Blacks protest 'racist' attitudes

by Mike Lewis
Staff Reporter

Patrick Cole
Sports Editor

Concerned black student seat letters yesterday to members of the Notre Dame faculty and administration complaining of "racist" attitudes and actions.

Underrepresentation of black students was noted, along with a lack of commitment to affirmative action programs. The groups primary concern was a lack of black students in the groups primary activities, and inadequate coverage of the Black Cultural Arts Festival in the year's suggestion to move the site of the Grotto, discriminatory acts against black students to be where they are inadmissible.

Other grievances cited by the concerned black students are inadequate coverage of the Black Cultural Arts Festival in the year's suggestion to move the site of the Grotto, discriminatory acts against black students.

The group also questioned the motives and attitudes behind the suggestion to move the site of the Grotto, discriminatory acts against black students.

Heberho received the letters late yesterday afternoon. Before he was able to review all the complaints he stated, "if the students have legitimate complaints there should have be to where they are inadmissible.

He also said that he had dealt with the complaints of the Gospel Choir, and that "the Choir will have to take these things seriously and look into their practice.

Concerning reports of discrimination at the fund-raising dinner, Director of Food Services Edmund Petralli denied that there is a misconception about checking up on the complaints, and I don't know of any discrimination.

Price also said that he had checked with the student co-ordinator who had made the assignments, and he assured that discrimination hadn't even entered his mind.

We take these things seriously because we employ many minority students. We strongly feel that we don't discriminate, and we won't tolerate any discriminatory actions," Price added.

William Cerney, chairman of the music department, voiced his dismay about the "unfortunate" circumstances surrounding the Gospel Choir. "One thing that I hope will address himself to the problem," he said.

Dr. John Benesh, student activities director, said that the suggestion to move the cheerleading site of the Grotto had been done for the sake of the Bank of Trustees. He suggested that the Holy Cross location was the better spot.

Roemer told The Observer last night that the suggestion to move the site of the Grotto last Thursday afternoon at 4:15 p.m. between the towers, was able to review before he stated, "I think the Holy Cross location is the better spot.

"It's next to the lake, not too far from Grotto, it has a backdrop so the students could play baseball, I was just using my own background and experience.

Next, the picnic site of Holy Cross was reviewed by Fr. George Wischik, rector of Holy Cross. According to Roemer, Wischik said that the Holy Cross location is a public field held there and that it "was no problem.

"There was no sign of disagreement between us about the Holy Cross site," Roemer stated, "and my help in making all arrangements would be welcome. Normally, I don't make the phone calls. But I called Wischik. It was a complete surprise to me that the students had complained.

Roemer further commented on the question of the University's policy on black students to be "from being visible" on campus.

"I think we have to make the distinction that the council has done to the Board of Trustees to be 'from being visible' on campus. I think it is ridiculous to say we don't want black students to be where they are not visible. They're just as visible in the heart of campus. It's just my inclination to say Holy Cross is a best place to have a picnic.

Aesthetically, you couldn't find a better place. A 21-and-over campus.

Never has anyone asked for formal approval to have a picnic in the Grace and Flanner area, Roemer said. In Feb. 1976, The Black Cultural Arts Center sponsored a picnic in the vicinity of the towers. Roemer said that picnic was never approved by him. He said that the suggestion to move the picnic, Assistant Director of Student Activities Reed made the arrangements.

"He didn't say you have to go to Chopin for approval," Roemer said. "But I wasn't upset about it."

Dean of Students James Roemer denied the charges made by the concerned black students that he ordered the site of the picnic be changed for the sake of the Bank of Trustees. He suggested that the Holy Cross location was the better spot.

Roemer told The Observer last night that the suggestion to move the site of the Grotto last Thursday afternoon at 4:15 p.m. between the towers, was able to review in writing Friday. Roemer told the suggested the picnic be held by the baseball diamond near Holy Cross Hall.

"The Tuesday afternoon explosion of a Porsche belonging to Mary Jane Anderson, a St. Mary's senior, in the LeMans parking lot has been tentatively attributed to a gas leak, according to St. Mary's Security Director Anthony Kowatch.

Anderson told security officers that she had previously trouble with gas leaking from her car.

Since a Porsche's engine is in the middle of the car beneath the passenger compartment and the gas tank is in the front of the vehicle, Kowatch theorizes that the gas leaked on an electrical short or on a hot part of the engine, igniting the car.

Anderson had recently filled the gas tank. The full tank, combined with the highly volatile plastic, seat stuffing and leather upholstery, caused the fire to burn out of control for five minutes, Kowatch said.

Three other automobiles were also slightly damaged by the fire. One car's paint blistered, while the other two cars' fenders were damaged.

It was the first such fire car at St. Mary's in at least ten years, Kowatch said.

"A thankless job"

by Jean Powlcy
St. Mary's Editor

Car: taxi, oil, big cars

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter asked Congress last night to approve a national energy policy that raises prices and taxes for energy and automo­bile to encourage conservation of vanishing resources.

Carter told the senators and congressmen, already divided by allegiance to different regions and interests, that he has learned why a comprehensive energy policy has not already been developed.

"It is a thankless job," Carter said. "But it is our job, and I believe we have a fair, well-balanced and effective plan to present to you.

He urged enactment of legisla­tion that would tax gas-guzzling autos anywhere from $494 for 1978 low-mileage models up to $2,488 for 1985.

And he asked the lawmakers to approve a plan that would add about 7 cents to the cost of gasoline, fuel oil and other petroleum products by 1980 through a series of taxes on crude oil.

Carter's program threatened fur­ther gasoline taxes starting at 5 cents a gallon in 1979 and rising as high as 50 cents a gallon if U.S. gasoline consumption is not held down.

Carter emphasized that fairness was one of his chief aims and that "the energy industry should not reap large unearned profits" from the nation's energy crisis.

"None of our people must make an unfair sacrifice. None should reap an unfair benefit," Carter said.

He urged that "personal ac­countability be required from energy companies for production, refining, distribution and marketing—separ­ately for domestic and foreign operations.

Carter said his program also would seek to soften its own impact on personal segments of the public.

