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LITURGICAL SCHEDULE
SACRED HEART MAIN CHURCH
June 23 through August 3

MONDAY THRU SATURDAY.
8:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN THE LADY CHAPEL
11:15 a.m. CONFESSION
11:30 a.m. MASS
5:00 p.m. CONFESSION
5:15 p.m. MASS
7:00 p.m. CONFESSION
7:15 p.m. EVENSONG IN THE LADY CHAPEL (EVENSONG ON FRIDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN THE GROTTO)

SUNDAY.
9:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN THE LADY CHAPEL
9:30 a.m. MASS
10:45 a.m. MASS
12:15 p.m. MASS
7:15 EVENSONG IN THE LADY CHAPEL

Insights......

After 36 years of marriage, Ann Landers has divorced from her husband Jules. In a column dated July 1, Ms. Landers reveals to her readers that her marriage, which she had written about several times before, has fallen apart.

"How did it happen that something so good for so long didn't last forever?" she writes. "The lady with all the answers does not have the answer to this one."

Ms. Landers is not without a moral note to her tale. She tells her readers, "Never say 'it couldn't happen to us!'"

The column is the shortest one that Ann Landers has ever written, and she has asked the editors of the papers in which she is syndicated to leave the remaining space blank.

"I ask that you do not fill this space with other letters," she requests. "Please leave it blank - a fitting memorial to one of the world's best marriages that didn't make it to the finish line."

Martin Mull, famous rock and roll star who makes his first appearance in this column two weeks ago, is back in the news. During a recent performance at the Boarding House in San Francisco, Grace Slick, of the Jefferson Airplane, kept shouting and waving from her balcony. Then, during Mull's pseudo-gospel encore number, "Jesus Is Easy," Ms. Slick climbed onto a stage where, according to Rolling Stone Magazine, she engaged in some impromptu testifying, first frigging a few fans at Mull, then kneeling at his feet. After the show Grace followed Mull into his dressing room for what he described as a "chat." Bystanders, however, said Ms. Slick kept making advances to Mull. She finally had to be removed from the premises. She then parked herself on the sidewalk in front of the club, yelling things which cannot be quoted in this newspaper.

Barbara J. Newman
Graduate Student Communication Arts

Dear Editor,

As a new graduate student at N.D.U., I am delighted to be in a learning environment of high moral standards combined with spiritual integrity. I am, however, dismayed at the contents of Ken Bradford's June 19 article, Observer Controversy Settled.

While it is true that a newspaper should watch for a variety of readers, it is also true that its advertising should reflect the life styles and ideologies of its readers. Thus, news of the printing of a pro-abortion advertisement in Notre Dame's Campus newspaper seemed entirely inconsistent, if not abhorrent, to the ideology a student should expect at a Catholic institution.

I do not agree that Mr. Pagna acted wrongly for a variety of reasons, it is also true that its advertising should reflect the life styles and ideologies of its readers. Thus, news of the printing of a pro-abortion advertisement in Notre Dame's Campus newspaper seemed entirely inconsistent, if not abhorrent, to the ideology a student should expect at a Catholic institution.

The first summer issue of the Observer was a debacle both in content and presentation. It sounded like a bunch of little kids responding to a spank from daddy. In addition to the unattractiveness that was manifested in its content, the writing was poor and the production was terrible. In short, it was a shoddy piece of journalism.

I think the University had a right and responsibility to object to its distribution to visiting alumni or to the cleaning ladies in Keenan Hall. It was a poor reflection on the quality of student at Notre Dame.

Bill Fanning

P. O. Box Q

Dear Editor:

As a fairly recent (class of '71) and concerned graduate of Notre Dame, I feel compelled to respond to the current controversy between the observer and the Administration concerning the first summer issue of the Observer. And my vote is definitely to the guys with the "black hair.

Perhaps, what the University is objecting to is not the right of students to dissent, but the manner in which such dissent is carried out. I personally feel that a student in the Notre Dame Community has a right, as a member of that community, to voice his or her objections about community affairs.

But this right carries along with it a duty to act as a reasonably intelligent and mature person. In other words, conduct your activities with a little "class" so as long as all members of the Notre Dame Family can be proud of it whether they agree or disagree with its contents.

The first summer issue of the Observer carried a half a dozen articles that contained political juices with a little "class" so as long as all members of the Notre Dame Family can be proud of it whether they agree or disagree with its contents.

Death blow is the attitude that "anything's fit to print - as long as it's paid for."

Barbara J. Newman
Graduate Student Communication Arts

The following was excerpted from a loan agreement for a building project in Greenwood Village. Any condition of this Agreement which requires the submission of evidence of the existence or non-existence of a specific fact or facts implies as a condition the right, as a member of that community, to voice his or her objections about community affairs.

The Observer is published Monday through Friday and weekly during the summer session, except during exams and vacation periods. The Observer is published by the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College.

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In Boston

Notre Dame student attends National Women's Political Caucus

by Andy Praschak

Editor

Mary Kane, a sophomore at the University of Notre Dame, joined over three thousand politically concerned women at the second annual convention of the National Women's Political Caucus, held last week in Boston, Massachusetts.

