat ahead of me, staring between my knees at what I was certain was a well-intentioned disaster in the making.

All of this doomsaying owed to my conventional belief that the environmental theater approach best lent itself to small, intimate, soul-baring drudgeries that rely ever so heavily on their ability to impress the audience with the alarming immediacy of the loneliness or decrepitude or vanity or whatever it was parading among and around them. It sometimes worked, I was willing to admit, in comedies or musicals, as long as they didn't risk alienation by over-exertion. But to impose that gelatinous approach on *Fiddler*, a show that relies on the rigorous structure of complete illusion for so much of its success, was an unthinkable miscalculation. That is what I thought.

Although I was miles from the mark, there was unhappily, an element of truth buried beneath my otherwise exaggerated fears. There are problems with *Fiddler*, for the most part transitional problems that stem from the environmental aspects of the production. The lack of a curtain or blackouts to punctuate the scenes instigates a blend of feelings, an unwholesome mixture in light of the fact that *Fiddler* relies on the establishment of competing emotions realized in some semblance of scenic integrity. It was precisely this failure in staging that muted the impact of such potentially strong numbers as "Sabbath Prayer" and "Far From the Home I Love." Although both were wonderfully sung, they were staged in such a way that the audience seemed to be left with a listless uncertainty about what they were supposed to feel.

Another problem arose from David Weber's design of the "performing environment." Chief offender among the few props was the monstrous, multi-purpose "wagon" that served, at one point or other, as a means of transportation, a resting place, a quiet spot to catch a nap, and a perch for the Fiddler. It is difficult to imagine what was being communicated by having Tevye drag this burden about, looking for all the world like Jacob Marley's ghost trailing a ball and chain. Daniel Daily did all he could to look at least unburdened, but even he couldn't prevent the clumsiness of the thing from turning an otherwise poignant ending into a kind of funeral procession. The "Corner" prop, an anonymous building corner that served alternately as the Inn, the Dairy, and the Tailor's, was cleverly conceived but badly abused, with some performers respecting the implied walls and others walking right through them. As far as the scenography in *Fiddler* is concerned, the scenes that worked best were those that most faithfully adhered to the creation of illusion in its strictest theatrical sense.

But the problems in *Fiddler* were neither depressing nor devastating, a fact that owes as much to the natural charms of the show as it is written as it does to the irresistible charms of the show as it was performed last weekend.

Daniel Daily (Tevye) is by now familiar to anyone who has seen a major production in the past few years. He has often impressed me as more of a technician than an actor, turning in performances that were as impeccable as they were emotionally sterile. But that was before I had seen Daily's Tevye, irrefutable evidence of an authentic versatility and artistic imagina-

tion that I hadn't noticed in past performances. As his career with the ND/SMC Theatre comes to a close, it only seems fair to call him what he is. He is, in every good sense of the word, a pro. It was a joy to see and hear his art.

The rest of the cast is composed of solid talents as well as some uncertain abilities. Among the former, Lisa Colaluca and Shevawn O'Connor prove once more in *Fiddler* that they are as reliable as they are adaptable. Colaluca (Golde) demonstrates a superb sense of balance in her character. Together, she and Daily combine to make "Do You Love Me?" the most happily accomplished song in the show. O'Connor has always displayed a natural ability for comedy, and here she gives Yente, the matchmaker, a dimension that raises her from the depths of caricature to a somewhat more sophisticated level.

Of the three daughters, Mary Oliphant (Chava) most successfully combines acting and singing. Joan Martel's voice carries her performance as Hodel admirably, while Maura Murrphy seems content to play Tzeitel quietly. As for the daughter's lovers, Michael King (Perchik) hurts an otherwise good job with a somewhat stale "Now I Have Everything." John Walker exhibited customary control and precision as Fyedka, but gives an even better indication of his considerable talents with a delightful little piece as the priest. Sean Coleman (Motel) once again demonstrates his immeasurable, precious gift for making his character not so much important or effective as he makes his character endearing. As Lazar Wolf, the butcher, Gary Aumiller is quite entertaining, although his notion of stage presence sometimes causes him to bellow and stomp about like an hysterical pirate.

One of the delights of the show was the ability of some of the performers to make forgettable, functional roles things to remember. Matt McKenzie plays the heartless Czarist Constable with an intensity and dignity that convinces the audience that he is, indeed, an outsider in Anatevka. It is a difficult role skillfully rendered. Also, watch what Mark Amenta does with Nachum, the beggar; Louis Spisto with the Rabbi; Steve Rodgers with Mendel, the Rabbi's son; and Ed Schwallie with Mordcha, the innkeeper, to understand that, on the stage, the part is as big as you make it.

Although the music occasionally lags, (a phenomenon that seems to stem from a misunderstanding between the voices and orchestra as to who is accompanying whom), it is generally thoughtful and well-done. There is also a wonderfully idyllic ballet that serves very nicely to reinforce the delicate intimacy of Tevye's "Chaveleh."

The ND/SMC Theatre production of *Fiddler on the Roof* goes far in pointing out the underlying philosophy of the program: that a production is meant, not as an intellectual exercise, but as an experience that is, in the end, fun. While there may be aesthetic ideals that I disagree with from the erudite cliffs of the critic, there can be no denial that the audience was in the spirit of the show. From the informal welcoming ceremony, with cast members running through the aisles, shaking hands and saying, "Shalom aleichem, shalom aleichem," ("Peace to you, peace to you,") until Tevye's final farewell, "Shalom aleichem," *Fiddler* works with and for the audience so honestly and enthusiastically that the audience has no choice but to work with them. It works so nicely that one believes that there may yet be a home somewhere for the bird and the fish together.

FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

The Company

The Fiddler.....	Stacy Weaver
Tevye.....	Daniel Daily
Golde.....	Lisa Colaluca
Tzeitel.....	Maura Murrphy
Hodel.....	Joan Martel
Chava.....	Mary T. Oliphant
Shprintze.....	Pam Gay
Bielke.....	Theresa Richeson*
Yente, the matchmaker.....	Shevawn O'Connor
Motel, the tailor.....	Sean Coleman
Perchik, the student.....	Michael King
Lazar Wolf, the butcher.....	Gary Aumiller
Mordcha, the innkeeper.....	Ed Schwallie
Rabbi.....	Louis Spisto
Mendel, his son.....	Steve Rodgers
Avrahm, the bookseller.....	Byron Maltez
Nachum, the beggar.....	Mark Amenta
Grandma Tzeitel.....	Celeste Volz
Fruma-Sarah.....	Carolyn Popp
Constable.....	Matt McKenzie
Fyedka.....	John Walker
Sasha.....	Tim Keogh
Yussel.....	Xavier Garcia
Shaindel, Motel's mother.....	Lou Anne Catarinella

The Villagers

Marty Brauweiler	*Michael J. Hudock
*Maria Brown	*Steve Hudock
Gemma Capozzoli	Lisa Jaquez
Joseph Ceci	*Patricia Kirk
John Clapp	Mike McCord
Dan Cole	Ray McGrath
Patty Dondanville	Lisa Murray
*Bob Ebel	Theresa Rebeck
Brad Engelland	Michele Roberge
Mark Ferring	Joan Skelly
William Carrick	*Ed Tagge
Susan Groeschel	Lisa Turco
Dorothy Hanrahan	Cyndi van Wynsberghe
Cathy Heisler	Kevin Witasick

Joseph Zilvinskis

*Featured dancers

** There will be one intermission **

*Observer
Features

Bakke v. Board of Education

Case raises reverse discrimination issue

by Bob Mader
Staff Reporter

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a two-part series exploring the effects on the Bakke v. The Board of Education decision in California and the controversy concerning reverse discrimination.

