Moynihan resigns ambassadorship

WASHINGTON (AP): Daniel P. Moynihan, controversial U.S. ambas­
dor to the United Nations who recently complained of lack of sup­port, submitted his resignation Monday, administration sources said.

In a letter of reply, Ford accepted Moynihan's resignation "with the deepest regret and reluctance," declaring that the ambassador had "asserted our position forcefully, cogently and honestly" at the United Nations.

Moynihan, repeatedly embroiled in the controversy since moving to the United Nations last year, dated his letter of resignation last Satur­
day and said it was the last day of his leave from teaching duties at Harvard University.

"It is time to return to teach­
ing," he wrote, "and such are the conditions of my tenure that I return now or not at all."

Ford's letter formally accepting the resignation was dated Monday. There had been new reports that Moynihan would resign following a controversial cablegram he sent to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and all U.S. embassies complaining about the lack of support for his campaign to break through the anti-American block at the United Nations.

After the cablegram appeared in the press last week White House Secretary Ron Nessen said: "Pat is supported by the Pres­ident, the secretary of state and the top officials of the State Depart­
ment." Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said at the time there had been some criticism of Moynihan's outspoken approach to U.S. diplomacy within the department, but he dismissed them.

Privately, however, traditional American diplomats continued to grumble about Moynihan's outspoken ways.

There were reports in late Nov­
ember that the outspoken Moyni­
han would quit the U.N. post, and he scheduled and later abruptly canceled a news conference on Nov. 31, telling reporters: "I am not leaving right away."

He was then called to Washing­
ton for a meeting with Ford and Kissinger, which produced a White House declaration of support.

Reports at the time indicated that Moynihan felt Kissinger and others at the State Department were not backing Moynihan's out­
spoken and controversial positions at the United Nations.

"Both President Ford and Secretary Kissinger expressed their strong support for the effective job Ambassador Moynihan has been doing representing the United States at the United Nations. The President wants it clearly under­
stood that Ambassador Moynihan has his complete confidence, ac­
cording to White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen after the November meeting.

Shortly before that incident Moynihan had been criticized by British Ambassador Ivan Rich­ard, who likened Moynihan to Wyatt Earp leading law-shootouts in the U.K. Corral. U.S. officials dismissed as wildly inaccurate reports that the State Department itself had prom­
ised Richard to make the state­
ment.

Moynihan is known to have been acting on instructions when he ex­cororated President Ili Amin of Uganda in October and when he blasted proponents of a resolution equating Zionism with racism.

But he acted on his own in linking the Organization of African Unity to a comment by Kissinger that he would have expressed himself, "in a more restrained fashion."

There have been reports that Moynihan would leave his post to run for U.S. Senator in New York, but Moynihan denied this, saying on Nov. 26 that he would "consider it dishonorable to leave this post and run for any office."

His outspokenness continued, with an attack on the Soviet Union in December saying that Russian involvement in Angola shows an intent to colonize Africa.

Moynihan has defended his use of blunt language, saying: "We think the United Nations matters and we want to stay there. We think that the only way to stay there is to stay and fight."

He told the U.N. General Assem­
by in December that it was becoming "a theatre of the ab­
surd" in accepting "lies" about the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It has been, perhaps, an Amer­
ican hope that if we didn't respond to attacks upon us, maybe they wouldn't be made— if we acted like this language wasn't being used, maybe it would stop being used. That's not true... what we have said is, we will respond to untrue charges against us. We will, when attacked, defend the good name of this democracy..."

While he was often said to be blunt and outspoken, Moynihan described his own performance as "careful, lawyerlike and perhaps on occasion a trifle too intellectu­
ally.

On Dec. 12, Moynihan was named winner of the human rights prize of the international League of the Rights of Man.

North Quad party plans set

by Ken Bradford
Copy Editor

The North Quad Hall presidents have released final plans for their second annual Mardi Gras party in the dining hall Friday night.

Residents of all dormitories on the North Quad will be admitted to the dance free and other students will be charged a dollar. The party will last from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. and students will be allowed in and out of the dining hall throughout the night to attend Mardi Gras in Student Center.

Gras.

Residents Dennis Sulli­

van said the dance has been designed to keep students on campus during the night to give a boost to the Mardi Gras.

The quad party is the first such event the dining hall officials have allowed in the facility this year, Sullivan said. He added that the dining hall is an ideal setting for a quad-wide dance because there is enough room to get everyone in and still have enough room to dance.

Since the party is an on-campus affair, the president has to make some concessions in their plans. "Due to University policy, we are not providing any alcohol," Sulli­

van said.

Sullivan was reluctant, however, to discuss what procedures will be implemented to keep students from smuggling alcohol into the dining hall.

Last year's party was declared a success when it drew 2500 stu­
dents. The party lost over $1000, which was made up by taking the participating halls' treasures.

While Sullivan noted that a Student Union ski trip would not prove to be any competition for the party since the trip would probably be cancel­
led. Student Union officials would not confirm the trip's cancellation and stated that ten students have signed up for the outing.

There's a sucker born every minute - and two to take him." - P.T. Barnum. (Photo by Mike Kroon)
Another round of war

BERLIN - The leader of Lebanon's main Christian militia has said his group is reporting new arms because another round of civil war is inevitable unless radical Palestinians and Lebanese are "beaten down."

