Housing shortage forces transfers O C

by Ray McGrath
Senior Staff Writer

According to Edmund Price, director of University Housing, all transfer and readmitted students who were given rooms on campus this semester have been required to sign a disclaimer to "any housing on campus for the fall semester of 1979 or any other period."

This procedure is in compliance with one of the Campus Life Council's proposals, submitted last October, designed to alleviate the need for an off-campus lottery.

Price noted that the University "would be glad to house everyone, had we the spaces." However, the tendency for more students to choose on-campus housing for all four years has recently led to housing shortages each fall.

The Student Residents' section of the College Bulletin are generally required to live on campus, and sophomores are guaranteed on-campus housing if they desire it. Junior and senior students are able to remain on campus "if space is available," according to the guidelines.

"Transfer students don't have a commitment from the University to provide them with housing," he said. "There is no price set for this," since transfer students have the lowest housing priority, they will be the first students required to move off campus if necessary. This will occur if fewer rooms are vacated voluntarily than are needed to house next year's freshman class.

"We hope no one will be affected adversely," Price said, referring to the transfer students and members of this year's junior class. The 35 transfer students who have been given on-campus space this semester, although they will not be eligible for upcoming room picks, will be the first in line to receive on-campus housing for the '79-'80 school year if it is available.

Although some individuals may be disrupted by the situation, Price points out that the goal of the University Housing office is to "provide the best situation for the most students." This means making the best of a difficult situation.

More students apply for RA positions

by John Ferrara

A number of Notre Dame residence halls are confronted with a large number of applicants for the 1979-80 resident assistant (RA) positions. A large and enthusiastic pool has received only 28 applications for eight openings, he said, since transfer students have the lowest housing priority, they will be the first students required to move off campus if necessary. This will occur if fewer rooms are vacated voluntarily than are needed to house next year's freshman class.

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1978 prices rise nine percent despite Proposition 13 slowdown

Washington (AP) - California's tax-cutting Proposition 13 helped slow inflation in December, but consumer prices still rose 9 percent during 1978, the second biggest leap in 30 years, the government reported yesterday.

The Labor Department also reported that a typical American wage-earner fell behind in the race to keep up with inflation in 1978, as workers' real buying power declined 3.4 percent on the average during the year.

The inflation rate for the year, fueled by sharp increases for food, housing and medical care, was the highest since a 12.2 percent increase registered in 1974, when the economy was reacting to soaring prices for imported oil.

Food prices were up 11.6 percent in 1978, housing costs 9.9 percent and medical care 8.8 percent. The year's biggest bargain was clothing, which rose only 5 percent.

Excluding 1974, the last time consumer price rose as much as 9 percent in a year was 1942. Prices rose 6.8 percent in 1977, but wage earners increased their buying power in that year.

The year-end consumer price report affects the pay of up to 2.6 million workers, whose labor contracts provide for cost-of-living wage increases based on the December or fourth-quarter figures.

The Labor Department said California's sharp property tax cut was a major in holding December's consumer price rise to 0.6 percent—equal to an annual inflation rate of nearly 7.5 percent.

Consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in November. Had it not been for the tax cuts, prices in December would have gone up 0.8 percent, closer to the average inflation rate for the full year.

Voters in California, the most populous state, triggered a nationwide tax revolt last June when they approved a referendum to slash property taxes by 50 percent.

William Cox, deputy chief econo­mist for the Commerce Department, said the December figures were substantially influenced by Proposition 13.

"The impact of the tax cut on consumer prices would be limited to the one month because the tax reduction for all of 1978 was figured into December's report," he said.

Labor Department economists said similar tax-cutting moves by other states would not have as great an impact on overall consu­mer prices.
Connally announces bid for GOP nomination in 1980

WASHINGTON—With a platform emphasizing budget cutting, free enterprise and a strong defense, John B. Connally yesterday entered the race for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination. The former Texas governor declared his candidacy in a speech at the National Press Club, and said he would enter every primary his campaign funds will permit. There will be about 35 presidential primaries next year. Saying he has "no apologies for having served in the Nixon administration," Connally said he has faith the American people will accept the truth verdict in his Watergate-related bribery trial. "I have faith in this country and I have faith in the American people," Connally said when asked if he feared the charge would damage him politically.

Iranian military leaders close Tebran's airport

TEHRAN, Iran—Iranian military leaders moved troops and tanks into Tebran's airport yesterday in a war of nerves that appeared as preventing the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the shah's main rival for power, from returning. Iran's Gen. Mehdi Rahimi, military governor of Tehran, ordered the airport closed, preventing an Iran Air Boeing 747 jumbo jet from leaving for London. "The airport is once more completely closed from the day the airport reopened. No plane appeared to have left, however, and there was no explanation for the reopening of the field.