A small envelope delivered to the University of California at Davis on November 26, 1972, set into motion the most important legal battle in the field of race relations and minority groups since *Brown v. The Board of Education*. The envelope which arrived at the then six-year-old institution was an application for admission from a man named Allan Paul Bakke.

Allan Bakke was an engineer at Ames Research Center in Palo Alto, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration laboratory that tested the effects of radiation on small animals and the effects of radiation on small animals and the effects of outer space on the human body. While working there, Bakke came into contact with physicians who blended their skills with engineering, and he realized he wanted to become a doctor. Bakke

took courses in chemistry and biology part-time in order to have the prerequisite pre-med courses. Bakke had one big strike against him--his age. He was 31 in 1971, and although he was advised against applying by admissions officers at several schools, he refused to be discouraged.

Bakke took the medical college admission tests and scored admirably--he ranked in the 97 percentile of all applicants nationally. In addition he had exceptional grades in college, laudatory letters of recommendation, and a well-written essay, spelling out his reasons for wanting to enter medical school. But they weren't good enough. Bakke was turned down by Davis for admission three times: in April 1973, again in August and in the following spring.

Bakke claims he was not admitted because he was white. Davis each year admits 100 first year students into their medical schools, and 16 of those places are specifically set aside for minority students. The minority students get special consideration: the applicants are screened by a different committee, 2.5 grade point averages in college do not automatically disqualify applicants, and MCAT

scores substantially lower than the average are acceptable.

As a result Bakke sued the University of California for denying him equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. He trounced the University in the federal courts. The California Supreme Court, in a 6-1 decision, ruled the Davis' admission policy is unconstitutional and the Bakke is entitled to admission. Davis has appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court which has agreed to hear the case probably in October.

Minority groups such as The National Urban League, the National Conference of Black Lawyers, The Midwest Council of LaRaza, and the National Lawyers Guild, are furious. Charles Turck of the National Lawyers Guild said the Guild charges Davis with colluding with Bakke, citing the paucity of the evidence presented by Davis. Director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights Donald P. Kommers termed this charge conjecture, pointing out that Davis, along with the Association of American Law Schools would probably not take a case to the Supreme Court with the intention of losing.

James Stewart, director of the Black Studies Program at Notre Dame, noted that currently there are only 15,000 minorities in professional schools, and that not that many whites would be admitted even if affirmative action programs were struck down by the high court. Forty thousand Americans applied for the 14,000 places in medical school last year alone. "For me the issue is moot," Stewart said. "Bakke is a subterfuge for institutional racism."

The minorities' arguments are undermined by the fact that Davis did not cite past discrimination as the reason for instituting their

special admissions program. The Supreme Court has demanded proof of past discrimination in previous cases before ruling on the constitutionality of affirmative action programs. The Court does this, according to Kommers, so that a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act can be shown, and a court can order a remedy. It would be unjust for a court to order a remedy in the absence of a clear violation of law. "The remedy cannot transcend the problem," Kommers said.

But Bakke's case, and the cases of others claiming reverse discrimination by medical schools has also been undermined. **The National Observer** recently reported that rich whites are buying their way into medical schools for prices ranging from \$5000 to \$25,000. **The National Observer** also reported --The speaker of the Pennsylvania

House of Representatives has been indicted for allegedly extorting \$56,000 from parents for his help in getting their children admitted to medical and veterinary schools.

--Two other Pennsylvania state legislators face trial for bribery and conspiracy in similar alleged schemes involving a dental school. --Chicago Medical School in 1973 collected an average of \$50,000 a piece from 77 out of 91 freshmen. School officials admitted under oath that the money influenced admission decisions.

--UC Davis, also, admitted that the children of wealthy businessmen and politicians have been given special treatment in admission decisions.

The conclusion of this series in tomorrow's Observer will examine the Bakke case's impact on Notre Dame, and admissions and affirmative action at the University.

Petition supports rights of Soviet dissenters

by Joe Slovenic
Staff Reporter

Friends of Freedom, a bi-partisan group which is a branch of the American Council for World Freedom is circulating petitions to support the Soviet dissident's stand in favor of human rights. They are asking the 35 nations participating in the Belgrade Human Rights Conference next month to insure faithful compliance of the signatories to the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Agreement.

Andy Baan, chairman of the petition drive at Notre Dame, announced that Friends of Freedom petitions will be circulated during dinner on Tuesday, May 3 and Thursday, May 5. Copies of the petitions will be presented to President Carter, Congress, the U.S. delegation to the Belgrade Conference and the U.S. embassies of the countries attending the Belgrade Conference.

The Belgrade Conference in June will determine how faithfully the signatories of the Helsinki Agreement have lived up to their word. The Helsinki Agreement was negotiated in 1975 by the United States, Soviet Union and other European nations to increase cooperation between the Communist and non-Communist blocs. I included provisions for warnings of troop movements and support of basic human rights.

The Helsinki Agreement was widely interpreted in diplomatic circles as a tacit agreement that the United States would recognize Soviet domination in Eastern Europe if the Soviets would respect basic human rights in those countries. Much controversy has been generated by the Soviet failure to live up to the Helsinki agreement and their continued harassment of

such dissidents as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Ginzburg. Since President Carter took office, he has been active in criticizing Soviet violations of the human rights provisions.

Baan explained the Friends of Freedom's reasons for circulating the petition. "I think everyone in the world should be guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly as we in America enjoy," he said. "These rights are inalienable, as put by Thomas Jefferson, and everyone in the world should enjoy them. There are countries such as the Soviet Union where people do not enjoy these rights and that is why treaties such as the Helsinki Pact are necessary."

"We back the movement of the Soviet dissidents because the Soviets signed the agreement and did not live up to it," Baan added. "Anyone who signs these petitions is saying that he believes dissidents in the Soviet Union are right and hopefully, these names will put pressure on the Soviet government through the Soviet embassy to sign and live up to the agreement to be voted on in Belgrade."