According to Kane, the main goals of the caucus were to prepare and update their constitution, elect a new chair, work out plans for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and to prepare women to maximize their political strength at the upcoming presidential election.

Mary's mother, Patricia Kane, is a board member of the South Bend chapter and was an official delegate to the Boston convention. Mary's mother is also said to have been impressed with the number of women who were interested in politics.

"The best sign of the national political interest," said Kane, "is that women are attending political conventions in record numbers."

"The point of this seminar was that women should demand to compete in the very few political positions left for women."

"All of the workshops she attended, Kane found too interesting to attend three of the workshops. "They were all very interesting and I only wish I would have had time to attend all of them," she said.

One of the workshops attended by Kane dealt with passage of the ERA in 1976. "They stressed the fact that if the amendment was to be passed it would have to be in 1976," she noted. Kane also noted that the women were warned not to be Duped by candidates who use other issues, such as abortion, to change the subject from the Equal Rights Amendment.

The amendment must be ratified by four more states before it goes into law. According to Kane, the main goal in this area will be to defeat state legislators who vote against the amendment.

Another workshop Kane attended dealt with the issue of rape. "The point was stressed that older women often feel left out of American politics and even women's caucuses," said Kane.

One of the demands presented was that women receive fifty percent of their husband's pension. Kane also noted that there were very few college-age delegate present at the convention. "Most of the women were between the ages of forty and sixty," she said.

"A major part of the convention was the presentation of different workshops, each dealing with issues directly affecting the women in current American politics. Kane found time to attend three of the workshops. "They were all very interesting and I only wish I would have had time to attend all of them," she said.

The theme of the 1975 convention was "Win with Women in '76" and according to Kane, the main thrust of the convention was training to get women elected and using the strength of unified women to select the best qualified candidates in the 1976-election. She noted, however, that there was a bit of restlessness because of the fact that the International Women's Year Conference was being held simultaneously in Mexico City.

"Many of the prominent women in American politics were either at the conference in Mexico City or went to the Women's Caucus," said Kane. The Chicago Tribune described the International conference as being reilled with "anger, frustration, and even fist fights at the political level."

"The newspaper further stated, "Yet there was a widespread feeling of communication and sisterhood." Kane explained that Frances "Sissy" Farenthold, chairperson of the conference was succeeded by Audrey Colom, a young black Republican woman from Washington D.C. Kane explained that Colom promised the convention the agenda leadership they were looking for.

A major part of the convention was the presentation of different workshops, each dealing with all the parliamentary procedure. "However, I feel it is a great sign when women can come together in a mood of decisiveness and accomplishment," she said.
Zwick

The program, under direction of Dean Elione Peretti and Dr. Jerry Marley both of the Engineering Department, is aimed at encouraging women to enter the field by presenting an informal examination of the facets of modern engineering. The program is largely composed of lectures by Notre Dame faculty involved in different fields of engineering, women engineers and three field trips.

The program is offered to a limited number of girls from all parts of the country. Notre Dame solicits several high schools and the girls are briefed on the program by their chemistry and physics teachers or high school guidance counselors. Those who express an interest are invited to apply.

The program is structured for 9, 10, and 11 o’clock classes. The 9 o’clock class, taught by Dr. Marley of Civil Engineering, is devoted to instruction in the operation and uses of various computers. The 10 o’clock class features guest speakers who lecture on the different aspects of engineering and the opportunities available. At 11 o’clock, the girls return to lab to work out the computer problems explained in the 9 o’clock class. They remain at lab until they solve the problem which to take some of the girls until dinner.

The first field trip is scheduled for Wednesday, July 2, to the Cook Nuclear Center in Michigan. Two field trips are planned for the last week, on July 8, to the Benkow Electronics Laboratory in Michigan and July 9 to the Proctor and Gamble Corporation and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

The girls are presently housed on the second floor of Breen-Phillips Hall for the first three-week session. Meme Hanson, a junior at Notre Dame majoring in Metallurgical Engineering and Sue Hicks, a junior in Architecture, are the two resident assistants assigned specifically to the Engineering program. Both girls attended similar programs as high school seniors and felt they were well prepared for their fields of study.

The girls are happy with the program, but opinions are divided on the disadvantages. They all felt they are not getting a “real taste of college life” and are disappointed at the lack of social activities. As one girl explained, “if there were more people here, it would be better. We have all of free time, and don’t really know what to do with it.”

Jamie Hansakos, a high school senior from Grace Point, Michigan, stated, “I’ve met some real nice girls, but I think we’re all out of place, out of home.” “Three weeks is an odd amount of time to spend you can’t really know any place well,” added another girl. The girls agreed that dormitory life was an attractive aspect of the program. “For now, I’m living with friends and no one is telling me what to do,” stated one senior. The secluded atmosphere of the campus is inviting, although, there are only so many times you can walk around the lake,” one student added.

The girls are restricted by hours and are expected to be in their rooms by midnight on weekdays, and 2:00am on Friday and Saturday. The restrictions, they stated, are flexible and have not inhibited some of the girls from finding their way to the other dormitories for weekend parties.

There is no “studying” required in their work, so evenings are free to be filled with trips to Scottsdale Mall or McDonalds or whatever we can find that’s happening.”

