I BELIEVE IN AMERICA
After 36 years of marriage, Ann Landers has been divorced from her husband Jules. In a column dated July 1, Ms. Landers reveals to her readers that her marriage, which she had written about several times before, has fallen apart: "How did it happen that something so good for so long didn’t last forever?" she writes. "The lady with all the answers does not know the answer to this one."

Ms. Landers is not without a moral note to her tale. She tells her readers, "Never say ‘It couldn’t happen to us!’"

The column is the shortest one that Ann Landers has ever written, and she has asked the editors of the papers in which she is syndicated to leave the remaining space blank.

"I ask that you do not fill this space with other letters or requests. ‘Please leave it blank - a fitting memorial to one of the world’s best marriages that didn’t make it to the finish line.”

Martin Mull, famous rock and roll star who made his first appearance in this column two weeks ago, is back in the news. During a recent performance at the Boarding House in San Francisco, Grace Slick, of the Jefferson Airplane, started shouting and waving from her table, denounced Mull's pseudo-gospel encore number, "Jesus Is Easy," Ms. Slick climbed onto the stage where, according to the Rolling Stone Magazine, she engaged in some impromptu shouting, first begging a few grapes at Mull, then kneeling at his feet.

After the showGrace followed Mull into his dressing room for what she described as a "chat." Bystanders, however, said Ms. Slick kept making advances to Mull. She finally had to be removed from the premises. She then parked herself on the sidewalk in front of the club, yelling things which cannot be quoted in this newspaper.

To Soldiers.

Dear Editor:

As a new graduate student at N.D.U., I am delighted to be in a learning environment of high educational standards combined with spiritual intensity. I am, however, dismayed at the contents of Sen. Bradford's June 19 article, Observer Controversy Settled.

While it is true that a newspaper should write for a variety of readers, it is also true that its advertising should reflect the life styles and ideologies of its readers. Thus, the news of the printing of a pro-abortion advertisement in Notre Dame's Campus newspaper seemed entirely inconsistent, if not abhorrent, to the ideology a student should expect at a Catholic institution.

I do not agree that Mr. Pagnia acted prudently in the removal of the newspaper containing the ad. I do applaud his efforts in taking social responsibility yielded by the editorial staff.

The main issue here is not censorship (an unfortunate by-product), nor is it financial dealings of either the alumni association, the university, or the newspaper. The main issue is that its advertising should reflect the life styles and ideologies of its readers. Thus, the news of the printing of a pro-abortion advertisement in Notre Dame's Campus newspaper seems entirely inconsistent, if not abhorrent, to the ideology a student should expect at a Catholic institution.

The Observer is published Monday through Friday and weekly during the summer session, except during exams and vacation periods. The Observer is published for the students of the University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's College. Subscriptions may be purchased for $10 per semester, $17 for the academic year, $20 for two years, $35 for three years, and $50 for five years payable in advance. All subscriptions must be received by September 1.

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Notre Dame student attends National Women's Political Caucus

by Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

Mary Kane, a sophomore at the University of Notre Dame, reported that all politically concerned women at the second annual convention of the National Women's Political Caucus, held last week in Boston, Massachusetts. According to Kane, the main goals of the caucus were to prepare and update their constitution, elect a new chair, work out plans for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and prepare women to maximise their political strength in the upcoming presidential election.

Kane, a member of the South Bend Mishawaka Women's Political Caucus, joined seven other delegates to her journey to the Boston convention. Mary's mother, Patricia Kane, is a board member of the South Bend chapter and was an official delegate to the convention. The women flew down issues directly affecting the women in current American politics. Kane found time to attend three of the workshops. "They were all very interesting and I only wish I would have had time to attend all of them," she said.

One of the workshops attended by Kane dealt with passage of the ERA in 1976. "They stressed the fact that if the amendment was to be passed it would have to be in 1976," she noted. Kane also noted that the women were warned not to be duped by candidates who use other issues, such as abortion, to change the subject from the Equal Rights Amendment.

The amendment must be ratified by four more states before it goes into law. According to Kane, the main goal in this area will be to defeat state legislators who vote against the amendment. Another workshop Kane attended dealt with the issue of rape.

"The main point of this seminar was that women should demand to be present at least fifty per cent of the task forces most candidates are promoting to investigate the problem of rape in the United States." Of all the workshops she attended, Kane found the one on abortion to be the most interesting.

