The American Freedom Train has come and gone, and we've all gotten a chance to assess, if not the nation's past, then at least one way of celebrating it.

Riding on a conveyor belt that took them through the train in about twenty minutes, viewers were given a chance to see, among other items, Judy Garland's dress from the Wizard of Oz, the glory of Indian life, a collection of rifles and a reproduction of Frank Lloyd Wright's "mile-high building" (which was never built), displayed to the tune of "America the Beautiful."

One man commented on the train by saying "Everyone comes out thinking differently than when he went in."

Another said, "I'd want my kids to see it. At least they know a part of their heritage. Even if it was only the good part." Story on Page four.
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LITURGICAL SCHEDULE
SACRED HEART MAIN CHURCH
June 23 through August 3
MONDAY THRU SATURDAY
8:00 a.m. MORNING PRAYER IN THE LADY CHAPEL
11:15 a.m. CONFESSION
11:30 a.m. MASS
5:00 p.m. CONFESSION
5:15 p.m. MASS
7:00 p.m. CONFESSION
7:15 p.m. EVENSONG IN THE LADY CHAPEL
(EVENSONG ON FRIDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN THE GROTTO)
SUNDAY.
9:00 a.m. MORNING PRAYER IN THE LADY CHAPEL
9:30 a.m. MASS
10:45 a.m. MASS
12:15 p.m. MASS
7:15 EVENSONG IN THE LADY CHAPEL

THE WORLD'S FIRST ROLLER-COASTER
The world's first roller-coaster that actually lifts its passengers upside-down has appeared at the King's Island park in California. The roller coaster is called the Corkscrew and is equipped with cushion-like seats which hold the riders in by centrifugal force. The passengers wear a shoulder-harness as the roller coaster climbs down the track and executed two complete barrel rolls.

Ray Townsend, of Santa Barbara, California, has ridden more than 100,000 miles on Greyhound buses. Greyhound calls him America's long-distance bus-riding champion.

Travelling alone since his wife died, the 72-year-old man last year, travelled a record 29,500 miles in 60 days, riding on Greyhound Amencars. He travelled an average of 600 miles a day, covering all the 48 contiguous states and Alaska.

On his current trip, he expects to travel a record 34,600 miles in the same period of time. His secret of success is 'lightning balance, and sustained pace.'

Hoyne Hall to be renovated for Department of Music

One of the University of Notre Dame's oldest buildings, the 85-year-old Hoynes Hall, will be renovated to accommodate the Department of Music. New Hall, named the T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., provost, has

"Currently occupying 3,600 square feet in O'Shaughnessy Hall, the music department will more than triple its space in its move into Hoyne, initially scheduled for January 1976. Plans for using the 11,000 square feet in the new quarters include a secularized choral and instrumental rehearsal room which also will serve as a large lecture hall and a recital hall for student concerts. The new facility also will include 13 teaching studios, 18 practice rooms, 2 smaller classrooms, a library for scores, a student lounge and a storage room and an administrative office area."

"The decision to give the Department of Music this home speaks to its part in a renaissance of the fine arts at the University." Father Burtchaell commented.

Interest in music has experienced a revival at Notre Dame in recent years, probably spurred by two developments. According to William Cerny, department chairman, this resulted in a fine arts requirement in the College of Arts and Letters in 1969 caused enrollment in introductory music appreciation courses to increase, and the advent of coeducation in 1972 resulted in a larger band, orchestra and choral and instrumental ensembles. The number of undergraduate and graduate music majors also has grown considerably since 1972.

With nine full-time, four part-time and nine associate faculty members, the Department of Chemistry offers both a concentration program for music majors and courses in appreciation and an extended list of advanced courses for all students. Members in the four-ensemble chamber groups speak to its part in a renaissance of the fine arts at the University."

Hoyne Hall was built in 1919 and has been used by every college in the University except Business Administration. In 1939, it was named the Hoyne Hall of Music in honor of William J. (Colonel) Hoyne, "the energetic, flamboyant founder of the Law School for over 50 years."

Music instruction at Notre Dame can be traced almost to the founding of the school, with formal establishment in 1846 when the first Hall of Music was constructed, approximately on the site of the present site of Washington Hall, the school's second home.

The two-story, clapboard Music Hall was known as Exhibition Hall, burned down in 1879, moved to Haggard Hall last fall in 1926, and was remodeled in 1956. The building was named the Hoynes College of Law in honor of William J. (Colonel) Hoyne, "the energetic, flamboyant founder of the Law School for over 50 years."

The program also lays guidance procedures, testing materials, teacher-student interaction, and sex-bias in extra-curricular activities.

Ms. Nora Hoover, of the Department of Education at Saint Mary's College, Indiana, is to present the goal of Project Choice as "a positive program." Project Choice has received the support of the school Corporation in reviewing practices and educational and cultural materials which could be considered discriminatory.

Described as "a positive program," Project Choice has received the support of the school Corporation as well as the faculty, students and other members of the community.

St. Mary's receives grant to end sex-discrimination

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, has received $48,118 to establish Project Choice: An Institute for the Elimination of Sex-Discrimination in Education. Awarded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the grant will be used to work with the South Bend Common School Corporation in reviewing practices and educational materials which could be considered discriminatory.

Described as "a positive program," Project Choice has received the support of the school Corporation as well as the faculty, students and other members of the community. The program will also discuss guidance procedures, testing materials, teacher-student interaction, and sex-bias in extra-curricular activities.

The program will be put into practice throughout the year and evaluated at the end of the project."
Abortion: One man speaks out

by Andy Prachak
Associate Editor

The Circle of Life, an unborn child, the human Life Amendment, saline abortions, hysterectomies, Planned Parenthood and greater Notre Dame. Abortion by Planned Parenthood is acknowledged as the only option they offer is whether to have an abortion today or tomorrow," he quipped.