"Now and tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, as long as we are obliged to defend ourselves, we will buy arms for ourselves," Phalange party chief Pierre Gemayel said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"We would be incapable if we did the opposite."

Soviets back Popular Movement

Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev issued yesterday a new expression of Kremlin solidarity with Popular Movement (MPLA) forces in Angola. At the same time, 40 Dutch mercenaries were reported ready to join the two factions fighting the MPLA, with hundreds more being recruited.

There were also reports that the MPLA was considering民族 losing the gold fund of Gulf Oil Co. of the United States does not resume production soon.

Spy protection

Election Commission speeds division of campaign funds

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Stiff penalties are needed to replace the participation of a whole community in elections, according to U.S. intelligence agents the anonymity they need, according to Rep. John Myers, R-Ind.

Myers is sponsor of a bill calling for up to 10 years in prison and a $1 million fine anyone convicted of "identifying or lending to identify any individual as one who at any time has been or is presently engaged in intelligence operations."

On Campus Today

9am-5pm --volunteer programs, peace corps and vista representatives

4:15pm --seminar,"the teaching of socio-ethical issues in collegiate schools of business," by dr. thomas f. mcmanus, rm 121 Hayes-healy.

7pm --computer course, "lesp--the econometric software package," rm 115 math bldg.

7pm --meeting, scholastic writers, bulla shed.

7:30pm --prayer meeting, charismatic, lafurton rathselfer

8 & 10pm --movie, "freaks", eng. aud., $1.

8:30pm --political convention, women's political caucus, meeting, lib. aud.

8:30pm --volunteer projects and about

18-inch accommodation

By The Associated Press

A six-day emergency continued through the night for northwestern Indiana, where a heavy winter storm dumped more than seven inches of snow over the weekend, bringing the ground accumulation to as much as 28 inches in some areas.

Meanwhile, the National Weather Service forecast up to two inches additional snow for the southern part of the state, with light snow flurries statewide.

Varying amounts of ice and snow were reported on roads and highways throughout the state, and police attributed three chain reaction collisions caused by the weather, one of them involving a fatality.

The weekend storm paralyzed the South Bend and LaPorte areas, which reported a total 18 and 28 inches respectively, and forced officials to close all schools and roads, except the Indiana Toll Road and Interstate 65. Several roads in Lake, LaPorte, Jasper, Porter, Pulaski and St. Joseph counties were closed by drifting snow but officials said most were expected to be open by midday Tuesday. South Bend and LaPorte police said city streets were passable.

An area of extremely cold temperatures followed in the wake of the storm, holding highs in the teens statewide Monday and prompting the weather bureau to forecast lows below the 10-degree mark for all areas except extreme southern Indiana, where the thermometer was expected to climb as high as the upper teens.

The frigid temperatures kept roads and highways covered with ice, with state police reporting all roads snow-covered, slick and hazardous in the north; normal to slick in spots, with slick secondary roads, in central Indiana, and normal with some scattered slick spots in the south, where Indiana 39 south of Tampico and Indiana 256 west of Austin were reported closed by high water.

Temperatures were expected to warm slightly under cloudy skies Tuesday, with highs forecast for the low 20s to mid 30s, and a 20 per cent chance of light snow late in the day in extreme northwest Indiana.

The only weather-related fatality reported so far was in Crown Point, where Sandra L. McCauley, 27, was killed Monday evening as she rode outside her car at the scene of a five-car pileup on a city street. State police said the 24-year-old student driver of one of the autos involved in the crash and had stopped outside her vehicle when she was hit by an oncoming car.

Twelve cars and three trucks were involved in a chain reaction collision on --94 north of Michigan City Sunday. Fifteen people received minor injuries in the crash.

Weeds were cleared from a 13-car pileup in LaPorte County. Six persons were hurt when three cars crashed into a semitrailer truck eight miles north of LaPorte on I-65. Police said the truck slid off the ice and was whipped by high winds across northerly-bounds lanes of the interstate.

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By The Associated Press

National

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Outlook dismal for spring concerts
by Gregg R. Bangs
Senior Staff Reporter
The outlook for concerts at Notre Dame this semester looks bleak according to Gabe Zarnoti, student union concert commissioner. “The whole semester has been spent making offers to people and having them rejected for some reason or another,” Zarnoti said. Among those contacted and their reasons for rejection were: Carlos King, because the building was too big for her; Bachman Turner Overdrive, because they don’t play on college campuses and Cat Stevens, for the same reason.

In general, the lack of concerts can be directly attributed to the lack of groups on tour. “It’s a simple explanation,” Zarnoti noted. “All the big, monster bands went on tour in the fall. There’s no reason for them to tour in the winter and early spring because the market’s not as big.”

Peter Kernan, editor and publisher of The River-City Review, concurs with Zarnoti on this point. “The fall is a good time to go on tour, especially on college campuses with their big weekends,” Kernan explained. “After the first of the year, touring generally drops off and the financial situation is not as good. Most groups will take a vacation, then get ready to hit the outdoor concerts in the late spring, early summer. There’s more money in outdoor concerts,” he added.

Collegiate Seminar head dies after lengthy illness
Ivo H. Thomas, director of the Collegiate Seminar and a professor, yesterday died in the General Program of Liberal Studies after an illness of several months. He was 61.