"The main point of this seminar was explaining how to work with candidates on the abortion issue," said Kane. She said that there were three speakers who explained how to make political candidates feel at ease with the abortion issue.

"They stressed the fact that women should not settle for compromise on this particular issue," she noted. According to Kane, they pointed out the fact that whereas Congress had only twenty-eight "Right to Life" Senators last year, this year's number has risen to forty. Also, President Ford is a perfect example of the shift in the abortion issue and to a large way the caucus has to go to rectify the situation.

"The caucus has the responsibility to work for nationwide acceptance of the Freedom of Choice rights," said Diana Hart, a "National Woman from a CAW's" representative at the workshop. She also noted that abortion is a major issue for candidates worthy of a caucus support. It was also pointed out that abortion is often turned into an "Umbrella issue." They had to be alert to candidates who may use it as an excuse not to act on other women's issues," said Kane.

Another important issue at the caucus was the idea of electing women being accepted and en

"... it is a great sign when women can come together in a mood of decisiveness and accomplishment." on a chartered flight along with women representing the other local chapters of the organization across the state of Indiana.

The theme of the 1975 convention was "Win with Women in '76" and according to Kane, the main thrust of the convention was training to get women elected and using the strength of united women to select the best qualified candidates in the 1976 elections. She noted, however, that there was a bit of restlessness because of the fact that the International Women's Year Conference was being held simultaneously in Mexico City.

"Many of the prominent women in American politics were either at the conference in Mexico City or wishing they were there," said Kane. The Chicago Tribune described the International conference as being riddled with "anger, frustration, and even a touch at the political level." The newspaper further stated, "Yet, there was a widespread feeling of communication and sisterhood." Kane explained that Frances "Sissy" Farenthold, chairperson of the conference was succeeded by Audrey Colom, a young black Republican woman from Washington D.C. Kane explained that Colom promised the convention the aggressive leadership they were looking for.

A major part of the convention was the presentation of different workshops, each dealing with all the parliamentary procedure. "However, I feel it is a great sign when women can come together in a mood of decisiveness and accomplishment," she said.

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Engineering course offered to high school girls

by Sue Zwick

Production Manager

For the second consecutive summer, the Notre Dame College of Engineering is offering high school senior girls an opportunity to view career possibilities in Engineering. The program, a three-week course entitled, "Introduction to Engineering," is offered for two sessions, from June 28 to July 11, and from July 13 through August 1.

The program is offered to a limited number of girls from all parts of the country. Notre Dame solicits several high schools and the girls are briefed on the program by their chemistry and physics teachers or high school guidance counselors. Those who express an interest are invited to apply.

The program is structured for 9, 10, and 1 o'clock classes. The 9 o'clock class, taught by Dr. Marley of Civil Engineering, is devoted to instruction in the operation and uses of various computers. The 10 o'clock class features guest speakers who lecture on the different aspects of engineering and the opportunities available. At 1 o'clock, the girls return to lab to work out the computer problems explained in the 9 o'clock class. They remain at lab until they solve the problem which take some of the girls until dinner.

The first field trip is scheduled for Wednesday, July 2, to the Cook Nuclear Center in Michigan. Two field trips are planned for the last week, on July 8, to the Bendix Corporation Laboratory in Michigan and July 9 to the Proctor and Gamble Corporation. These field trips are planned for Wednesday, July 2, to the Cook Nuclear Center in Michigan. Two field trips are planned for the last week, on July 8, to the Bendix Corporation Laboratory in Michigan and July 9 to the Proctor and Gamble Corporation. These field trips are considered a good opportunity to give the girls a vision of the type of work performed at this center and to encourage them to study Engineering.

The girls are restricted by hours and are expected to be in their rooms by midnight on weekdays, and are expected to be in their rooms by midnight on weekends. There is no "studying" required in the dormitories for weekend parties. There is no "studying" required in the dormitories for weekend parties. Most of the girls stated they would like to go to Notre Dame, but not for Engineering. After a moment, she added, "Maybe for fun." A number of girls felt such a program was a good opportunity to be exposed to a new field, although, they agreed that such a limited glance at the profession was "not really what it is like." They agreed the program did not encourage them to study Engineering. "It just offered me another option," one girl observed.