Most of the girls attending are interested in Engineering but until now had no concept of the opportunities involved. They were not expected to apply to the University, although advanced placement and freshman credit may be given for those who complete the course. None of them have applied to a college yet but a few are considering Notre Dame.

Jamie Hansakos explained, “The real reason I came was not to see Notre Dame; I just wanted to see for myself if maybe this was for me. I’m interested in other programs but it’s time I decided what I wanted to do.”

Lesare Honk, a senior from Wisconsin, agreed with Hansakos. “I’m interested in Engineering but not quite sure. I would like to go to Notre Dame, though,” she stated. Her interest in the field grew from her older sister, an Engineering major for fun attending Marquette University, she explained. Karen Luterman stated that her interest was not in the program as much as the University. “I’d like to come to Notre Dame, but not for Engineering.” After a moment, she added, “Maybe another option.”

A number of girls felt such a program was a good opportunity to be exposed to a new field, although they agreed that such a limited glance at the profession was “not really what it is like.” They agreed the program did not encourage them to study Engineering. “It just offered me another option,” one girl observed.

Most of the girls stated they would not reach a decision on a field after study of the three-week program, and probably not until they started seriously searching for colleges.
Unfinished Business

Howard Glickstein is Director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights. We too often forget that the Declaration of Independence was not referring to Blacks and women when it proclaimed that "all men are created equal." Thomas Jefferson, one of the authors of the Declaration, wrote: "We were our state a pure democracy there would still be excluded from our deliberations women, to prevent deprivation of morals and ambiguity of issues, should this promise insidiously gatherings of men." The status of Black Americans was defined "This wonder Frederick Douglass could say: "Men are created equal" and women when men have been left out. It is while males who benefit from the independence we achieved nearly 200 years ago. And it is white males who have developed a vast arsenal of discriminatory devices to insure that their privileged positions are not threatened by minorities and women. Although we have broken down a number of barriers to equal opportunity, more equality is not enough to overcome our racist and sexist past. When a society has committed past injustices or when historically disadvantaged groups exist side by side with more advantaged groups, it simply is not possible to achieve equality and fairness by suddenly starting to act in an enlightened manner. Strong, affirmative steps are required to overcome and reverse the imbalance that has been created in favor of white males.

"We too often forget that the Declaration of Independence was not referring to Blacks and women when it proclaimed that "all men are created equal." Thomas Jefferson, one of the authors of the Declaration, wrote: "We were our state a pure democracy there would still be excluded from our deliberations women, to prevent deprivation of morals and ambiguity of issues, should this promise insidiously gatherings of men." The status of Black Americans was defined "This wonder Frederick Douglass could say: "Men are created equal" and women when men have been left out. It is while males who benefit from the independence we achieved nearly 200 years ago. And it is white males who have developed a vast arsenal of discriminatory devices to insure that their privileged positions are not threatened by minorities and women. Although we have broken down a number of barriers to equal opportunity, more equality is not enough to overcome our racist and sexist past. When a society has committed past injustices or when historically disadvantaged groups exist side by side with more advantaged groups, it simply is not possible to achieve equality and fairness by suddenly starting to act in an enlightened manner. Strong, affirmative steps are required to overcome and reverse the imbalance that has been created in favor of white males.

The basic question today is whether our nation is ready to tolerate some short-lived dissonance in order to overcome the well entrenched effects of past discrimination. Unless we are prepared to implement a U.S. concept of equality, the future of our country is in jeopardy and we never will achieve the "domestic tranquillity" promised by our Constitution.

America's Middle Age

Dick Conklin is Director of the Notre Dame Information Services.

When the last medal has been minted, when the last television crew has left the last重新餐deck, when the last bank has given out the last ersatz 18th century clock, what will America's Bicentennial have left us - apart from several hundred thousand bonds on which we have never paid interest? I have never been much on birthdays, not even my own. Yet, I do find them handy as benchmarks from which one can take stock of his life. The number of nations born since the last American Revolution in 1776 is probably approaching middle age. So if there is anything like a climacteric for a nation, we might be in ours.

It can be an opportunity, then, to see how well we are doing. This is not necessarily an act of flagellation. In many areas - political and press freedom, to name two - our achievement is remarkable. But we need to look far - imprinted racism, festering prisons, decaying cities, global injustice - to see the bitter truth in Lincoln's assessment of us as "an almost chosen nation." Before the boredom sets in, let us consider how much better we are as a people - especially as a purported Christian society - than we should be...can be.

The Bicentennial

Getting worked up

Ronald Weber is Director of the American Studies department and Co-Chairman of the Notre Dame and St. Mary's Bicentennial Committee.

It is hard to get decently worked up about the Bicentennial. For one thing, it is another of the pseudo events that media-drenched society seems to specialize in, having almost no real meaning. At best it is a ceremonial occasion, a ritual attempt to recall a fine but flawed period and thereby largely irrelevant past. At worst it is another way of drumming up business, a sleazy shot in the arm for a flagging economy.

Sensible people should probably look the other way while the Bicentennial goes on, and on. They may take whatever small good comes from it - some historical sense of how the nation got under way, some understanding of the immense social change from then until now - but mostly they should go about their normal business. Let others dress up in old druds and speak about glorious times and noble men. Yet one hates to give in to total cynicism. One wants to believe the past can have something to say to the present. One hates to be wholly out of step with the patriotic zeal of one's countryman, no matter how corny or downright phony.