Recent statements from the Soviet government indicated their continued unwillingness to respect the provisions of the Helsinki Treaty in spite of American pressure. However, Baan believed the petitions will also support President Carter and other human rights advocates who may feel they are standing alone. He also believes these signatures may help sway countries that are undecided about voting for the Belgrade Human Rights agreement in favor of a strong stand in support of human rights.

The Friends of Freedom hope to obtain 100,000 signatures in this nationwide petition drive.

Billy Graham to conduct major crusade May 11-15

Evangelist Billy Graham will conduct a major crusade May 11-15, 1977 at the ACC.

It will be Dr. Graham's first major evangelistic effort in the Michiana area.

Chairman of the group of laymen and clergymen who invited Graham to hold the Crusade is the Rev. Harry Collier, minister of Westminster United Presbyterian Church.

Commitment from Graham since his Associate, Dr. John Wesley White, held a Crusade in South Bend in May 1975. Graham receives about 8,000 invitations annually to conduct Crusades and to speak at other events. Of the engagements that he accepts, only four or five a year are for major city-wide Crusades.

The five-day event will be known officially as the Michiana Billy Graham Crusade.

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Maryann O'Neil receives St. Catherine Medal

by Jean Powley
St. Mary's Editor

Maryann "Roonie" O'Neil, a St. Mary's junior, has been named as recipient of the St. Catherine Medal for outstanding academic and service achievements, announced Gail Mandell, St. Mary's vice president of academic affairs.

A double major in psychology and sociology, O'Neil was chosen from among 20 nominees. She was recommended for the honor by faculty, students, and administration members.

In addition to academic excellence, the Akron, Ohio resident was cited for her participation as an intern in the career development center; her participation as a member of the Psi Chi, a psychology honor society; and her par-

ticipation as a member of the Maria Pieta Award Committee. She is also a resident advisor in Holy Cross Hall and a member of the varsity basketball team.

The medal, which is sponsored by Kappa Gamma Pi, the National Catholic Honor Society, had for many years been awarded annually to an outstanding sophomore or junior until students' lack of interest caused its discontinuance in 1970. However, a significant change in students' attitudes prompted the Committee on Academic Standards to request the medal's re-establishment this year.

Dr. John Duggan, president of St. Mary's, will present her with the award Thursday, May 5 at 5:15 p.m. in room 161 LeMans Hall. The presentation will be open to the public.

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Outgoing Assistant Dean of Students Stephanie Wernig was honored at a surprise reception yesterday in Stapleton Lounge at St. Mary's. [Photo by John Calcutt]

St. Mary's honors Wernig at campus reception

by Anne Bachle

A surprise reception for Stephanie Wernig, outgoing Assistant Dean of Students, was held yesterday in Stapleton Lounge, so that everyone could "have a chance to thank her and say good-bye to her," according to MaryLu Bilek, former Student Body President and one of the coordinators of the reception.

All St. Mary's students, faculty, and administration were invited to the student-planned event.

Wernig, who confessed to being "very surprised," is leaving St. Mary's to return to school for her doctorate in higher education at Boston College.

A 1968 graduate of St. Mary's, Wernig has held the post of Assistant Dean of Students for the past three years. In an effort to re-organize student affairs this past winter, Dean of Students Dr. Kathleen Rice abolished the Assistant Dean position, to be replaced with a Director of Student Affairs

as well as an Athletics Director, both positions which are yet to be filled.

"We felt there were too many activities the students were forced to organize themselves without any help from the school," said Dr. John M. Duggan, president of the College, commenting on the former organization of student affairs. "Now we will be able to have someone working full-time on student activities, with the result that hopefully we will have not only more activities but also increased participation at all the events."

Duggan went on to say he was pleased that Wernig was getting her doctorate. "She's got tremendous potential, and with her doctorate she will be even more qualified to serve in an administrative capacity at any women's college."

Students who knew and worked with Wernig praised her for her dedication. Commented one student, "Her spirit and dedication were an asset to St. Mary's that will be hard to replace."

Carter's policy criticized

[continued from page 3]

programs which have allowed people who are responsible for violations of human rights to enter the country.

A more exact definition of what constitutes a human rights violation has to be agreed upon, Cohen said. She also called for the creation of a public oversight commission which would "observe and comment on the condition of human rights in other countries, and on the adequacy and inadequacies of particular government practices."

Cohen suggested that the Civil Rights Commission might assume this role. "I think that the appointment of Andrew Young in a very firm statement as to the link between civil rights and human rights," she added.

Donald Kommers, director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights, concluded Saturday morning's conference with the hope that this would be the first in a series of human rights conferences at Notre Dame. He also issued a statement, signed by 31 of the conference's participants, indicating general themes of agreement reached during the symposium.

"We welcome all statements made by the President and Secretary Vance concerning human rights," the statement began. The members of the conference pledged themselves to support and assist the Carter administration in its promotion of human rights issues.

Fraser said that he is skeptical of our past military involvements in Latin and South American countries. He emphasized that increased United States involvement in Latin America is not the answer to insuring the human rights of Latin Americans.

"The truth is I don't think the United States has that much influence, good or bad, in Latin America," Fraser said. "Maybe we better pull away from these countries, but that doesn't bother me because I think our influence hasn't done that much good anyway."

Fraser concluded that he see in Congress a split between those who want more immediate action to human rights policy, and those who want to take a more deliberate approach. "Above all else," he said, "Congress needs to inform itself of the complexities of the situation, of its limits, and of the risks involved."

Cohen, the first speaker at the conference, presented her paper on "Human Rights Decision-Making in the Executive Branch." Cohen called for more emphasis on smaller human rights programs with more long range payoffs. "The government has a tendency to think too big," she said. "It has to establish a good relationship with organizations that take small steps."

Cohen cited a need for a more coordinated human rights effort among all levels of government. She criticized government cultural

American Catholics called to support farm workers' rights

A call for American Catholics to view farm workers as a "tremendous resource" and a reaffirmation of the U.S. Catholic Bishop's support of the right of farm workers to "free secret ballot elections to determine their collective bargaining representatives" have been issued by a leading Church spokesman in connection with the May 1-7 observance of Farm Worker Week.

In a letter to the other members of the U.S. hierarchy, Bishop James S. Rausch, General Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and U.S. Catholic Conference, said that, as a "tremendous resource", farm workers should be encouraged and supported "for the betterment of Church and society."

As chairman of the NCCB Ad Hoc Committee for the Spanish Speaking, Bishop Rausch pointed to a committee statement on labor elections reacting to "new circumstances which are adversely affecting farm workers in certain areas of the nation."

The statement reaffirmed the committee's support of the right of field workers in the agriculture industry to free secret ballot elections to determine their collective bargaining representatives."

The letter to U.S. Bishops asking support for the Farm Worker Week observance advised that the NCCB-USCC Secretariat for the Spanish Speaking is distributing multi-ethnic materials for the observance. The package includes a poster, model press release with appropriate photos, a resource list, and a prayer card.