Jean Stephenson, Director of Social Services for the South Bend chapter of Planned Parenthood remarked that they "thought there was the only option, but they would never answer all questions she may have." she said.

Stephenson pointed out that no decision is referred to as "best" but rather the best. "Abortion represents a failure on the part of either the woman, Planned Parenthood or society as a whole," she said. She underlined the fact that abortion is not in form of birth control. "It would merely be better to be out of family than get caught in the dilemma of an unwanted pregnancy," she said.

Corpora pointed out the fact that Planned Parenthood definitely stated that abortion was murder ten years ago, but has since reversed their decision.

"It's irrelevant to consider what is an unwanted child," said Benny Schultz, Educational Director of the South Bend Planned Parenthood. When the policy was made, the state of the art, legally was a different issue, according to Schultz. "Considering the various professional, unprofessional circumstances under which illegal abortions were conducted at the time, I would agree that many times it was murder," she explained.

"There always was and will be abortions performed, legal or illegal. The problem is whether or not we are going to be permitted to perform it illegally, as I have mentioned legally or under the conditions of a professional staff in a professional clinic," she said.

Corpora also raised the point that such contraceptives as Intrauterine Devices (IUD) were prescribed by Planned Parenthood and are really forms of abortion. "They allow the egg and the sperm to unite but prevent further growth, stopping a potential human being," he said.

Schultz guaranteed that no medical expert has been able to explain exactly why abortion works. "It may be that the fertilized egg is never fertilized or it may be that the fertilized egg passes right through the uterus in a piece of a cell wall while crossing the membrane. According to her, just as no one knew why it worked then, no one knows why now. "In any case, if the woman feels that it is a form of abortion, she will be billed as a regular three credit course," she said.

Corpora also mentioned by Corpora, is one of the main concerns of Life Amendment. According to Charles E. Rice, Professor of Law at the Notre Dame Law School, "The Human Life Amendment would protect no one. It would not begin. The amendment reads as follows:

1. With respect to the Right to Life guaranteed in this Constitution, every human being, subject to jurisdiction of the United States or any other State shall be presumed to be a person and entitled to the right to life.

2. Congress and the several States shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Rice feels that passage of this amendment would definitely prevent all abortions for reasons less than life of the mother. "There is personally believe that abortion is morally wrong in every case and that it should not be legalized even if denied as necessary to save the life of the mother," he said.

Rice pointed out that no decision is referred to as "best" but rather the best. "Abortion represents a failure on the part of either the woman, Planned Parenthood or society as a whole," she said. She underlined the fact that abortion is not in form of birth control. "It would merely be better to be out of family than get caught in the dilemma of an unwanted pregnancy," she said.

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"If people study the facts of fetal development there can be no doubt that abortion is murder."
Freedom Train rolls in and out of South Bend

by Sue Zwick
Production Manager

The American Freedom Train was here. The train, a "rolling museum," is a travelling historical monument filled with priceless documents, artifacts and assorted memorabilia commemorating America's existence for the last two hundred years. The train was not the first of its kind. In 1947, the American Heritage Foundation sponsored the "Spirit of 1776," a seven car red, white, and blue history-on-wheels which traveled the continent. The American Freedom Train was here. The train is not the first of its kind. In 1947, the American Heritage Foundation sponsored the "Spirit of 1776," a seven car red, white, and blue history-on-wheels which traveled the continent. The American Heritage Foundation sponsored the "Spirit of 1776," a seven car red, white, and blue history-on-wheels which traveled the continent.

The 1973-76 version is the brainchild of Ross E. Rowland, a commodities broker and founder of the High Iron Company, Inc. He presented the project to Don Kendall of Pepsi Cola Co. who agreed to sponsor it, along with General Motors Corp., Draft Foods and Prudential Insurance Company. Each corporation, and a fifth which requested anonymity, donated $1 million apiece for the project. The train was completed at a cost of $15.5 million, the difference which will be alleviated by the $1 and $2 admission charge.

The train was built to accommodate 1,800 people per hour, each 14 hr. day it is opened. Visitors travel on a conveyor belt through the exhibits, carrying transistorized sound units which pick up the narration for each display. The soundtracks include pieces of speeches, poetry and music relating to the various subjects on exhibit. The entire tour through the ten cars takes approximately an hour and a half.

The cars are arranged in subject order, dealing first with America's conquest of unknown territories and moving through the mastery of industry and social organization. The latter cars depict other aspects of American culture achieved through the arts and sporting competition. The changes of temperature in each car is necessitated by the valuable documents which must be protected by environmental control.

The exhibits in Car 1 include a portion of the Star Spangled Banner, the first draft of the Articles of Confederation, Revolutionary War rifles and muskets, and George Washington's copy of the Constitution.

The belt moves away from the mirrored images of the Bill of Rights, into the darkness of Car 2, where the glory of Indian life is exhibited. A video tape of an Indian man is flashed upon the background, and his words, "The Great White Father in Washington says, Smok, Fox, Polewatone, Cheree. Begin new life, life on reservation," are almost lost in the crowded car.

The complained look on the Indian's face is contorted by the brightness of Car 3, entitled "Conflict and Compromise." The exhibit glorifies the destiny of the western movement, with models of Conestoga wagons and pioneer diaries. Somehow the Indian's words lose their meaning among the pictures of panned gold and log cabins.

Car 4 exhibits the last frontiers, sea and space. Among the exhibits are Alan Shepard's space suit, a replica of the lunar module and video films of Neil Armstrong's moon trek. Several models of underwater cities and films of the creatures of the deep are included also.

Car 5 entitled, "Growth of a Nation," begins with the industrialization of American society. Exhibits show the progress of inventions, contrasting old dice engines with models of 747 jets. A reproduction of Frank Lloyd Wright's "Mile High Building" is viewed to the tune of "America the Beautiful."