American optimism being what it is, one wants to believe that even the worst situations can be redeemed, that even racial nightmares can be the stimulus to improvement. The Notre Dame community, like most others, is not immune to the country's infectious hopefulness. So amid all the doubt and dishonesty a Bicentennial activity is underway here. Its main feature will be an academic conference and cultural festival from March 7 to 11 of next year. The theme of the conference will be "Almost Chosen People: The Moral Aspirations of Americans" and it will be addressed by a number of well-known academic and national leaders in the areas of literature, theology, history, politics, science, business, and the social sciences.

The main idea of the conference is to promote some serious thought about the role of moral aspiration in American culture, both in the Revolutionary past and in the Watergate-Vietnam present. Such a focus seems appropriate for institutions like Notre Dame and Saint Mary's. One is even tempted to think it might be a worthwhile consideration for the society as a whole.

Coupled with the conference will be several cultural events - a play, art gallery exhibits, concerts, poetry readings. And there will be a worship service, perhaps held at the Bicentennial celebration of the birth of the country. The First Amendment is supposed to be a means of bringing America's birthday celebration to the home town of everybody, there has to have been some way they could get rid of that admission price.

In 1920 the millions and billions of dollars the government throws around every year, don't you think there could have been some way they could have found a means to fund the Train? How about the local community? Couldn't they have pitched in? When was the last time you had to pay two bucks to celebrate your own birthday? But the government has staved out of this from the start, as they've stayed out of any bicentennial project. (One wonders if they're just lazy, or if they are just so stupid, upstarts that they don't know what to do with the occasion.) And they claim that the Train is non-political. Which I think is what we've included, along with the historic speeches of Presidents Roosevelt and Kennedy, the monumental inauguration speech of President Ford. If I were running for President in '76, I'd demand that they either take Ford's subtle campaign message off the train, or put one of my speeches right alongside his.

Though it isn't mentioned in any of the press releases, it will be interesting to see what is on the train about Vietnam. Or about the civil rights struggles of the sixties. Beyond Hank Aaron's baseball bat and some moon rocks, there are some very sensitive issues which the Train will have to confront. Will we see an historical whitewash or an honest attempt to convey what is the history of this nation?

So it goes with part of the country's 200th birthday celebration. The Train is such a fine idea, when it comes down to the idea of a festival-carnival of history on wheels, picking up on the spirit of a growing America, on the spirit of growing Americans (are we any older and any wiser?) as it moves through the nation. But there are just so many things that could go wrong. It could turn out to be so, well, so American.
Right-wing Critic of the CIA

Mr. Burnham thinks the whole intelligence community should have its budget cut in half—which would more than halve the CIA's hefty share. He thinks the covert nature of the intelligence should be severed from the secret of its existence. For that matter, he says, most of the covert action should not be covert in the first place—"everyone interested knows who is involved anyway."

It is odd that Mr. Burnham, having stripped the CIA of the major part of its budget and covert activities, wants to continue the agency at all. He asks for drastic reform, but the ethos of the agency is established. The secrecy and self-protection tactics now are enough to foil any nearly partial efforts at correction. Just finding out all that is wrong is probably impossible at this juncture. It would be far easier to fold the CIA and set up that leaner, open kind of intelligence unit Mr. Burnham's reforms are aimed at.

The history of bureaucratic reform, even where the discipline of secrecy has not been developed as a cult, makes it totally unrealistic to think Mr. Burnham's changes could take place in Mr. Burnham's old place of employment.

The following days were pleasant ones for me. I kept thinking of the last face-saving slaughter in Indochina, he terminate with prior constraint, through the CIA's hysteria over ex-agent Burnham's criticism comes under nine headings. The agency is bloated, redundant, and self-protective. Its intelligence function is perverted by its covert actions—"the intelligence is skewed to justify the actions."

Everyone worth his salt in Washington believes the FBI, CIA, State Department and IRS keep voluminous files on him. Most people may pretend they're furious about anyone monitoring their activities. But in their hearts it's a great ego builder to know that Big Brother considers them important enough to keep tabs on them.

I have to confess I also have felt this way. In my fantasies I have always thought that there is a giant computer buried at Mt. Weather in the west Virginia mountains whose sole function is to keep track of everything I write, say or do. This computer is working day and night and is being fed by thousands of federal bureaucrats who have been assigned to me because I am considered the most dangerous man in Washington.

Soon after the Freedom of Information Act was passed, making it possible for American citizens to demand to know what data the government kept on them, I wrote letters to the FBI, CIA, State Department, IRS requesting my files. I offered to pay the cost of research (each agency has its own rate card) and told them I expected the information within 10 working days as the law provided.

All of them responded to the request and said they would get back to me as fast as possible.

As I read their letters I imagined the chaos I was causing at State, Langley (CIA headquarters), the FBI and the IRS.