Protesters attack Chinese liaison office in Washington

WASHINGTON—Protesters hurled lead fishing sinkers through windows of the Chinese liaison office yesterday, dumped a mannequin at the entrance and splashed the building with white paint. Four people were arrested, police said. No injuries were reported. Police at first said shots were fired through the windows, but later said they were unsure. However, others said they found a weapon in a car that sped from the liaison office.

Legislature moves to crack down on drug dealers

INDIANAPOLIS—A bill to require most drug dealers to serve time behind bars survived a series of Senate amendments yesterday, designed to allow judges to retain discretion on whether as many as 150 foster care children were placed in the Peoples Temple before the massacre suicide last November in Guyana.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said at his request, the General Accounting Office is examining county foster care records in California and the list of the dead from Jonestown, the jungle commune founded by temple leader Jim Jones. "If names turn up on both lists," Cranston said, "it means the Rev. Jim Jones may have received hundreds of thousands of dollars in government child support and that some of those children died in the Jonestown tragedy." Cranston said one such death already has been verified. He did not identify the victim. Cranston, chairman of the Senate Human Resources subcommittee on child and human development, disclosed the importance by the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, as the outcome of his hearings on child abuse in government-sponsored and private institutions.

Kenneth Wooden of Prince- ton, N.J., an authority on juvenile delinquency, gave the subcommittee documents he said showed that the Peoples Temple and some of its members operated foster care homes for children in California.

The late Reverend Jones was receiving from the federal government and the state of California $137,000 annually for the operation of Happy Acres, an institution for 13 young retarded persons, Wooden said.

Cranston said his subcommittee had found that the "appar­ ent misuse" of federal child support payments to the Peo­ ples Temple might obscure an even larger problem.

"Some institutions for handi­ capped, abandoned or delin­ quent children are apparently receiving abnormal living condi­ tions for children in return for millions of dollars in federal support," he said.

"We have heard reports of children being strung up by the arms and legs in iron cages, held in solitary confinement in leg irons and handcuffs, rear­ gassed and placed as punish­ ment in dormitories with older inmates who sexually abuse them," Cranston said.

Cranston and Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., have introduced legislation that would authorize the attorney general to initiate or intervene in actions on behalf of certain institutionalized indi­ viduals— including children— whose constitutional rights may have been violated.

Senate panel investigates foster children in Jonestown

WASHINGTON (AP)—A con­ gressional panel opening hear­ ings on child abuse announced yesterday it is investigating whether as many as 150 foster care children were placed in the Peoples Temple before the massacre suicide last November in Guyana.

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Weather

Occasional snow or snow flurries today after an overnight accumulation of four or more inches. Near blizzard conditions with blowing and drifting snow. High in the mid 20s. Clear and cold at night. Low near zero. Increasing cloudiness tomorrow. High near 20. Northwest winds of 10 to 20 miles per hour.

Campus

3:30—MINI-COURSE, introductory jcl, 115 MATH BLDG.

4pm—"studies on electron spin lattice relaxation-times of transients from a progress report", by prof. venkataraman, AT THE RAD. GONE. R&M.

4pm—MEETING senior placement at, CARROLL HALL SMC

4:30 pm—LECTURE, community and natural support systems for the elderly, by dr. sheldon tobin, RM 117 HAGAR HALL

6, 8:30 & 11 pm—FILM "autobiography of ms. jane pittman", ENGR. AUD.

6, 8:30 & 11 pm—FILM "on the waterfront", WASHINGTON HALL

7:30 pm—Lecture, "the golden bowl: balzac, james, and the other powers", by profs. sarah daugherty and james walton, LB. LOUNGE

8pm—LECTURE, "formation of the lutheran book of worship", by dr. eugene brand, ARCHITECTURE AUD.

Thursday, January 25, 1979 - page 2
Security tightens
car regulations

by Tim Sweeney

Students wishing to bring cars on campus this semester will find it more difficult because of stricter regulations adopted recently by the Notre Dame security department.

Joe Wall, director of Campus Security, said yesterday that the changes were initiated in order to preserve the pedestrian atmosphere of the Notre Dame campus. Wall, a former chief of police in a Chicago suburb, admits that his biggest concern is to make it safe for students and staff to walk safely on the campus both day and night.

Wall insists that strict regulations are necessary in order to protect students and the staff from the higher probability of accidents caused by allowing cars on campus. Students will not be permitted to drive on the campus to go to the Rock, swim at the lakes, cash checks at the bank, or drive on campus for any one of these reasons.

Students are required to park in the designated parking areas. Students who request permission from the guards to drive on campus for any one of these reasons will be asked to park in designated parking areas.

Law prof to receive fellowship

Thomas L. Shaffer, professor and former dean of the Notre Dame Law School, has been selected to receive the Endowment Faculty Open Fellowship for the 1979-80 academic year. He is the fifth Notre Dame dean to receive the distinguished award since 1975.

