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

In a freestanding chat on a cold winter night, Carter asked the nation to pull together and remember the answer the questions that are on agencies that now have borS. And after all, think of how much energy conservation seriously ten years, we have not had the same sense of common national inte- 

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

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

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

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

"Governments must make all real that we have to act," he said.

Long-term program 

President Carter will complete his first of four annual TV specials next April 20 - a long-term energy pro- gram he is calling conservation. 

He said the nation now wastes more energy than it imports. "We must face the fact that the energy crisis is a crisis for the long run," he said. "I say there is no way we can solve it. 

But if we all cooperate and make modest sacrifices, if we learn to live thriftily and remember the importance of helping our neighbors, then I see we can find ways to adjust and to make our society more efficient and our lives more productive. 

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

But I promise you that you will never have the feeling that you need is being ignored or that we have forgotten who put us in office. 

After listing a series of administra- tion goals ranging from the formulation of a comprehensive energy policy to efforts at better relations with the Soviet Union, Carter again paid tribute to former President Gerald R. Ford as he concluded his talk with an appeal for "going efforts and for shared sacrifice." 

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

W elcome Home 

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

"...He clearly intended to foster a sense of national community by calling for "an open administration, with frequent press confer- ences and reports to the people and with 'town hall' meetings across the nation where you can criticize, make suggestions and ask questions." 

The President disclosed that he and his advisors are "also planning with some of the radio networks to live-call in sessions during which I can accept your phone calls and answer the questions that are on your mind." 

Reorganized government 

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

"I am reducing the size of the White House staff to one-third and have asked the members of the Cabinet to do the same at the top staff level. 

Soon I will put a ceiling on the number of people employed by federal government agencies, so we can bring the growth of government under con- 

At the outset, as he spoke from a stiff-backed chair before a log fire in the Oval Office, President Carter said he takes "very seriously" his campaign commitments and beli- 

"They were the reason I was elected," he said. "I want you to know I intend to carry them out." 

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

"But I believe that the problem can be dealt with more effectively if Congress agrees to consolidate more than 50 different 

Federal relief due for Indiana 

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) President Carter ordered federal aid for widespread fuel shortages in Indiana Wednesday and declared a state of emergency. 

Carter's order was not the first, but it is the most significant one in the last week of fuel shortages in the state. 

Energy State Director Thomas Kibler said 190 houses in the city of Richmond are in need of gas and "the kerosene is out of kerosene." There were continuing reports of fuel shortages in National Guard shelters, but for the time being most were heated by burning wood, instead of kerosene, in stoves. 

Richardson Mayor Clifford Dick- man also said his city, the 13th largest with a population of 44,000, was critically short of oil, with about a two-week supply. 

Downtown businesses and shop- ping centers will close at 5 p.m. for 42-54 a week, instead of the normal 6-7, to conserve fuel. 

Still recovering from last week's fuel shortage and snow storms caused by the coldest winter in history, Hoosiers braced for more bad weather Wednesday and Thursday. The National Weather Service forecast one to three inches of snow and sleet Wednesday and Thursday. 

Responding to a request from Gov. Otis Bowen, who said Monday, Carter declared a state of emer- gency in Indiana because of the impact of ice and snow on vital transportation arteries within the state. 

"I said last Monday that the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration will make federal aid available for relief efforts in areas devastated by the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration 

FDAA. 

An FDAA spokesman said an- other Bowen request to declare the state a major disaster area was received Tuesday. 

"We have examined the situation carefully," Gov. Bowen told a press conference here Tuesday. "We have declared a state of emergency and we will ask Carter to declare a major disaster area." 

"I know other states have come forward because we've been able to get word for them. In Indiana, people are keeping warm to the degree they're not ready to move back to their homes," Mrs. Jackson said. 

Mayor Dickman urged all resi- dents to turn their thermostats to 60 degrees and called on the governor to use his legislative power to "put teeth in fuel conservation measures." 

He said he had many similar allocations last year, when the winter was much milder. Richardson's largest oil dealer, Douglass Warfield, told reporters after meeting with the mayor that his February allocation is 460,000 gallons. He said he was able to purchase only 1,000 gallons in January alone. 

"I know it's somewhat shocking and you might wonder how I got a serious fuel problem due to a shortage of oil, and I know other agencies' action will soon provide relief," said an aide to Sen. Donald Wahl, D-Ind., said more will be named later in the week. 

"Walt also said he had a verbal commitment from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to seek emergency allocations of kerosene for the state. 

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

Besides the 195 families without kerosene, Kibler said others have only a 24-hour supply. 