Most of the girls attending are interested in Engineering but until now had no concept of the opportunities involved. They are not expected to apply to the University, although advanced placement and freshman credit may be given for those who complete the course. None of them have applied to a college yet but a few are considering Notre Dame. Jane Hannaeus explained, "The real reason I came was not to see Notre Dame; I just wanted to see for myself if maybe this was for me. I'm interested in other programs but it's time I decided what I wanted to do."

Leone Rinkl, a senior from Wisconsin, was a bit confused with Hannaeus. "I'm interested in Engineering but not quite sure. I would like to go to Notre Dame, though," she stated. Her interest in the field grew from her older sister, an Engineering major at Marquette University, she explained.

Karen Lohman stated that her interest was not in the program as much as the University. "I'd like to come to Notre Dame, but not for Engineering. After a moment, she added, "Maybe for fun attending Marquette University." A number of girls felt such a program was a good opportunity to be exposed to a new field, although, they agreed that such a limited glance at the profession was "not really what it is like." They agreed the program did not encourage them to study Engineering. "It just offered me another option," one girl observed.

Most of the girls stated they would not reach a decision on a field of study after the three-week program, and probably not until they started seriously searching for colleges.

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CALL: 233-8512
Unfinished Business
howard glickstein

Howard Glickstein is Director of the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights. We too often forget that the Declaration of Independence was not referring to blacks and women when it proclaimed that "all men are created equal." Thomas Jefferson, one of the authors of the Declaration, wrote: "Were our state a pure democracy there would still be excluded from our political councils women, who prevent deprivation of morals and ambiguity of issues, should not mix promiscuously in gatherings of power." The status of Black Americans was defined in the infamous Dred Scott decision where the Supreme Court said that Blacks "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." No wonder Frederick Douglass could say: "This Fourth of July is yours, not mine... The sunlight that brought light and healing to you, has brought stripes and death to me."

Our concept of equality has broadened and deepened since the American Revolution, but we have not learned how to bring the benefits of that revolution to those who have been left out. It is white males who benefit from the Independence we achieved nearly 200 years ago. And it is white males who have developed a vast arsenal of discriminatory devices to insure that their privileged positions are not threatened by minorities and women. Although we have broken down a number of barriers to equal opportunity, more equality is not enough to overcome our racial and sexist past. When a society has committed past injustices or when historically disadvantaged groups exist side by side with more advantaged groups, it simply is not possible to achieve equality and fairness by suddenly starting to act in an overhauled manner. Strong, affirmative steps are required to overcome and reverse the imbalance that has been created in favor of white males.

The basic question today is whether our Nation is ready to tolerate some short-term discomfort in order to overcome the well entrenched effects of past discrimination. Unless we are prepared to implement a 1976 concept of equality, the future of our country is in jeopardy and we will not achieve the "domestic tranquillity" promised by our Constitution.

America's Middle Age

Dick Conklin

Dick Conklin is Director of the Notre Dame Information Services. When the last medal has been minted, when the last television crew has left its last reenactment, when the last bank has given out the last ersatz 11th century clock, what will America's Bicentennial have left us - apart from several hundred thousand born-alive cases of cerebral palsy? I have never been much on birthdays, not even my own. Yet, I do find them handy as benchmarks from which one can take stock of his life. The number of nations born since World War II matches America at 200 is probably approaching middle age. So if there is anything like a climacteric for a nation, we might be in ours.

It can be an opportunity, then, to see how well the American middle class is managing that new middle age. This is not necessarily an act of flagellation. In many areas - political and press freedom, to name two - our achievement is remarkable. But we need to look far beyond the immediate accomplishments, de-caying cities, global injustice - to see the bitter truth in Lincoln's assessment of us as "an almost chosen nation."

Before the boredom sets in, let us consider how much better we have lived, how much better we are living, as a people especially as a purported Christian society - we should be... can be.

The Bicentennial

Ronald Weber is Director of the American Studies department and Co-Chairman of the Notre Dame and St. Mary's Bicentennial Committee.

It is hard to get decently worked up about the Bicentennial. The truth is, it is another of the pseudo events that media-drenched society seems to specialize in, having almost no real meaning. At best it is a ceremonial occasion, a ritual attempt to recall a fine but corrupt and perhaps largely irrelevant past. At worst it is another way of drumming up business, a sleazy shot in the arm for a flagging economy.

