Vowing that she owed no favors to anyone, Student Body President Mary Hogan recently announced the names of 12 new student government appointees. The Executive Committee, consisting of Rukavina, sophomore Mark Amman, freshman Steven Wernig, assistant dean for Student Affairs; Kathy Hedges, vice-president for Student Affairs; Kathy Holmes, criminal justice major; Beth Cutter, assistant dean for Student Affairs; and Kathy Rukavina, the Co-ex commissioner will have to be doing all the paperwork and the interviews and made the final decisions. Junior JoAnn Bagaglio will replace Mary Hogan, as Social Commission for next year. Bagaglio, whose term on the Social Commission this year as Special Events Chairperson, plans to concentrate on maintaining the same events that students enjoyed and sponsored this year and to expand the commission to include more people. Each of the current chairpersons within Social Commission will be her committee, so the same people won't have to be doing all the paperwork any longer.

While she hopes to encourage students to support Student body's actions, Rukavina would not work closely with Notre Dame's Student Commission. We need a creative group and the more people involved, the more we get, she added.

Mary Ann Fuchs, a sophomore, will serve as the Co-ex commissioner. This position was held this year by Beth Cutter. According to Rukavina, the Co-ex commissioner will have more responsibilities next year. A lunch co-op program is now being Mary Lu Bilik, director of the dining program. The shuttle bus committee and the calendar committee all of which were formed by the University's Motion to Dismiss.

In a 21-page rebuttal to the University's University's Motion to Dismiss, the brief states, "The University's argument concerning the high school backgrounds of the majority of athletes is a mere red herring. The absence of pressure due to any college admission challenge is the key issue. The admission of athletes with this type of background allows them to have a genuine opportunity to learn, to succeed mathematically," said Joyce. The admission of Danely and others like them will open the doors to future prospects. Joyce argued that the absence of pressure to perform well on the test often led to a "blue-chip" prospect of approaching the exam casually. Aurora agreed with Joyce's view, remarking that some educators about the value of the SATs are only one part of the total picture.

Although most freshman athletes enter Notre Dame with academic qualifications relatively similar to those of their classmates, the class rank and test score results of a few so considerably below the Notre Dame average. Admission Director John T. Goldrick indicated that no statistic minimum standard exists for the admissions evaluation of any student, including scholarship athletes. According to Goldrick, each applicant's terminal SAT is "filed", and the results of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) are "only one part of the total picture."

Information obtained by The Observer reveals that 25 of 30 freshman football players had test scores ranging from 1250 to 1200 with six players recording an average of 946 on the SAT. Combined math and verbal scores ranged from a high of 1250 to a low of 490, with three players recording a total of less than 500. Freshmen hockey players performed better on the exam, averaging total of 1140, ranging from a high of 1330 to a low of 700. Goldrick indicated the students' average in the top quarter of their high school class.

The freshman class average on the SAT according to the admissions office is 1180, 625 on the mathematics section and 555 on the verbal portion of the exam. A total score of 400 is awarded before answering any questions on the test, and points are added or deducted as appropriate. According to Fr. Edmund P. Joyce, executive vice-president in charge of athletics, Notre Dame is unique in requiring its scholarship athletes to take the SAT. "We have heard that we're one of the few schools left that requires college boards for their athletes," he said, adding that the absence of pressure to perform well on the test often led to a "blue-chip" prospect of approaching the exam casually.

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

"You can't measure desire to succeed mathematically," Valdiserri said. "We've seen kids come in with board scores of 1100 and fall flat on their face." He added that others with SAT scores ranging from 500 to 600 had performed well once admitted. Beside the basic curricular requirements necessary for any student (continued on page 10)
Harvest House mobilizes elderly for self-development

(continued from page 4) also sponsors such non-course offerings as films, tours, concerts, discussions, and a weekly lecture series.

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

Celebration, political action stressed

Putz called on reception and celebration aspect of the program "constructive" and added that "Harvest House, he said, "openly condemns the notion that old age is something to be gotten in the closet and really dress up." There are all kinds of opportunities to celebrate and we use them for self-development and out in the East for a bicentennial tour last year.