The average family was being about 15 to 35 gallons of kerosene per day, he added. 

The Richmond and Columbus areas were the first to report their supplies had run out, but Kibler said that with the cold weather continues and additional kerosene is slow in coming. Harbor, 

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The Richmond and Columbus areas were the first to report their supplies had run out, but Kibler said that with the cold weather continues and additional kerosene is slow in coming. 

"But I am confident that this is the best type of solution we can produce," he said, "in the best interest of econo- 

"It will produce steady, balanc- ed, sustainable growth. It does not ignore inflation to solve unem- ployment or visa versa." 

Contending that he "took office in the midst of the worst economic slowdown in the last 40 years," the President said that high unemploy- ment has been "one of the biggest American family $1,800 a year in income and the U.S. treasury $40 billion annually in revenues." 

"In discussing the way govern- ment operates, Carter claimed to have already "eliminated expen- sive and unnecessary agencies, such as door-to-door limousine service for many officials," includ- ing his key White House aide. 

"Government officials can be sensitive to your problems if we are living like royalty here in Washing- ton," he said. 

"But Carter at that point voiced a request that American refrain from sending gifts to him or members of his family. He said Americans "must be grateful for the many good wishes that he behind them." 

The President declared that he would work to cut down govern-
The major participants in the Karen Quinlan court case and the author of California’s death-with-dignity law will meet at Notre Dame for a one-day symposium tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

Other speakers and their topics will include:

- Julian Korein, M.D., a neurologist who was medical consultant and witness in the Quinlan case presenting "A Definition of Living Systems: Implications in the Diagnosis of Brain Death and Other Irreversible States" at 9 a.m.
- Rev. John R. Connery, Jesuit moral theologian and consultant in the Quinlan case presenting "Forcing Longing Life—Moral Obligation or Duty?" at 9:45 a.m.
- Jonathan Brant, Massachusetts assistant attorney general in charge of the Privacy Section presenting, "Beyond Quinlan and Salkiewicz: Developing Legal Standards for Decisions Not to Treat Terminally Ill Patients" at 2 p.m.

The Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision that chemotherapy need not be imposed on Salkiewicz, who later died.

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

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

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Court case threatens Affirmative Action

by Bonnie Solow and David Osborne

Legal experts say it could be the most important civil rights case in 20 years 

When the California Supreme Court hearing the University of California (UC) Los Angeles, September, the California Supreme Court was to decide on the program for UC-Davis Medical School was unconstitutional at race was the option open to school against whites. For racial admissions programs, the courts require that a school prove there is "a compelling state interest" requiring the program and that there is no other race-neutral policies.

In this case, the court agreed that there was a compelling state interest in integrating the medical school but suggested alternatives such as setting aside a special program for the economically, rather than racially disadvantaged. Some minority lawyers in California believe such alternatives can be designed, though they doubt they will be as effective as race quotas. But they fear that the conservative U.S. Supreme Court will take a much broader sweep, closing off even these options. If the medical and school deans across the country agree, there will already be no minority students left in their schools.

Accounting students offer income tax assistance

Jean Pavley

For the 50th consecutive year, Notre Dame’s Department of Accounting is sponsoring Tax Assistant Program (TAP) to provide free income tax preparation services to those eligible in the South Bend area.

The 13 student accounting majors involved in the three credit pass/fail class will work every other evening in a week in one of the halls holding open house.

The two basic purposes of TAP are to help students prepare their tax returns and to give accounting students their first tax preparation experience in the "real world," stated Kenneth Milani, assistant professor of accounting and faculty coordinator for TAP. "The students really seem to enjoy the experience," said Milani. His group of some students even decide to go into taxes when they’re through, this is the best way to learn.

TAP has become so popular that over 135 students applied for the program, double the number that had to be used to choose the 43 participants.

The 13 student accounting majors and a law student in 1972, TAP was established for low-income tax payers who were not aware of Indiana’s eighth-dollar per person state tax credit. Although the tax credit was later restored, some students said it was because it was discovered that there are ways to get assistance on the tax return itself. In 1973 the College of Business Administration of the University of Portland, Oregon, at their own expense and the Department of Accounting at the University of Oregon, is different from other programs in that it is the only such program with off-campus offices.

In the first four years of its existence, students participated on a strictly voluntary basis, later it was incorporated into the curriculum as a three credit work-study program because of the great amount of time involved.

Last year, approximately 800 returns were completed that 10 years ago, about $20,000 in refunds for these clients. Milani estimated that roughly 500 taxpayers were reached by the project.