Sensitive people should probably look the other way while the Bicentennial goes on and on and on. They might take whatever small good comes from it - some historical sense of how the nation got under way, some understanding of the immense social change from then until now - but mostly they should go about their normal business. Let others dress up in old duds and speak about glorious times and noble men.

Yet one has to give to in total cynicism. One wants to believe the past can have something to say to the present. One hates to be wholly out of step with the patriotic zeal of one's countryman, no matter how corny or downright phony.

American optimism being what it is, one wants to believe that even the worst situations can be redeemed, that even ritual nonsense can be the stimulus to improvement. The Notre Dame community, like most others, is not immune to the country's infectious hopefulness.

So amidst doubt and disinterest a Bicentennial activity is underway here. Its main feature will be an academic conference and cultural festival from March 7 to 11 of next year. The theme of the conference will be "An Almost Chosen People: The Moral Aspirations of Americans" and it will be addressed by a number of well-known academic and national leaders in the areas of literature, theology, history, politics, science, business, and the social sciences.

The main idea of the conference is to promote some serious thought about the role of moral aspiration in American culture, both in the Revolutionary past and in the Watergate-Vietnam present. Such a focus seems appropriate for Institutions like Notre Dame and Saint Mary's. One is even tempted to think it might be a worthwhile consideration for the society as a whole.

Coupled with the conference will be several cultural events - a play, an art gallery exhibition, concerts, poetry readings. And there will be a worship service, perhaps keynoted by 18th-century liturgical practices, in Sacred Heart Church.

Will it all matter much? The bright-eyed answer is yes, the cynical one no. The truth, one hopes against hope, might be somewhere in between.
Right-wing Critic of the CIA

Mr. Burnham thinks the whole intelligence community should have its budget cut in half—which would more than halve the CIA's hefty share. He thinks the covert role should be severed from the open kind of intelligence function. For that matter, he says, most of the covert section should not have been covert in the first place—"everyone interested knows who's involved anyway."

It is odd that Mr. Burnham, having stripped the CIA of the major part of its budget and covert activities, wants to continue the agency at all. He asks for drastic reform, but the ethos of the agency is established. The secrecy and self-protecting traits he attacks are enough to fail any nearly partial efforts at correction. Just finding out all that is wrong is probably impossible at this juncture. It would be far easier to fold the CIA and set up that leaner, open kind of intelligence unit Mr. Burnham's reforms are aimed at.

The history of bureaucratic reform, even where the discipline of secrecy has not been developed as a cult, makes it totally unrealistic to think Mr. Burnham's changes could take place in Mr. Burnham's old place of employ.

How many presidents have tried to reform the State Department? How many bureau heads have tried to get a handle on HEW? How many secretaries of defense have tried to reduce the demands of combating armed services? They all failed, yet felt they could not, despite acknowledged abuses, abolish those recalcitrant agencies.

No such qualities are justifiable in the case of the CIA. Abolition would not be an attack on our security, as the president claims. Mr. Burnham demonstrates that the CIA in its present form is a poor guardian of that security. We could create a better, once we got rid of the worse.
Wallace Among the Pointheads

George Wallace has a slick little pitch now. He claims he is no longer against government money for do-gooder projects. Actually, of course, the papers should belong to the state in the first place— it was state business that generated them. But Wallace has said he is now against "verbalizers," those who get big tax exemptions.

Well, it turns out that one of the more tax-rewarded verbalizers of our time is George Wallace himself. You see, he has all these cartons of government papers—much of them according to the librarian who received them, mere news clippings about the governor. In order to serve future verbalizers—researchers, university types on government grants—Mr. Wallace decided he had to save these precious documents, the fruit of his own verbalizing.

So he gave the cartons to the Alabama State Archives—to the eggheads. For a price, of course. Wallace drew from the government the "unproductive" kind of pay his apologists are attacking. So Wallace, the great enemy of federal tax loopholes for the pointheads, wrote off $30,000 in 1969 for his own donation to a government archive. Not for some boxes of newspaper clippings. Next time Wallace tells you the government is making all the little folk, remember that one of the soakers-up of that government largess was George himself.

Indeed, this may just be the first step. Wallace attached the kind of proviso to his papers that politicians have used in case a whole library of their own is later established. He gave the papers, but the cash; but is reserving the right to take the papers back, just what Nixon did.