For example, he proposed using part of the Highway Trust Fund to compensate states for the revenue they will lose as declining gasoline consumption cuts into state gaso­line tax revenues.

Carter's policies were aimed primarily at saving energy and developing the use of said, nuclear power and solar energy.

"We can never increase our production of oil and natural gas by enough to meet our demand," he said, in effect announcing the death notice of a century of petroleum-fueled growth.

A White House statement said that Carter's energy package would add about four-tenths of one per cent of the annual inflation rate through 1985 but would have "generally positive impacts on the economy."

The inflation rate now is about 6 per cent a year.

A White House "fact sheet" on these proposals said Carter's plan could save some 4.6 million barrels of oil daily by 1985, reducing oil imports to some 7 million barrels per day. This would be 40 percent below the otherwise projected im­port levels.

Today is Gentle Thursday....

An Tostal activities begin at 12:30 today with the Trinity Bowl, which will be held in front of Alumni Hall. At 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. the Emmett Kelly Jr. Circus will perform at St. Mary's. Admission: Free.

From 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. goldfish swimming and a dunk tank will highlight the events to be held in front of O'Laughlin Auditorium. A ping pong ball drop is scheduled for 4:45 p.m. over St. Mary's Campus. A 21-and-over party will be held at the SMC Clubhouse.

Finally, the Mt. Campus contest will be held in Sorin Hall porch beginning at 9:30 p.m.
Chicagosuburbs to secede?

CHICAGO - Some of the wealthiest suburbs of Chicago are collecting a covenant to split away from Cook County, which they say they believe is being overrun by tax-dodging businesses, and devise proper representation.

Leaders of the secessionist movement say they can secede effectively when the county's second largest population, is dominated by Chicago, the county's second largest city, and that suburban residents are paying high tax bills largely to support city services.

The county - to be called Lincoln - would cut off what is now the northwest corner of Cook County, Lincoln would be the state's fourth largest county with an estimated 350,000 residents.

State Sen. David Regner, a suburban Republican, has sponsored legislation that would make secession easier. He says a survey he conducted among 2,000 of his constituents showed 69 percent in favor of withdrawal, 17 percent opposed an 14 percent with no opinion.

The ideas of separating suburban towns is not unique to Cook County. There have been some efforts, a few unsuccessful, to split off outlying communities of Los Angeles County, the nation's second most populous county, in terms of population.

One of the ideas is to form a "tongue-in-cheek idea" when it started, the campaign "gets more serious the worse the Cook County government becomes," says Mayor Wendell Jones of Palatine, the guiding force behind the separatist movement. Jones has prepared a feasibility study on the idea and suburban officials agreed on the state Department of Local Affairs.

"The enormity of it staggers me," said John Castle, department acting director. "Starting a county from scratch like that. It's just an enormous undertaking."

Before World War II, the northseas a distinct market of vegetable farms. Since then, they have been drained of its agricultural base and its structural market has been absorbed by an influx of relatively affluent white collar workers. Arlington Heights, for instance, grew from 9,786 residents in 1950 to 64,844 in 1970. Its median family income in 1974 was $24,000, compared with a median of $12,400 in the city.

Current suburban account for almost half of Cook County's total $23.9 billion assessed valuation. They account for a third of the county's total worth a decade ago.

"I think we would be better served, with a more modern approach to government, if we created our own county," said Jones.

He said the present county board structure, with 10 Chicago members and six suburban representatives, gives the suburban interests short shrift.

Although the majority of suburban residents are Republicans, you have the Democratic machine's influence over the supperinda. Jones says. It's one-party rule totally, and there seems to be no way out of it. George Dunn, Cook County board president and chairman of the county Democratic organization, said he would offer no resistance to the secessionists' proposal "if it's what the people want."

"Administratively, it is a demoralizing concept," he said. "If the people want it, they should get it. I'm not worried about losing patronage jobs or anything else."

Major Lyman Ryan or Arlington Heights said he idea of seceding had some merit, but I'm not as optimistic as some others are for its coming to fruition.

"Before I'd be out front, I'd want a thoughtful, in-depth analysis of what would result," Ryan said.

"What's good at one time may not be good for all times," Ryan said. Jones said the biggest obstacle to secession is the stringent requirements of state law. The law requires the signatures of at least half of the registered voters in the area to place the question of secession on the ballot in the next general election, the earliest it could be done.

Then a majority of all persons voting in the election - not just a majority of those voting on the secession issue - is required for approval. This means someone who fails to vote either way on the issue effectively casts a "no" vote. Regner's bill would reduce the number of petition signatures required to at least 20 percent and would make approval hinge on the number of persons voting strictly on the issue.

Mary Riordan of North Chicago, sponsored legislation that would make the suburban interests better represented. She says if the people want it, they should get it. I'm not worried about losing patronage jobs or anything else."

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COUP: The basis for the Campaign for ND

by Marc Hogan
Editor-in-Chief

Pi Delta Sigma
April 28, 1977

Two bookstore basketball contests take a wary browser. (Photo by Debbie Kellch)

Student Lobby continues
drinking age bill effort

by Diane Wilson
Staff Reporter

"The Student Lobby will spend at least 99 per cent of their time next year working to get the Indiana drinking age lowered to 19," stated Mark Klein, head of Student Lobby.

Klein said the bill should have a good chance of passing next year. He explained that it probably would have passed this year except that the sponsor withdrew his support.

The reasons why Student Lobby is spending so much time on the Indiana drinking age is because "the more effort we spend on this bill, the more effective we will be in Indiana," said Klein. Also, most of the students here would like to see the drinking age lowered, he added.

Klein stressed that the law they are supporting includes 19-year-olds but not 18-year-olds. The possibility of lowering the drinking age to 18 is much better than 19 "because 19 would not include high school seniors," Klein stated.

Klein also announced the execu- tive appointment of two new people. Glen Starn will be the executive director of the Lobby. He lives in Indiana, which means that he will be in the area while the weather is happening over the summer, explaining Klein.

Mike Doyle will also hold an executive position. He is this year's Morrissey Hall president and Klein believes he is well qualified to work with the lobby because of his "cool-headiness and his outstanding speaking ability."