Prof. Thomas had resided at 1356 Merrill Ave., Niles, Mich. Friends may call at the Halbritter Funeral Home, 615 E. Main, Niles, from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. today. The Funeral Mass will be at 10 a.m. Monday at Sacred Heart Church of Notre Dame. Burial will be at Silverbrook Cemetery, Niles.

Born in London, England, Thomas attended Queen’s College at Oxford University, where he received bachelor and master’s degrees in philosophy and the classics, and later was awarded S.T.L. and S.T.M. degrees from the English Dominican Province.

He came to Notre Dame as a visiting professor of philosophy in 1958 and after intermittent teaching appointments at the University, picked up the athletic program faculty in 1964.

A specialist in mathematical logic, he was the author of several articles published in Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic, Journal of Symbolic Logic, Mind, Blackfriars, Classical Quarterly, and other magazines.

He is survived by his wife, Dr. Doris.

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Notre Dame athletic department must eliminate sex discrimination
by Jean O’Meara
Staff Reporter

The Notre Dame athletic board must comply with the regulations of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 regarding elimination of sex discrimination, according to legal counsel Astrid Hotvedt, recently appointed coordinator of women’s sports at Notre Dame.

“Miss Hotvedt said, ‘we must be very sure that we are not playing favorites for a woman’s varsity sport do poorly, while the male sports tradition is so revered, would be a catastrophe.’

“The safest and best way to vary sports,” said Hotvedt, “is through a compromise proposal. At present the club sports include fencing, tennis, golf, field hockey and basketball. The closest to varsity status, according to Hotvedt, are fencing and tennis. Hotvedt would create a new classification of sports, labelling fencing and tennis as ‘intramural sports.’

(continued on page 7)
commentary

The House of Representatives' recent cutback is drawing fire from pro-Western forces in Angola marks another step in Congress' double-time march back to the isolationism of the 1930's, Congress's isolationism is like the visit of F. Kennedy's declaration that "we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty." Instead it marches to the call for retreat in the present and touching hope that if America only holds its head high enough the world's problems will go away.

Angola is a remote country and underdeveloped it was no obscure one. But in international politics and strategic terms it is a small, little developed, world is only too true. Angola lies on the oil which is its life-line in the middle. East and the U.S. and Europe.

An Angolan base would give the Soviet fleet the ability to cut that line in the middle.

The West's industrial economy is increasingly dependent on imports for many other materials as well as oil and many of those materials are found in Angola and neighboring countries. Thus the current Angolan war is a life-line in the middle.

A partial list of the mineral wealth includes: oil, diamonds, bauxite, phosphates, diamonds (industrial and gem), copper, cobalt, gold, tungsten, uranium, radium. Angola also borders South Africa, a racially powerfuling the Russians would love to set off with Angola as a base.

But the importance of the current crisis in Angola goes beyond the situation in Africa. The U.S. is now engaged in the very reservoir of business of trying to negotiate a relationship with the Soviets. The detente negotiations depend on both sides being convinced that they have more to gain from negotiating for what they want rather than simply saying it. Why should the Russians make any agreements to reduce international tensions when they can profit immensely from tensions America needs them in Vietnam?

This connection between what happens in one country and what happens in another was at the heart of the "domino theory" scorned by opponents of the Vietnam war. The domino analogy, like all analogies, simplifies things, but it looks like the theory is right. When Vietnam fell so did Cambodia and Laos. The Communist guerrilla movement in Thailand is reviving with support from China and North Vietnam and so the long-dormant Malayan Peninsula. There are troopings in Korea and several South and East Asian nations are edging closer to the Viet Minh. (And South Vietnam in a (little) hope that they will not be attacked. The domino theory, predicted that success in Vietnam would lead to Communist adventuring elsewhere. The first "else-wheres" are Angola and the half war-torn African nations the Russians and Chinese are trying to turn in.

Congress' reaction to this expansion of the defense budget is making pretty speeches about how everyone should stay home. No doubt the Russians are amused. The current isolationism is, of course, due to the country's economic situation.

The senators and congressmen who complain about the post-Vietnam budget in the typical groups in Angola think they have learned their lesson from Vietnam.

They have learned the wrong lesson. The lesson they have learned is that Vietnam is not war we tried not to spread Communist expansion or because Communist guerrillas are unbeatable but because we put too many limits on the use of our power and escalated so slowly that the money had time to build up its own forces with Russian and Chinese assistance. Obviously if you insist on fighting with both hands tied behind your back you will lose.

That's old and gray you're going to stay out of all fights, it means that success in Vietnam is to fight with. We will have to fight.

It's a matter of principle and there's no sense in talking about it. We have to fight. And we will have to fight.

There are many other countries in the world whose people we could help. Someday we will have to face the fact that if we close our eyes America is going to die, anyway. America could win. The eyes after World War I; Europe tried in the thirties. There were many people who told us it would be fine. I fear there will be none in ours.

$s94 Billion Question

seriously folks

art buchwald

WASHINGTO--It's possible that one or two persons in this country are confused about President Ford's budget for 1977 so I will be here to clarify questions.

"How much is $94 billion?"

"I'm sorry, I didn't understand the question."

"President Ford said the federal budget for next year will be $94 billion. How much is that money?"

"I think you should think in terms of money. You should think of it in terms of services that your country provides for you in the future: better housing, health protection, employment opportunities, a strong economy, a chance for your children to have a better life than you did. I would also like to point out to you that this budget provides only for a $43 billion deficit."

"How much is $43 billion in money?"