In the case of Nixon, of course, the papers should belong to the state in the first place—it was state business that generated them. But Nixon got paid for giving to the state what should belong to it already. He actually gets paid for not giving it to the state.

In the case of Nixon, and of Hubert Humphrey, this kind of verbalizer—"personal degradation" the pointyheads of his attacks on pointheads should know better. From some of them I expected a little honor. It turns out that mine was a foolish hope. Wallace is the little baby, and anyone rushing to touch him now is going to be stuck to him for a long time, down there in the dirt. Democrats tempted to curry up to him should keep that in mind. You cannot wash a tar baby. You just make it stickier with the effort.

buchwald

Having applied to the CIA, FBI, IRS and State Department for any files they had on me under the Freedom of Information Act, I waited anxiously for them to arrive. The first envelope, after a 30-day wait, came from the CIA. It was the CIA that the comptroller general himself had said was so backward as to be "unproductive." So he gave the cartons to the Alabama state.

"Isn't that just something," I thought:

Gallup's indignant 56 percent when Rep. Wilbur Mills was caught been hasty. Most switched bravely to "undecided." That's incidental. The real problem is not that there are too many tax-soakers-up of that government largess was Wallace, the great enemy of federal tax loopholes. The IRS does not seem to be concerned at all. Wallace is the little baby, and anyone rushing to touch him now is going to be stuck to him for a long time, down there in the dirt. Democrats tempted to curry up to him should keep that in mind. You cannot wash a tar baby. You just make it stickier with the effort.

Who's Who

But that's incidental. The real problem is not that there are too many papers in mithouses, but that we're still unable to tell who's nuts and who isn't. The problem is the same for criminals. Confusion only increases when government officials end up in the brig, since it is more and more difficult to tell who's making laws and who's breaking them.

Some may still think that insanity and criminality are deviant, but when deviance is fashionable—witness Alice Cooper and Earl Butz—we need to face the question of how much lunacy we'll tolerate. It is no longer surprising that the number-one song in Chicago last month was about a transvestite. But should the transvestite win Daley's support for alderman, how the topography on page one, some Gallup moralists thought they'd never seen the like.

"Isn't that just something." I thought: the morbid fabric, it is at least safe to say that face value (like dollar value) has nearly bottomed-out. At worst, mudslinging may cease since it is more and more difficult to tell who's making laws and who's breaking them.

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Allen's Newest review by fred graver

The current criticism on Woody Allen runs something like this: Allen has been going far too long, and has become too successful, being the Jewish clown, the bête noir of the comic joke, the schlemiel. It is time he grew up and out of this rut. His jokes are wearing thin. His two main areas of inspiration, New York City and the trailer of the cosmic with the frivolous, are overworked and hackneyed. Woody Allen should either develop and grow out of this rut or go for too long, and has become too invasive feeling that he is working on pure subconscious, hurriedly grabbing at anything it offers up to his imagination. But, upon closer examination, there is evident the craftsman, the skilled writer or director. I'll grant you right now that Allen is not Joshua S. Berlin, nor Samuel Johnson. He is not even as good as cubeley, when it comes to writing. But he is soundly based in the American tradition of humor, taking his place in the circle with Groucho Marx, S.J Perelman, James Thurber and others. Of course, he is doing everything against the likes of Mel Brooks, The Firesign Theatre and Monty Python. I mention the consistently bad taste National Lampoon.

The difference between Allen and the latter group, and this is also the element which makes him closer to the former, is that Allen has begun to channel his individual perspective, his personal viewpoint may be true for and with a greater attention to artistic quality than Mel Brooks, National Lampoon, or the others.

That current line of criticism, then, seems to be coming from those who approach the irretrievably frivolous humor of Firesign or Monty Python. We are in a time when people find it hard to sit down and read humor. Television, film and the electronic media have all but taken the monologue on comedy and satire. There are but a handful of humorists working in the essay-form or the monologue form. It is a sign of our restless, impatient, careless tastes that people want their laughs handed to them in a form or a style which, (though it may resemble, and then run at a much deeper level, as in the work of Freud) the mindless machine-gunning of a riot squad.