The sixth car is an attempt to show the progress of American minorities. Behind a model of a slave ship, two black mannequins, a mother and child, are viewed in a typical 1970 American home. Films of two people are videoed on the dolls, giving a likeable appearance. The recording addresses the audience, saying, "It's getting better. Many have suffered, many have died so that my child may truly be an American." Among the other minorities represented are Indians, Chinese and Spanish speaking cultures, including carved religious figures from Puerto-Rico, and a Mexican-American newspaper. A voice narrates, "Our culture rich and ancient, we share freely with our countrymen."

The accented English of the Spanish Americans fade into the whirl and hum of Car 7. Among the displays of hands, working men and the glorified struggles of organized labor, Walt Whitman's impressions, "I Heard America Singing," narrates the exhibits of Edison lightbulbs and Nobel Peace Prizes.

Car 8 is dedicated to American achievements in sports. Among the items displayed are both Chris Evertts and Billie Jean King's tennis rackets, Roberto Clemente's bat, the Heisman trophy and Johnny Wieasmuller's Olympic Medals. On screens in between the mirrors are tapes of the Army - Navy game, Muhammad Ali fights and Henry Aaron's 714 home run.

Car 9, dedicated to the performing arts, exhibit some of the all-time great movie people, producers and writers. Among the star-studded cast appear George M. Cohan, Jack Benny and his throw-away violin, Judy Garland's dress from the "Wizard of Oz," Walt Disney cartoons and a Charlie Chaplin movie. The Supreme's first gold record stands between the Bing Crosby version of "White Christmas" and the Charlie Brown interpretation of the holiday.

The "Fine Arts" of America fill the next to last car, with original painting from colonial through contemporary artists. Words spoken by these Americans are mounted among their works, such as an Andrew Jackson's "I want to show Americans what America is like."

The feeling that American history goes deeper than politics is shattered upon entering the last car. Entitled, "Conflict-Resolution," the car is dedicated to five "great" American figures, Lincoln, Roosevelt, John Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Gerald Ford. Before the background of big-city life portraits of each man are Civil War mementos, original drafts of speeches by Kennedy and Roosevelt, newspaper clippings and King's bible.

The red, white and blue cars and carnival atmosphere dominated the scene behind St. Joseph's High School. But the mood of the people disentangled from the train was unusually serious. "The trip is an experience, like living history," one viewer said.

"I don't know whether it was over-simplified or propaganda," said one man. His teenaged daughter remarked, "I think it's something everyone should see. I'd want my kids to see it. At least they would know a part of their heritage. Even if it was only the good part.

The feeling of emptiness followed some viewers. "Surely there's more to America than this," one girl remarked. The train and its exhibits only scratch the surface of the important events, and ignore many of the vital conflicts in America, like foreign affairs, Vietnam and pollution. "I think they were too selective. There's nothing here that deals with America today. Our history started out as a struggle, why look passive now?" stated Edward Harr, of Niles, Michigan.

Still, the history collected in those ten cars give some viewers a sense of belonging. "It's like I wanted to search for my roots," an elderly man stated. "I think I needed to find my history, and even if that train isn't all it's kind of proves that it's still around. I think I understand how we all fill together," said Cindy Bauman, age eight, of South Bend.

The major complaints about the Freedom Train deal with the conveyor system. "I'm sure there were some very worthwhile articles on the train, but the damned conveyor belt is a real pain," stated one viewer. He felt that people were denied the opportunity of viewing their own interests, and that the speed of the system was a nuisance to those who really wished to look at the exhibits. "I don't know whether it was for efficiency, or to herd everyone through and make enough profit on it, but the system was so fast, you couldn't hear the voices as you zipped by," he added.

An army corporal traveling with the train, offered another perspective. "The train is suppose to be entertainment. If it wasn't, people would lose interest." He agreed that the Bismarckites from the train was unusually serious. "The trip is an experience, like living history," one viewer said.

Whether confused or satisfied, most of the viewers agreed the trip was worth the time, travel and money. "Everyone came out thinking differently than when he went in," one man said. His teenage daughter remarked, "I think its something everyone should see. I'd want my kids to see it. At least they would know a part of their heritage. Even if it was only the good part."
Free Speech and Publishing Reality
by Fr. John Reedy, CSC
(reprinted by permission)

Here at Notre Dame we recently had another one of those recurring flaps about censorship imposed on student publications. Distribution of an issue of the student newspaper was restricted or suppressed principally, I gather, because it contained an advertisement offering abortion information.

In the next issue, the paper reported that in protesting the restriction staff members had mentioned the possibility of bringing suit against the university on a freedom of speech case.

The university official realistically pointed out that even if such a suit were filed, it would not force the school to provide the subsidy of space and money which enables the newspaper to exist. Personally, I wish more student officials in secondary and higher education would face this issue more realistically. Part of the problem seems to be that most of these people are ideological liberals who feel much more comfortable with the rhetoric of freedom. It pains them to put in a position of restricting freedom.

In reality, the bishop and the religious superiors are not aculally the owners, but they may serve as publishers. The diocese itself, the people, are the real owners of a diocesan paper. The bishop is their ecclesiastical leader, but he is also, in a sense, their representative.

If the diocese genuinely wants a bland, bulletin board type publication, it has a right to specify that as the assignment for the editors. Personally, I think a local church needs much more than it will be less vital, less mature if its publication avoids all items which might cause embarrassment or disagreement.

But the place for arguing the point is in the establishment of policy for the paper. Moreover, the people of a diocese have a right to specify that as the assignment for the editors. Personally, I think a local church needs much more than it will be less vital, less mature if its publication avoids all items which might cause embarrassment or disagreement.

Now that the University has shown that it will act with a certain amount of force if the observer prints something that it doesn't approve of, it seems that the observer is entitled to a working definition of what is expected of it by the University.