Shaffer will spend his fellowship year studying lawyers' morals as an aid to identifying the sources of codes of moral behavior among lawyers. The study is timely because former Attorney General Levi is working with a committee to review the American Bar Association code while outside critics are suggesting a possible regulation of the profession. Shaffer believes his historical approach to theological and humanistic sources and annotated primary materials will yield valuable light on these important issues.

Shaffer, an authority on estate planning, has written several articles and articles on lawyer-client relationships. He received a undergraduate degree from the College of St. Joseph, Albuquerque. He was graduated summa cum laude from the Notre Dame Law School in 1961, and served as dean from 1971 to 1975.

600 graduation tickets available:
lottery planned for distribution

by John O'Donnell

Dean's office will certify the graduating list within a couple of weeks. There are still many variables involved, one being that some students may fail to attain the minimum number of credit hours required for graduation. "Students will be notified either by mail or in person," the registrar said. "They will be ordered to appear before the faculty and a decision made." A further complication is attributed to the seating of faculty members. There is currently a discussion about whether the faculty will sit on the main floor with the graduating students. The problem, according to Sullivan, is that there is no way of knowing how many of the 700 faculty members will attend. Since graduating ceremonies began in the ACC in 1960, this is only the second year that attendance will require a ticket. Last year's ceremony, which packed in excess of 14,000 people into the 12,000 seat arena, helped to bring about this guest limitation. Sullivan feels that this year's system of reserved seating will result in "a more comfortable, calmer, and safer ceremony."

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Marian High School 8pm
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Tickets $5 advance
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The Observer
Thursday, January 25, 1979 - page 3
Monsanto to aid Engineering

The College of Engineering received two grants recently from the Monsanto Company's Aid to Education program.

The Department of Chemical Engineering, under the chairmanship of Dr. Julius T. Banchoff, and the Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, chaired by Dr. Albin A. Siewczyk, each received an unrestricted award of $2,000.

The St. Louis company each year awards approximately a quarter of a million dollars to about 100 different universities where it recruits graduating students for professional positions. Roughly 75 percent of Monsanto's recruiting is for chemical and mechanical engineers.

Since 1967, Notre Dame also has received $100,000 from the Monsanto Fund, whose award recipients include private colleges and universities.

Chilean, Argentine officials seek pope's aid

VATICAN CITY (AP) - On the eve of a week-long papal trip to Latin America, the Vatican said yesterday Pope John Paul II will mediate a Chilean-Argentine dispute that had raised fears of armed conflict. Vatican observers agreed the role was a "gamble" for the new pope.

The pope left today at 8:15 a.m. (2 a.m. EST) for the Dominican Republic on his way to open the third Latin American Bishop's conference with a ceremony at the basilica of Our Lady of Guadelupe in Mexico City. It is his first trip abroad as pope.

The 36-year-old pontiff will travel to Puebla de Los Angeles, 80 miles from Mexico City, on Saturday for the conference. He will visit Guasaca on Monday, Guadalajara on Tuesday and Wednesday and then fly back to the Vatican Thursday after a brief stop in the Bahamas.

The pope met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for the first time yesterday for two hours—one of the longest encounters between a pontiff and a statesman in many years. The Vatican declined to disclose details of the meeting, but Vatican sources said the pope and Gromyko reviewed issues concerning peace in the world and religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

The Rev. Romeo Panciroli, chief Vatican spokesman, announced the pope accepted the two South American countries' request to help settle the dispute over territory at the southern tip of the continent.

Panciroli did not say when the mediation effort would begin.

Italian Cardinal Antonio Samore shuttled between Chile and Argentina last month laying the groundwork for the effort. The 75-year-old cardinal has said representatives might come to Rome for future talks.

Samore has proposed a demilitarized zone for the disputed area. Chile would keep three uninhabited islands granted by a British arbitration team in 1977 and Argentina would get enclaves on nearby islands and Cape Horn.

Chilean, Argentine officials seek pope's aid

Four inches of new snow left the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's campus covered with a white blanket. The weatherman predicts more snow for today. (Photo by Dave Rumbach)
Sex and Equality at ND: Another viewpoint

Upon reading the recent Observer article by Brian Hogan, "Sex and Equality: Notre Dame's Virgin Territory", I experienced a feeling of extreme disappointment on the very first sentence, and some doubt over the complete journalistic integrity of the piece. I must take both objective and subjective exceptions with this article, and although it is probably the toughest word in the English language. This is very apparent to me, as Hogan states in his article and, although this article has the appearance of being somewhat neutral in thought, the sentences made come face value, and proceed from there.