"I don't know how much it is in money, but it is $33 billion less than the deficit for 1976 which, as you know was a bad year."

"Where is President Ford going to get the $94 billion?"

"He hopes to get it from you."

"I don't have $94 billion."

"I didn't mean you personally. I meant you as a taxpayer. If everyone pays his taxes and no one cheats, we will have $94 billion, minus, of course, the $43 billion which we will have to borrow from the American people."

"If you pay the government $43 billion, I would if I knew what it looked like.

"The government doesn't expect you to lend it $43 billion. Just lend it anything you can afford."

"After I pay my taxes, I won't have any money to loan the government."

"That's not true. The President has advocated a $10 billion tax cut in addition to the $43 billion which he already has given you, which comes to $28 billion. You can use some of that money to buy bonds which is a way of loaning the government money."

"How much is $28 billion?"

"I have no idea. I've never seen $28 billion. No one has ever seen $28 billion."

"Well, if no one has seen it how do you know it's there?"

"Because each family will share in the tax cut and you'll see your part of it."

"Okay, so if I get my share of the $28 billion, what do I do with it?"

"Well, it doesn't come out to $28 billion, because at the same time you get a tax cut you will also get a rise in Social Security which will be deducted from your paycheck."

"If you mean the President wouldn't give me $28 billion. He was just playing with you because it was an election year."

"That's not true. Someday when you're old and grey you'll be glad you didn't vote for the President."

"Ronald Reagan said he'd give me $90 billion."

"You did not. He said he would let you keep $90 billion that you now give the federal government in federal taxes. This does what don't work. He feels you can spend it as you please, unlike the bureaucrats in Washington.

"Has Ronald Reagan ever seen $90 billion?"

"I doubt it."

"Then how do you expect me to deal with it? Even to my small house, I wouldn't know where to put it."

"It's obvious that you can't think in grand concepts about money."

"That's what my wife says. She says if I saw a billion dollars in the street I probably wouldn't even have someone to pick it up."

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Tuesday, February 3, 1976

opinion

The Right
To Be Left

kenneth hallett

Pat Kearns' column of January 30 certainly lived up to its title--"Funny Ideas." The author appears to claim a monopoly of ideals and good sense for the right (direction, not correctness) side of the political spectrum; he appears to limit those on the other side to "total relativism and positivism" and "pseudo-sociophobia."

While I agree that it is ridiculous to write off the conservative viewpoint as a bunch of "funny ideas," it is equally ridiculous to write off the liberal one as "assonine rationalization" or evil.

Liberals hold dear the same basic tenets claimed by Mr. Kearns exclusively for conservatives. In fact, neither has a monopoly on respect for "authority, morals, tradition, and truth."

For instance, liberals merely seek to balance the authority due the state with the valid rights of individuals (as, I hope, do conservatives). Liberals want this authority used for the advantage of all citizens. This authority can't be saved exclusively to serve big business, by Lockhead bail-outs or pro-business "regulation," or to burden the individual, with undue surveillance and the like.

Regardless of morals, liberals, too, "insist on the necessity of seeking moral virtue." While the government cannot force individuals to be virtuous, it can help to create a climate in society conducive to individual virtue. Liberals seek constructive means of providing this atmosphere. Instead of constantly objecting to increased aid to the needy, a liberal is willing if necessary, to use social spending in an attempt to alleviate the conditions which breed crime, or which drive poor parents to the degrading acts of contracption and abortion. Liberals favor revisions of the tax system so that workers, blue-collar workers, who don't have the money, are taxed at a higher rate than those who live in leisure, making boards of money through investment. It is a step in the right direction.

It holds the same with the other two tenets. Liberals also look to tradition, to America's past, to see its strengths and weaknesses, in their search for appropriate answers to our country's needs. In regards to truth, does Mr. Kearns mean to say that liberalism is a conspiracy in search of falsehood?

It is not at all correct that all conservatives are as upright as Mr. Kearns would have us believe. The current attitudes towards abortion are based on the product of a conservative Supreme Court. (On the other hand, Sargent Shriver--a liberal by anyone's standards--condemns abortion as murder, conservatives, who."

Mr. Kearns has made unfair conclusions and insinuations. He has unjustly attacked a valid political viewpoint. One may approach politics from the right or from the left; both may be valid. One may approach morals from two directions: one is right--but the other is wrong. Mr. Kearns seems to have confused the moral right with the political right. I will defend his right to be Right. I will also expect him to defend my right to be Left, is I so choose.
The B.S. Factor

In an insightful article, "On a Clear Day You Can See the Fog," written for the Los Angeles Times, Arthur Herzog refers to the "American problem of deception.

He calls it the Fake Factor or, for those who demand more technical terminology, the B.S. Factor. Herzog explains it as the factor responsible for the difference between word and reality. He has brought about this difference that is not a lie and the truth that is not truth. The result is a much cast and obfuscation to create a fog to settle upon our mental landscape and all but obliterate its real features." Herzog explains that the need for the Fake Factor follows from its premise as a cover-up of military real ambitions and actual purposes behind screen of fractured words and splintered meanings.

It's Humpy Dumpy all over again: "When I use a word," Humpy Dumpy said in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." "The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things." "The question is," said Humpy Dumpy, "whether they have to be different. That is all.