When I met with Fr. Burchaell (the University official referred to in Fr. Reedy's article), he told me that he felt the first Observer was totally "shoddy journalism" and that, outside in ads, the issue contained nothing different from what was seen during the year.

I asked Fr. Burchaell exactly which articles the paper was referring to. His reply was, "If I have to spell it out to you, it's already hopeless." I told him that I am doing the best I can in this particular publication. Their freedom of speech is exercised within the policies established for the journal.

Most professional journalists recognize this reality. It would be well for school administrators to recognize it candidly and avoid the ideological rhetoric which they are unwilling or unable to implement.

The Observer and the University
by Fred Grover

The confiscation of the first summer Observer was an unfortunate incident, both for the Observer and for the University. The Observer suffered loss of revenue and a setback in the development of a small summer staff. The University, in the words of one member of the Administration, came off "looking pretty foolish."

There are so many things that were arsulted by that one quick instance which expose the reality of the relationship between the Observer and the University. I have been told by members of the regular staff to keep quiet about the whole thing. To spoil the facts of the case and their ramifications, they say, is inviting the University to a confrontation which would destroy the Observer. But the real potential damage lies in allowing these things which became apparent in the confiscation to pass unannounced.

So, if someone tells me my work is shoddy I take their hints and try to improve it, that makes my shoddy journalism look classic in comparison, what am I supposed to think? I think someone is missing the point of why they are here.

I think it's about time the Observer people and the administration people, particularly those in Student Affairs (since they seem to be in the position to handle this), get together and discuss just what the Observer is expected to do, and what it is expected not to do. In a sense, there has already been done in many small, informal chats between people. But it's about time that we get out front about this, or there are going to be some very big problems when someone at the Observer decides to feel more muscle than he has.

I don't think there should be a set of formal do's and don'ts. That wouldn't be healthy, and it would, in a sense, put the Observer and the University in a position to handle this. We don't need another Notre Dame magazine.

But there has to be some understanding between the two. The Observer can't go much further in gaining some sort of understanding of what is expected of it by the University. That's the problem. And, outside in ads, the issue contained nothing different from what was seen during the year.

And in the same sense, the Observer, has to take a closer look at how the student body views it. Beneath the daily skepticism of the student body towards the paper lies a set of sharp criticisms that would do the Observer good to listen to.

When the regular Observer staff gets back this fall, it will be time to get together with those who decide its purpose for existence and find out just what they are expected to do. After that, it is up to the Observer as to how the expectations are fulfilled. But at least they are out in the open.

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I understand and sympathize with those who want abortions. I feel that I think they are in most cases wrong. I guess I might want an abortion for my wife now that our children are in their teens but I would not go, too. A white, young, middle-class woman does not want her husband to get in the way of her “creativity.” Fair enough. Most of her products, written or manufactured or whatever, turn out to be less interesting than any baby. Many of the women want to be “frees” and have to do back work in the business or publishing world. Still, that is what they want. And I think they should have it.

The obvious solution is to have the baby and give her a job. The demand for adoptable babies is at an all-time high. Many of the women want to have children. Some of them might lose her job. But I think that shows the boss is not very liberal. It also shows that the mother is an “job-oriented” person. Any gray-flannel type from the Madison Avenue fifteen. But for the baby, she could put in her time clock, compete, get a new account.

2) The mother thinks in a matter of principle to have an abortion. Admittedly, her child could be cared for. But what about all those who could not? What about the population explosion? What about black children who are not as readily adopted? Well, one reason black children are not as readily adopted is that they are not put up for adoption. The white woman, by and large, likes to have her children around, no matter how many afflict her. That is a failing in liberal’s eyes, but not a failing easily cured. At any rate, it is a poor argument for the white, liberal lady that she is having her abortion as a gesture of solidarity with the black woman who is not having one.

3) The white liberal lady is ashamed to put her child up for adoption. Here we come to the real reason most women of sort I am dealing with have their quiet and righteous abortions. The creative young lady is not rebel against conformist more, after all. She would just feel socially guilty giving up a child. She could support, if she cared to, and keeping another couple have her child.

I said at the outset, I understand the pressure to abort. It is now a bourgeois pressure. Aborting is almost fashionable. But giving a child up, except in dire economic straits, is definitely not done. Not by the Joneses, anyway. That is the real pressure on respectable white folk like us. We could all support a child. Could all give it up for a successful adoption. But we do not want to do either, for suburban-conformist reasons, so we manage to think our easiest way out is a “liberal” solution. We are a bunch of very comic and timid weaklings, who congratulate ourselves for acting on our fears.

seriously, folks-

The high cost of Henry}

-ant,buchwald

PARS- Every time Henry Kissinger comes to Europe he finds prices skyrocketing. While nobody talks about it at the State Department, the camp-troller is becoming very nervous about Kissinger’s expense accounts and has urged him to cut back on his traveling. In fact, just before he left on his recent trip to Paris, Geneva, Bonn and London, he had a terrible row with a State Department accountant.

The minutes of this fight were found in Kissinger’s garbage.

“Mr. Kissinger,” I see you’re going to Europe again. Don’t you think that’s a lot much!”

“I haven’t been to Europe in several weeks. I have to see Giscard, Gromyko, Rabin and Callaghan.”

“I appreciate that Mr. Kissinger, but my job is to keep an eye on expenses. On your last three trips you’ve gone over the $41 per day allowance that all State Department employees are entitled to. You’re setting a very bad example for all our other personnel.”

“Bill only be in Paris overnight. I’ll eat on the plane and Giscard has invited me for lunch.”

“But what about breakfast? That will cost you $8.”

“Will be my own expense.”

“And laundry? The last time you were in Paris you put in a laundry bill for $120.”

“I needed a clean shirt because I was going to see the Pope the next day.”

“And suppose the $40 you paid to have your suit pressed was also necessary?”