In many countries, and in history in general, the sexual attitudes and positions of women have been present at the same time. Sexual attitudes have essentially extended over the society as a whole. Islam, for example, does not condone promiscuity among males, and a cross-examination of the more of most societies will show the same thing. The examples of Islamic and Victorian attitudes are basically true and legitimate, but the substantiation of those arguments have been overlooked. Granted, those repressions were and are wrong, but we must look at the cause.

Most religions, including the Judeo-Christian and the Islamic, have based on women what contain some sort of rule of subservience to males for females. These traditions were instilled many thousands of years ago, and have carried over into the present time period. Centuries of tradition, be they right or wrong, are going to be changed overnight. The biggest story of the past few months illustrates that, ironically, it is right into this issue. I am speaking of Iran. The Shah did away with all of the Islamic rules concerning female relations, the King was exiled, and the people of Iran that has apparently cost him his crown. The same is true in today's society, the tolerance of our 'system' is quite as visible. All social advances take time, and female equality is no exception.

Mr. Hogan states that the turning point for female equality was the Kinsey Report in the late 1940s. Though this point may be arguable, there is not real concrete evidence. Overlooked are two other incidents that are much more pertinent and crucial to the issue. One is the 19th Amendment of the Constitution, Women's Suffrage, and the other is the 1962 revision on women's liberation by Betty Friedan. These were the events that opened the door for female equality. The 19th Amendment made women legal citizens, and Betty Friedan was in the proverbial 'right place at the right time.' She sparked the women's liberation movement as we know it today.

Up to now, I have been concerned with the basic history. What Hogan's article forgets to mention, but must also, however, take drastic exception to the generalizations and statements of our 'system' expressed in the article. On paper, and many times in practice, the Notre Dame female student is academically superior to her male counterpart. This superiority may or may not be true, but it affects someone to the point of disturbing his relationships with the women, it is a purely personal problem, and it cannot be considered as a factor in the 'problem' as a whole.

The majority of women (and males, for that matter) may or may not be virgin. That is nobody's business but his own. He is free to speak your opinions on sex, and apparently unfortunately for you, Notre Dame is a university, not a religious institution. The Catholic church's stand on premariatal sex, some interesting points are made. Perhaps for some reason Catholic sex is so touchy. I will think about because "I've brought you this up way," or it is easier to ignore. Many others have made a conscious decision about sex and cannot be included in this rash generalization. There are many other sexual problems, but this is not the issue. The entire piece, the most important idea of all is completely lost in this article.

Sex is fun. It is also part of the highest form of human communication and exchange that exists. Whether of not sex is "meaningful only in the context of marriage" is a matter of opinion, but from the Christian point of view, it is.

The guidelines are clearly there, and as Catholics, and more importantly as Christians, we must follow them. We may not always live up to Jesus ideals, but we must still strive for them. Notre Dame is a university, not a religious institution. If the standards of Jesus are not. A person who wants a "looser" sexual attitude in a school should either go to one that can provide it. Perhaps MIT would do. Recently two MIT coeds published a list of 35 rules that the students are expected to follow. The performance. Whether or not that is moral in personal opinion, but it is definitely lesser.

That is to say, Notre Dame, Notre Dame, with all its faults, stands for something. A quick glance at the library will tell you what. As I stated before, Mr. Hogan's article had an appearance of being slightly tongue-in-check. It is also of somewhat arguable journalistic quality. Free speech is a tenet upon which our entire press media is built. But free speech also incurs journalistic responsibility on those who exercise it. It is not for me to say whether or not Hogan's strict line is good. If so it is exploitation of the worst kind, but if not, it is exploitation of the worst kind. May greater discretion be used in the future.

Anthony Walson

The Observer

Box Q Notre Dame, IN 46556

The Observer is an independent newspaper published by students of the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College. It does not necessarily reflect the policies of the administration of either institution. The news is reported as accurately and objectively as possible. Editorial opinions are those of a majority of the Editorial Board. Comments, questions, and suggestions should be addressed to the Editorial Board. Column space is available to all members of the community, and the freedom of expression of varying opinions on campus, through letters, is encouraged.
The title of John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath echoes the imagery of the biblical apocalypse. Like the "Babel Hymn of the Republic," in which the vision of God's just is suffused by the "glory" of Christ's transfiguring love and power -- as he died to make man holy, of hope for the future, to make men free! -- Steinbeck's novel points to the final triumph of the forces of righteousness.

The meaning of this "triumph" seems ambiguous. The waste and emptiness of the "Dust Bowl" give way to the roting flesh and cancerous waste of California. The exploiters--the growers, bankers, and other vast capitalist forces--continue to oppress the journeying "Okies" in the illusionary "promised land." Steinbeck's novel, in this manner, is a critique of American society. To Steinbeck, as to Martin Luther King, the grarves lie not at the feet of children but "pellegra--a tragedy so great that "weep, in compassion" symbolize it. The tragic rains at the novel's end bring death and despair.