Student Lobby is presently ac- cepting applications for next year's staff. Applications will be accepted through April 25 and can be obtained from the secretary of Student Government, stated Klein.

There are approximately 10-15 staff positions open and anyone who is qualified has a good chance of being chosen, he continued.

SU offers prize for best logo

In an effort to create a new image, Student Union is sponsoring a logo contest. The logo will be used as the Student Union trademark.

A $50 prize will be awarded to the designer of the "most creative, imaginative, eye-catching" logo, said Tom Gryp, Student Union director.

All entries must be submitted by April 28 to the Student Union office.

relationship of teaching and re- search is a matter of the utmost concern. Under the direction of McFaul, it also examined the financial side of research.

Academic buildings were not the only concern for the task force on physical facilities. It also studied athletic and residential buildings as well as the campus grounds, space and environment. The purpose of the specific buildings were investigated to determine it or not they were being fulfills. Burrell chal¬

the task force on enroll.

The main mode of investigation consisted of weekly meetings with personnel involved in the various fields. Public meetings were also held to five the university consti­

tuents: faculty, students, adminis- trators, alumni and trustees. The committee was interested in their suggestions on how it might evalu­ate the various departments. The four task forces met and held hearings continually from Oct. 1972 until April 1973. At the conclusion of their work, each task force met with the committee individually in April to discuss their findings. These findings were the starting points of the COUP report.

COUP submitted its first report to the Board of Trustees (Dec. 1973). After two years of intensive analysis and evaluation, it was approved by the board. The report was then designated as the specific guide to University development. According to Dr. James Fick, vice president of public relations and development, "The Campaign for Notre Dame is nothing more than the implementation of the report that COUP will bring."

(continued on page 5)
Urban renewal and the future of South Bend are not dead

by Marlan Ulloey
Senior Staff Reporter

The group's major aim is to attract business interests to the South Bend area. 25 Key promotional devices is the “City In A Box” advertising campaign. Notices have been placed in national magazines, particularly business-oriented publications such as The Street Journal. Local advertising has been directed throughout the Chicago and Michiana regions. The group's major aim is to attract business interests to the South Bend area. 25 Key promotional devices is the “City In A Box” advertising campaign. Notices have been placed in national magazines, particularly business-oriented publications such as The Street Journal. Local advertising has been directed throughout the Chicago and Michiana regions.

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Many attempts to preserve river city's heritage

by Karen Hinks

Editor's Note: This is the first in a 3 part series describing the efforts to promote the historic heritage of South Bend.

South Bend Indiana, a moderately sized city, clearly preserves the imagination in terms of historical heritage. Most people are familiar with Monument Ave and Oak tree, a street which spans across the St. Joseph River, but the city's heritage is given to an important era in the development of the community during the 1800's. South Bend was an industrial city that began to grow in the late 19th century. Such men as Clemest and Peter Studebaker and a part Joseph Oliver contributed greatly to the growth of the city and its community. What these brothers, their families and many of other generations feel about this community is worth careful consideration.

The city is changing. People are fleeing to the suburban areas and abandoning the inner city to escape the rampant crime and deterioration. Where once the ten or fifteen streets of urban renewal has taken place in the heart of the city, the concept of progress has been demobilized to make way for four-teen-story modern super-stuc-tures. Many people of the community have completely lost the sense of the past.

In an effort to preserve the historic part of the city and to restore and save the inner-city neighborhoods, a group of concerned citizens formed the Historic Preservation Commission. The commission was founded to educate the community, in hopes that people can become aware of the importance of historic preservation and neighborhood recognition.

Historic preservation is defined in the city ordinance 5565-73 as "the research, maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or development of historical landmarks" and pertains particularly to the preservation of the aesthetic and physical features only. The commission is a relatively new group.

Nine members comprise the South Bend Commission. Joseph County Historic Preservation Commission. The city council, county council, the mayor and city council may appoint another two members each. The group has a chair and two other commission members and is elected by the mayor and the city council declared to be important to the city's population.

The most significant achievement of the commission is to garner a sense of the past that tends to his daily tasks. The builder develops the square, the neighbor develops the site and the individual significant structures of the West Washington, Chapin-Park area.

Crouch explained. "We get a windshield survey of the area which covers the entire site and the area and looked at the structures as superior or above aver- age." Crouch stated. He discus- sed the criteria in determining structures of superior or above average.

"The first criteria is to consider the neighborhood and how it fits into the neighborhood, the structural soundness is judged and finally the architectural character is deter-

Crouch. This style is very popular in both the West Washington-Chapin Park area and the neighborhood of the near northwest.

The builder develops the square stratifications and framing system and structures a little as you travel down the streets. "You'll notice they're all almost the same but there is a slight dif- ference in each one to give them some distinction.

Crouchvision the design as being archetically satisfying to the eye. "The dwellings are unlike the row-homes everywhere is exac-
tly the same," he observed. "Be- cause of this particular style, one don't catch the monotonous homes so familiar of today.

This series will be continued tomor-

Cycling Club to ride

Two riders, members of the South Bend Bicycle Club, are sponsoring a bicycle trip to Barren Lake, Michigan Saturday, April 23. The trip is routed around the north side of the campus and into southern Michigan. Following a tour of the lake the group will

Coup advocates

tenant From page 7

Coup report that received res-

sponse from Campaign are:

1. General commitment to institu-
tional excellence

2. Undergraduate Catholic Charac-

ter of the University

3. Involvement in excellence in all ac-
cademic disciplines.

4. Enrollment offices to in-

stitute teacher development pro-

grams.

5. Highest priority for endowment.

6. Establish library endowment for

purchase of books, periodicals and

related materials.

7. Systematic plant renovation.

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The Notre Dame Cycling Touring Club is sponsoring a bicycle trip to Barren Lake, Michigan Saturday, April 23. The trip is routed around the north side of the campus and into southern Michigan. Following a tour of the lake the group will

The Colonial

Pancake House

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US 31 (Dixie Way North) in Roseland
(Across from Holiday Inn)

M Snaped Special 9 - 1 Giant & Tonics 50¢

Hat - Night

Anyone wearing a hat gets a free beer!