“I couldn’t talk to Giscard in a rumpled suit, could I? He puts an emphasis on neatness.”

“Did you have to send a scarf to Madame Giscard for $36?”

“I choose to wear a nice gesture. We need the French on our side for the oil talks.”

“I don’t know what we’re going to do with you, Mr. Kissinger. Do you realize that if you make one more trip we’re going to have to ask Congress for a supplemental appropriation?”

“I promise you I won’t even tip this time. And I’ll take the bus from the airport.”

“I just Paris I’m worried about, it’s Geneva. Do you know what the Swiss franc is worth as opposed to the American dollar?”

“I have it all planned, I’m going to stick Gromyko with the check for lunch. If they want detente they should pay for it.”

“And what about the hotel?”

“I’ll share a room with Marvin Kalb and we’ll let CBS pay for it. They’ll never know the difference.”

“You say that now, but you’ll probably come back with a dinner bill for two like you did when you went to Brussels.”

“I can’t let people pay for all my meals. It looks bad for American prestige. I’m not even taking Nancy with me on this trip. The only major expense I can foresee is when I meet with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel in Bonn. But since I want him to give up the passes in the Sinai I can’t really expect him to pick up the tab for a successful tour of Europe. It’s quite a saving.”

“Mr. Kissinger, you have your job and I have mine. But unless the dollar makes a miraculous recovery in Europe you’re going to have to find some other way of going to all these countries.”

“What do you suggest?”

“Have you ever considered a package tour run by one of the airlines? You get your transportation, your hotel rooms, two meals a day and a chance to visit one nightclub in any five cities in Europe.”

“I am not interested in a package tour. This is getting ridiculous. Are you going to sign my travel voucher or aren’t you?”

“All right. But I’m going to go, any of your laundry bills when you come back. There is no reason you can’t take enough clean shirts and socks to last you through the entire trip.”
Israel's Sinai offer

Israel has at last begun to deal. I say "began." It cannot stop here, it is to be fruitful. But it is a good beginning. Israel was becoming the prisoner of its own conquests. The country was hostages to the territories held as "Hostage" for future bargaining. David Ben-Gurion always argued that the Israelis should hold no more land than they could work with their own hands. Employing a held population of Arabs would, he feared, undermine Israel's moral position and reason for being. The Egyptians would, he feared, undermine Israel's hands. Employing a helot population of land than they could work with their own

outpost and the 1967 border. In order to hold this outpost and the 1967 border, the Israelis built their expensie version of a Maginot Line - the bunkers of the Bar-Lev Line on the Suez Canal. But it was hard, short of permanent alert, to keep the bunkers adequately manned and supplied. Even as a lookout post, the Line proved delusory - Egypt did all its preparatory maneuvers in full view of the bunkers, and hid its invasion plans behind the general bukle. The Egyptians no longer had to cross the long desert of Sinai to mount an attack. They struck directly from their own camps - and the Bar-Lev Line fell with ridiculous ease.

General Arik Sharon had proposed the Bar-Lev installations. Instead, he poured fur­mer millions into improved roads in the Sinai. The tanks must be able to roll swiftly, if Israel had to race across the Sinai each time attacks were feared. His plan worked no better than Bar-Lev's. He had to hit-chke to the 1975 war in a journalist's truck, so slowly were Israel's tanks moving. Now, of course, if Israel returns the Sinai peninsula to Egypt, that country gets the benefit of the road improvements and fortified passes. It is a type of the whole problem presented by the Egyptians. They get harder to give the longer they are held - yet they are held, originally, only to be given up.

It is the "bargaining chip" problem. Things held only to be bargained away can. The Egyptians, fearing that the Arab world, in time, prevent any bargaining from taking place. In order to strike a good trade, the person holding the chips has to stress their innate value. He wants them to buy large concessions. But if he places too high a significant value on them, each deal will fall through. Worse, he begins to believe his own propaganda on the value of the chips, and fail to bargain with them even when the trade-off favors him.

That is - bound Israel has reached with its clutch on the territories. The official line is that they are negotiable, but each year they are possessed, the more valuable they look - simply because holding on to them has cost a certain amount. Everyone goes up, settlers plant themselves, on the occupied land. Installations that would serve as a two-sided border to move or dismantle. The citizens begin to think of their holdings as "uncinawi." This whole problem of war will have become as much anchors on the Israeli spirit.

Israel's government has now offered to give up a chunk of Sinai, including one key town and important parts of another. It is a type of the whole problem presented by the Egyptians. Things held only to be bargained away can. The Egyptians, fearing that the Arab world, in time, prevent any bargaining from taking place. In order to strike a good trade, the person holding the chips has to stress their innate value. He wants them to buy large concessions. But if he places too high a significant value on them, each deal will fall through. Worse, he begins to believe his own propaganda on the value of the chips, and fail to bargain with them even when the trade-off favors him.

But consider what happened in 1973. The Egyptian front was 120 miles forward, with the long sands of the Sinai between this...
Fee cuts threaten IUSB InPIRG

A proposal by former trustee Carl Gray, an attorney from Petersburg at the June 30 meeting, regarding the collection of fees for non-university related activities such as InPIRG was made into a recommendation for a moratorium at the July 11 meeting until the committee made up of faculty and student-administrative personnel end up collecting for.

The moratorium of fees means that INPIRG, or other non-university fees which have already been approved will still be able to collect fees at registration in the fall.

Gray's proposal states: "Due to the confusion of understanding of the administration for collection of fees or funds from various organizations, I would like to recommend that the Board, at its next meeting, consider abolishing the collection of fees and funds for non-University purposes on all of the campuses, and also prohibit the solicitation of funds or fees at the place of registration or near the site of registration during the registration. I make this in the form of a resolution."

For several years the university has collected funds at registration for the IU Student Government and for INPIRG. IU fees are voluntary in contrast to IUSB where they are mandatory. The IU collections, however, have been threatened because of Gray's proposal.