Bishop Rausch asked that a diocesan contact with the Secretariat offices in Washington be established to facilitate local arrangements for the Farm Worker Week observance.

Prof. Gabriel to present lecture in Toronto

Prof. A. L. Gabriel, director of the Folsom Ambrosiana Collection at the University will present an illustrated lecture on the "Iconography of Mediaeval Paris Colleges" May 12 at the annual meeting of the Mediaeval Academy of America in Toronto.

Gabriel, one of 70 fellows of the Academy, will trace the architectural changes of Paris colleges through the centuries and show their present sites in modern Paris.

The statement on agricultural labor elections recalled that the NCCB took a similar position in a 1973 Resolution Farm Labor. The committee added that "we base our present attitude on the wisdom embodied in that (1973) statement."

Recent issues concerning farm workers include a dispute with food processors in Indiana and a current effort in Texas to repeal the state's Right to Work law and promoting legislation similar to California statutes establishing guidelines for grower-worker relations.

It was in California recently that a decade-long, sometimes violent dispute between the United Farm Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"Because of new circumstances which are adversely affecting farm workers in certain areas of the nation, and which, in turn, are creating serious divisions in local communities, we, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Spanish Speaking of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, reaffirm our support of the right of the field workers in the agriculture industry to free secret ballot elections to determine their collective bargaining representatives."

"We recall that the full body of the American Catholic Bishops took an identical position in a Nov. 1973 Resolution on Farm Labor and we base our present attitude on the wisdom embodied in that statement."

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Danehy reveals dissimilarities between cases

[continued from page 1] with the provisions of the clause on Dismissal for Serious Cause of the Faculty Handbook," the brief stated. Yet, it continues, the University has told him the continuation of his employment is controlled by another clause, the Procedure for Appointment and Promotion.

If this is so, concludes the document, then Danehy "should be given reasons for any negative decision by his Departmental Committee on Appointments and Promotions. Specific reasons have not been given to Danehy; although frequently requested by him."

Tenure defined

The brief attempts to explain the meaning of tenure. Kusbach cites Byse and Joughin, *Tenure In American Higher Education*: "Within the academic community, the essential characteristic of tenure is not any concrete legal norm but rather continuity of service. Continuity, in turn, is the relinquishment, through legal obligation or moral commitment, of the freedom or power the educational institution would otherwise possess to terminate the teacher's services."

"Once a professor has tenure, his right should be well protected," it contends.

In order to discover the reasons for his not being reappointed, Danehy has, through counsel, attempted to take the depositions of the members of the Committee on Appointments and Promotions on several occasions since the commencement of this lawsuit, the brief explains. However, it asserts, each time the hearing was delayed by the University due to various reasons: the final delay caused by

Luggage truck to go to Long Island

The New York Metropolitan Club will sponsor a luggage truck to Long Island this month.

The truck will load on Saturday, May 14 from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. behind the bookstore and on Sunday, May 15 from 11 a.m. until 3 p.m. at Stepan Center.

A \$5.00 nonrefundable deposit must be delivered to Gregory Nucci at 1011 Sherman Ave. in South Bend. Rates for luggage vary according to articles sent and must be paid at loading. In the event that space becomes scarce, preference will be given to those people who have made reservations. For further information contact Greg at 287-6058.

Rukavina announces appointees

[continued from page 1] positions include freshman and sophomore class president.

The position of Judicial Commissioner is still vacant and applications will be accepted until 5 p.m. Tuesday. The Student Relations Board, consisting of the hall presidents, Katie Kearney, present Judicial Commissioner, Wernig and Rukavina, will vote on the candidates Wednesday night.

On the whole, Rukavina was pleased with the applicants. All positions had at least three applicants and according to Rukavina, "they were all excellent. We chose them not on the basis that they were better than one another, but that they were better suited for our plans next year," Rukavina said.

Responding to accusations that the positions had not been decided on fairly, Rukavina states, "No matter what I say, people will believe I had my mind made up before." She explained that during her campaign she did not appeal to any specific interest group but went door-to-door.

"We went into the interviews fairly open-minded," she continued. "We're just Student Government trying to do the best we can."

the University's filing of the motion to dismiss the case.

The University contends that its desire to dismiss the case is to save expense and time for both parties involved, states the brief. The plaintiff believes, however, that the University "is more likely motivated by its desire to frustrate plaintiff and the judicial process by preventing plaintiff's inquiry into: (1) the guidelines under which the Committee on Appointments and Promotions operated, (2) its decision regarding plaintiff and the reasons therefore and (3) all other matters directly or indirectly associated with the potential, contractual, procedural conflicts" involved in the case.

Reappointment of positions is handled by the Appointments and Promotions Committee of each department. The Committee evaluates the faculty member's teaching, scholarship and research, service to the University, the needs of the department in question and the needs of the University in order to "determine whether that particular faculty member of 65 years of age is the best candidate reasonably available for the position," according to the brief.

Motion to dismiss

The plaintiff asserts, furthermore, that the University's brief, Motion to Dismiss, implies that the

complaint should be dismissed "because there is some additional certainty that plaintiff could not be entitled to relief" through the University's annuity and retirement fund if he did not retire now. Yet the University's motion implies other questions and leaves them unanswered: "(1) Whether the retirement date or annuity date is a matter solely between the individual and the provider of the annuity, and whether this date could be changed by the individual at any time, (2) whether participation in the retirement program and the annuity is optional or that by participation a faculty member relinquishes any rights and (3) whether there is a bargained-for exchange of rights between the contractual right of tenure and the contractual provision with respect to participation in the University annuity and retirement fund."

Danehy's "failure to state a claim" the University's reason to dismiss the case, is also inaccurate according to Indiana law, the brief maintains. "The Indiana standard, plaintiff asserts, is that of an 'insurmountable bar' and not 'the absence of law' standard for Federal courts."

"As such," the brief explains, "its works to protect the most established legal precepts at the pleading stage while allowing more

flexibility in the initiation of lawsuits in those areas where legal doctrine is either unsettled or nonexistent."

"Consequently," it continues, "in your typical 12(B)(6) Motion (to dismiss), a complaint will not be dismissed unless it appears to a certainty that the plaintiff would not be entitled to relief under any set of facts. In addition, the complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to recover."

"Indiana believes that unless there is an 'insurmountable bar' to recovery which is evident on the face of the complaint, the claim should not be dismissed."

Kusbach also cites a case, *Nelson vs. Miwa*, where the University of Hawaii foreclosed appointments for persons over 65, even though they were the most qualified for the position. "The Hawaiian Supreme Court thought it ridiculous to provide elaborate procedures for determination of a 65-year-old professor's qualifications and then terminate his employment when he was the most qualified person. Professor Danehy should have his day in Court to show whether the elaborate procedures, which defendant says are a part of his

contract, were properly used, and whether he was the best qualified person for his job."