TAP had never a tax return been returned from the Internal Revenue Service because of a mistake. Milani explained; however, that therein very little chance of either an IRS audit or a serious mistake with returns of low-income families.

The feedback from clients has been "fantastic," Milani said. "Being able to help thanks the students and have been "asked to return time and time again by several organizations," Miller added.

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

Without a snowstorm cancel the open house scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 6, applicants are encouraged to visit the halls from 2 to 4 p.m.

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

For further information contact the Counseling Center at 438,

Appeal pending

 writes Charles Lawrence in a legal journal attack on Bakke.

Some minority lawyers have even suggested passage of a collea- tion between UC and Bakke. Most also believe UC is not too weak a case as the U.S. Supreme Court precedent on the minority admissions.

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

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

"The case fairly and squarely presents the issue of admissibility of UC’s special program for minorities," he says. "The (U.S. Supreme Court) will find some way in ruling condemning the programs."

The California Ruling

The California Supreme Court’s ruling in favor of Bakke was based on three conclusions. First, it ruled that Bakke was better quali- fied than the minority students admitted under UC-Davis’s special program - a point disputed by UC. Second, lawyers object to the court’s argument, concluding that the stan- dardized tests and grade point averages that made up a good part of UC’s criteria for admission culturally biased against non- whites. The court’s second conclusion was that UC-Davis was not guilty of "race discrimination.

The Supreme Court has often required proof of such past discrimination before ruling affirmative action programs constitutional.

In this case, UC took the position that it had not discriminated in the past, a stand that led to the most bitter criticism from minority leaders, who believe it severely weak- ened UC’s case.

Their theory is that UC could have proved past discrimination, but did not because it was unwilling to accuse itself publicly.

While the California Supreme Court was considering the case, the American Medical School’s first year, 1968, it admitted no black or Chicano students, and in the following year only one Chicago and two blacks enrolled were among a class of 50.

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

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

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

James Bell, a spokesman for the Black Law Students Association at Hastings, College of Law, points to one reason UC may have taken its stand. "The UC Regents couldn’t admit they discriminated in the past or they would have been subject to suits from third world people," he charges.

Finally, the California court con- cluded that UC had failed to prove special admissions program based on race was the option open to school against whites. For racial admissions programs, the courts require that a school prove there is "a compelling state interest" requiring the program and that there is no other race-neutral policies.

In this case, the court agreed that there was a compelling state interest in integrating the medical school but suggested alternatives such as setting aside a special program for the economically, rather than racially disadvantaged. Some minority lawyers in California believe such alternatives can be designed, though they doubt they will be as effective as race quotas. But they fear that the conservative U.S. Supreme Court will take a much broader sweep, closing off even these options. If the medical and school deans across the country agree, there will already be no minority students left in their schools.

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Lawyers say Ray acted alone.

WASHINGTON (AP) - After a ten-month review, a team of Jus­tice Department lawyers has concluded that James Earl Ray acted alone in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King. The department plans to make a "sanitized version" of its investigation of the murders of King and President John F. Kennedy.

The lawyers rejected the theory that Ray was only a cog in a conspiracy to assassinate the Nobel Peace Prize winner and leading civil rights leader, the sources said.


The department plans to make a public "sanitized version" of its investigation because of the sensitivity of certain names and other sensitive material, the sources said. But the public release has been delayed because department officials want to avoid the appearance of trying to influence the House of Representatives in its debate about amnesty legislation, a prominent civil rights leader said.

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

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

The apology made it possible for the House of Representatives to debate the controversial legislation without delay.

Ray, a former merchant sailor who had served in the Korean War, was 38 at the time of the assassination.

He said Ray, who had been serving a sentence in Missouri, also was serving a life sentence for the murders of the Moody family in Memphis.

Ray, who was 38 at the time of the assassination, had entered into a plea bargain, admitting that he had killed King.

The statement was made in a Los Angeles hotel room shortly before he left office Jan. 20.

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Small Change

Directed by Francesca Truffaut

How do you make a movie about children without giving in to the relentless temptation to codify and deify? How do you depict their small world, their miniature triumphs and tragedies, without patronizing, patronizing, or condescending? You do it like Truffaut does it: with a smile. It's a smile with a bit of grit and a bit of pain. It's a smile that makes you think and feel.

The movie is about a boy named Niblet, who is the son of a single mother and is struggling to make ends meet. Niblet is a central figure. He falls madly in love with a beautiful little girl, and his path is filled with obstacles and challenges. The movie is a poignant tale of love, loss, and survival.