Door prizes to the most unusual hats.
American diet has implications for global grain availability

by Jack D'Auro

The U.S. per capita consumption of grain fed beef has doubled since 1950, rising to 232 pounds per year, according to economist Lyle Schrank, with total meat and poultry per capita consumption at 250 pounds per year. This necessitates four-fifths of all grain produced in the U.S. be fed to animals - mainly grain than the people of India and China directly consume, notes the lobby group Bread for the World.

Consequently, per capita grain consumption in the U.S. is 2,000 pounds per year (all but about 150 pounds of it consumed directly), compared to less than 400 pounds of grain being directly consumed by the average third world person.

Why this concern with food distributions? Because the world population is expected to climb from four billion to six and a half billion by the year 2000. An additional 25 million tons of grain are needed annually to just keep up with population increases, notes a United Nations committee.

Thirty percent of the world's population, however, controls 50 percent of the world's rice. Unless the means of distribution are altered, the hundreds of millions of starving could easily be doubled or even tripled, according to economist Gunner Myrdal.

This problem of maldistribution, is defined by the inefficiency of our meat producing system. Grain fed to cattle is responsible for less than one-half of table-ready meat, as the excess protein and carbohydrate from the typical concentrated animal diet either is escreted or stored as edible fat, according to author Frances Lappe.

Furthermore, Dr. Harlow Hodge, son of the Dept. of Agriculture, says that if our forage crops and grazing lands were used optimally we could reduce the grain fed to livestock by 50 percent and get the same quality beef.

In addition, a shift of 20 percent of our grain fed beef to grass feeding would release enough grain to feed 45 million people every year. Additional protein-rich alternatives such as dairy products, poultry (all but about 21 percent of which are fed to livestock), and legumes could reduce the need for meat, improving nutritionally. Books such as Diet for a Small Planet and Great Vegetables and Most Vegetables feature hundreds of nutritious vegetable dishes.

A meat cutback on our part could be beneficial implications for the world market. Realistically, however, the surplus grain resulting from such a cutback would not necessarily find its way to the markets of the Third World unless U.S. legislation provided for such. Yet this is precisely the goal. Bread for the World has stated. Until this legislation can be enacted, the conscious reduction of meat consumption by a family, Bread for the World points out, in the light of the maldistribution of resources and inequity in the world, is very powerful and enlightening.

Science increases both quantity and quality of world food supply

by Chris Bringer

Over the past thirty years, scientific breakthroughs in biochemistry, biology, and particular plant breeding have resulted in increased productivity, quantity and quality of the food supply.

The much-heralded Green Revolution was the direct consequence of wheat breeding experiments conducted mainly in India, Brazil and co-workers in Mexico, followed by rice breeding studies in the Philippines - both sponsored by the Ford Foundation.

An advantage of these new grain varieties is in their adaptability to different environments and growing conditions. Crossing a desirable grain with a mutant strain into another, which lacks that quality, makes possible endless combinations of new strains. Out of which a few can be selected for their outstanding properties.

The most useful discovery has been the isolation of "dwarfing" genes that shorten and strengthen the stalks of rice and wheat plants. This permits farmers to grow seeds topped by lodging which lead to greater yields.

These stronger stalks, along with greater nitrogen and other metabolic qualities, allow the plant to synthetize good grain without lodging and to grow on the amount of traditional species.

Another discovery in cereal grain genetics, which has yet to be fully utilized due to agricultural economic, was uncovered in the laboratory of Dr. John Gilligan, representing the Dept. of Agriculture. Bread for the World has stated.

Famine is a condition which we don't encounter as we do in the U.S. It is not the kind that brings a massive exodus of entire populations. Rather it is the hunger that four-fifths of all grain produced in the world is designed to prevent malnutrition and poverty, sugar, according to economist Lester. Yet may take years to get from laboratory to people. The world will never get beyond the experimental stage at all.

The solution to the food problem and to the general issue of poverty lies not in the scientific solutions. It is a social, economic and political solutions, according to economist Lester. It would be a massive deal, one that may take years to get from laboratory to people. The world will never get beyond the experimental stage at all.

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Food Day nationally focuses on nutrition

The third annual Food Day, a national day of education and action on domestic and world food issues, is celebrated today, says its sponsor the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI). This year's Food Day will focus special attention on personal nutrition. It will examine how the typical American diet is affected by sugar, and over-processing—contributes to such widespread diseases as obesity, heart disease, cancer of the colon, diabetes, and tooth decay.

One or more of these illnesses affect virtually every American. They are responsible for about one million deaths and add $15-30 billion to our national health bill annually. While focusing on nutrition, Food Day '77 will cover a wide range of food issues. These include hunger, both domestic and global; farmer-consumer relations; and the corporation-dominated food system.

"These days, anybody who eats is a captive of the corporations," said Food Day coordinator Barbara Gottlieb. "Peter, flute, food party, even health hazards in our food—are these things depend not on farmers, not on consumers, but on the food industry. Food Day can be a great opportunity to help food change that, both through increased awareness and through action."

CSPI, a non-profit research group based in Washington, works with concerned eaters, "food activists," and community groups in all fifty states. It encourages healthy congregations, food co-ops, schools and colleges, labor unions, senior citizen groups, farmers, government officials, and health and professional associations to plan their own events.

Hundreds of communities have observed Food Day over the past two years with fasts, teach-ins, feasts, farmers' markets, community gardening programs, and other events. These activities, organized by volunteer coordinators at the grass roots, are designed to teach people in the community the reality of hunger: the basics of sound nutrition, and how the food supply has changed. Alternative food systems, federal feeding programs for the hungry, and state and national food policies will be discussed in workshops, hearings and conferences organized by local activists.

On Food Day itself, Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR) and CSPI will co-sponsor a conference on Capitol Hill on the underlying causes of world hunger. Speakers expected to address the conference include top experts in the hunger fight from Congress. Agency for International Development (AID), United Nations, private organizations, and Third World nations.

As another Food Day observance, CSPI is circulating a petition among health professionals asking the Federal Trade Commission to ban the advertising of sugar, sticky foods from children's television. The signatures of doctors, dentists, nutritionists, nurses, and dentists will be presented to the FTC on Food Day.