Putz noted that others on her staff constitute the elderly in Stepan Foundation.

"There are all kinds of opportunities to celebrate and we use them all," Putz related. Birthdays and anniversary celebrations gave older people opportunities to get together socially and for many of them, it is their only chance to get out of their homes. "We try to get them out of the closet and really dress up," he said. Group theater trips and speakers are also available as well as bus and plane trips. Harvest House recently took a group to the Grand Ole Opy, the tulip festival in Holland, Michigan, Disneyland, the Wisconsin Dells and out in the East for a bicentennial tour last year.

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

He cited a forum attended by 2,000 elderly in Stepan's Douglas Center October, at which candidates for statewide office were invited to speak, as an example of the kind of political activity which attracts attention in Indianapolis. The event was sponsored by the Northern Indiana Older Adults Legislative Forum, which keeps tuned to what the legislature is doing and urges members to support legislation for the elderly.

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

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

"All this talent and all these skills must be recognized and respected. People of this caliber can contribute what they have to the country and to simultaneously serve those less fortunate than themselves," Putz noted.

Harvest House merely went ahead and routed itself out of the closet and got them organized into a strong, united body and set before them a goal one more beautiful chapter in their lives."

In Geneva, Louisiana, the Human Rights Commission was "a tremendous expression of the Commission in order to give some credibility to neat to point fingers at anybody, but rather to refuse to exempt anyone from having their situation discussed, and through this gaining of credibility the mission to help that in some way we could be of so much help to people who were suffering needlessly from external causes that could be eased."

In order that something hopeful might emerge from this Commission, Lowenstein said, "You ought to stand for something, understand that the vehicle you are in is limited, and you are not in a position to enforce human rights."

"What one is to do is to try and find what your convictions can be committed to something that will cause a sense of humanity, and you will not judge everyone else but hope that there will be areas with some use to some people who were abandoned what you stand for."

Touring museum

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

We were going through this mechanism put forward by Lowenstein continued, "and it struck me sitting there that this was a dreadful way to end, because somewhat hopeful things had happened and above all there had been some cautious in the discussions."

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

The representative then went on to discuss what the Human Rights Commission ought to be doing and closed saying, "I hope that when we leave this building that we will again, outside for one moment and look at it and really recognize what have we done for our governments, but what have we done for mankind."

The mood of the meeting changed drastically after that. Lowenstein remarked, to the point of' laughter, that he observed round ticketing addresses and things were exchanged across block lines. Then the chairman, the delegate from Yugoslavia, "went out of his way to explain what he thought would happen as a result of the remarkable things that had happened here," Lowenstein said, "including that we should meet as human beings and discuss questions away from government red tape and publicity so we could figure out whether we other countries were going to do what has happened at this meeting."

"In the course of the meeting it struck me that the time that we had been dealt with, people talked." Lowenstein remarked that his was the first time that the Russians had not been thought, predicted, and that they beat the Russians on votes where the Russians had worked, and where the Soviets and their allies had to attend meetings that they had never attended before. This was due to a fear of losing on decisions that would affect the future of the Commission.

"If you take these limited possibilities and understand them, we are talking about talking, and everyone should be talking about."

Lowenstein said, "When the Bulgarians tried to prevent our talking about the Soviet Union," he continued, "not a single country in the Human Rights Commission moved up in support of their effort, and we talked about what was happening in the Soviet Union."

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The Good Neighbor.

by Mark Perry

Staff Reporter

Allard Lowenstein, U.N. rep­
resentative of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, spoke openly about his ex­
periences at the Commission meet­
ing and about what he believed came out of that meeting regarding human rights last Thursday night at the OCE. The talk was part of the Human Rights Symposium held at the Center for Continuing Education last week.

Lowenstein was also an advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and is most noted for his work in blocking the nomination of Lyndon Johnson for the presidential candidacy in 1968.

He also served as a congressman from New York's 5th district and while in the House of Representatives sought to end the war in Vietnam.

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

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Allard Lowenstein discusses U.N. Human Rights Commission

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Robertson talks on Helsinki pact

by Drew J. Bauer
Senior Staff Reporter

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

"The first thing we must accept is that the Helsinki Agreement is not a treaty. It is just a declaration of intention," he said. Robertson added that there were several differences between the declaration of intention and a treaty.