Allen is what ecletic in his choice of medium, and in the onslaught of one-liners and slapstick jokes that characterize much of his otherwise philosophically-oriented material, but he is not eclectic in his attention to quality. He is a preserver, the protector of a tradition that died somewhere about 1900.

The best pieces in the book are those in which Allen has not let his story through mixed up with his writer-self. There are instances in the book which are purely visual in nature, and instances which are purely literary.

An example of the visual is a scene from the essay A Brief, But Helpful, Guide to Civil Disobedience. In speaking of hunger strikes, he writes: "The problem with the hunger strikes is that after several days one can get quite hungry, particularly since sound trucks are paid to go through the street saying 'Um...what nice chicken...um..."

The scene is right out of Allen's movie "Bananas."

An example of the literary is seen in the parody "The Whore of Mensa," a piece written in the Raymond Chandler-John McDonald detective style. The story has to do with a detector who is sent out to break a rather homely woman who sells real and "quick intellectual experience. An effort of the imagination, pure and simple.

[The text continues with more reviews and information about Woody Allen's work.]
Cancer cure researched at Notre Dame

Antitumor agents hidden away in lipid-like artificial membranes may be more effective than free drugs in fighting cancer.

Researchers at the University of Notre Dame are evaluating the use of liposomes — artificial cell membranes made in the laboratory from fatty acid molecules called phospholipids — as carriers of drugs to specific tissues.

Liposomes could have two major advantages in cancer chemotherapy. Their composition can be manipulated to make them fuse with specific tissue, which would allow drug treatment to be targeted. The other aspect is that because liposomes are made from lipids, which are very poor antigens, they should not cause an immune response in the body.

Drugs which the body would try to destroy could be kept available in the circulation if enclosed in liposomes.

Dr. Charles F. Kulpa, Jr., who recently received a $34,078 Anna E. Burtchaell and Fr. Hesburgh, to finalize the decision, in late April. She explained that it is also their suggestion over to Fr. Hesburgh, both of whom are not now present at the University. Burtchaell is expected to return to the University, she noted. She explained that it is also their peremptive to continue the search, as is not being done.

Charles said that when the committee handed in their recommendations in April, they considered their work finished. "The committee members agreed that their specific recommendations would remain confidential," she said.

Charles added, however, that as soon as plans for continuation of the search are finalized, they will be made available to the entire Notre Dame community.

Dr. Charles did her undergraduate work at Manhattan College, Riverdale, N.Y., and received her M.A. and Ph.D. in English from Notre Dame. After a year of Postdoctoral study at The Center for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Michigan, she served as executive vice president and academic dean of Ohio Dominican College in Columbus, where she had previously taught for three years on the English faculty. When she came to the University in 1973 as assistant dean she was the first woman to hold that position at Notre Dame. Dr. Charles also holds a concurrent appointment as associate professor of English.
American Freedom Train scheduled in South Bend

by Fred Graver
Editor-in-Chief

The American Freedom Train is scheduled to visit South Bend on July 14-16. The steam-powered 2-car train displays some of the nation's most treasured documents and artifacts. It is currently on a 21-month tour through the country, highlighting the Bicentennial celebration in many communities.

South Bend will be one of only two cities in Indiana to have the Train included in its stopover schedule.

The Train will be parked just west of the intersection of U.S. 31 and Angela Boulevard, just west of the Notre Dame campus. It will be open to visitors on the three dates from 8:00AM to 10:00PM. Tickets are currently on sale throughout South Bend, and will go on sale at the site of the Train display when it arrives.

Tickets are $1 each for people of all ages, $2 for those over 65, and $5 for everyone else.

Inside the Train

Visitors to the American Freedom Train will travel through the exhibit cars on a moving walkway at a rate of 18,000 people per hour each fourth day of a 10 day tour. They carry individual transistorized sound units which play a running narration coordinated with the exhibits. The cars each have a special theme, ranging from an exhibit on the struggle for independence to a dramatic portrayal of five events in American history which have tested the fiber of the American system.

There will be special cars exhibiting the pioneer spirit in America, the growth of the nation, the ethnic origins of contemporary Americans, a review of inventions and innovations in America, an examination of the many professions in America, and a panorama of the sporting American as hero.

There will also be cars emphasizing the performing arts, the fine arts, and two special showcase cars. One showcase car will feature the American Freedom Bell, which is twice the size of the Liberty Bell and was built through the support of the American Legion on behalf of the Nation's children. The second showcase car deals with transportation in America and contains a series of wheeled vehicles lending additional testimony to American progress.