Nonetheless, Steinbeck persistently locates in the midst of the Okies' despair a glimmer of hope to promise the new dispossessed and uprooted in America's ongoing pilgrimage, like the turlene which recurrently symbolizes their tenacity as he crawls on, dragging dirt over life-giving seeds; his "old humorous eyes looking ahead;" will find an ultimate justice. Privileged bankers are not more real than "the people." Supermen, masters, and capitalistic power, great as it is, cannot withstand forever the rightful claims of the poor and common laborers.

If a major part of Steinbeck's vision has its origins in Marxist economics, in deeper roots remain Biblical and religious. Man is an economic creature, but man is also a spiritual being, a soul; rather than an agent of glands, or a machine, or a "consumer" whose only function is to "maximize profits" and serve as fodder for gargantuan and faceless corporate structures. Jim Casey, a former preacher, deniis that God and Jesus are indispensable to his vision; "Maybe," I figured, "maybe it's all men an' all women we love; maybe that's the Holy Spirit--the one that moves the whole thing. Maybe all men got one big soul every body's a part of." Now I sit there thinkin', it's a sudden--I know it. I knew it so deep down that it was true.

The Autobiography of Miss Jane Crow, as with Case)'s view that "soul" and "voice" may not finally be real or useful connections. The systematic oppressions and racial aspects of Case)'s conviction may be somewhat elusive--the forms of capital aided, and seen evil through the novel just as the Okies are persistently heroic. But as a potent and evocative vision of human solitude and purpose, and its perception defines Steinbeck's own.

The Grapes of Wrath points not to the destruction of a vague cultural legacy or the "proletariat," but to the perennial cause of the struggle of the poor and of all individuals as they emerge from death and suffering.

As the novel's end, Rose of Sharon, whose name is Biblical and, according to traditional exegesis, Christ-associated, "smiles" at her "living" husband, starvimg and dying old man. Their mystical union, Steinbeck's vision of suffering humanity, perpetually redeemed in time but still seeking a final justice. For Steinbeck, the presence of communal and transcendent love, even--especially--in the face of hatred, social disintegration, and economic terror, seems closer to the truth.

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Dr. James B. Stewart, Assistant Director, Black Studies Program

Cool Hand Luke

Lucas Jackson, played by Paul Newman in the 1967 movie Cool Hand Luke, is a laconic, soft-spoken, wryly-mocking young man, who sentences himself to a Southern chain-gang for defacing municipal property (graffiti) and evading a traffic stop (of parking meters while drunk). He quickly makes a name for himself among the prisoners by his mad escapist, which include the attempt to eat fifty eggs in one hour and effecting of some daring escapes.

Father Hask Mascotte, a priest experienced in dealing with prisoners and their problems, sees activities like Luke's as the efforts of prisoners to break the terrible, unrelenting routine which is endemic to prison life. This routine is one of the major ways in which the prisoners are gradually dehumanized.

Mascotte, the pastor of Saint Augustine's Church in South Bend, belongs to an Ex-offender Task Force in conjunction with the United Religious Community, a national and interdenominational group. The task force works with prisoners at the Indiana State Prison of Michigan City, and sponsors a job development program for ex- offenders in order to help them find employment. Though he has had no direct experience with situations like that of Road Prison 36 in Cool Hand Luke, Mascotte acknowledges many serious abuses in the modern prison.

"Right now, it's about where the mental health system was. Thirty or forty years ago, there was no way the state society was panned up out of it and locked up," he says. He deprecates the many ways in which prisoners are exploited by the system, such as the "everything from psychological abuse by prison officials to the use of prisoners for drug testing by corporations that breed institutions, rather than the prisoners, the receiving companies.

However, Mascotte sees the real remedy of the prisoner not in the prison system, but in the unchanging and holy attitude of the outside society. "Films like Cool Hand Luke are a romantic approach to the daily situation of the prisoners," he says. "They have heroes like Luke to a certain extent, but they realize that acts of defiance and rebellion like his don't help to solve their problems. There are good and bad guards, good and bad prison administrators, but ultimately the society is to blame. People must become aware of the prison situation and act to change things."

Maureen O'Brien

Reflections: The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman

The inclusion of The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman in the Social Concerns Film Series is especially appropriate because it attempts to project the black experience in other than superficial terms. This demarcates the film from others which have largely served to distract people from others which have largely served to distract people from the problems facing black females, as it relates to the problems faced by black females. While viewing The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman may serve as a valuable introduction to the discussion of the oppression, is the most central fact of the film. What the film suggests, the grape of wrath will come to those who seek justice and mercy, and evil will surely be punished.