Among these differences were that a declaration is not binding and does not have to be agreed to by the national legislature, while a treaty must be approved by the body. Also, if a country breaks a treaty, they could be tried in the International Court, while a country that breaks a declaration could not.

"A declaration of intent is just that—a declaration that a country intends to do something. The Helsinki Agreement laid down on paper," Robertson said.

The law professor then went on to explain the background of the agreement and why the 35 countries signed it. The main reason was to get an agreement that the Soviet Union wanted the Western Powers to accept its boundary lines which grew after World War II.

"The Soviets had declared, and the Western Powers had a lot to lose," Robertson said. In order to acknowledge the Soviet additions of territory, the Western Powers sent a general guarantee of human rights by all the countries involved in the agreement, according to Robertson.

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

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

He also said that there were two United Nations covenants, country must respect these rights of its people and that a country has a right to call attention to another countries actions in breaking the human rights covenant.

"So even though we at McGill thought that they prevented the Western Powers from interfering in our internal affairs, the Western Powers do have the right to call attention to human rights violations."

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

Robertson said that the agreement did not satisfy either of the parties. The agreement was more widely publicized in Eastern Europe because it recognized the new boundaries. But they did not publicize the human rights causes.

Robertson added that in the West most of the people did not understand it or called it a sell-out. "One might have thought that it might have lead to the opening of a new round of more open discussion between the East and the West. But that hasn’t happened yet.

Robertson said that although there were several arrests in the East of dissidents, "the Agreement has had an effect in Eastern Europe far more than we expected so soon. Because of the agreement, there are new opportunities and encouragement to those that are ready to fight for their rights." In reaction of the future of the agreement, Robertson said that the Soviet Union is ready to indict anyone that the Soviets had arrested.

Robertson said that he is satisfied that there is no Soviet attempt to interpret the Helsinki Agreement. "If Carter does talk about human rights, it will be the first such talk since the Soviets refused his SALT proposals. At the time, officials at the State Department said that one of the main reasons that the Soviets did not agree to Carter terms was that they were upset on Carter’s stand on human rights and his intervention in the CIA affairs."

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

Hesburgh said that when Carter became President, he made a speech to the world to tell them that there will be no doubt where we stand on the issue of human rights around the world. "In view of this," Hesburgh said, "I have asked that Carter will speak again on the issue of human rights, and he has agreed. Hesburgh added that the White House has asked that the papers of the symposium be sent to the President so that he could study them before his speech.

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Grotto mass tonight at 7 p.m.

The University Chaplain, Robert Grewe, will celebrate a mass at the Grotto tonight at 7 p.m. The mass will be held in commemoration of the beginning of May, the month of Our Lady. The Glee Club will perform and all members of the University community are invited.
Harvest House offers new outlook on aging

by Katie Kerwin

News Editor

Editor's note: This is the fourth article in a five-part series on the Catholic Ministry Among the Aged (CMAA) in South Bend. This article is a look at Harvest House, an innovative approach to providing necessary services and activation of the elderly to work for their own interests and continuing development.

"America tends to isolate its aging population as much as it socializes the young," said bombastic founder and executive director of Harvest House, Nuns. "We work to make sure the elderly are not left out of the loop and for the aging, seeking in a wholesome cooperation way and for the elderly, to improve the quality, productivity and well-being of older adults."

Established in 1973, Harvest House now has ten parlors operating in South Bend, Mishawaka and South Bend, with the move in the process of the starting. The parlors are places where adults can meet daily, or at least weekly, to pursue their talents and political powers. A philosophy of education for Puts explained that the sites are connected with a Church because the Church still for many older people the normal place for gathering. Churches usually have empty rooms available during the middle and later years of an individual's life. Putz explained, "There is also a vital place for older people to form a specialized ministry to the aging." Observers have commented much of its attention to educating its young members, which is a vast advantage for Millers. "Old people have special needs that also need attention. All centers need to be generated on the need of the aging," he said.