Hawaii case favors Danehy

Although in this case, the court decided in favor of a professor against a state school, "upon constitutional grounds for equal protection of the laws, nothin on the face of Danehy's complaint shows that he will not be able to maintain a cause of action against the University for deprivation of his constitutional rights under color of State Law."

"Professor James P. Danehy," the brief concludes, "could claim discrimination against him when other faculty members, both younger than 65 and older, have been retained in employment and further when non-faculty members are encouraged to remain in employment past age 65 and including age 72."

"Danehy has a vested right by tenure to continued employment as determined by his single contract; plaintiff has also presented the question whether the contract procedures followed have conclusively determined that he was not the best man for the job. Finally, everything done must in no way discriminate against plaintiff's right to work, so as to deny him equal protection of the laws."

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Prospective recruits must show desire to learn

[continued from page 1] dent before entering Notre Dame, the prospective Notre Dame athlete is examined for the presence of a "desire to learn," according to University officials. During each prospect's visit to campus, before a decision is finalized, the coaches evaluate his academic potential, a process that provides the University with a closer examination of the athlete than they have for the ordinary applicant. This interview, according to Joyce, is crucial to the admission of a prospect. In a change from the past procedure,

Joyce now personally speaks with many of the potential recruits and emphasizes the academic demands and benefits of a Notre Dame education. "Kids that get frightened in this speech will go somewhere else," he said.

Coaches also visit the homes of each prospect, Joyce revealed, and return with an indication of how interested the athlete is in attending Notre Dame. The results of the interviews, the athlete's ability, and his academic standing are factors in the final decision, which is reached by the admissions office.

Since athletes compete with each other for a fixed number of grant-in-aids in each sport, their admission does not deny other students a place in the freshman class, according to Goldrick.

Joyce indicated that prospects with lower academic qualifications are admitted "partially" because they are necessary for the University to remain competitive in major intercollegiate sports. Coach Brian Boulac, who heads the football recruiting program, pointed to special programs available at universities on Notre Dame's football

schedule which can accommodate athletes with no academic interests. Boulac cited Michigan State and the University of Southern California, which offer courses such as woodcarving to ease their athletes through college.

"The majority of our athletes can get in here on their own," Boulac stated. He explained that only in the case of a "super-athlete" is the admissions office asked to consider a prospect with a combined SAT score of less than 800. If they judge the athlete to be unable to cope with Notre Dame academically, Boulac remarked, then he is rejected.

Once an athlete is accepted, the University provides academic aid under the auspices of Asst. Prof. Mike Decicco, who directs a tutoring program that supervises the academic performance of each scholarship athlete at Notre Dame. He reported that as many freshmen athletes were on probation this semester as at any time in the past.

Joyce stated that it was not unusual for freshmen athletes to have difficulty during the first semester in college, because the problem of transition that confronts every new student is compounded by the demands of football.

The responsibility for a poor scholastic performance by an athlete, according to Decicco, should be the University's, since most were recruited to come here. He added that he is not consulted by the admissions office before a decision is reached about a prospect.

NCAA requirements

The only academic requirement imposed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) on its member schools concerning admissions is that each recruit must possess a high school grade point average of 2.0. At one time, the NCAA did stipulate that universi-

ties be able to project a grade point average for each prospect of 1.6, but the requirement was dropped. The effect on "blue-chip" athletes in high school, according to DeCicco has been to avoid more demanding courses that might provide better background for the SAT, classes that might also jeopardize the athlete's 2.0 average. Joyce pledged to attempt to reinstate the 1.6 project grade point average, and to seek and end to the freshmen eligibility rule, which allows freshmen to compete at the varsity level.

Football at Notre Dame in the view of Joyce has remained in the proper perspective. "I think football has manifestly been kept in its place at Notre Dame," he said, adding that the program has "turned out fine athletes and fine men."

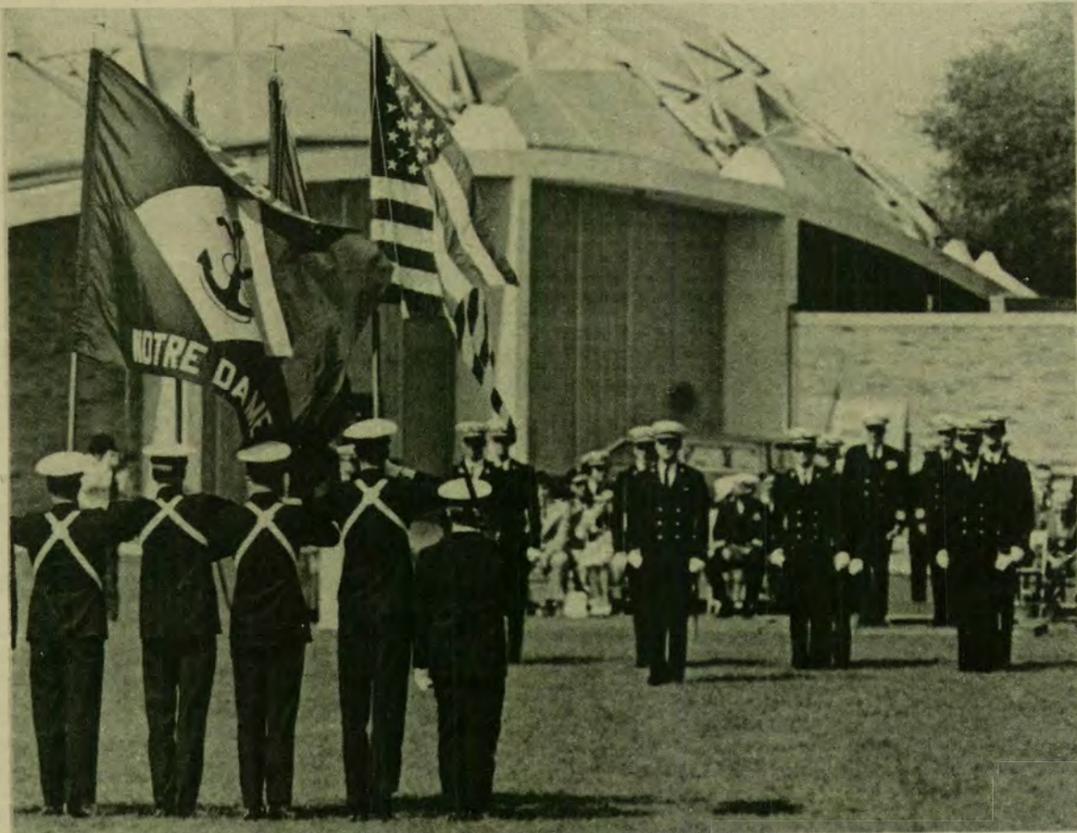
Joyce described the performance of athletes academically at Notre Dame as "a great success story." He pointed to a recent survey of professional football players as an example of Notre Dame's graduation record. Of all major universities, only players from Notre Dame had all received their degrees. "The proof of the pudding is in the graduation record," said Joyce.