The shape of the promiser has less to do with the film's aesthetic than with the incessant facts and longings of our day that impinge on our imagination. America is a nation rooted in violence and in isolation and in pilgrimage: the "bible" in which one precesses and in that which one believes. Thomas Voge

Thursday, January 25, 1979 - page 6
An ancient family tradition decrees that the last day of classes for seniors means partying and good times. This year, however, the season has come and gone, and Christmas bills take the place of champagne and other alcoholic beverages. The heads of said family shall call for a gathering of the clan. After the first wave of the house gives the annual "State of the Home" address, the meeting moves out to the backyard the next day --- that of the family base-zero bucket list.

Each family member is called upon to list and defend various personal expenditures before a very light hazing. "Tackling students who write, paint , take photos, or any of the arts are all too clearly, that the expenditures of the family funds. The grilling that follows an individual session is envisioned as an opportunity for further events, and for hearing from various art work that the family shall call for a meeting, the meeting moves out to the backyard the next day --- that of the family base-zero bucket list.

"McBrien!" shouted my father. "Tell me about the events of the week."

"Sure, Dad, the administration that goes through the entire album and a stronger effort on the whole album than any of his previous albums."

"Dad, this thing is all too clearly, that the expenditures of the family funds. The grilling that follows an individual session is envisioned as an opportunity for further events, and for hearing from various art work that the family shall call for a meeting, the meeting moves out to the backyard the next day --- that of the family base-zero bucket list."
Summer Rome program to include architecture

For over a decade the Department of Architecture has conducted a highly successful resident program in Architecture in Rome. Based upon the completion of the Rome Summer Program in Art, conducted in 1978, the Department of Architecture joins with the Department of Art to announce a summer program in Architecture and Art for the summer of 1979.

This summer's program is focused on Rome, with a five day field trip to Assisi, Florence and the principal cities of Tuscany. A variety of educational experiences will be conducted through a wide range of field excursions and on-site inspection studies, using the City of Rome and its environs as a studio laboratory.

The courses of study include Architecture and Art History oriented on a variable credit basis of not less than three nor more than six credit hours. The courses are designed to be appropriate for university credit or continuing education.

Part One of the program, June 18-30, is a two week program which includes field trips to such cities as Assisi and Florence. The study area will cover the periods from Persian to Early Renaissance. Part Two, June 18-July 30, is a four week program combining Art and Architecture History. The study will cover the periods from High Renaissance to late Baroque.

Invitations to apply are extended to current students, professionals, practitioners and friends of the university. Applications do not necessarily need to have a background in Italian.

All inquiries and requests for specific information including costs may be directed to: The Notre Dame Rome Summer Program in Architecture and Art, 1979; University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, 46556; in care of Robert L. Amico, AIA, Chairman and Professor, Department of Architecture, (219) 281-6157 or Joseph G. Rushon, Assistant Professor, Department of Art, (219) 281-7452.

Finally all inquiries and requests for specific information should reach the program no later than April 1, 1979. Accommodations are limited.

Thurrow discusses economic theories on U.S. productivity

by Don Schmid

Dr. Lester Thurow, one of America's leading economists, suggested in a lecture yesterday that the U.S. may have to look to new economic theories as a way of increasing productivity.

Thurow, professor economics and management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is touring the Midwest in December and January to discuss Labor and industrial relations.

Yesterday's lecture, "The Impact of Labor and Human Resources," centered on the need for raising the Rant of Growth Productivity. The lecture was held in the Hayes-Healy Auditorium.

Thurow opened the lecture by mentioning the most widely accepted theory about decreasing rates of productivity back in 1957 when the Soviet Union launched a scientific and industrial program aimed at surpassing the United States by 1984. The U.S. reacted to this Soviet push by implementing manpower programs aimed at utilizing segments of the population that were not being employed, such as blacks and people from Appalachia.

Although it became apparent in the 1960s that the Soviets would not surpass the U.S. in the growth of productivity, the end of the 60s brought a new optimism because of Japan's and West Germany's rising rate of productivity, according to Thurow.

The M.I.T. professor went on to explain that between 1960 and 1977, the U.S. rate of productivity growth dropped from 3.1 to 0.7 percent. Although numerous factors could have contributed to this decline, Thurow argued that the problem can be attributed to the addition of 6.5 million workers in that time period to the retail trade and service industry.

He stressed that both of these areas are traditionally known for low output and wages.

The noted economist proposed one method of increasing rates of productivity. He stated that the extremely high turnover rate (3.4 percent each month) in American industry decreases the efficiency of job training and retraining. Thurow cited the Japanese policy of offering lifetime jobs as a way of guaranteeing productivity without the "learning curve" advantage to increase productivity.

"IBM in Famous for lifetime training and this is one of the reasons they continue to be a leader in productivity and growth and success as a company," Thurow concluded.

Throughout the lecture, Thurow suggested that it might be advantageous to make the economy less flexible and the labor force less mobile in direct opposition to neo-classical economic theories.
Epileptic fights ruling for custody of children

BOISE (AP)-Lynneve Move says the courts are unfair in ruling she cannot raise her two young children because she is an epileptic.