The INPIRG chapter was not approved at the July 11 meeting because of the uncertainty of what to do about non-university fees and how these would be handled until the committee makes a recommendation to the IUSB Board of Trustees. Ciesielski stated INPIRG would have a table at registration to get voluntary donations for INPIRG.

The next meeting of the board is unknown, but it is believed to be sometime in early September.

Walt Collins, University Relations director at IUSB, said the main concern of the board is where does the university draw the line when it comes to fees and how the university projects does the university personnel end up collecting for.

The trustees have different definitions of a non-group university.

According to trustee Frank McKinney, who seconded Gray's proposal, any activity related to the function and activity of IU should be on the registration card. He has misgivings of an organization such as INPIRG being a university function.

Trustee Joseph M. Black said he always has been worried about incoming freshman being enticed to spend money. "When the checks come back to the parents, they don't know if the money they spend, if they paid for those organizations, if for tuition or not."

The administration must come up with a recommendation on the resolution before the board will act on it.

If Gray's proposal is ever enacted it could mean that students may no longer be given options of contributing money to INPIRG or other organizations. Because of this, it could be that these organizations would no longer exist. Many students have become upset. The Indiana Daily Student has had many editorials stating the need for students to give the option of paying fees for non-university related projects.

IUSB library to host exhibit

America's Bicentennial will be on exhibit in the IUSB Library until July 4, 1976.

The display case will feature items of the past and books which the library has on America's history and heritage.

Wendy M. Gilman, a student majoring in Fine Arts and Biology, designed the lettering for the 13 Colonies, and also brought a few novelty items from her great-grandparents for the exhibit. A handmade bedspread dating back to 1840 by Lilly Moses is shown in the bottom right corner facing the reference desk. Other items include a cherry picker, an apple corer, molding and some for voices in parts; many "broadside" of Francis Scott Key's poem; and "The Arts in America, The Colonial Period."

Other exhibits will touch on World War I, World War II and different periods in American heritage.

The Lilly Library in Bloomington is celebrating the Bicentennial by having special exhibits.

The Lilly Library holds many "broadside" of Francis Scott Key's poem; first, second, and third printings of the song with music; early book printings; an incredible number of different 18th Century sheet-music editions, some for solo voice and some for voices in parts; many arrangements for piano solo, and numerous oddities.

There is a large sampling of past July Fourth editions in the manuscript collection at Lilly. Some of the speeches date back to the 1780's.

"Our grandeur, its solemnity, and its consequences on mankind, it was second only to that other deed of deliverance and redemption which 1,776 years before transported on the Mount of Calvary." This is the way orator James S. Rollins described the Declaration of Independence at a centennial celebration in 1876 in Mexico, Mo. On the nation's 100th birthday, John H. Farnham gave an address in Salem, Ind.

Unlike contemporary approaches to historic anniversaries, the Centennial exposition was not so highly commercialized, according to Nugent's research. He noted that he did use some aids for an Indianapolis dry goods store which urged women to buy new clothes appropriate for the July 4th Centennial celebration. Nugent commented: "It seemed to be a very refreshing, perhaps today we would almost say naive, kind of celebration in a very literal sense of the word. People were simply taking note that it was a very special celebration for the nation."

So as we approach our second 100 years, one might ask if the nation has learned from its history. Can past mistakes be avoided? Nugent talked about this. "Maybe the sort of things we learn best from history is the idea that we have survived in the past. We can be confident about the future because our problems probably aren't as bad as they were 100 years ago."

On that July 4, 1926, he pointed out; "Fifty years ago we were unknown even to Europe, save as that remote and subservient appendage of the British Isles. Today we stand in the front ranks of a galaxy of Republics who have conquered their freedom under the auspices of '76. We are known, represented and respected wherever on the globe empire and commerce unite to influence the destiny of mankind."

Farnham expressed the hope that a speaker at the observance of the nation's bicentennial centennial years hence would call the "elimination of slavery in a land consecrated to freedom" and that he would talk of the "abolition of private war, and capacity and plunder on the high seas."

It was the worst of times, but for a brief period during the Centennial celebration in 1776, it became the best of times and people renewed their faith in America. This is the way it was as this nation observed its 100th birthday.

Walter Nugent, chairman of the History Department in Bloomington who specialises in recent social and urban history, is writing a book which deals with the period from 1870 to World War I. He points out that the nation was in the midst of a severe and widespread depression as the country's 100th anniversary approached.

Ticket prices to rise

The trustees of Indiana University on June 30 approved an increase in ticket prices for basketball and non-revenue sports.

Increased costs of supplies, equipment, transportation, and salaries were primary factors leading to the change. I.U. basketball ticket prices have not been raised since the 1972-73 season.

Single admission tickets to I.U. basketball games will be $5, $4, and $3 - an increase of $1 per game. Three categories of season tickets will be $55, $45, and $35. I.U. will play 10 home games during the 1975-76 season.

Student tickets will be $1.50 per game, an increase of 50 cents, and student season tickets will cost $15. Faculty staff tickets will be $3 per game - up $1- and faculty-staff season tickets will cost $30. The purchase of basketball tickets by faculty and staff at the reduced rate is limited to a maximum of two tickets. (Other tickets adjacent may be purchased at the regular price.) For non-revenue sports, charges for attendances will be removed from the football ticket price. Student and faculty-staff admission will be $1 per contest and public admission will be $2 per event.

The trustees have different definitions of a non-university group.

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A 1973-76 general operating budget was adopted designed to cope with inflation and unavoidable costs in keeping with the intent of the Indiana General Assembly, was approved June 30 by the trustees of Indiana University.

The balanced spending program applies to all eight I.U. campuses and was recommended by President John W. Ryan to the trustees. It totals $189,925,375, an increase of $18,074,032 (up 11.9 percent).