"If we went out and recruited every top prospect," said Valdiserri, "no one would ever beat us."

Irish women take third

[continued from page 12]

This event, which is comparable to AAU competition, is for schools which are not members of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (IAIW), the female counterpart to the NCAA. Coach Carcare said Hum's chances for qualifying in the javelin "seem promising" and Weber's in the 1500 "are good if the field she's running is good."



The Navy ROTC held their annual parade and awards ceremony Saturday morning on Stepan Field. [Photo by John Calcutt]

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LOST: 1 dark brown tri-fold wallet packed with very important stuff. Call Bill 3991 between 8 and 5.

LOST: One, non-pierced, gold, hoop earring. Loop one inch in diameter. If found, call 8067.

LOST: pair of glasses in light brown case somewhere(?) Sat. night. Campus View-Nickies-Library-call 1208

LOST: Red Adidas Jogging Jacket during mud bath at Chariot race. If found call Hank, 3327.

LOST: gold 1976 Pt Pleasant HS Ring. Initial Vaie L. Reward. Call 3857.

LOST: An ID-type bracelet without a nameplate. sentimental value. Call Dave 3339.

LOST: Pair of eyeglasses, (black wire) in a soft black leather case near Pangborn or Fisher. Reward offered. Call 3059.

LOST-Yellow and Blue reversible raincoat with hood. Lost Thursday night at Nickie's. Please call 4184 ask for Ziggy.

A gold timex watch lost near the mud pit Saturday. Electric with a brown band. Reward. Please call 3746.

LOST-Orange wallet in bookstore Tuesday. If found, please call 4-4160 no questions asked.

LOST: Minolta Camera. Grace Lounge Sat. 4-23-77. PLEASE return to Fr. Huneke's Office or 306 Grace. John-1607.

LOST: A gold key chain with about 9 keys on it and with name charm 'John' attached. Reward offered. Call 7096.

LOST: 1 Navy blue with yellow trim warm-up. Call 8538. Reward.

FOUND: a pair of glasses call Audio Visual Office. 6423.

LOST: One pair of glasses in a black case. If found please call Herb Glose, 3455.

LOST: Set of keys about a week ago. Call 7728.

MISSING: Timex quartz watch. Lost 4-23 at An Tostal. Reward offered. Rich Myers 7495.

WANTED

WANTED: Female roommate to share Wahington DC townhouse this summer. Call Jennifer at 4-4211.

Need Ride to Syracuse (May 13) or after exams, no bags, will pay. Charlie 1620.

wanted: ix tickets to Fiddler on the Roof-Friday May 20, 287-0742.

Wanted: Small Office type refrigerator. 234-4075 or 288-4310.

Need a ride to Denver, Colo. Can leave 5-16. Call John 1607.

NEED RIDE TO KENTUCKY DERBY. LEAVE ANYTIME. HUGH 272-2554.

WANTED: Someone to deliver the OBSERVER for '77-78 school year. This is a salaried position. If interested call Bob at 8362.

FOR SALE

71 VW bus Good condition. For details call 277-3517.

For Sale: Bookshelf component. Stereo system. Good condition, must sell 289-2061.

FOR SALE: Coffee table 60x22x16. Good construction-\$70. Also, 4-drawer dresser, \$25. Call Geoff at 1078 or come by 516 Planner.

Rug, Curtains for sale. Call Joe Hughes. 1481.

Rare fishes for sale-very cheap. Call 1631.

Fender Fele. 4 sale with Fuzz-watt and mini-amp. quick sale-will negotiate. Terry 288-3706.

For Sale: 1 parachute, cheap. Call Chuck. 3303.

'73 Monte Carlo, emerald green, black vinyl roof, wire wheel covers, bucket seats, immaculate condition. 350 4-barrel with dual exhaust, Air, AM-FM stereo tape. \$2950 or best offer. Call 272-5550 after 5 pm.

FOR SALE: Dolby Cassette deck, Wollensak 4766. Retail \$450, asking \$250. Call John 8315.

For Sale: Dynaco ST120 Stereo Amplifier 120 watts \$1 per watt or best offer. Call John 8315.

For Sale: Two matching brown and white patchwork quilted bedspreads and coordinating curtains. Excellent condition. Call 4-5165.

ND Prof selling 72 Olds F 85, fourdoor, air, power steering, and brakes, steel radials, cruise control. Very good condition. Only 45,000 mi. \$2550. Call 7534 or 234-7953.

PERSONALS

Roomie, Thanks for the Mand M's and the raincoat. You've kept me sane this semester. Roomie. PS send me sanity-savers next year!!

Igstrom, Run away! Run away! Oh, Pardon me, String.

To Mike Sylvestro and fellow doubting Thomases: Hell has been frozen over for 100 days!! Pats on the back are in order. Virtuously yours, Christy and Olivia

John Reynolds, Thanks for the aspirin and the use of your bed. Now if you could only give me something for music appreciation and the piano. Mar

Lucious Lynn, Georgie Porgie puddnin' and pie kissed the girls and made them ask for more. Is it true?? Happy 19th!! Wild Rose, Movin' Marilyn, Hotsie-Totsie Helen, Notorious Nina and boom-boom Bethy.

Classified Ads

Bid, Elizabeth Scheurer Garrows looks good. Sounds good. Congrats. Denise

Dianne La Peyre: Merci mille fois pur les fleurs. Comme ca sent formidable chez moi! M.

Grab the DODO before it gets away.

Chris, Are you that beautiful and voluptuous but lonely and depressed ND co-ed that needs to be cheered up? Be yourself. A secret admirer

Michael, Thanks for a great Wednesday night. The salad, pot, peanut butter and wine were great, and the backrub was the best. We'll have to do it again. Beth and Janet.

Dear Chris- Just remember- God loves you ans so do I. "Mom"

Seniors- Are you heartsick at having to leave DuLac?? Find out what's going on at your alma mater by ordering a subscription to the OBSERVER. Only \$10.00 for a semester. Stop by the OBSERVER office and place your order now.

Happy Birthday to Susie Gauthier, the sweetest angel I know.

Brace yourself for the 22nd birthday of the most beautiful set of teeth on campus! Happy Birthday, Susie SMC!

To my favorite twin and dancing partner, Happy Birthday Craig!! Love always, Susy SMC

Riddle in by 5 sleeps til 4 out by 10 same black dress, gleaming grill-work rent a formal veteran. Happy Birthday-free Friday? Craig

Layout staff needed
All interested persons contact the Observer

Blue team wins spring finale, 49-10

by Paul Stevenson
Sports Editor

The Fighting Irish football team concluded their spring season this past Saturday with the forty-seventh annual Blue-Gold Game, a contest which found the Blue defeating the Gold by a score of 49-10.