"Hence the clergy's free time can be profitably utilized during the middle and later years of an individual's life when people are in school and the middle can be living a long life. Harvest House believes that a school can continuously the process of learning and developing throughout its lifetime. "When older people come to an end, an adult phase begins, so for harvesting: a time for exploring

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

Catholic Church's agency to assist understandable. "But more is needed. Middle-aged are busy making a living, and for the rest of the old, who are homebound in hospitals or nursing homes, or destitute financially or psychologically, Putz stated.

Expansion of religious experienced geared to the older members of the Church is another goal of Harvest House. "Community activities are the Church's secret for older adults is now allowed, but both clergy and the older generation must work for the well-being of this group," Putz said. "Creative retreats and spiritual activities, combined with travel and participation in new activities, all can be memorable and meaningful religious events. Students who receive groups can be fostered for Bible study, community awareness and creative writing. The institute was founded in 1948 as a "true to the old, who are homebound in hospitals or nursing homes, or destitute financially or psychologically, Putz stated.

FR. LOUIS PUTZ

aged I work with are some of the same people, moving into yet for their condition as citizens who still. The retiree has to learn how to enjoy leisure time for during their busy work years. The retiree has to learn how to enjoy leisure time for during their busy work years. The retiree has to learn how to enjoy leisure time for during their busy work years. The retiree has to learn how to enjoy leisure time for during their busy work years.

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Putz remains active as organizer

by Katie Kerwin

News Editor

That Fr. Louis Putz has not written a book on French to become a Holy Cross priest, you might say, since he says at Holy Island while authorities tried to figure out who was responsible for him.

Putz made his final vows here in 1948 and graduated from Notre Dame in 1952, before returning to Europe and being stationed in Paris. The 1930's were a period of interesting experiences with the U.S. from Bavaria at age 14, alone and knowing no English. Some things have changed over the years, but Putz feels that the notion of "reading and living" is still a good one.

His life has been a series of unending, ever-changing activities, dating back to the late 19th century when he arrived in the U.S. from Bavaria at age 14, alone and knowing no English. Some things have changed over the years, but Putz feels that the notion of "reading and living" is still a good one.

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

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

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

Forever Learning Institute: Education for a lifetime
seriously folks,

The House Guest

art buchwald

Movies

Dear Editor,

I would like to clarify a few things which were stated in an article in the April 28 issue of The Observer. First of all, I met with two members of the College's Series Committee, a group of films, that my remarks could be so misleading. I do not think that the statement "I don't like foreign films" is quite as simple as I wrote it. I would prefer to say that it is especially important since I understand that it is one of the few personal opinions on movies which would not be heard.

My position as Movie Commissioner, who was not present in this issue, is that the commission should provide films that people on this campus want to attend. I realize that there are many different opinions on movies, and the plan of the commission is to show a wide variety of films. The commission was not set up to do away with any type of film in favor of another; however, movies that do not receive sufficient student interest, i.e., attendance, should not be shown.

We have a limited number of dates per semester and try to benefit the most people in the times available. Since there are commercial screening arrangements for some films, applying for movie dates, I feel that more films are attended by only a few people, these movies might be better served by opening more dates for clubs and short films that are more widely received by the community. We are trying to provide a service to the students and are trying to do so for as many films as we can. Cultural films were never being threatened, only the type of film that was not being attended by the students. The simple conclusion was that it was better to allocate some of the internal conflicts within Student Union.

The more important issue is to come up with a program that will be as good as the entire campus.

John Anderson in The Observer article concerns my not trusting the clubs. I have been student union congenial the club lecturers at the club films is because there are problems a few years ago. Clubs used to collect money at their own films; however, when attendance figures were given to the film companies, some figures were not accurate. Companies were threatening to not accept movies orders from the club. It was at this time that everyone started being handled through Student Union. All the films we did not trust clubs, it really is unimportant. The reason money is collected by Student Union is because the movie companies want some control over the revenue, not because of my alleged lack of trust in clubs. It is a program that was not up three years ago when I was not even involved in Student Union. My trust, or supposed lack of trust, was never even considered when the procedure was adopted.