"My type of epilepsy is not violent, it would never cause harm to my children," the 24-year-old mother of 2-year-old Tanya and 4-month-old Brett said yesterday. "I don't thrash about. There is nothing really wrong with me."

Mrs. Move's seizures of petit mal epilepsy occur only at night, and only after emotional distress, said Dr. Michael O'Brien, a Boise neurologist. He testified that Mrs. Move's epilepsy would not prevent her from taking care of her children.

But District Judge Gilbert Norris granted custody of Tanya and Brett to Terry Move, 37, whose job as a magmakiner with the U.S. Geologic Survey forces him to travel in seven Western states.

Norris, in his decision, said Mrs. Move could not act decisively for at least 10 minutes after a seizure. He said she also apparently lacked energy "to properly look after said children" for a day after a seizure. Mrs. Move said the seizures, which last from 30 to 60 seconds, prevented her from being able to talk for a half hour afterwards and gave her migraine headaches.

Mrs. Move's mother, Dee Cady, said the seizures began when Mrs. Move was 13. From that time until she was married at 20, Mrs. Move had experienced only two or three seizures, her mother said.

The Idaho Supreme Court has suspended Norris' ruling while it reviews the case. Mrs. Move said she hoped the court would take 10 months or more to decide. She has custody of the children while the case is pending.

She filed last October for a divorce from Move, who, she contended, used to grab her by the neck and throw her down on their bed as she rose from a seizure, contrary to O'Brien's opinion not to touch her.

"It seems our marriage was setting them (the seizures) off," she said. "I was very emotional and couldn't do anything about anything happening. With Terry holding me down they were getting worse."

O'Brien testified that since leaving her husband last October Mrs. Move had not had a seizure. The divorce is not final pending a property settlement. Meanwhile, she receives welfare assistance amounting to $325 a month.

Mrs. Move said Norris' custody decision earlier this month is unfair.

"All of a sudden to have a judge say, I can't have my kids, I couldn't understand why," she said.

The Counseling and Career Development Center of Saint Mary's is sponsoring a Senior Placement Meeting today, 4 p.m. in Carroll auditorium in Madeleine Hall. The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint seniors with the process of formulating and maintaining a credentials file to be kept in the CDC office, according to Betny Twichell, CDC Director.

Once the file is established, it is a permanent file of the student's life experience and can be conveniently forwarded to employers and schools upon request.

The file contains a resume, recommendations and possibly a personal statement.

Twichell said other aids of the CDC would also be discussed at the meeting. They include career counseling, notification of job vacancies and off-campus interviews. Registration packets and Career Manuals will be available at the meeting.

Students who are unable to attend are encouraged to call or stop by the CDC office in LeMall Hall.

SMC senior placement meeting set

by Ellen Buddy Saint Mary's Editor

It will say that you're a qualified engineer, and that you're on your way to a successful engineering career. Except for one thing. An opportunity to prove yourself! And that's where Sargent & Lundy comes in.

We're a foremost engineering consulting firm, serving the electrical power industry since 1921. And we're grown to become one of the largest companies of our kind, more than 2,500 professionals serving the energy and nuclear industries.

We offer a unique atmosphere...of and by Engineers. Our partners are all Engineers. As for job stability, our contract commitments guarantee you'll be challenged for years to come.

Centraly located in Chicago's famous Loop, you'll have easy access to the lakfront, artistic and entertainment centers and dynamic Michigan Avenue. And because we're so sure you'll love Chicago, we'll pay for relocation expenses. Let's discuss your future, your company and how we can unite to...

Meet our Employment Representative on campus on Friday, February 9, 1979

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An Affirmative Action Employer
Theodore M. Hesburgh, unincorporated consists of ment. 2) Entering senior year studies summer internship with the Office of one year in public ad
ministration, colleges, as well as the Law School, library and art museum.

The University has accepted $289,540 in awards for the month of December to support individual faculty research projects as well as innovative educational and service programs, according to Dr. Robert E. Gordon, vice president for advanced studies.

Awards for research totaled $215,724 and included: $170,843 from the National Institutes of Health for studies of cerebral tumors by Dr. George B. Craig, Jr., Clark Professor of Biology and director of the Vector Biology Laboratory; $79,881 from the National Science Foundation for analysis of the behavior of reinforced concrete beam-column connections by Dr. Donald F. Meinert, assistant professor of civil engineering; $25,000 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for a study of flow regions occurring near the leading edge of airfoils by Dr. Thomas J. Mueller, professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering.

Notre Dame also received $16,000 from the Committee on Research and $1,869 to the Institute for Midwestern Program on Minority Education for an educational program introducing minority students to the concept of a technical career, directed by Drs. Arthur J. Quigley and David L. Cohen, associate professors of civil engineering.