Meetings were probably going on to discuss how much information could be released without hurting national security. I was sure Henry Kissinger would insist on dealing with my State Department files personally. Bill Colby at the CIA would have to call back Dick Helms from Teheran. Clarence Kelley would pull a dozen agents off the Patty Hearst search to comply with my request, and the IRS would have to stop giving rebates in order to make the today deadline.

But 10 days later I heard from the four agencies. They all needed more time. Robert Young, whose title at the Central Intelligence Agency is Freedom of Information Co-ordinator, wrote, "I assure you that we are continuing to process your request, but this work has not yet been completed. We have received hundreds of requests, each which requires a thorough search of records and a thoughtful review of any material located."

Barbara Ennis of the State Department wrote that my file was at the Federal Records Center in Sullmant, Md., and retrieval would take longer than expected.

Clarence Kelley of the FBI wrote me personally (at least his signature was on the letter), telling me it would take at least 30 days to find my files (no wonder they're having so much trouble finding Patty Hearst).

I decided to give them all the extension they asked for out of the goodness of my heart. But I assumed there was no way any agency could find everything in the 16-day period.

I was just starting to worry about my government. Suppose I were a spy or a tax evader or an agitator. If on my request I for he reason that I wrote him, I one of those people in government poring over my data, working late into the night, collating the raw files that they had collected over a period of 26 years.

There would probably be shocks and gasps from the younger researchers who weren't used to handling such nasty stuff. But if I figured if they were in the Freedom of Information business, they would have to get used to it.

Just as I was about to lose hope, the first file arrived. It was from the CIA. My hands trembled as I opened the large brown envelope. I started to read.
Wallace Among the Pointyheads

Garry Wills

Those cartons of government papers—much of pious George himself. (George Wallace) says he is against government money for do-gooder projects. Now he is against Wallace himself. You see, he has all these soakers-up of that government largess was according to the librarian who Indeed, this may be just the first step.

Wallace, the great enemy of federal tax deductions. The do-gooders, wrote off government is soaking all...
Allen's Newest review by fred graver

performing...

inheret the wind review by chuck rogers

the observer

It is something like this: Allen has been go for too long, and has become too usual, being the Jewish clown, the butt of comic jokes, the schmooz. It is time he went down into film too thin. His jokes are fairly thin. His two manias of imagination, New York City and the uniting of the comic with the trivial, are overworked and hackneyed. Woody Allen should either develop and grow out of this rut or go into tailoring.

The best way to answer that criticism is to say: we can do anything we want, only because you are judging Allen on standards that don't fit him at all. You want him to develop into something that wouldn't be Woody Allen, but an Allen hybrid. Your dissatisfaction is not with Allen the writer, Allen the film-maker or Allen the clown, but with some mythical, image-like figure you have in your head. Something you think Woody Allen should be.

The worst thing we can do to someone is to judge him, not on the quality of his work or if he is doing the best that can be, but on what we think he should be doing.

Woody Allen's new book Without Feathers, is a fine selection from his writing over the last three years. There are eighteen pieces in the book, all but five of which have been reprinted from various magazines, the majority from the New Yorker. Many of the pieces seem more like experiments in technique and content, and as such have an unfinished, unpolished feel to them. But there are all delightful.

Whether one is reading Woody Allen, or watching Woody Allen, there is a pervasive feeling that he is working on pure inspiration. He seems to be constantly taking a chance on working on his subconscious, hurriedly grabbing at anything up to his imagination. But, upon closer examination, there is evident the craftsman, the skilled writer or director, who has a firm grasp of his talent. I'll grant you right now that Allen is not much of a craftsman, or a director. He is not even as good as Robert Benchley, even when it comes to writing. But he is soundly based in the American tradition of humor, taking his place in the circle with Groucho Marx, S.J. Perelman, James Thurber and others.

Of course, this difference between Allen and the latter group, and this is also the element which unite him closer to the former, is that Allen has begun to channel his individual perspective, his personal viewpoint, into something that may consistently and with a greater attention to artistic quality than Mel Brooks, National Lampoon, or the others.

The difference between Allen and the latter group, and this is another element which unite him closer to the former, is that Allen has begun to channel his individual perspective, his personal viewpoint, into something that may consistently and with a greater attention to artistic quality than Mel Brooks, National Lampoon, or the others.

The current line of criticism, then, seems to be coming from those who approach the irretrievably fridiculous humor of Fiesco or simple

St. Mary's Little Theatre will stage its own fireworks this Friday night as the ND-SMC Summer Theatre group presents the Lawrence & Lee classic, Inherit the Wind.

"The play is based on the 1925 Scopes Monkey Trial. When a young school teacher is put on trial for the "crime" of teaching Darwin's Theory of evolution in his classroom, the case soon receives national attention. Reporters and hawks flock the town as the two giant legal teams of the day come to Hillsboro to argue the case. It is their struggle and that of the townsmen as they attempt to deal with the threats to the small world that provides the focus of the play.

In the role of Matthew Harrison Brady, the grandstand, Bible-quoting champion of the "ordinary folk," will be Dr. Charles Ballinger, who last season was Andrew Wyke in the recent ND-SMC production of Sleuth. The role of Henry Drummond, the orator and agnostic defense lawyer will be played by Dan Daniel. He is remembered for his memorable performance as Don Quixote in this past spring's musical, The Man of La Mancha.