Numerous national organizations are also arranging events to support Food Day. The United Auto Workers, the National Council of Churches, the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs are examples of groups spreading the word about Food Day and encouraging their local chapters to organize.

The Food Day advisory board include Carol Foreman, executive director of Bread for the World; and Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit.

Editor's note: J. K. Schmidt teaches international relations at Notre Dame and has been doing research on world food problems for the last five years.

In recent years there has been a great deal of discussion about the prospect of feeding the world's swiftly accumulating population. In this regard, the oceans have been suggested as an almost unlimited, but, as yet, unappetizing source of protein.

Optimists point out that food resources from the oceans can supply us with enormous quantities of animal and plant life that do not require domestication. We do not have to grow food grains to feed the fish as we do with cattle and poultry, and we can harvest sea-landed (the land without) without any more demands on arable land and without the release of mech­anized agriculture. It is true that the oceans have a greater capacity for feeding the world's hungry millions than is presently utilized. It is very unlikely that the hungry will profit from this realization until the short run or even in the "medium" run.

The oceans produce about 70 million tons of fish and shellfish annually. Of this about 17 percent is "reduced." That is, it is made into fertilizer, animal feed and other products. These products could be going to feed the world's poor, but they are, for the most part, consumed by the developed nations.

The rest of the 70 million ton harvest is consumed as fresh fish, frozen fish, cured fish or canned fish. Both frozen and canned fish require processing that increases the cost of the product and, therefore, puts these products beyond the reach of many of the poor.

The poor are more likely to consume fresh or cured fish than the highly processed products. However, in poor countries that do not have adequate facilities for handling fresh and cured fish, about 40 percent of the catch is lost to spoilage or contamination.

Aquaculture, the domestication of fresh and salt water plant and animal life, is not the solution to the hunger problem either. Technology in aquaculture is so expensive that aquaculture is only profitable if the product can be sold at a very high price. Oysters, shrimp, salmon and caviar could be produced in this way, but the poor would not be eating them.

Since World War II there has been an enormous increase in the world catch. But this is largely due to the building of very sophisticated and very expensive fishing fleets. These fleets also produce a product that is too expensive for the world's poor. Because of these facts, for one more year, our nation has reached a maximum sustainable yield. That is the oceans can produce about 70 million tons of fish annually if, and only if, we stop at that figure and give the fish a chance to reproduce.

If we cannot extract much more from the oceans that we are as of now, and if such a large portion goes to the rich, where is the potential of the oceans for feeding the hungry? The answer is that there is no potential unless the hungry acquire the purchasing power to enter the world fish market. And, of course, the acquisition of purchasing power requires that they have incomes substantially higher than those which are projected under current development strategies.

In short, the problem with food from the oceans is the same as the problem with food produced on land: there is enough of it, according to World Bank expert Mahbub ul Haq, but it is simply not distributed equally. About three times as much of the earth's resources in production, processing, packaging, distribution etc.) are required to feed an American than are required to feed a citizen of India. Haq has stated. As long as the poor lack the means to pay for food, thereby diverting food from their direction, large increases in food production will have no meaning for the poor.

The developed world, with 28 percent of the world's population, consumes some two-thirds of world grain production and three-quarters of the world's fish catch, according to Georg Borgstrom.

If the U.S. population reduced its meat consumption by 15 percent by having one meatless day per week, this would free 15 million tons of grain—3 times the total annual uses of 5 million tons in 1976. Harvard nutritionist Joan Mayer has estimated that the same amount of food that is feeding 210 million Americans could adequately feed 1.5 billion Chinese on an average Chinese diet.

Bovine require 16 pounds of feed to produce one pound of meat. Since cattle graze part of their life, they usually require seven pounds of grain for every pound of meat produced.

The U.S. controls a greater percentage of the world's grain than the Arab countries do of the world's oil supply.

The current growth in world population—2 percent per year—will require the doubling of world food production in little more than a generation.

The U.S. in 1975 gave ¼ of 1 percent of GNP for development assistance, far below the UN goal of 1 percent. The U.S. ranks 13th in 16 aid giving countries.

The world demand for grain increases each year by 30,000,000 tons. Twenty-two million tons are due to population increase. Forty million tons are due to increased consumption.

Almost all of the 50,000,000 acres of farmland killed in the U.S. in the last 20 years is due to erosion, thus eliminating one of the world's last grain reserves.

Present grain reserve levels in the world are over 200,000,000 tons. One ton produces five tons of food in this nation. One ton produces at least ten tons of food in developing countries.

HUNGER in the World

The following are facts, compiled by the Center for Science in the Public Interest (Washington, D.C.) concerning hunger in the world.

- The developed world, with 28 percent of the world's population consumes some two-thirds of world grain production and three-quarte
Dear Editor:

I write to put a dissenting opinion on record with regard to the article entitled "Reverse Discrimination" in last Thursday's Observer. Since the symposium on this subject last week did not really address itself to the question of reverse discrimination as an action as necessary and good, and proceeded from there, I would like to put a dissenting view forward.

The argument put forward in the article does not (and cannot) deny the fact that affirmative action and related minority admissions programs are indeed discriminatory in nature. Whether or not this discrimination is constitutionally valid is the issue presently before the Supreme Court, not whether or not the concept is justified by whatever reasoning. However, I believe that the arguments used by Ms. McAllister and Mr. Mclntire, the level of defense of affirmative action are not valid in arguments. That since minority students have not grown up in the mainstream white American culture, their MCATs, LSAs and GPAs are not indicators of intelligence, but it is true, but it ignores the fact that these students who are preparing to do textbooks written in English, they will have to take three subjects, in short, they will have to deal, in

First & foremost on our list is the Dancing Bride. In their present campaign to stimulate interest in their upcoming tryouts we have noticed they have been extremely sexist. They have openly advertised only for women, and have plastered only in women's halls. We feel that since in years prior to women's sports have tried to walk on the varisty, men should be given the same opportunity to stand in front of the ACC full houses and paddle the bodies.