Among the documents and artifacts in the various cars are:

- A 1776 edition of Thomas Paine's Common Sense.
- A partial manuscript of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass.
- Original United States patent models ranging from the typewriter to the washing machine.
- The Heisman Trophy.
- The Oscar statuette and the Emmy Award.
- President Roosevelt's speech to Congress after the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- The vestment robe and Bible of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Moon rock, a replica of the moon flag, and a tape of the landing from NASA.
- President Ford's Inaugural Speech.
- Hank Aaron's baseball bat and ball used when he tied Babe Ruth's home run record.

The idea for a Bicentennial Freedom Train came from Ron Rowland, a 35-year-old commodity broker with a passion for railroad history. In 1986 Mr. Rowland formed the High Iron Company, Inc. which ran a variety of public excursions including the "Golden Spike Centennial Limited," which marked the 100th Anniversary of the linking of the United States by rail.

After this venture, Mr. Rowland created the concept for what is now the American Freedom Train. In 1974 he had just about given up on the project when he made a presentation to Pepsi-Cola Company. The Train caught the attention of several of the Pepsi Co. board members and the project was underway.

Financing

The American Freedom Train has been made possible by donations of $4 million from Pepsi, General Motors, Prudential Insurance and Kraft foods. Another $13 million was raised to complete the project. According to the American Freedom Train Foundation charter, funds remaining after the train's tour will be donated for charitable purposes.

In addition to the independently raised funds, there will be revenue from ticket sales. A portion of the advance ticket sales in each community is returned to the community for local Bicentennial activities. Souvenirs of the Train will also be available on trackside.

Funds gathered from these sources help pay for the American Freedom Train's operational expenses.

Organization of the Train

A blue-ribbon committee of consultants and advisors was formed to decide what should be featured on the Train. The first step in managing the project was to develop an organization.

Details such as scheduling of the Train, tie-ins with local celebrations, collecting of significant American historical artifacts, security, cash flow and train personnel had to be worked out.

Among the members of the National Advisory Board Members are Hank Aaron, Burt Bacharach, Vicky Carr, Loie Fuller, Bing Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower, Ella Fitzgerald, Rev. Billy Graham, Rev. Theodore Mr. Hesburgh, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., Arnold Palmer and John Wayne.

Representing the Bicentennial

Before the nation-wide journey is over, more than 10 million Americans will have boarded the train and seen its display. It will have journeyed more than 17,000 miles through thousands of American communities and will have been viewed along the way by 40 to 50 million Americans in more than 70 cities. During its journey it will be on display within a one-hour driving distance of 90 percent of the nation's population.

In dedicating the American Freedom Train project, President Ford said, "This exhibit touches virtually every phase of the American experience. I see the Bicentennial of 1976 as a rebirth as well as a birthday - a rediscovery of our strength and our potential. This American Freedom Train will be a fitting symbol for what the Bicentennial really represents."
Stan Mikita relates to, instructs impaired youth by Bob Kissell

Stan Mikita? Isn't he the center for Chicago Blackhawk's with more moves than a bowl of Jello?...the second most prolific scorer in the history of the Chicago Blackhawks, the master of the shifty centering pass?...Yes, but that's all there is to him?...the second most prolific scorer in Hawk history?...the Jello?...the second most prolific scorer in the history of Chicago Blackhawks, the master of the shifty centering pass?...Yes, but that's all there is to him?...the second most prolific scorer in Hawk history?...the Jello?

While Mikita has normal hearing, he can well understand the problems of these kids. "Because I came from a foreign country (a Czech immigrant to Canada at age eight), I thought what I've accomplished," explained Mikita. "Kids used to call me names. That's why I've accomplished..." Mikita has almost a gallery of NHL stars helping out everyday, including Mike Eruzione, J.P. Bordeleau, Cliff Koroll, and the list goes on, each of these kids have had an opportunity to teach handicapped kids, some of whom are totally deaf and have little communicative skills, like lip-reading or sign language. Communication between teachers and pupils is a rather unique combination of gestures, stick-waving, sign work, pantomime, and physical encouragement.