We've seen a good bit of this procedure at work in America these past few years. In the case of the Vietnam war, for example, our leaders could never get far beyond the vague notion of national 'interest' as a justification for our involve- ment, as they were too busy to govern or unable, to say what the actual motivation was. In the same way, "national security" was invoked as a rationale for Watergate, as if the scandal did not essentially reveal a spirit of political competition, a desire to win that was so strong and narrow as to eliminate any force that stood in the way.

"Behind the facade that hangs over the United States," Herzog wrote, "may be an attempt to conceal, from others and oneself, the fragmentation and disorganiza- tion of our political institutions, the opportunism of our leaders, the imperfections of our lives. Our society would better spend its energies making itself more unified and less subject to the contradictions and internal contradictions from which the Fake Factor arises. The question is how to stop faking long enough to find out what the contradictions are.

A recent, and most painfully ludicrous, example of Fake Factor took place when the U.S. Army officially declared that the killing of 146 Indians at Wounded Knee 85 years ago wasn't a massacre after all. It was from this time on, Herzog says, to be referred to as "episode." The Army's straight-faced revisionist history of Wounded Knee is contained in a 23-page report presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee to rebut claims by Ogala Sioux descendants that they are due compensation for the murder of their forebears.

A bill introduced by Sen. James G. Lott Jr., D-Miss., would provide $600,000 for the descendants of the Sioux who died at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890. Among them is the former president of the American Indian Movement, Dennis Banks, who has been called "outrageous" and declared: "It's amaz- ing to me that they would start in with a cockpit in 85 years this way. It's not a massacre. I don't know what you want us to say. We want you to redefine the English language.

Realizing how hurt and embarrassed I was by this statement, I asked him what he meant by that. "The only thing they disposed of after this fiasco," I was told, "was a friend of the Bishop of St. Louis, who was a very good man. He had a natural spunkiness that made him a leader in play and study."

Edward Frederick Sorin was born on the 6th day of February, 1814. He was the seventh of nine children born to a farmer, Julian Sorin de la Gauulterie and his wife, Marie Anne Louise Greeland de la Margarite. As a child, Edward was polite, frank, dignified, and an outstanding pupil. He also had a natural outlook that made him a leader in play and study. Once when one of his teachers punished him, Sorin was so obsessed with what he thought was the injustice of the punishment that he refused to continue under the direction of that teacher.

At the age of twelve, he began to study Latin. The knowledge of this language enabled him to understand better the liturgy of the Church. He enjoyed the imitation of the priest at the altar. Among his friends, young Sorin would contrive some childlike vestments, make an altar and go through the priestly motions, thereby surprising his youthful congregation.

Edward continued his studies until he finally made up his mind to become a priest. He entered the Little Seminary at Precise and then the Major Seminary in LeMans. He was ordained a priest on May 13, 1838.

While a student at the Seminary at LeMans, Father Sorin became acquainted with the Abbe Moreau. This distinguished preacher had formed a society of priests to aid him in preaching retreats to the people. At the request of a fellow priest, the aging Father Dujarier (who had formed a band of young men who engaged in teaching, under the name of The Brothers of St. Joseph), the young and zealous Abbe Moreau also took charge of this group. In time the two communities were united under the title the Congregation of the Holy Cross, retaining the original features of both Communities, as preachers of the gospel and teachers of youth. Father Sorin became one of the first members of the new congregation. A little later, Father Moreau organized the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Although this society was under the direction of Father Moreau and in this country under Father Sorin, it was not united with the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Yet the Sisters are engaged in the same work--teaching the young and caring for the sick.

As stated previously, Bishop Brute and later Bishop Hailandiere appealed to the French orders for members to work in the Vincennes diocese in Indiana. Many in the Congregation volunteered. Finally six Brothers were chosen--Brothers Vincent, Anselm, and Gatian for teaching and three others for manual work--Brothers Joachim, Francis Xavier, and Lawrence. Young Father Sorin would lead the group. After many postponements, mostly due to lack of finances, the small group left the Mother House at LeMans on August 5, 1831 and 3 days later from the port of Havre. Father Moreau lamented the departure of Sorin, "More than ever, I feel the loss I have suffered in giving you to America...It is true that of all the members of our family of Holy Cross, you are the one for whom I have the most esteem, the one whom I have given the utmost confidence and the most affection, and I will suffer until my death the complete separation from your person."

Their ship, The Iowa, sailed into New York harbor on September 13, thirty-nine days late. They were met in New York by Samuel Breyerly, a friend of the Bishop of Vincennes, Bishop de la Hailandiere. Breyerly was to play an important part in the early foundation of Notre Dame. Mr. Breyerly brought the little band to the New York Church of the Holy Cross, and took them to the Little Seminary at Precise, with whom they spent an entire day.

On Sept. 16, they left New York on a steamboat. They traveled up the Hudson River to the Erie Canal, and then westward to Buffalo. Father Sorin and Brother Vincent went as a tutor to see Niagara Falls. After that, they took another steamboat ride across Lake Erie to Toledo. The passage on Lake Erie was extremely rough, much more so than anything they had experienced on the Atlantic. Twice the ship was forced to seek land. The group was greatly overjoyed on arriving at Toledo. They took another boat to Miami, and then another to Napoleon. After Napoleon, they hired 2 horses and a cart. After being robbed the third group passed through Defiance and changed the train to water conveyance to Fort Wayne, Logans- port, and then to Vincennes. Finally, on Sunday morning, October 10, 1841, they beheld the Cathedral tower at Vincennes. Bishop de la Hailandiere and Father Sorin said a Mass of Thanksgiving. Father Sorin and his group had arrived!
Women athletes disagree over Olympics' mandatory sex test

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) -"I resent it - it is a challenge to our identity," said Karen Kunzle, a Swiss figure skater whose Olympic jacket bore the red Maple Leaf of Canada.