This budget figure reflects a savings of nearly $600,000 made possible by the reorganization plan implemented during the past year. Vice President for Administration Edgar G. Williams said, "The largest portion of the budget increase—$12.5 million—is devoted to personnel compensation and will partially offset issues caused by previous budget cutbacks and inflation."

Another $3.7 million of the increase will absorb inflated costs of supplies and miscellaneous expenses. And the remaining $1.9 million is earmarked for unavoidable expenses resulting from higher fuel and utility rates.

On the income side of the ledger, Dr. Williams explained that the budget includes a conservative estimate of Indiana University's entitlement to support from the newly created Higher Education Enrollment Contingency Fund. The fund will provide additional money to state post-secondary schools which increase enrollments this fall.

"Since projections indicate our student population will grow by 2.4 per cent," Williams said, "we expect we will qualify for better than $1 million in additional state support under the plan."

Last fall, I.U. enrollments hit a record high of 79,286 which was 4 per cent of the total student enrollment for all six Indiana post-secondary institutions.

The Bloomington budget provides $14.9 million for student aid—an increase of 5.2 percent and reflects President Ryan's policy of not increasing credit hour fees and room and board rates during the coming academic year.

The IUPUI operating budget is $59,380,679, an increase of 13.3 per cent. It provides for current and future programs which are designed to meet the needs of the Indianapolis metropolitan community.

Five regional campuses will receive a total of $19,259,245, up 13 per cent. The trustees also approved the combined Indiana-Purdue endowment budget for IUPUI at Fort Wayne. It totals $10,717,588, up 12.5 per cent.

Fourteen chairmen of academic divisions and departments have been appointed at Indiana University at South Bend. The appointments were recommended by the I.U. board of trustees.

Heading major IUSB academic divisions are Thomas A. DeCoster, public and environmental affairs; Robert W. Demaree Jr., music; Gerald E. Hurriman, business and economics; Donald D. Snyder, arts and sciences; and Floyd D. Urbach, education. All are reappointments. Dr. Urbach is acting chairman of the education division while a search for a permanent chairman is conducted.

Other appointments

J. Kenneth Davidson Sr. was appointed acting chairman of the IUSB department of English.

Bowen signs bill aiding IU students

A compromise bill allowing for the addition of students to state university boards of trustees, was signed into law by Gov. Otis R. Bowen in April.

In the case of Indiana University, a nominating committee representing the Governor's office and student governments at each of the eight I.U. campuses will compile a list of 10 student trustee candidates. The Governor must then appoint one of these nominees to a two-year term as trustee.

The original bill had required a list of five candidates to be presented to the Governor, and he could reject all five and ask for as many more lists as he desired. The final amended version represented a bipartisan compromise, giving somewhat more power to student government organizations but no limiting a senatorial discretion to the point at which the Governor had earlier indicated he would veto the bill.

The bill will not take legal effect until copies of the acts of the legislative session are distributed to Indiana's county clerks. The Governor cannot begin to implement the act until sometime late this summer.

In addition to a student, the bill will serve on the board of trustees at Purdue, Ball State and Indiana State universities.

A new honors course for freshmen at the University of South Bend was announced during the past year. The course will be offered in fall.

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It is part of IUSB's newly created honors program, designed to present special intellectual challenges to its best and most highly motivated students.

The course, entitled "Freshman Honors Seminar: Science and Literature," will explore the human experience of science as expressed in literature. It will involve reading selected literary works, along with oral and written discussions. Two years of high school science is a prerequisite.

Dr. Sandra Wicner, assistant professor of English and Dr. Tom R. VanderVen, chairman of the IUSB English department, will teach the course, which confers two hours of college credit.

IUSB students interested in the honors program can get additional information from Dr. Patrick J. Furlong, honors coordinator. Scholarship opportunities are available to outstanding students, Dr. Furlong said.

Honors courses will have limited enrollment.

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Oliphant looks at 'Kissinger ...
Notre Dame scientist polls Vietnamese refugees in US

If you were offered a temporary, low-paying job with an uncertain future in a city with many Vietnamese families, and a permanent, high-paying job where there were no Vietnamese, which would you choose?

When a social scientist from the University of Notre Dame asked that question of Vietnamese University of Notre Dame asked William T. Liu, director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Southeast Asian Society and Culture, he got the answers he had predicted. Most chose the temporary job.

"It's human nature," said Dr. William T. Liu, director of Notre Dame's Center for the Study of Southeast Asian Society and Culture. "They will go where their people are. Dispersion of the refugees throughout the population is the most sensible thing. Physical isolation will harm their psychological well-being. In reality, the melting pot idea won't work anyway; it never worked with any other immigrant group."

Liu predicted that the majority of Vietnamese will settle in Southern California because the climate is familiar and because there is a large Asian population, whose culture is "sufficiently close to the Vietnamese culture."

During June, Liu worked in California as consultant to the Marine Corps Community Health Center of Camp Pendleton. With the help of two other Notre Dame social scientists, Dr. Tom T. Sasaki, professor of sociology and anthropology, and Dr. Elena Sink-Ke Yu, visiting assistant professor of modern and classical languages, and two technicians from the University's Psychological Science Training and Research Laboratory, Bonnie Katz and Nancy McBride, the group set up a program to monitor a representative sample of the refugees for severe cultural shock and stresses resulting from uprooted existence.

(Liu is a naturalized citizen; he was born in China and came to the U.S. in 1940. Sasaki is a second generation, native born American citizen. Yu was born in China and is now a permanent resident in the U.S.) The Notre Dame group worked with Navy psychiatrists and a Vietnamese psychiatrist. The staff was too small to test every refugee in the camp—according to Liu, between 30,000 and 40,000 over six weeks—but the monitoring system provided for severe cases to be reported to medical personnel.