But the point of the program is not the hockey skills, for they are secondary. It's the self-realization by these kids that their handicap isn't really a handicap. "The kids can't hear, but they don't feel they are handicapped," Mikita said. Mikita sees a very good future for the program here in Chicago and hopefully across the nation. "Our aim in the future is to hold these camps across the country, so that the traveling expenses of the kids won't be so high," commented Mikita. "As a matter of fact there's a man here today from St. Louis, who's kind of interested in starting a program there."

Mikita says the work gives him a certain feeling of satisfaction. He also sees the hockey clinic as a way to repay his debt to all the people who helped him out when he was a young Czech in the foreign shores of Canada. Maybe veteran Hawk Gene Ubriaco summed the whole attitude around the AHIHA camps. "These kids can't hear, but they listen well."
"Love" not found only at Tennis Camp; Sean and Rudy prove it

by Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

It is a well known and widely accepted fact that some of the finest athletes in the United States find their way to Notre Dame... but at the age of eight? According to Sean Coleman, head counselor for the Notre Dame Hockey Camp, this fact is un-disposable.

One hundred twenty young men ages eight to sixteen, are presently attending the camp which is now in its second two week session. The camp, which is run out of the Athletic and Convocation Center, costs each camper's family around $85 for the two week session. Coleman is aided by Dan "Rudy" Ruegting, house father for the camp, as well as eight other counselors, most of whom are Notre Dame students.

The Observer was lucky enough to snag Coleman and Rudy for an interview, at dinner time in the South Dining Hall. Coleman explained that his day, which lasts from 6:30a.m. to 10 p.m., hardly leaves him a spare minute to himself. But the smile on his face tells you that he's loving every minute of it.

Counselor

Coleman, who stands a mere five feet five inches, was mistaken for a camper the first year he was a counselor. "I saw this little guy wandering around and told him to get back to his room," Rudy remembers. He explained that Coleman told him he was a counselor and he laughed instead. "Try again, kid."

Coleman, himself, has a few humorous stories that he likes to tell. "The printable stories, the ones about the homestick kid is one of the funniest," he said. He explained that he was sounding one morning around 6:30, when he heard a tiny knock at the door. "I opened it up and all I saw was a flash; a four foot kid jumped onto the top bunk of my bed. He looked at me with sad eyes and softly said, "I'm so sleepy." Being the child psychologist that he is, Coleman told him to lay down in his bed and go to sleep. He soon followed and was awakened two hours later by a kid snoozing in his ear.

Rudy was not left without his favorite story either. His tale involves a camper who acquired the nickname, "Crapper" and the unusual way in which Rudy realized why he had received this name. "He was a likable kid who always seemed happy and bouncy," he recalls.

Rudy soon befriended the camper and went out for a walk with him one day. As they were walking across campus, Rudy became extra-playful, picking the camper up and placing him on his shoulders. As they bounced along, the child's proximity caused Rudy to begin to realize why he was called "Crapper." Rudy did some undercover investigation and sure enough...

Kids Get Even

The kids at the hockey camp also have some unusual comments on and stories about their head counselor and house father. Bob Porcellino, 15, from Oak Lawn, Illinois, told how Rudy put on a big ugly mask and scared his roomate who was then in the shower. "My roommates and I thought that Coleman was a pretty cool guy. "I saw him and Sean posing for some girls out on the quad today," he whispered.

Eleven year old, Johnny Binn thought that Coleman was a pretty good guy." "He always sings and dances around real crazy. I'll be back her next year," he said. Jorge Jaffke and Steve Artzi, both 11, like Rudy because he picks them up and throws them around whenever they do something good. "He always says good job, my man," they said. The boys also note that Rudy's a great "lift-weighter."

Camp Scandal

Jay Rankin, Kelly Lee, Ken Veilanes and Mide Thompson, each eleven years old, provided support enough for each other to snitch on their superiors a little. "Sometimes they go outside and talk to girls under our window. They pass the boys coming right down the hall," said "Boy are we going to get it if they find out we told on them," one of the boys lamented.

The hockey camp is a part of the entire sports camp program that is held annually at Notre Dame. Other camps include an All-Sports camp, which includes tennis, golf, basketball, baseball and football; a Basketball camp and a Football Camp. Love the boys as they may, both Coleman and Rudy finally admitted their favorite part of the camp: "It's when the mothers and sisters come here," they laughed.