"If the women must take sex tests, why not the men?" I’ve seen some male figure skaters that I think might well be included - but, for heaven’s sake, don’t use my name.

The mushrooming women’s lib movement in America has swept across the Atlantic Ocean and has taken a firm seat at those XII Winter Olympics.

Some of the women competitors are outraged that they should be subjected to tests that they call such a demeaning procedure. Others are amused while some, mainly the Soviets, accept it with a shrug.

"It is the rule and we abide by it," said Frances "Shark" Coney, demonstrating the evils of gambling last Friday night at Mardi Gras. (Photo by Mike Kron)

Holy Cross Fathers increase number of financial grants

The Justice and Peace Commis-
sion of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops has made 4 more major financial grants, two to schools, one to a) Washington, one to a South Bend parish, according to Fr. Francis J. Quinlinan, commission director. Thirteen other grants had been presented.

The Justice and Peace Commis-
sion was established in 1973 to enable the Holy Cross Fathers to contribute, individually and as a community, a fund to be shared with the poor and underprivileged. St. Patrick’s parish, South Bend, has received a grant of $1,540.00 to study the feasibility of re-opening the parish school as a central city school. The grant will finance the necessary investigation and document-

ation on which to base a decision. said Fr. Quinlinan.

"Other parish schools have closed in the area," he added, "and perhaps the study will discover a way in which a centrally located school can be of service to all of South Bend as well as to that particular section of the city."

Notre Dame has received $6,000.00 in a second year of funding for its "Year-Off Pro-

gram." This program places Notre Dame students for one year with Holy Cross priests and brothers working in parishes, schools and social agencies in Peru and Chile. "Besides adding a new dimension to their own education," said Quinlinan, "upon their return, the students bring to the campus a firsthand knowledge of the needs and aspirations of the people in Latin America."

A third grant of $7,500.00 has been made to Notre Dame High School, Niles, Ill., to set up and operate a community service com-

ponent in the school. Students will be placed in community agencies to do a community service work and will be given supervision by the agencies. Participation in this program is seen as an important part of the school’s overall education pro-

gram.

The fourth grant of $5,625.00 is to Fr. David H. Fosselman, director of the Youth Services Bureau of White Co., Indiana, which is headquartered in Monticello.

According to Quinlinan, the Bur-

eaus deals with a wide range of programs for youth: job placement, tutoring, counselling, sports and other activities. The Bureau has a

special relationship with the juve-

nile court system and with youths in trouble with the law, whether for truancy or running away from home or for more serious offenses. The Bureau tries to deal with youths in trouble in a positive way, employing a wide range of support-

ive services.

Quinlinan feels that the juvenile delinquency aspect of the project is especially interesting because White County is a fairly rural, small-town area. "Usually we asso-

ciate this problem with big cities," he said, "but Fr. Fossel-

man tells us that it is very much in evidence in rural America also, at least in the area he and his co-workers are serving."

Quinlinan also...
Represents

Indian Citizens Council on Alcoholism formed

Alarmed by the growing problems of alcoholism in the state, citizens representing ten Indiana cities and neighboring states met in South Bend Monday in the formation of the Indiana Citizens Council on Alcoholism, according to its newly elected president, Richard Geitelrecht.

The council was formed in the need for quality treatment, education and prevention, he said. "For the reason for the formation of the council. "Even though there are an estimated 300,000 alcoholics in Indiana, affecting almost half a million others-persons, spouses, children, parents, neighbors-one of the state spends only .97 cents per capita per year for funds for alcoholism programs," said Geitelrecht.

"This puts us near the bottom of the list of states in such spending, far behind the expenditure of such neighboring states as Michigan, which spends $1.35, Illinois .70 cents, Iowa 80 cents and Wisconsin $4.00," he said.

"Alcoholism is the most untreatable illness," Geitelrecht stressed. "It is terminal and if not treated robs a person of from 10 to 12 years of his or her life. I don't want to imagine what would happen if there were 200,000 cases of sleep sickness in Indiana? Our health authorities would not only declare an epidemic but would initiate massive programs to deal with the situation.

"The real tragedy," he continued, "is that the state does not care about doing it-and we're not doing enough. There are proven programs in place in the world which we should have in Indiana."

Mrs. Patricia McCaffrey of South Bend, treasurer of the ICCA, a board member of the National Council on Alcoholism and the Alcoholics Association of St. Joseph County, pointed out that Indiana is among the states in such spending, and that the $80,000,000 in need of money on alcoholism. "The trouble is it is mostly negative spending," she explained.

"Alcoholism is costing industry millions of dollars," McCaffrey said. "Besides, the loss of life, the economic costs resulting from alcohol related traffic deaths, other violent deaths, and crimes, are immensurable; our court costs for alcohol-related cases are astronomically high. Also, the problem of the unproductive, unrelievable victims is substantial. Welfare costs due to alcohol caused unemployment, family desertion, child abuse and so on are rising." McCaffrey said.