Small Wonder

by Daniel H. Lachner

Complacency Kills

Throughout their four previous albums, the Eagles have relied on familiar images, such as cars and highways, the rock star as an outlaw, and personal relationships. In their newest recording, Hotel California, the Eagles have released an album that is different. It is a departure from their previous work, and it is a reflection of the band's growth and evolution.

The album is a collection of songs that explores themes such as love, loss, and redemption. It features some of the band's biggest hits, such as "Hotel California" and "Life in the Fast Lane," but it also includes some of their most experimental tracks.

The Eagles have always been known for their harmonies, and that is evident in Hotel California. The band's vocal work is impeccable, with each member contributing to the overall sound. The guitar work is also outstanding, with the band's dual guitarists, Don Felder and Glenn Frey, delivering some of the most memorable riffs in rock history.

Hotel California is a masterpiece, and it is a testament to the Eagles' enduring appeal. It is a record that is sure to be enjoyed by fans old and new.
The observer
Thursday, February 3, 1977

Officials deny dangerous DNA experiments
by Barb Langberry
Senior Staff Reporter

Drew Bauer

Allegations that Notre Dame is under contract with Miles Labora-
tories, Inc., to conduct DNA research, as well as claims that the
University’s involvement in DNA research as possibly consti-
tuting a safety hazard, have been dismissed by University officials.

Jerry A. Cantu, director of the Peoples Business Commission (PBC), has
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The main reasons for such a negative response, concluded Smits, are that parents feel 1) SMC's image is unique with respect to limited parietals and should have the courage to remain unique; and 2) parents fear an extension of parietals will infringe on the personal privacy of those students not in favor of it.

The survey posed four major questions which inquired: 1) Are you in favor of or opposed to the present parietal situation? 2) Are you in favor of, opposed to, or indifferent to an extension of parietals? 3) How will this affect the image that S.M.C.'s projects to the S.M.C.-N.D. community, respectivley?

The feelings of many parents varied. Mary's visitation regulations.

"are negative," according to Diane Smith, chairperson of the committee studying Saint Mary's visitation regulations.

But you've got to have friends. Gay phone evenings 272-8308.

CONTACT LENS REPAIR. Lens backs, your hard and soflens love a wash, 341 E. 11th.

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Lost: a pair of glasses Fri. night. Found: a pair of glasses Fri. night. Laser pumped.
Villanova head basketball coach Roland Massimino is one of the most successful recruiters in the country.

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

"Who wouldn't have been interested in Branning? Besides being a first-team All-American selection by Parade magazine and member of Sport magazine's "dream team" for 1975, he was an excellent student having carried a 3.3 average in high school. Branning was the type of high school prospect that college coaches can fall for. He's a chipper who knew how to keep his head, and if the recruiters had to hassle past a high school student. Other standouts high school athletes sometimes are unaware of the legalities of college recruiting. We'll examine that in our next segment.

Women fencers prepare

by Ellen O'Grady

ND Women's fencing editor

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

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

Since the varsity relaying last May, the former ND-SMC fencing club split into two separate teams. The Irish team now consists of: Cathy Baur, Terri Foles, Kathy Lautenbach, Chris Marcink, Trish Donahue, and Kathy Valdiserri. The former ND-SMC fencing club, including Foles, returned to the squad.

Valdiserri is the real veteran of the team. In his freshman year in college, he was voted the Midwest's best all-around fencer.

Coach Tom Cote calls her a "hard competitor and the mainstay of the team." He adds: "I expect an excellent performance from her this season."

She was voted the Midwest's Fencing Champion, and winner of the Midwest Championship for the past two consecutive years; she captains the women's team.

Presently the women fence a six team competition against each other, having taken at least five matches to win the meet. They also compete within themselves for the top three positions on the team, which comprises the starting lineup.

Fencing is a rigorous sport for both men and women. The sport usually includes calisthenics, running, foot and leg movement drills, individual fencing lessons with the coach, and actual fencing experience with the electrical equipment which fencers use.

Many states restrict who may participate in the sport, but fencing enthusiasts are the best kind of honest competitors they can get before a meet," states Captain Valdiserri.

This year, the women are also lucky to have the direction of Rusty Hummer for their foot and leg drills. Hummer, a three-time national epee champion, and competitor in the last two Olympics, leads them.

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

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

While here, he won the "Outstanding Fencer Award," and the "Wallinger Award," for the varsity team. His awards are for his first year coaching experience.

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

They hope to match in a budget between the Notre Dame team and St. Mary's team for the Notre Dame Women's fencing Invitational Award. This is his first coaching experience.

At present, the only other home town, and small town rivalry. The team will lose their team and St. Mary's team for the Notre Dame Women's fencing Invitational Award.

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