The battle started slowly, with the Blue squad failing to move the ball as expected. In their first series of plays, the Blue team lost fifteen yards. On their next possession, quarterback Rusty Lisch fumbled on first down, giving the Gold squad the ball on the Blue 18 yardline.

However, the Gold could not advance the ball, and a Joe Unis 34 yard field goal attempt was wide to the left.

Two plays into their next opportunity, Lisch was intercepted by Mike Whittington on the 32 yardline. Once again, the Gold team could not move the ball against the tenacious Irish Blue team defense. The three-point attempt failed giving the Blue team the ball again.

Seven seconds later, Vagus Ferguson lost the handle on the football, and the Gold team has possession once more. The Gold members could not advance the ball, however, this time Unis connected on a 25 yard attempt.

From that point on, the rest of the contest belonged to the men in blue. The Blue team drove 80 yards, 47 on the ground and 33 via the aerial attack as Lisch hit three of four, to score the first touchdown of the afternoon. Ferguson found paydirt from four yards out to cap the drive. Dave Reeve added the point after, giving the first quarter score of 7-3.

The Gold team then drove 19 yards from their own 20 to the 39 yardline when Luther Bradley came up with his first of three interceptions of the afternoon, giving the Blue the ball at the Gold 40 yardline.

The Blue team found the goal line again, highlighted by an 18 yard strike from Lisch to tight end Ken MacAfee, on a one-yard run by Lisch. Reeve hit the conversion to build the Blue team lead to 14-3.

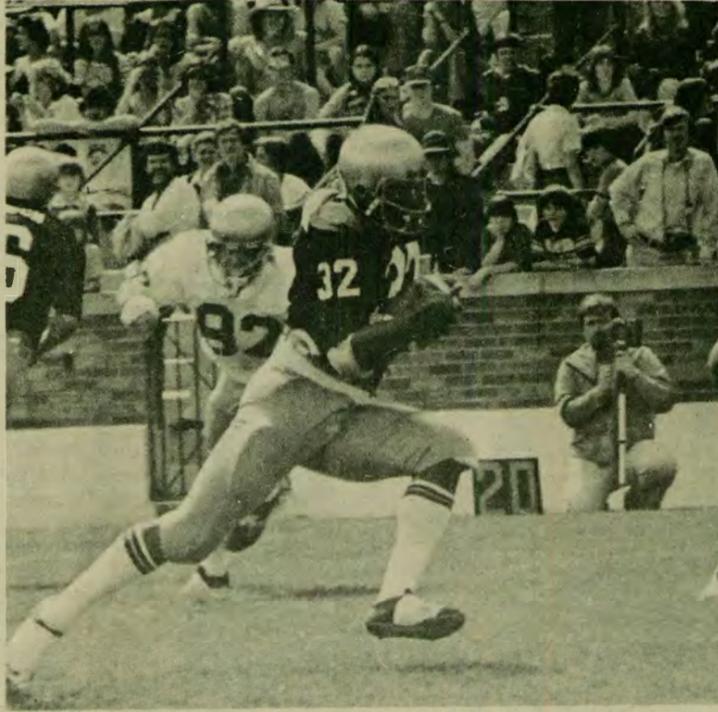
The Blue squad reclaimed the pigskin after the Gold team failed to move the ball, and advanced the ball 50 yards for the score. Ferguson tallied the six points on a one yard plunge while earning his second touchdown of the day.

With just 2:32 remaining in the half, Ferguson found the endzone once again to conclude a seven play 37 yard drive. Once again, the freshman griddler reached paydirt from one yard out.

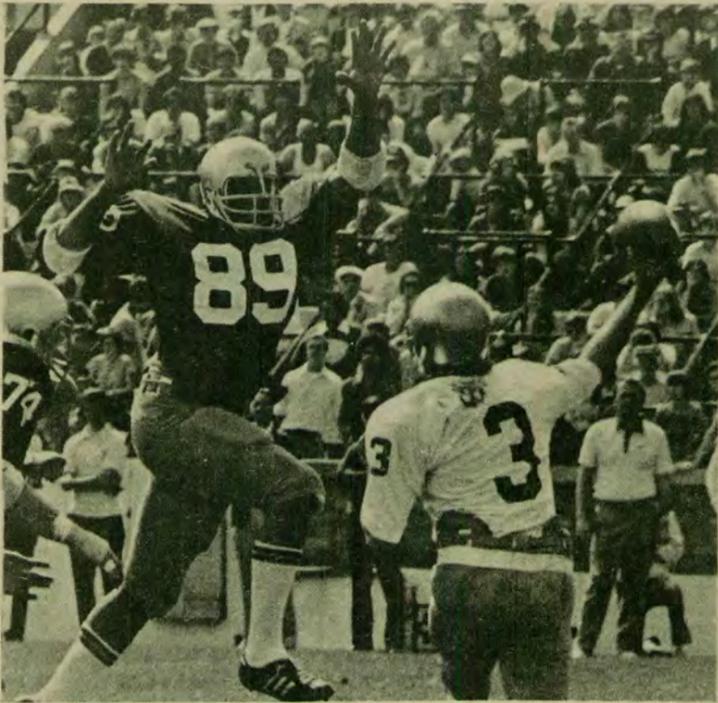
Bradley regained the ball for the Blue squad ten seconds later on his second interception in the contest. Lisch hit Steve Orsini with a 12 yard flare pass to give the Blue their final score before halftime.

Ferguson began the scoring in the second half for the Blue team with a 13 yard sprint. Reeve connected on the extra point to give the Blue a crushing 35-3 lead.

With only 35 seconds left in the game, Joe Montana led the Blue team to their final score of the afternoon. Highlighted by a 14 yard aerial strike to Dennis Grindinger, the Blue score came on a five yard scamper by Steve Schmitz.



Vagus Ferguson led all rushers with 85 yards on 17 carries in the Blue team's 49-10 victory. [Photo by John Calcutt]



Ross Browner had three solo tackles and eight assists in Saturday's intrasquad game. [Photo by John Calcutt]

The Gold team high point was directed by quarterback Kevin Muno, who found receiver Tyree Dickerson for a 40 yard strike, giving the Gold excellent field possession with only seconds remaining in the contest. Two plays later, Muno found Dickerson in the endzone from six yards out to give the Gold team their only touchdown in the annual competition.

The Blue team compiled 231 yards on the ground, while amassing 145 through the air. In contrast, the Gold squad lost 18 yards rushing, while gaining 72 yards passing.

Ferguson led all rushers with 85 yards on 17 attempts. This performance earned him Offensive Player of the Game distinction. David Waymer and Willard Browner added 41 and 38 yards respectively.