It's the kind of show that could drive a Aside from that, the evening was very psychological warfare, played with deft and

The ND-SMC Theatre has put themselves in a breakneck schedule this summer. With four plays in seven weeks and a company of thirteen people, anything going wrong has the immediate potential for becoming a major disaster.

And that's just what happened to their first play Sleuth. With less than a week to go before the opening of the play, William McGlinn, playing Milo Tindle, became seriously ill and could not perform. The show's opening was pushed back a week, shortening the run to two performances.

McGlinn was replaced by Dan Daniel, who had very little time to learn a lengthy and complex role. Charles Ballinger, playing the role of Andrew Wyke, was put in the position of learning how to react to another actor, after having formed his character to play with McGlinn.

It's the kind of thing that could drive a theatre group into the hospital for a long, long stay. But, to the credit of all involved, last week's "Trial."" The production of Sleuth came off exceptionally well.

The production was meticulously crafted, with an eye toward leading the audience along the winding corridors of this mystery. The only major fault with the production was the play itself. The second act is very weak, considering the powerful effort of the first. What begins in the play as psychological warfare, played with deft and subtle touch by Ballinger and Daniel, ends in the second act as shallow games. But the fault lies in the play, and not with the production.

Why Anthony Shaffer did not find some way to avoid the interminable in this play, and thus continue the tight construction and feeling of the first act, is beyond me. It makes the play seem so much less worthy of Espenmoe it builds.

Milo's search for revenge in the second act is not clearly defined. He plays games with Andrew, and calls the police. In mixing the two, he leads himself to his death. But that bit of irrationality that leads to his demise is somewhat foggy, and it becomes evident that Milo deserves the same sort of compassion the audience.

8

Friday night will offer a little bit for everyone: suspensefull courtroom drama, that old time religion, drum beating and soap box oratory. The fireworks begin at 8:00 PM July 4th and they will continue through the 5th, 11th and 12th.
Cancer cure researched

Antitumor agents hidden away in balloon-like artificial membranes may be more effective than free drugs in fighting cancer. Researchers at the University of Notre Dame are evaluating the use of liposomes -- artificial cell membranes made in the laboratory from fatty acid molecules called phospholipids -- as carriers of drugs to specific tissues.

Liposomes could have two major advantages in cancer chemotherapy. Their composition can be manipulated to make them fuse with specific tissue, which would increase the drug's efficiency. Then you can use lower doses that aren't harmful to the patient and at the same time increase the drug's efficiency.

Dr. Charles F. Kulpa, Jr., who recently received a $34,078 Anna E. Burk Memorial Grant for Cancer Research from the American Cancer Society to support his investigations, said that one problem with cancer chemotherapy is that they can be too toxic because they affect all cells, not just cancer cells. "We're trying to develop a liposome that will fuse with a cell membrane and release the drug inside the cell to kill a virus or the cell itself," he said. "If you can deliver the drug effectively, then you can use lower doses that aren't harmful to the patient and at the same time increase the drug's efficiency."

Kulpa said he is not developing better drugs, but simply trying to make existing drugs work better. "Anticancer drugs are useful only if the disease has been diagnosed. But if we can find a better way to deliver those drugs, we've certainly made the treatment more effective." Right now, the Notre Dame scientists are working with cells in tissue culture. If the results continue to be promising, Kulpa said, the next step will be to experiment with the method by treating leukemia in mice.

Kulpa is an assistant professor in the Department of Microbiology and Louband Laboratory. Before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1972, he was a staff fellow with the Institute of Arthritis, Metabolic, and Digestive Diseases at the National Institutes of Health.

Charles explains state of Dean search committee

by Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

Isabel 'Charles', O.P., acting Dean of the College of Arts and Letters, explained Wednesday, that definite procedures for continuation of the search for a new dean are as yet uncertain, noting also that committee members David Burruch and Thomas Werge will be on leave during the first semester of the school year.

Charles, who headed the original search committee and that they have finished their work and turned their suggestions over to Dr. Burrell and Fr. Hesburgh, to finalize the decision, in late April.

In a press release printed in The Observer, June 26, Hesburgh announced Charles' appointment and stated, "A search committee for a permanent replacement for retiring Dean Frank J. Cranor, which has been chaired by Dr. Charles, will continue its work."

"The search committee has only a recommendation power while the final decision lies with the President and Provost of the University," she noted. She explained that it is also too premature to continue the search, as it is not being done.

Charles said that when the committee handed in their recommendations in April, they considered their work finished. "The committee members agreed that their specific recommendations would remain confidential," she said.

Charles added, however, that as soon as plans for continuation of the search are finished, they will be made available to the entire Notre Dame community.

Dr. Charles did her undergraduate work at Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y., and received her M.A. and Ph.D. in English from Notre Dame. After a year of Postdoctoral study at The Center for the Study of Higher Education, at the University of Michigan, she served as executive vice president and academic dean of Ohio Dominican College in Columbus, where she had previously taught for three years on the English faculty. When she came to the University in 1973 as assistant dean she was the first woman to hold that position at Notre Dame. Dr. Charles also holds a concurrent appointment as associate professor of English.