Our next complaint is directed at Edmund Price. The dining hall feature menus that remind one of "Around the World in Eighty Days." They wish to include pictures of the Yuyao Trio and other classical musicians.

We wish to bring attention to these problems by building aswimming pool to those with special needs. We suggest the pool as a swimming pool,and perhaps "47 Dume" to include pictures of the Yuyao Trio and other classical musicians.

---

Dear Editor:

The decision by Dean Roemer that a night in jail would be "a good educational opportunity" is well taken. We acknowledge the benefits of such an experience; it is not inconceivable that this situation will give RA's, the rumors about the Present interfering with the voting process and the state of the decision in the Office of Student Affairs, one of the better decisions there.

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Dear Editor:

As of Tuesday night Dean Roemer has deemed it necessary to cancel the event, which in most recent months that had the potential for the entire student body's participation and enjoyment. This decision, in connection with the rectors' rectresses' position of total mistrust and paranoia towards the students, exemplifies the administration's inability to recognize the students' decision.

We feel that the "hierarchy" of Notre Dame has curiosity it's "In Loco Parentis" One more step too far. It is time they realize that the only way they are going to get the best educational opportunities that are currently present for the University yet serve as good solutions for the future. The purpose of dormitory excursions as courses should be looked into needed. We feel that education of what was a mellow atmosphere where some social maturity is needed, and to put an onus on the line. He was looking forward to a good time in a mellow setting under the stars. I think we should put the blame where it is due, on a combination of the individuals, the atmosphere and the atmosphere pervades this campus and an administration which has to fill the parental role.

Here we are at the University of Notre Dame, a first upstanding place of learning. Sure, Notre Dame does good points: a nice looking campus, good food at the dining halls and a fine administration looking out for our best interests. However, we also look at our school's weak points, and there are some glaring weaknesses to be found. Besides being a place of learning, a university is a place where one can interact and continue to grow.

By coming to N.D., all of us are reaching, and not only are we reaching to this day. We are reaching the very essence of place of learning, a university is a place where one can interact and continue to grow.

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Professor finds attitudes toward energy 'indifferent'

SOUTH BEND Ind. (AP) — Professor finds attitudes toward energy 'indifferent'.

In the nation's energy shortage, "but most people will be indifferent or moderately interested until the details come out," says a Notre Dame professor who conducted a nationwide survey of public attitudes.

Carter revealed his plan yesterday for combating the energy problem.

"It was a very good presentation, and I was favorably impressed," James Stock, professor of marketing in the school of business administration, said of the President's address to the nation Monday night.

"Most of the things he indicated are probably accurate," Stock said. He conducted a survey by mail late last summer, the questionnaire going to all members of Congress, to 510 consumers and 305 business executives — all randomly selected. The responses reflected public opinion of the energy problem before last winter's severe weather.

If nothing else, Stock said, Carter's speech should restore some confidence that the government is trying to solve the energy problem.

"One inference from his comments, while there may be disagreement on what to do, I think people are saying to themselves something has to be done," Stock said. "It's merely a question of what. While his program may not be accepted in total or in part, I think it shows something is going to be done in the foreseeable future. One thing our survey showed was a pessimism whether Congress is going to do something. This may change that pessimism to optimism."

The professor said Carter's big job now is to educate the public.

"At this point, our studies indicate few questions about the energy crisis," he said.

There should be no gasoline taxes "may not be accepted very well. I think we've seen over the past year that higher prices not due to taxes did not restrict driving habits. That particular aspect of the plan I don't think will be effective. It will reduce driving somewhat, but I thing increasing the tax on automobiles will have a direct effect."

Stock said about 72 per cent of the 105 senators and representatives who responded to the survey indicated support for increased taxes on gas-guzzling automobiles. About 35 per cent of the 130 consumers who responded agreed with that proposal.

Free University to be in session next year

by Kathleen Connelly

The Free University will be in session next semester in response to the success of the program this semester. A total of 1.800 enrolled for classes although an enrollment of only 800 to 900 was anticipated.

Registration for the fall semester of the Free University classes will be May 3 and 4 in LaFortune. Classes will begin the second week in September and will continue for three to four days a week.

This semester's registration will be computerized. Charlie Moran, chairman of the Free University, said that the major flaw in the program last semester was a lack of organization. The computerization of registration will make registering and a much more organized and efficient process.

Some courses to be offered next semester are the Art of Beermaking, Photography, Flying, Parachuting, Anxiety Training, the Art of Graffiti and Nutrition.

Booklets containing a complete listing and description of courses will be distributed in the dorms and will also be available in LaFortune by May 1. There will be 47 courses offered this fall as compared with 64 last fall because fewer persons have volunteered to teach.

The most popular course offered last session, Bartending, taught by Phil Vopla had an enrollment of 400 persons. However, it will not be available next fall due to a lack of instructors.

The Free University dates from 1969. It was created to provide alternative courses, especially geared toward those dissatisfied with political unrest. As political activism waned so did interest in the Free University.

The concept was revitalized and reinstated last summer by Special Project Chairman Charlie Moran who will be succeeded next year by Dan McCormick.

The Free University is a function of the Student Union and is staffed by volunteers. Those interested in further information or wishing to volunteer to help with registration may call the Student Union at 7575.

Renewal programs to spur growth

"We're still investigating new opportunities," Wilkinson stated. "We've had 85 to 87 per cent home on downtown renewal, and we're not stopping until it's done."

"Another development-oriented institution is the Century Center which is scheduled to open in November. The facility contains a convention hall, art gallery, community centers and performing arts area with a 600-seat theater, rental and rehearsal rooms, and storage space. According to Jack Sheehan, director of program development, the center will act as a "general stimulant to financial and corporate activity downtown."

Various construction projects can be traced to Century Center. "It's the reason Whitcomb Keller chose to settle in the area," Wilkinson said.

Why Is This Animal Still Hiding?

Because the Emmett Kelly Jr. CIRCUS is really coming to St. Mary's campus for An Tostal Gentle Thursday, April 21 at 3:00pm & 5:00pm

Come in time for the ping-pong drop: 4:45 in SMC field near the dining hall. Over 250 Prizes Available!!!