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Liu said correlations with future physical problems can be made by questioning the new immigrants about specific stresses and changes, such as bombings, loss of family during war experiences. Follow-up monitoring of the same families will watch for specific problems in adjustment which probably will show up in school and job achievement.

"Those who have the best chance of coping," Liu said, "are intact families and those with adequate education. Education is an important factor."

The Notre Dame professor said that, generally, the people have high hopes for life outside the camp, but with that time, the level of frustration and anxiety has increased. Liu said a group of children with families told him that they were most severely affected; they are extremely depressed, with downturns and problems. People over 40, especially those that well educated, also, said a difficult time, because they didn't have the resilience to adapt to a new language and culture.

No one has developed a clear picture of the camp population, Liu said, because computer print-outs can't keep up with the continually changing camp population, and because much of the information gathered is not accurate anyway. "Much depends on self reporting by the refugees, who fill out cards when they enter the camp," he said. "They're scared to death and don't want to trust. We don't know how many babies we gave us false or incomplete information."

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"Now that figure has changed considerably," he said, "although we don't know exactly what the new ratio is. As more refugees come in from Guam, the camp population has become less educated; some are even illiterate. There are more fishermen and farmers now.

Liu and his associates have recommended that different programs be developed for different segments of the population, instead of concentrating on a single program—sponsorship—which is too slow and treats everyone the same. "As a consequence," he said, "those who are culturally weaned, and the sponsor moves out quickly, and the more difficult cases will be left untreated."

Other recommendations included preparing communities to accept refugee families, and instituting special classes for children in Southern California.

Liu is in the director-designate of the National Asian American Mental Health Research Center, which will be located at the University of California-San Diego, near Camp Pendleton. He will be on leave from Notre Dame during the coming academic year, as a visiting professor at UCSD.

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The camp composition has changed since the first refugees arrived in May, Liu said. In the beginning, most of the refugees were well educated, often bilingual and from high occupational categories, including physicians, lawyers and military and government officials. About 60 percent were under 16 years old.

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The Gipper views first rate performance at home

by Andy Prasak
Associate Editor

If the ghost of the Gipper has a sense of humor, he undoubtedly had the time of his life at the site of July 9, 1975. The stage of Washington Hall saw a performance unlike any other it has ever hosted since its construction in 1941. A team of experts in the fields of religion, metaphysics and witchcraft assembled to investigate the reputed ghost of Washington Hall.

The team was headed by Reverend Patrick Ray Chesnutt of the Aquarian Spiritus Tempulum, a witchcraft church, in Elkhart, Indiana. Chesnutt, obviously the ring leader of the group, was considered the most psychic of the other members of the party. He was accompanied by his wife, also an ordained minister of what they referred to as the "jujutsu temple." The other member of the party belonging to the Temple was Mary Benninghoff, a high-priestess and free lance writer who publishes frequently in the South Bend Tribune. Benninghoff was the originator of the group and has recently written about her experiences with the supernatural in Chicago.

Also joining the expedition was Reverend Donald Kuespert, an ordained minister of The Church of Holy Light and an investigator of E.S.P. and psychic phenomena. Kuespert was accompanied by one of her colleagues in E.S.P., investigation, Vicki Davis. Despite the lack of any supernatural activity in Washington Hall, Davis never lasted more than ten minutes before having to go outside and smoke a cigarette to calm her nerves. She claimed that at one point in the investigation "something" came and sat beside her. "That little bastard’s right next to me," she exclaimed. She pointed out how someone or something had taken her shoes off and moved them over six inches. The other members of the party, obviously accustomed to Davis paying little attention to her discovery.

Kathy Herman, a graduate student in Communication Arts came along to do some reporting for the WEND radio station. She turned white at the mention of the witchcraft church and kept trying to compare the ghost of Washington Hall with Don Juan.

had an experience in which she felt like she was being hung by the neck. "I even had a slight trace of rope burns on my neck," she said. She noted that she was not going to go anywhere near the spot where that horrifying incident happened.

At one point in the evening, Chesnutt decided the best way to conjure up a spirit was to extend his aura but that Patrick!" and everyone would pretend that they never heard it. With the blackout session a failure, the group started to feel a little desperate. Everyone who had brought cameras took pictures of their favorite spots, hoping maybe to find something when the prints were developed. And if nothing appeared, then at least they would have some nice shots of Notre Dame landmarks.

After the picture taking session, the evening came to an end with everyone pretty disappointed. I had to horrifying ghost story to present to the Observer readers, I had a bad smoke's concept. Kathy Herman still couldn't get anyone to relate to the Don Juan story. Patrick Chesnutt was unable to conjure up anything and Dee Kuespert didn't even have any rope burns to show for a hard night’s work.

But as I was leaving Washington Hall, I thought I heard a noise in the back of the hall, a faint whisper. "Would I call everyone back?"

Unfortunately, no one in the party was able to figure out exactly what she was talking about. At the outset of the journey, Chesnutt explained that there were no actual accounts of a ghost doing physical injury to a person. However, he asked the security guard to be sure to tell him where all the exits in the building were.

The first half hour in Washington Hall was spent in a good, old fashioned ghost story telling session. (The kind we had in high school when no hard drugs were available.)

Kuespert pointed out an area in the upper balcony where a group had a strange experience two years beforehand. "Right up there, was a man whose head was all bloody and he kept moaning, 'You’re not here upset, you’re only curious,'" she said. She also explained that at this session she off all the lights in the building and apparently, see what tricks everyone’s eyes could play on them. By this time Davis had finished her last pack of cigarettes and returned with two Notre Dame Security guards, one at each arm. She apparently felt more secure with them escorting her. Davis obviously was unfamiliar with the Notre Dame Security force.

Everyone saw an occasional "force field" or felt an occasional chill or hot flash but nothing substantial. At least three or four times while all the lights were out, Chesnutt’s wife would yell, "Stop...

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