Kissinger warns America to unify its foreign policy

LOS ANGELES (AP) - America had better unify its foreign policy before it's too late, Kissinger warned last night, or it first mile on a very long began.

Kissinger told a panel discussion here Sunday night that which nations feel a sense of participation and most feel more unified than we have in the past.

He was joined by a member of the panel to view the global situation as a professor, Kissinger took a decidely pessimistic view of America's power.

"We have enormous potentialities," Kissinger said, "for the growth of the emerging nations, which are full of resentment, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the explosion of Soviet military strength--all of this has great danger.

The United States still has opportunities to control and shape the world's future, as it also has the intellectual leadership, "he said, "but it is no longer predominant in the world."

"My biggest worry now is what is going on in the United States demanding unity."

"There must be some degree of national unity. These long-term opportunities cannot be realized without it. Whatever progress we have made so far has just been the first mile on a very long road," Kissinger said.

Kissinger said that an economic "miracle" and an internal "miracle" would be needed to do what was needed in America. He said that he would not know how to do it, or infinitely more somewhere else.

"These are only the economic and social costs," Mrs. McCaffrey added. "None of them even touches the moral cost of it for the victim of alcoholism and his or her family."

The purpose of the newly formed council, according to Geitelrecht, is to initiate programs to make them more realistic awareness of the nature and extent of the problem in Indiana; second, to stimulate greater citizen participation in securing more effective treatment, education and prevention programs, and third, to be a collective citizens' voice in demanding effective action from state legislators and government officials responsible for this health concern.

The citizens groups represented in the new council are from Bloomington, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indiana, South Bend, Elkhart, and Crawfordsville. Mrs. Susan Till of the Allen County Alcohol Council is reporter for the observer.

Representatives of the new council will be travel to Washington D.C. on Tuesday, February 3, 1976 weekly in an effort to speed disbursement before the Feb. 29 deadline.

Much of the ICCA's certification time the past two weeks has been devoted to a $2.2 million application from Gov. George C. Wallace, D-Ala. Potter said another Wallace application of at least $1 million is expected within a week. So far the commission has approved 84.9 million for the primary candidates.

ND and TD IX: women's sports

(continued from page 3) A three year probation period these interim sports would qualify for.

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Rencher making the switch

by Fred Horcher

The transition from high school to life at Notre Dame is difficult for any freshman. And if the individual is from the busy streets of New York, the transition to the slow-moving, often boring Notre Dame campus can be even more difficult. And if the individual isién’t used to playing varsity basketball and is also playing varsity basketball at Notre Dame, the transition can be almost impossible.

While Rencher Rencher isn’t finding the transition difficult, he is finding it to be tough. “I’m from the city, and the city is what makes me hungrier,” he says. “I’m from the city, and the city is what makes me hungrier, especially in my social life. But the hardest change of all is the books.”

One place in the transition difficulty is on the basketball court. “College ball isn’t that much of a change for me,” Rencher said.

The tempo is faster than what was prepared for, so the first part of the season was out of shape. “I’m just now getting into top form physically. ‘But he’s a long way from being satisfied with his play,” he says. “My jump-shot is really messed up, I have to get my game together to be an asset offensively,” he said.

Before he can “get his game together” however, he needs something that hasn’t been getting too much of – playing time. Rencher understands Coach Digger Phelps’ desire to use his more experienced players in crucial situations, but like any good player he won’t be satisfied unless he plays every minute of every game.

While Rencher isn’t seeing a great deal of playing time, Phelps is aware of his abilities. “Rencher’s made great strides. He has great potential, all he needs is experience. I feel that he’ll be a big contributor before the season is over. He’s the greatest passer I’ve ever seen out of high school,” Phelps remarked.

After having scored 1,253 career points at Mater Christi High School in New York, where he played with Notre Dame teammate Ray Martin, Rencher was named the Most Valuable Player in the Brooklyn-Queens Catholic League last season. Rencher became one of the most highly sought after high school basketball players in the country.

Rencher turned down Southern California and Saint John’s of New York among other schools before he decided to come to Notre Dame. He chose Notre Dame since he felt that it gave him the best combination of academic and athletic programs. “I like the school and the coaches.” he said.

Notre Dame offered the best education. Plus they play my type of ball, run and shoot basketball.”

But perhaps the biggest reason Rencher chose Notre Dame was the schedule that the Irish play. “I have no doubts about my ability, and if I have to play to get up to speed, I’ll play to get up to speed,” he says. “The schedule was impressive, and I want to be put to the test.”

The only goal that Rencher has set for himself at Notre Dame is to play his potential and not make a significant contribution to the team. He sees his present role as that of a learning role and not to spark the offense with his passing ability. However, he hopes to start and play fulltime in the future.

He would like to play professional ball after he graduates, but he doesn’t count on it. “I definitely want to play ball,” Rencher says. “But for now I don’t think about it since it isn’t a realistic goal at this point.”

Other than basketball, Rencher’s goal is a simple one, he just wants to enjoy himself. “I really want to become something,” he said. “And Notre Dame seems to be a good place to start.”

Just wanting to “become something” might not sound like much of a goal, but for a 18 year old from the streets of New York it’s a good start. And a start is all that Bernard Rencher needs.

Powerful teams emerging in interhall b-ball competition

by Ray O’Brien

The Interhall Basketball league standings have started to take shape as several undefeated teams met for the first time.