Cancer cure researched at Notre Dame


cancer care
The American Freedom Train is scheduled to visit South Bend on July 14, 15 and 16. The steam-powered 56-car train displays some of the nations most treasured documents and artifacts. It is currently on a 31-month tour through the country, highlighting the Bicentennial celebration in many communities.

South Bend will be one of only two cities in Indiana to have the Train included in its stopover schedule. The Train will be parked just west of the intersection of U.S. 31 and Angela Boulevard, just west of the Notre Dame campus. It will be open to visitors on those dates from 8:00 AM to 10:00 PM. Tickets are currently on sale throughout South Bend, and will go on sale at the site of the Train display when it arrives.

Tickets are $1 each for people of 18 years of age or younger, and 65 years of age and older. Tickets are $2 for everyone else.

Inside the Train

Visitors to the American Freedom Train will travel through the exhibit cars on a moving walkway at a rate of 18,000 people per hour. Each tour lasts an hour. They carry individual transistorized sound units which play a running narration coordinated with the exhibits. The cars each have a special theme, ranging from an exhibit on the struggle for independence in a dramatic portrayal of five events in American history which have tested the fiber of the American system.

There will be special cars exhibiting the pioneer spirit in America, the growth of the nation, the ethnic origins of contemporary Americans, a review of inventions and innovations in America, an examination of the many professions in America, and a panorama of the sporting American as hero.

There will also be cars emphasizing the performing arts, the fine arts, and two special showcase cars. One showcase car will feature the American Freedom Bell, which is twice the size of the Liberty Bell and was built through the support of the American Legion on behalf of the Nation's children. The second showcase car deals with transportation in America and contains a series of wheeled vehicles lending additional testimony to American progress. Among the documents and arifacts in the cars are:

- A 1792 edition of Thomas Paine's Common Sense.
- An 1865 Edison phonograph.
- A partial manuscript of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass.
- Original United States Patent models ranging from the horse to the washing machine.
- The Hoosier Trophy.
- The Oscar statute.
- The Emmy Award.
- President Roosevelt's speech to Congress after the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- The venustity robe and Bible of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Moon rock, a replica of the moon flag, and a tape of the landing from NASA.
- President Ford's Inaugural Speech.
- Hank Aaron's baseball bat and ball used when he tied Babe Ruth's home run record.

Origins of the Train

The idea for a Bicentennial Freedom Train came from Ronnie Rowland, a 35-year-old commodity broker with a passion for railroading. In 1966 Mr. Rowland formed the High Iron Company, Inc. which ran a variety of public excursions including the "Golden Spike Centennial Limited," which marked the 100th anniversary of the linking of the United States by rail. After this venture, Mr. Rowland created the concept for what is now the Bicentennial Freedom Train.

In 1974 he had just about given up on the project when he made a presentation to Pepsi-Cola Company. The Train caught the attention of several of the Pepsi board members and the project was underway.

Financing

The American Freedom Train has been made possible by donations of $4 million from Pepsi, General Motors, Prudential Insurance and Kraft Foods. Another $13 million was raised to complete the project. According to the American Freedom Train Foundation charter, families remaining after the train's tour will be donated for charitable purposes.

In addition to the independently raised funds, there will be revenue from ticket sales. A portion of the advance ticket sales in each community is returned to the community for local Bicentennial purposes. Sources of the Train will also be available on trackside. Funds gathered from these sources help pay for the American Freedom Train's operational expenses.

Representing the Bicentennial

Before the nation-wide journey in ever, more than 10 million Americans will have boarded the train and seen its display. It will have journeyed more than 17,000 miles through thousands of American communities and will have been viewed along the way by 40 to 50 million Americans in more than 100 cities. During its journey it will be on display within a one-hour driving distance of 90 percent of the nation's population.

In dedicating the American Freedom Train project, President Ford said, "This exhibit touches virtually every phase of the American experience. I see the Bicentennial of 1976 as a rebirth as well as a birthday - a rededication of our strength and our potential. This American Freedom Train will be a fitting symbol for what the Bicentennial really represents."
Stan Makita relates to, instructs impaired youth by Bob Kissell

Stan Makita isn’t the center from the Chicago Blackhawks with more chances to win another Stanley Cup, as the second most prolific scorer in Hawks history. He isn’t the originator of the curved stick passing and the ‘shifty centering pass’. Yes, but that’s not the only story that ‘Skosh’ Makita is related to.

For a week, June 16-22, Stanley Makita ran the second American Hearing Impaired Hockey Association (AHIIA) camp at Handicapped Ice Arena in a Chicago suburb.

While Mikita has normal hearing, he well understands the problems of these kids. ‘Because I came from a foreign country (a Czech immigrant to Canada at age eight), I thought everybody was all ear,’ explained Mikita. ‘Kids used to call me names I didn’t understand and I’m sure these guys get called names because they are different. We have to learn to live with it. I tried to better than the kids calling me “Because me names I didn’t understand and’ Mikita has almost a gallery of childhood language lessons that are totally deaf and have no problems at this time in their life who are totally deaf and have no problems at this time in their life.

‘It’s the first time in their life that these kids have had an opportunity to participate in a major sport, so to speak, and certainly in a team,’ said Mikita. ‘Most of the time they are shunned by Little League teams, not through any fault of the league, but because they happen to have a handicap, the organizers of that league are a little afraid of taking a chance.’