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

Opinion

In the System

Dr. James Stewart

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

The seeds of institutional racism lie in the pervasive ethnocentrism that engulfs the Notre Dame community and the continual fomenting of this ethnocentrism by decision-makers. One factor which nurtures this ethnocentrism is the lack of official and public recognition of the majority to come to know and understand (a) individual members of other racial-cultural groups as human beings whose cultures possess equal moral status to those of European origin and (b) the collective aspirations of other racial groups if such aspirations exist and differ from the majority norm. In other words, the marginalization of non-white students is institutional racism whose "humanization" process has been short-circuited in the public mind. The seeds of ethnocentrism and consequentially of institutional racism of Notre Dame do not "creep in" when our vigilance is less than adequate; they are integrally bound up in the pervasive ethnocentrism on this campus is addressed head on, there can be no operational mechanism to guard against the perpetuation of institutional racism at Notre Dame.

Institutional racism is often treated metaphorically by members of the majority. That is, they do not want to get any sympathy from anyone who has some intelligence! In this regard, I also pity the overwhelming mass of students and faculty members at Notre Dame who eschew the opportunities to participate in the humanization through the arts and extracurricular activities which project cultural experiences of various non-white cultures or to alienate those whose "humanization" process has been short-circuit in the public mind.

The important is that students, faculty, and staff not only leads to their elimination as individuals but is an example of the ignorance that is prevalent at Notre Dame. The ignoramuses should realize that institutional racism is as if ignoring their existence and trying to ruin your morale. The ignoramuses should realize that institutional racism is as if ignoring their existence and trying to ruin your morale.

Minorities

Dear Editor,

Please go where any of your recent publicity given that confrontation with Father Heschong has done any mention of other minority students on campus, an example of the treatment of Chicano students at Notre Dame. It is as if ignoring their presence will make them go away.

Bettta A. Sanders

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

— Teyve

Wednesday, when I went to rehearsal to get a better idea of what to look for when Fiddler On The Roof opened on Friday night, I was struck by what seemed to me to be an awfully misconceived Brechtian nightmare. It couldn’t work, I thought. Daniel Daily, taking the elements of truth formula way beyond its intended limits. I struggled through the full cast through my knees perched indolently on the back of the seat ahead of me, staring at the nightmare.

It is an intimate, soul-baring drudgeries that rely on the rigorous structure of complete gates a blend of feelings, an unwholesome emotions realized in some semblance of fears. There are problems with Fiddler, for failure in staging that muted the impact of illusion for so much of its success, was an unthinkable miscalculation. That is what I think. However, that by no means was the only thing that was parading among and around them. Something, it sometimes worked, I was willing to admit, in comedies or musicals, as long as they didn’t risk alienation by over-excitation. But there was a genuine that got that impression.

Another problem arose from David Webber’s staging of the Saturday night benefit, as he said in his formal address, “Far Corner.” The feeling that it was as great as it was. It was as good as it was, and it was as it was. As Lazar Wolf, the butcher, Gary Ausmiller was quite entertaining, although his notion of the word, a pro. It was a joy to see and hear his art.

Meanwhile, Lisa Colaluca demonstrated a superb sense of balance in her character. Among the former, Lisa Colaluca and Patricia Richeson, the matchmaker, a dimension that raises her memorability and dignity that convinces the audience that he is, indeed, an outsider in Anatevka. It has a difficult role counterfeitly rendered. Also, watch what Mark Amenta does. He has a great sense of the thing, so that one believes that the audience is being to be left with a listless uncertainty about what they were supposed to do.

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The rest of the cast is composed of solid talents as well as some uncertain abilities. Among the former, Lisa Colaluca and Steven O’Connor prove that one can do this in Fiddler that they are as reliable as they are adaptable. Colaluca (Golde) demonstrates a superb sense of balance in her character. Together, she and Daily combine to make “Do You Love Me?” a delightfully accomplished song in the show. O’Connor has always displayed a natural ability for comic reaction, and here he deftly reinforces the matchmaker, a dimension that raises her from the depths of caricature to a somewhat more sophisticated level. Of the three daughters, Hodel (Chava) most successfully combines acting and singing. Joan Martel’s voice carries her performance as Hodel admirably, while Maura Murphey seems content to play Tzeitel quantum for her father’s lovers. Michael King (Perchik) hurts an otherwise fairly well turned performance.