League 1 was the only quiet league as both Morrissey I and Fisher I continued their winning ways. Morrissey I stretched its unbeaten streak to five by romping over second place Off-Campus I by a score of 59-34. Bill Murphy and Russ Lisch scored 16 and 11 points respectively for the winners. O.C. I dropped to 2-2 and third place in the standings. Fisher I picked up a forfeit victory to up their record to 4-0 and a share of first place.

Off-Campus III had a big week while remaining undefeated and tied for first place in League II with Keenan I. It began when O.C. II knocked off previously unbeaten St. Ed’s by a score of 71-51. The winners relied on a balanced attack with four players scoring double figures led by rookie of the year John O’Donnell who had 17 points for Morrissey. Dillon II came out victorious in a battle of undefeateds in League III as they slaughtered Flannery III 51-29. Flannery’s Ross Christensen scored a game high of 15 points. Flannery III dropped to second place with a 3-1 record.

Cavanaugh I kept up with Dillon by posting two wins during the week. First Cavanaugh I stretched its 15-35 as Bill Schaffner, Bob Morris and Pat Kenney were all in double figures. Cavanaugh I is now 5-0.

Alumni II came from behind to defeat Flannery IV 52-44 and capture sole possession of first place in League IV. Jim Kelly, Bob Boguski and Dave Bushelle both poured in 13 points for Flannery IV. Alumni later in the week rolled past Howard II 60-45 to stretch its first place margin. Flannery IV stands at 6-0-1 and in second place with a 4-1 record.

Undefeated Cavanaugh III defeated previously unbeaten off-Campus VII by a score of 57-35 to move to 6-0. Cavanaugh III is tops in League V. Roman Clos and Marty Koppenhafer paced the winners with 12 and 8 points in a losing cause. Stanford III defeat Flannery IV 52-64. Two teams were defeated by a score of 62-52. Tom Thompson and Dave Goreski scored 17 and 15 points respectively for the upset minded Stanford III team. Cavanaugh IV knocked off winners with 13 points. This knocked Cavanaugh IV out of first place while Stanford (4-1) pulled into a second place tie with Grace V.

Women’s basketball team edges Northwestern, 43-34

by Eileen O’Grady

Saturday afternoon was not as sad for some basketball players as others. In fact, the women’s basketball team felt very proud of themselves. They beat previously undefeated Northwestern University 43-34.

Irtch Sally Duffy termed it “a total team effort. Almost the whole team played and really played solid.” She explained. “Also this is the first time we really had half-court.”

Co-captain Mary Clemency was again the high scorer for the Irish with nine points. But guard Carol Lally connected for eight points and Bonita Bradshaw, Maureen Maloney and Maureen Meagher each racked up six points.

“Our defense probably won the game for us,” Duffy continued. “This is the first time we had good defense without foul trouble.”

In the past the Irish had a problem with starting fouls. Mary Clemency’s foul out in their last home game against St. Mary’s was a major reason for the Notre Dame loss. Also in the loss to Indiana, two Irish centers fouled out.

Against the Wildcats, Notre Dame had great success with their centers. “This is the strongest game we’ve had from the center position,” Duffy said. Both Bonita Bradshaw, the starting center, and Maureen Maloney scored six points. “Bonita also did a good job intimidating them,” she added.

Maloney scored her points in the last seven minutes of the game on three straight drives. These were the crucial points for Notre Dame since Northwestern had taken the lead earlier in the game.

With two minutes left in the game, the Irish switched from zone man-to-man defense, enabling them to control the ball. Clemency and Lally took advantage of the press, scoring the last few baskets to strengthen the Irish lead.

Duffy commented on the team’s hustling. “They did a lot better on second efforts; hustling after loose balls, rebounding. It really made a difference,” she explained.

“Northwestern was a taller team, but we were quicker,” she added.

The next game for the Irish will be an away game against Albion College. The women will feature a doubleheader weekend of basketball when they will host Indiana University-Purdue at Fort Wayne and Northern Illinois University on Feb. 13 and 14.

Lewis beats Walsh, Farley tops B-P in women’s I-H

by Eileen O’Grady

Women’s Interhall Basketball completed its fourth round of competition Sunday with Lewis prevailing the surprise of the afternoon by edging Lyons by one point. Farley took its fourth game and Walsh won over Farley (1) by forfeit.

Lewis 24 Lyons 23

The game was a surprising upset since Lewis entered the contest 0-3 and Lyons had only lost one game. But Lewis was hot, scoring 11 points in the eighth minute first quarter.

Lewis kept the lead for the rest of the game, led primarily by Helen Gorman who scored 10 points. Lewis did manage to put up a good fight in the fourth quarter when they outscored Lewis nine to three.

Lyons put on a very effective full court press which intimidated Lewis but it wasn’t enough to win the game.

Farley 15 Bree-Henning 10

Once again defeated Farley came on strong to easily take this game and get a better grip on their second championship in a row. Guard Chris Datzman looked impressive leading the scoring with seven points. Four of those were scored on two fast break layups in a row. Farley had a good shooting percentage on the whole and made their rebounds good.

Andrea Smith, playing center for Farley, led their scoring with four points, but Farley couldn’t outscore the Bulldogs.

The game was played at Fort Wayne and Northern Illinois University on Feb. 13 and 14.

Freshman Bernard Rencher has dazzled the Irish crowds with his passing ability. (Photo by Chris Smith)