‘One of our aims in the program is to teach the kids well enough so that they can go out on their own and learn these skills by themselves or through organized leagues,’ continued the veteran of many hockey leagues himself. ‘Maybe someday, you never know, one of them will turn pro.’

Mikita is a graduate of the National Hockey League (NHL) starting help out everyday, beginning early in the morning. Present and former Hawks have been assisting Mikita with the various aspects of the game of hockey.

Players like Phil Russell, Tony Espolito, Grant Mulvoy, Darcy Hota, Pat Stapleton, Eric Nesterenko, Moose Vasko, Gene Ubriaco, J.P. Bordelia, Cliff Koroll, and the list goes on, each of them is to teach the guys well enough so that they can go out on their own and learn these skills by themselves or through organized leagues, continued the veterans of many hockey leagues himself: ‘Maybe someday, you never know, one of them will turn pro.’

Mikita has almost a gallery of childhood language lessons that are totally deaf and have no problems at this time in their life who are totally deaf and have no problems at this time in their life.

‘The hearing impaired kids are not the only ones who have learned. As the hockey pros have had to teach handicapped kids, some of whom are totally deaf and have little communicative skills, like lip-reading or sign language.

Communication between teachers and pupils is a rather unique combination of gestures, stick-waving, sign work, pantomime, and physical encouragement.

But the point of the program is not the hockey skills, for they are secondary. It’s the self-realization by these kids that their handicap isn’t really a handicap.

‘We have no problems at this camp,’ insisted Mikita. ‘The kids are responding real well and the instructors have been amazing. It’s not really as hard to reach these kids as you might think.’

Mikita sees a very good future for the program here in Chicago and hopefully across the nation. ‘Our aim in the future is to hold these camps across the country, so that the traveling expenses of the kids won’t be so high,’ commented Mikita. ‘As a matter of fact there’s a man here today from St. Louis, who’s kind of interested in starting a program there.’

Mikita says the work gives him a certain feeling of satisfaction. He also sees the hockey clinic as a way to repay his debt to all the people who helped him out when he was a young Czech in the foreign shores of Canada.

The veteran Hawk Gene Ubriaco summed the whole attitude behind the AHIIA camps: ‘These kids can’t hear, but they listen well.’

Thursday, July 3, 1975

the observer

A. A. SHAWKIM

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928 N. EDDY, S.B.
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"Love" not found only at Tennis Camp; Sean and Rudy prove it

by Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

It is a well known and widely accepted fact that some of the finest athletes in the United States find their way to Notre Dame... but at the age of eight! According to Sean Coleman, head counselor for the Notre Dame Hockey Camp, this fact is undisputable.

One hundred twenty young men, ages eight to sixteen, are presently attending the camp which is now in its second two week session. The camp, which is run out of the Athletic and Convocation Center, costs each camper's family around $285 for the two week session.

Coleman is aided by Dan "Rudy" Ruettiger, house father for the camp, as well as two other counselors, most of whom are Notre Dame students.

The Observatory was lucky enough to snag Coleman and Rudy for an interview, at dinner time in the South Dining Hall. Coleman explained that he is a counselor and Rudy himself, has a few favorite stories either. His tale involved a camper who acquired the nickname, "Crapper" and the unusual way in which Rudy realized why he had received this name. "He was a likeable kid who always seemed happy and bouncy," he recalls.

Rudy soon befriended the camper and went out for a walk with him one day. As they were walking across campus, Rudy became extra-playful, picking the camper up and placing him on his shoulders. As they bounced along, the child's proximity caused Rudy to begin to realize why he was called "Crapper." Rudy did some further investigation and sure enough...

Kids Get Even

The kids at the hockey camp also have some unusual comments on and stories about their head counselor and house father. Bob Porcellino, 15, form Oak Lawn, Illinois, told how Rudy put on a big ugly mask and scared his roommate who was then in the shower. "My roommate came running out from the shower with his head all lathered up," he said.

Scott Birck, 15, from Glen View, Ill., told how Rudy tried to act tough the first day but now is acting "pretty cool." "I saw him and Sean posing for some girls out on the quad today," he whispered.

Eleven year old, Johnny Bins thought that Coleman was a "pretty good guy." "He always sings and dances around real cool," he said.

Jorge Jaffke and Steve Artus, both 14, told how Rudy, because he picks them up and throws them around whenever they do something good. "He always says good job, my man," Jaffke also noted that Rudy's "great lift-weighter.

Camp Scandal

Jay Rankin, Kelly Lee, Ken Velanots and Mike Thompson, each eleven years old, provided support enough for each other to switch on their superiors a little. "Sometimes they go outside and talk to girls under our window instead of playing," they said. "Boy are we going to get it if they find out we told on them," one of the boys lamented.

The hockey camp is a part of the entire sports camp program that is held annually at Notre Dame. Other camps include an All-Sports camp, which includes tennis, golf, basketball, baseball and football; a Basketball camp and a Football Camp.

Love the boys as they may, both Coleman and Rudy finally admitted their favorite part of the camp. "It's when the mothers and sisters come here," they laughed.