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No telling what was the ability of some of the performers to make forgettable, functional roles things to remember. Matt McKenzie plays the healthiest Granta (Motel) in all of the scenes that were as impeccable as they were emotion­

The ND/SMC Theatre production of Fiddler on the Roof goes far in pointing out the underlying philosophy of the program: that a production is meant, not as an intellectual exercise, but as an experience that is, in the end, fun. While there may be another production that comes from the erudite cliffs of the critics, there can be no doubt that the audience was in the spirit of the show. From the informal welcoming ceremony, with cast members running through the aisles, shaking hands and saying, “Shalom aleichem, shalom aleichem,” (“Peace to you, peace to you,”) until Teyve’s final farewell, “Shalom aleichem,” Fiddler works with and for the audience so honestly and enthusiastically that the audience has no choice but to work with it. Working so nicely that one believes that there may yet be a home somewhere for the bird and the fish together.
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a two-part series exploring the effects of the Supreme Court's 1978 decision in Brown v. Board of Education on minority groups in California and the impact of the decision on education in California.

A small envelope delivered to the University of California at Davis on Monday bears the imprint of a group of students which is a branch of the Anti-Vietnam War movement. The envelope will be circulated at Notre Dame, according to Allan Paul Bakke, chairman of the group.

The Helsinki Agreement was passed by the United Nations in 1975 by 80 nations including major world powers to increase discussion and negotiation of human rights issues. The agreement was a result of the continued unwillingness to respect certain basic human rights in those countries.

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American Catholics called to support farm workers’ rights

A call for American Catholics to view farm workers as “a tremendous resource” and a reaffirmation of the U.S. Catholic Bishops’ support of the right of farm workers to “free secret ballot elections to determine their collective bargaining representatives” have been issued by a leading Catholic spokesman in connection with the May 1 observation of Farm Worker Week. In a letter to the other members of the U.S. hierarchy, Bishop James O. Smith, General Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and U.S. Catholic Conference, said that, as a “tremendous resource,” farm workers should be encouraged and supported “for the betterment of Church and society.”

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

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

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

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

Prof. Gabriel to present lecture in Toronto

Prof. L. Gabriel, director of the Folson Ambrosiana Collection in the University will present an illustrated lecture on the “Iconography of Pious Women in Paris Colleges” May 12 at the annual meeting of the Medieval Academy of America in Toronto. Gabriel, one of 70 fellows of the Academy, will trace the architectural iconography of religious women through the centuries and show their present sites in modern Paris.

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

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

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

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

Cohen cited a need for more coordinated human rights effort among all levels of government. She criticized government cultural
[continued from page 1] with the provisions of the clause on Dismissal for Serious Cause of the Faculty Handbook," the brief stated. "The failure to respond to the 3 motions by the University constitutes a violation of the University's bylaws and, consequently, a violation of its policy towards the plaintiff's complaint that the University has not handled his current problems in an appropriate manner." The brief noted that the plaintiff contends that its failure to dismiss the case is "to save expense and trouble for both parties involved, states the brief. The brief points out that the University "is more likely mobilized by its desire to frustrate plaintiff and the judicial process by prevent- ing plaintiff's inquiry into: (1) the guidelines under which the Com- mittee on Appointments and Promotions operates, (2) its decisions regarding plaintiff and the reasons therefore and (3) all other matters directly or indirectly associated with the potential, contractual, procedural implications involved in the case.

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

Motion to dismiss

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

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

"As such," the brief explains, "certainty that plaintiff is not the best candidate reason- ably available for the position," according to the brief.

Consequently, it continues, "in your typical 12(b)(6) Motion (to dismiss), a complaint will not be dismissed unless it appears to a certainty that the plaintiff would not be entitled to relief under any set of facts. In addition, the complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to recovery.""Indiana believes that unless there is an "insurable bar" to recovery which is evident on the face of the complaint, the claim should not be dismissed."