Lisch connected on 11 of 17 pass attempts, while Montana hit four of seven. MacAfee hauled in five passes for a total of 84 yards.

Defensively, Ross Browner compiled three solo tackles and eight assists, including four sacks for a total loss of 24 yards. Bob Golic notched two individual tackles while also adding eight assists.

Luther Bradley intercepted three passes during his afternoon performance. Because of this feat, Bradley was named Defensive Player of the Game by the press.

The game was a typical end to the spring drills. This game is supposed to answer key questions as to who will be starting in various positions next fall. One of these spots has to be quarterback, a position which Lisch has claimed, but not without hesitation on Devine's part.

"Yes Lisch has won the number-one quarterback spot," Devine responded to a question. "He's a dedicated athlete and a good student of the game."

"However, Joe (Montana) has had a real good last couple of weeks in practice. He just happened to be off today. When a guy is out for a year, it's hard to come back so quickly."

"I don't think you saw how well Joe has done this spring today," Devine added.

Another concern is also centered around the starting backfield, who worked without Al Hunter and Jerome Heavens. Right now, this duo is counted on for their contributions in the fall. By that time, they should be healthy and ready for play.

If this tandem returns to the lineup at full strength, what happens to the backfield that played Saturday is another question. One solution under consideration is to use Heavens and Ferguson at both fullback and halfback positions.

Waymer, who performed well on offense in Saturday's game, will remain on offense for the fall. Devine originally wanted to play Waymer on offense and defense for two weeks each. However, injuries in the backfield prevented Waymer's transition to defense.

Receiver Kris Haines and tri-captain Terry Eurick were absent from Saturday's competition. Haines was suffering from a pulled hamstring, while Eurick did not participate because of a sore shoulder.

The Notre Dame football team will report for fall practice on August 16. Picture Day will be August 17 with practice starting on August 18.

*Observer Sports

Women's track places third

by Laurie Reising
Women's Sports Editor

The Notre Dame women's track team finished up their regular season Saturday afternoon on a hopeful note by placing third in the Cougar Relays competition held at St. Francis College. The meet was won by the host school with Hunnington College coming in second while Indiana University finished fourth and Albion College fifth.

In the 440 relays the team of Susana Behnke, Gina Robillard, Kathy McKann and Michelle O'Haren grabbed first place with their time of 53:2. This same squad barely missed finishing first again in the 880 relays. Their time of 1:52.5 was .005 of a second short of the winning mark.

The mile relay saw the squad of Ann Peter, Mary Hums, Liz Berry and Peggy Hester capturing third place with their combined time of 4:59. The group was without the services of sophomore Helen

Weber and coach Larry Carcare said he was "really proud of his second team, they ran their hearts out."

The Irish women looked strong again in the 2 mile medley action with the team of Berry, Curtin, Hester and Malvezzi finishing third. Their time was set at 11:58.5. The group took second place in the 880's with a time of 2:02.

It was the winning combination of Behnke, Robillard, McKann and O'Haren competing again in the jumper's relay event and they were equally successful, capturing first place honors with their time of 55:0.

Sophomore Mary Hums came in second with a hurl of 109.0 feet in the javelin throwing competition. Next Saturday, along with teammate Helen Weber, she will be travelling to Manchester College to attempt to qualify for the USTFS competition which is to be held in Wichita, Kansas, at the end of May.

[continued on page 11]

Tracksters return from Drake

by Bob Keen
Sports Writer

The Notre Dame track team sent a number of its top performers to participate in the Ball State and Drake Relays this past weekend.

At Ball State, Dan Horgan running in the steeplechase finished with the impressive time of 9:19, a personal best. Another stand-out performance was turned in by Arnie Gough who finished in third place while running the high hurdles in 14.6. Concluding the running events was the two mile relay team consisting of Dave Benkert, John Quinn, Ed Kristner and Dave Gutschenritter who made a good showing in this strenuous event.

In the field event section of the meet the Irish fared well with Terry Stowe making a respectable showing in the pole vault clearing 14 feet six inches. George Lang had a personal best in the hammer throw tossing it 132 feet. Rounding out the field events and the meet was Mike Meyer's discus throw of 145 feet.

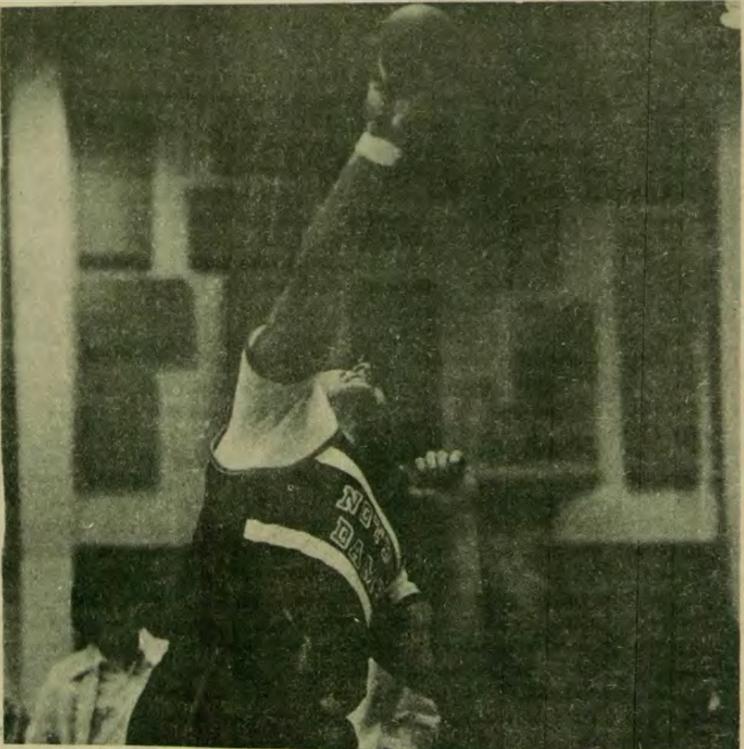
The Irish faced much stiffer competition at the Drake Relays, in fact, most experts claim it to be the most prestigious relay meet of the entire season. Peter Burger, Steve Welch, Kevin Kenny and Joe Strohmman, representing the Irish in the four mile relay, placed twelfth out of a field of 29 teams, finishing with a fine time of 16:58.

In the distance medley the team consisting of the same members,

with the exception of Kenny who was replaced by Kurt Spieler, finished in 10:01, again placing twelfth. Another stand-out for Notre Dame was Dennis Vander-Kraats who ran the 3000 meter steeplechase, finishing in 9:08 only five seconds off the school record.

"I was satisfied with the per-

formances by the team at both relays, although I also realize that some of the athletes could have done better," stated Head Track Coach Joe Plane. The Notre Dame track team will hold its only track meet of the season at home this Saturday, when they host the University of Toledo.



The Notre Dame track team will prepare for their only home meet of the spring season this Saturday against Toledo.