Popcorn, peanuts, cotton candy, hot dogs, caramel apples, pop. In case of rain, shows will be at 3:00, 5:00, and 7:00 in Stepan Center.

SMC & ND STUDENTS, FACULTY & FAMILIES FREE WITH ID

THE LIBRARY

IDDD!

Carry-Out Specials Now thru Graduation

Fifth Jacques Bonnet
Pink Champagne
Reg $2.89 NOW $1.79

Vodka
Reg $5.40
NOW $3.99qt

Fifth Seagram 7
Reg $5.45
NOW $3.99

12 pk. Old Style
N.R. Bottles
$2.79

Every Mon. & Tues. $1.00 Pitchers
9-12

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9-12

IDDD!
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The FBI has been dogging the trail of the 
New World Liberation Front for nearly three years and admits little 
success so far in smacking the bomb-and-run terrorist group. 
The FBI can't say how wide-
spread the underground group is or how many members it has. 
"We are conducting our investi-
gation to determine who they are," 
says FBI spokesman Frank Per-
rone. "With each bombing we 
hope to learn more and more which 
might help pinpoint who they are." 
The NLWF first surfaced in 
August 1974, taking responsibility 
for a bomb blast at General Motors 
ofices in Burbank south of 
here, and has kept active since. 

City planning to improve future 
[continued from page 9] 

the area," Sheehan noted. 
"It will also be bringing in 
outside money through conven-
tions," he continued. "Right now, 
we've been doing Northern California 
weekends to bring in considerable 
amounts of business. We're looking to 
bring in business the other 40 weekends 
of the year."

The appointed Century Conference Center's role in community cultural activities is one in which more and more citizens in planning our 
programs, we bring people downtown and cause other spilloffs in the community.

The system's federal financing 
centers in the renovation of 
Portsmouth Zoo. "We've been 
receiving a lot of criticism about the 
run and justify it," James 
Seitz, superintendent of parks, 
stated. "Currently, we're in the process of floating a $2,170,000 bond issue, $1.5 million to be used 
for an entire zoo renovation." 

The remaining funds will cover 
remodeling of other park improvements. 
$200,000 will be used to develop 30 
acres on Edison Road for the Paul F. 
Booth Park. Tennis courts will be 
added to Riverside Manor and 
Voorhees, and lighting will be install-
ed in Belville Park and Marshall-
field. Downtown riverside areas 
will undergo constant develop-
ment.

Industrial expansion focuses its 
attraction to manufacturers and 
light industry. According to 
Forringer, the Airport Industrial 
Park by the Michiana Regional 
Airport will undergo considerable 
growth during the next five to 
even ten years. Three phases of its 
phase have developed over 250 usable acres with approximately 50 business. 
A fourth phase began 
development last year on 65 additional 
acres.

Monotex, a manufacturing-light 
industrial center at Portage and 
3120 Acres, downtown began develop-
ment in late October last year. 
According to James Cronk, opera-


tional manager, construction is com-
pleted, covering 19 acres with 
87,000 square feet. Current tenants include: Junior Achieve-
mint and Midwest Queen with seven exclusive free-
electric car occupants.

Mary Simmons, assistant 
director of the airport authority, 
effected plans for development of a 
multi-modal terminal system at the 
airport site. The total project 
would require $8.6 million dollar 
financing to develop the present terminal, 
expanding ramps, revamping roads, 
elevating utility sites and building 
new maintenance and safety build-
ings.

The system's federal financing 
depends on the demonstration of a 
visible multi-modal terminal, includ-
ing bus, rail and air services. 
"Without a relocation from the 
South Shore airport, the three 
three-mile dollar federal grant is 
gone," Simmons stated. "How-
over, since the viability of rail 
transportation is doubtful in the 
future, perhaps we'll be able to 
demonstrate a multi-modal system 
without it." 

According to Simmons, ramps 
and utility site construction will start 
this summer. Terminal 
revision may begin in late fall, 
depending on the decision concern-
ing the multi-modal demonstra-
tion grant. 
Attorney Dick Doyle views the 
terminal expansion as a threat to 
South Bend's future. "Our advan-
tage was being the hub of the 
transportation network," he 
stated. "We have lost that monopo-
ly.

"If we don't operate off a 
complete transport system, we 
will continue to decline as a city."

Doyle continued, adding, "South 
Bend will disappear, and we'll be 
known as Michiana. Even the 
airport is not called the South Bend 
Airport, but Michiana."

According to Forress, the fu-
ture development of South Bend 
will be a slow process. "People 
expecting big changes in a short 
amount of time will be disappoin-
ted," he stated.

The FBI has issued 49 terrorist bom-
bings in the San Francisco Bay 
area in 1975 and 1976. The NLWF 
claimed responsibility for 38 of 
them. The FBI said many of the 
bombings were unclaimed and a 
number of "one-shot" radical 
groups took responsibility for the 
others.

No one has been killed or injured 
as a result of bombings acknowled-
ged by the NLWF.

Recent attacks have centered on 
the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 
which has been bombed three 
times in the past 10 days, each 
incident causing major damage to 
company transformer stations. 
PG&E serves most of Northern and 
Central California.

Utility spokesman Mike Dunstan 
says that of the 19 bombings or 
attempted bombings aimed at the 
utility since Jan. 1, 1975, the 
NLWF has claimed responsibility 
for 13 bombings and two attempts 
in which bombs failed to explode.

The utility is sensitive about the 
attacks and their prevention.

The terrorists have demanded that 
PG&E provide free electricity for 
the poor and elderly on fixed 
income and that the utility stop 
working rate increases.

PG&E professes no unhappiness 
with the progress of the FBI 
investigation. "We're doing our 
free-lance investigation," Dunstan 
admits, "but only what is neces-
sary to protect ourselves." 

Another favorite target is the San 
Francisco Board of Supervisors the 
city's equivalent of a city council, 
and various city officials. Bombs 
have exploded at two supervisors' 
homes and demands have followed 
for improved jail conditions.

The NLWF typically gives no 
advance notice of bombings. 
Generally, within an hour after a 
blast is reported, one or more 
news outlets will receive a telephone call 
claiming responsibility for the blast 
and giving a statement of demands 
or directions to a communicator.