Kusabch also cites a case, Nelse- son vs. Men's, where the University of Hawaii foreclosed appointments for persons over 65, even though they were the most qualified for the position. "The Hawaiian Supreme Court thought it ridiculous to provide elaborate procedures for determination of a 50 year-old profes- sor's qualifications and then terminate his employment when he was the most qualified person. Professor Danehy should have his day in Court to show whether the elaborate procedures, which de- fendent says are a part of his contract, were properly used, and whether he was the best qualified person for his job." Hawaii case favors Danehy

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

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

"Danehy has a vested right by tenure to continued employment as determined by his single contract, plaintiff has also presented the question whether the contract pro- cedures followed have conclusively determined that he was not the best man for the job. Actually, everything done must in no way interfere with plaintiff's right to work, so as to deny him equal protection of the laws."
Prospective recruits must show desire to learn

[Continued from page 1]

Joanne Joyce personally speaks with many of the potential recruits and emphasizes the academic demands and benefits of a Notre Dame education. "Kids that get frightened in this sport will go somewhere else," he said. Coaches also visit the homes of each prospect, Joyce revealed, and return with an indication of how interested the athlete is in attending Notre Dame. The results of the interviews, the athlete's ability, and his academic standing are factors in the final decision, which is reached by the admissions office.

Since athletes compete with each other for limited number ofgrant-in-aids in each sport, their admission does not deny other students a place in the freshman class, according to Goldrick. Joyce indicated that prospects with low academic qualifications are admitted "partially" because they are necessary for the University to remain competitive in major intercollegiate sports. Coach Brian Boulac, who heads the football recruiting program, pointed to special programs available at universities on Notre Dame's football schedule which can accommodate athletes with no academic interests. Boulac cited Michigan State and the University of Southern California, which offer courses such as woodcarving to ease their athletes through college.

"Tremendous of our athletes can get better grades," Boulac stated. He explained that not only the university's but also Notre Dame's admissions office asked to consider a prospect's grade point average score of less than 800. If they judge the student to be of Notre Dame academic, Boulac remarked, then he is accepted.

Once an athlete is accepted, the University provides academic assistance under the auspices of Asst. Prof. Mike Decicco, who directs a tutoring program that supervises the academic performance of each scholarship athlete at Notre Dame. He reported that as many freshmen athletes on probation this semester at any time in the past. Joyce stated that it was not unusual for freshmen athletes to have difficulty during the first semester in college, because the problem of transition that confronts even the most talented is complicated by the demands of football. The only academic requirement imposed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) on its members schools concerning scholastic requirements in that each recruit must possess a minimum grade point average of 2.0. At one time, the NCAA had stipulated that university athletics be able to project a grade point average for each prospect of 1.6. The effect on "blue-chip" athletes in high school, according to DeCicco has been to avoid more demanding courses that might provide better grades for the SAT, classes that might also jeopardize the athlete's ability to sign with a university. Joyce added that in the interest of ending SAT as the "most important" factor, he had proposed to reinstatement the 1.6-project grade point average, and to seek no end to the Freshmen eligibility rule, which allows freshmen to compete at the varsity level. Football at Notre Dame in the fall of 1979, Joyce reported, will be the proper perspective. "I think football is a man's sport. There's no place in it for fine men." Joyce described the performance of athletes academically at Notre Dame as "a great success story." He pointed to a recent survey of professional football players as an example of Notre Dame's gradation record. Of all major universities, only players from Notre Dame had all received their degrees. "The process that is in the graduation record," said Joyce, adding that the program has "turded" football and "made fine men."
The Fighting Irish football team completed their spring game against University of the Pacific on Saturday with the forty-ninth annual Blue-Gold Game, a contest which found the Blue defeating the Gold by a score of 49-10.

The battle started slowly, with the Blue squad finding their way around the half-time side as expected. In their five regular season games, the Blue team lost fifteen yards on their next possession. quarterback Kenny Muno fumbled on first down, giving the Gold squad the ball on the Blue 18 yard line.

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

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

Seven seconds later, Vagus Ferguson lost the handle on the football, and the Gold team has possession group was without the chance to advance the ball, however, this time Unis connected on a 25 yard attempt.