Three service programs of the Center for Pastoral and Social Ministry received awards totaling $47,816, including $45,484 to the Center for Human Development directed by Fr. Vincent Dwyer, $2,483 to the Center for Pastoral Liturgy directed by Fr. John Gallen, and $1,469 to the Institute for Clergy Education directed by Fr. Robert S. Pelton.

The Observer

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Federal summer job internships offered

The Placement Bureau has announced two new federal summer job internships: 1) Graduates students completing one year in public administration or public policy for a summer internship in Washington, D.C. to Washington, D.C. for a summer internship in Washington, D.C. 2) Enrolling senior year students with environmental studies background for a summer internship with the Agency for International Development.

Top quality candidates with good academic average, leadership ability and extra-curricular activities are urged to apply. Deadline for both internships in March.

For applications and further information contact the Placement Bureau, Rm. 215, Administration Building.

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Lost & Found

Lost Wallet in Big City. Keep money but I need the receipt. Phone 7912

Classifieds

Thursday, January 25, 1979 - page 11

Woolridge and Jackson rate the boxers as the harshest Irish players currently. Woolridge is 800 from the field (24 of 30) over the last three games. Jackson is not far behind, firing at a .738 clip (33 of 45) in his last four games.

NOME DAME 85-33

Classifieds

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Lost: one Classifieds are posted Ads for exchange. Classifieds must be paid in full or in the mail or on the phone.

Tickets

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Wednesday: GA for Dayton game will be reasonable price. Call 838-8010

Need 4 Maryland in, Call Ron 6014

I need any UCLA box. Call 412-488


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Need 2 GA tickets to Dayton game, Call John 935-0880

Help! Desperately need 4 seeded tickets to the NCAA basketball tournament. Call John 935-0880

Need 3 GA tickets for Dayton game. Call Chris 356-2329

Help! Desperately need good seats to the NCAA basketball tournament. Call John 935-0880

Lost: Money in Big City. Keep money but I need the receipt. Phone 7912

L ramp tickets to the Dayton game. Call Chris 356-2329

Happy Birthday Rick Ely! You're one year older. Have a great day, and I hope you live to see tomorrow! I almost died.

Sherry

J.R., Marianne, Kevin, et al. Love you. Dad, and we're glad you are home. Happy Birthday to you. We love you very much.

S.K. and E.

Kate Martin's Happy Birthday! I'll give you a ticket. I appreciate your birthday, Dad.

J.P. and C.

Tracy Jackson powers past Tom Kavanaugh as ND lidcously defeated Fordham 85-33. [Photo by Doug Christian]
Sports

CFA to the rescue

Colleges battle budgets

Editor's note: The following article appeared in the New York Times January 7, 1979. As well as being the executive vice president of the Notre Dame Football Boosters, Mr. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce is also the chairman of the NCAA Football Control of Athletics, director of the NCAA Board of Directors, and the recipient of the 1977 Distinguished American Award from the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

by Rev. Edmund Joyce G.S.C.

These are trying days for college administrators struggling with the problem of financing comprehensive athletic programs. These problems have been escalating more rapidly than revenues. Title IV covers far more expenditures for women than had been true a few years ago. Even formerly revenue-producing football programs are feeling the pinch of mounting expenditures. All of this is happening at a time when fewer private sources are financing inprecisely. It is little wonder that frustrations are present, often expressed adversely, at the National Collegiate Athletic Association conventions held each January.

One of the volatile issues in recent years concerns N.C.A.A. reorganization. Its continued effectiveness is related to its ability to adapt to changing times and circumstances. It is reasonably well. For quite a while it operated with two divisions for purposes of championships: A College Division and a University Division.

In the early 1970's, it was felt advisable to have three legislative and competitive divisions. It had become clear that no single set of rules was adequate for schools whose athletic philosophies and programs, particularly at the major football and basketball levels, were so diverse. The membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convention adopted by a two-thirds vote in 1973, on the theory that it was being made to accommodate all rather than taking a quantum leap.

Football has always been at the heart of the reorganization debate. It has remained as so promised for four-five football-playing divisions, although schools in Division I and Division II have been comfortable with their classification, the division that represents the greatest extension between the 144 schools in Division I. It is an apples and oranges operation, but in reality there is a two-tier membership about 80 schools that are involved in big-time football and another 60 or so with less athletic programs, whether by choice or by circumstance. Examples are California State and Furman, Texas and Colorado.

The possibility of these two groups living in harmony with commitment has been further strained by the financial crunch. This has led to a power struggle of sorts whereby the lower-tier schools have either advocated a four-tier system (in the-wealth) proposals or have lobbed two non-revenue-producing upper-tier schools in mind, which would reduce the quality of their programs and endanger the recu-