"I'll Quit" 
to be shown tomorrow

A film concerning the problem 
drinker entitled I'll Quit Tomorrow will be presented today at the 
Continuing Education Center's 
audio-visual theater at 4 and 7 p.m. 

The Alcohol Counseling service 
reminds students with alcohol-
related problems to attend Alcoho-
lics Anonymous meetings at Holy 
Cross House on Tuesday, Wednes-
day or Saturday evenings at 8, or 
Anon meeting Wednesdays at 
6:45 p.m. at Memorial Library, or a 
Students on Alcohol Problems 
meeting Tuesday at 6 p.m.

If you can't fly
Continental...

Blue Mantle announces staff

Blue Mantle editor Suzi Puhl 
announced yesterday that St. 
Mary's senior pictures will be taken by 
Gary Mills during the first two 
weeks of school next fall.

Sign-ups will be at final registra-
 tion for Blue Mantle in 
August.

Puhl also announced her 
new role as yearbook editor. 
Suzi Puhl is also the Sports 
editor, and James 
Vadal the yearbook's business edit-

or. A meeting for students inter-
ested in joining the yearbook staff 
will be held in the Blue Mantle 
office in Regina Hall basement at 
3 p.m. Wednesday, Puhl an-

ounced.

Continental Airlines. And remember, if you can't 
fly Continental, try to have a nice trip anyway.

Continental will provide information regarding flights and number of 
seats available. Purchases within 10 days of reservation up to 
20 percent discount from K.W.77/01/77. All other times our 20 percent 
discount applies from K.W.77/01/77. All other times our 20 percent 
discount applies. For reservations call 317-424-1517. 

The Coach Club is on all Continental DC-10 flights excluding Hawaii 
aircraft.

We really move our tail for you.

Continental Airlines
Women honored at athletic banquet

by Laurie Reiling
Women’s Sports Editor

Notre Dame honored its women athletes at the second annual Women’s Athlete Banquet Tuesday night in the Faculty Dining Hall. As planned, the event was Women’s Athletic Co-ordinator, Astrid Hotvedt.

This was an appropriate occasion in that for the first time in Notre Dame’s 132 year history, Women received varsity status for their achievements.

Among the team leaders recognized were Captain Carol Lally and Maureen Malone who were presented with individual letters.

Following club sports were the special interest groups. Dancing honored Irish campus, Edward Hoge was selected as this year’s recipient of the Spirit Award. The award is presented to a senior member of the team who has shown outstanding commitment to the team’s activities.

Field Hockey was the next sport on the agenda and here two girls received MVP recognition for their two years of coaching and four additional years of assistance and encouragement.

The Fencing Team, which completed the season winning 11 of 12 matches and Skipper Callie Eichler received the trophy for his team, received the last club sport so honored for its contributions to the women’s athletic program.

Several Notre Dame alumnae were honored at the banquet and history, Women acheived varsity status within the last 24 years for their outstanding achievements for their achievements via varsity letters.

Edward Hoge was honored at the banquet and history, Women acheived varsity status within the last 24 years for their outstanding achievements via varsity letters.

Women honored at athletic banquet

Classified Ads

For Sale

For Sale: Lawnmower, $150.00 or best offer.

Women seekers

Women seniors wanted.

Wanted

2 bedroom house available.

Women athletes

Wanted: Women athletes within walking distance of campus.

Wanted: Women athletes available for summer occupation only.

Women seniors wanted.

2 bedroom house available.

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Tournament trimmed to ‘Elite Eight’

by Frank LaGrotta

It was all there; top-notch shooting, stingy, hang tough defense, rim-rattling dunks. Every couple of skilled elbows and knowing passes bared the tradition of Notre Dame’s Bookstore extravaganza. In this year's games had everything...including a couple of upsets. As the tournament moves into the “Elite Eight,” four-quarter-final games, a couple of teams that lost last week on being there, will be looking for a seat on the sidelines when games get under way.

In what proved to be the most exciting and closest game in this year's tournament, LAW came out on top 21-17, a 26-22 upset at the hands of Guys and Dolls. Led by Dana Song and Brian McAlfife, who each accounted for markers, LAW's attack was se\v erely hindered by a foul by an injury to Jeff Carpenter.

The Irish backcourt was plagued throughout the game with a broken collarbone that he apparently sustained in Tuesday night's game. The victors were paced by Mark Pathen, who took eight field goals and Jim Singer, who finished with seven tallies leading the way. The seven tallies leading the way, the Nutmeggers poked out to outburst their physical opponents to gain the spot to the quarter-final. The Butcher Brothers were led by Bruce Flowers who hit five times and added 14 rebounds. Bill Seeger also cashed in five times for the Butcher Brothers and added the Nutmeggers cause with six points.

For the remainder of the tournament's top-ranked teams, things were much better. Three top-seeded entry's gained quarter-final spots. TBCS IV, the number one seed in this year's Bookstore extravaganza, found themselves fighting darkness as well as a tough Stevie Wiz. The Irish duo who's line-up includes, besides Larry Bradley, the scoring honors with five markers apiece. The Irish backcourt ace was John Hahn and his Champs. With a starting line-up that included no one taller than two-feet six-inch Paul Rohn, the Irish duo held on for the victory in a 21-17 decision to the Champs. It was a balanced team effort. Hanlik led all scorers with a nine for thirteen performance. Reid and Larry field goals for the defending champions. Todd Sladek and Jim Singer归纳ized an even six-point struggle with the Stevie Wiz scoring attack with four tallies apiece.

Irish grid star, Luther Bradley, stole the scoring honors as his Butcher Brothers were led by Big Mac and His Fries, 21-15. Bradley was walloped with nine backers on ten attempts. His frontcourt partner, Tyler Knight, dropped in six and garnered ten rebounds to aid the winners cause. Steve McMichael, who was successful on all six of his field goal attempts to head up the losers scorers.

IH Tennis

The interhall Tennis Tournament was played on the new indoor courts at Sunday, 10 a.m. on Saturday and will conclude their busiest home weekend of the season.

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