From that point on, the rest of the contest belonged to the men in blue. The Blue team drove 80 yards, 47 on the ground and 33 via the aerial attack as Lisch hit three of four, to score the first touchdown of the afternoon. Ferguson found paydirt from four yards out to cap the drive. Dave Reeve added the point after, giving the first quarter score of 7-0.

The Gold team then drove 19 yards from their own 25 to the 39 yard line when Luther Bradley came up with his first of three interceptions of the afternoon, giving the Blue the ball at the Gold 40 yard line.

The Blue team found the goal line again, highlighted by an 18 yard strike from Lisch to tight end Ken MacAfee, on a one-yard run by Lisch. Reeve hit the conversion to build the Blue team lead to 10-0.

The Blue squad rejoiced the pigskin after the Gold team failed to move the ball, and advanced the ball 50 yards for the score. Ferguson tallied six points on a one yard plunge while earning his second touchdowns of the day. With just 2:32 remaining in the half, Ferguson found the endzone once again to conclude a seven play 37 yard drive. Once again, the freshman gridiron reached paydirt from one yard out.

Seven seconds later, Ferguson fumbled the ball for the Blue squad ten seconds later on his second interception in the contest. Lisch hit Steve Vago with a 12 yard flare pass to give the Blue their final score before halftime, Lisch connected with Reeve in the second half for the Blue team with a 13 yard sprint. Reeve connected on the extra point to give the Blue a crushing 35-3 lead.

With only 35 seconds left in the game, Joe Montana led the Blue team to their final score of the afternoon. Highlighted by a 14 yard aerial strike to Dennis Grinninger, the Blue found the goal line once again, with Steve Lisch hitting Steve Lezzer out to cap the drive. Dave Reeve added the point after, leading the Blue team with a 13 yard sprint. Reeve connected on the extra point to give the Blue a crushing 35-3 lead.

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Women's Sports Editor

Women's track places third

by Laurie Reising

Women's Sports Editor

The Notre Dame women's track team finished up their regular season last Saturday on a hopeful note by placing third in the Cougar Relays competition held at St. Francis College. The meet was won by the host school with H呈现出 college finishing second, University of Arizona finished fourth and Albion College fifth.

In the 440 relays the team of Susanita Behnke, Gina Robinhord, Kate McHone and Michelle O'Haren grabbed first place with a time of 50:6. This same squad barely missed finishing first again in the 800 relay with a time of 1:52.5 was .005 of a second short of the winning mark.

The Blue team defeated the squad of Peter, Mary Hans, Liz Berry and Dave Gutschenritter capturing third place with their combined time of 8:30.0. The third place finish was highlighted by sophomore Helen Weber and coach Larry Carcare said he was "really proud of his second team, they ran their hearts out."

The Irish women looked strong again in the 2 mile medley action with the team of Berry, Curtain, Hester and Malvezli finishing third. Their time was set at 11:58.5. The group took second place in the 800 with a time of 2:02. It was the winning combination of Behnke, Robinhord, McHann and O'Hare competing again in the jumper's relay eventand they were equally successful, capturing first place honors with their time of 55.6.

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

[continued on page 11]

Tracksters return from Drake

by Bob Keen

Sports Writer

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

At Ball State, Dan Horgan runninthe 3000 meter steeplechase finished with the impressive time of 9:19, a personal best. Another stand-out performance was turned in by Arnie Gough who finished in third place while earning the high hurdles in 14.6. Concluding the running events was the two mile relay team consisting of Dave Benkert, John Quinn, Ed Kristner and Dave Gutschenritter who took 4th place with a good showing in this strenuous event.

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

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

In the distance medley the team consisting of the same members, with the exception of Kenny who was replaced by Monday, finished in 10:01, again placing twelfth. Another stand-out for Notre Dame was Vander Kraats who ran the 3000 meter steeplechase, finishing second five seconds off the school record. "I was satisfied with the performance by the team at both relays," Devine said. "I also realize that some of the athletes could have done better," stated Head Track Coach Joe Cech. The Notre Dame track team will hold its only track meet of the season this Saturday, when they host the University of Toledo.