Severe winter cold causes 75 deaths

by Sam Boyle

The severe cold blight that has left at least 75 persons dead and another 6,000 injured is likely to continue over the weekend, as federal officials warned of the continued threat of severe weather. The United States has already experienced a winter season with temperatures averaging below freezing, leading to widespread closures of schools, businesses, and transportation systems.

The National Weather Service reported that subzero temperatures have persisted for over a week, with wind chills reaching as low as 65 below freezing in some areas. The cold snap has also led to a spike in electricity demand, as homes and businesses try to stay warm.

In response to the crisis, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has activated its response plan, providing assistance to those affected by the extreme weather conditions. However, the agency faces challenges in distributing aid due to the limited availability of resources.

The economic impact of the severe winter conditions has been significant, with many businesses closing temporarily and transportation routes becoming impassable. The National Guard has been deployed to assist in rescue and aid efforts.

As the winter continues, public health officials urge residents to take precautions to protect themselves from the cold, such as dressing warmly, staying inside as much as possible, and avoiding outdoor activities in extremely cold conditions. The US Department of Health and Human Services has also issued a reminder to check on elderly family members and neighbors who may be at higher risk of exposure to the cold.

In response to the severe winter conditions, experts are calling for increased preparedness measures in the future, including better infrastructure for emergency response and improved energy efficiency in homes and businesses. The United States is expected to confront similar challenges in the future as the climate continues to change, highlighting the need for continued action to address climate change.
Fordham steel expert to address local businessmen

Rev. William T. Hogan, S.J., professor of economics at Fordham, has specialized in economic studies of the iron and steel industry for 25 years. He is the author of several books, including "Productivity, Labor and Furnace and Open Hearth Segments of the Steel Industry" and a five-volume work, "An Economic History of the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States.

The research institute was organized by Hogan in 1950 to develop studies dealing with the economic problems facing industry, with particular emphasis on the problem of depreciation charges and capital investment for heavy industry. He has been a frequent witness at House and Senate hearings and was a member of the President's Task Force on Business Taxation. He also serves as consultant to the Council of Economic Advisers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Hogan has visited most of the steel-producing facilities of the world during the last 10 years. He has presented talks at steel conferences in France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Venezuela, Brazil, South Africa, India, the Philippines, and more.

The 6 p.m. social hour and dinner in the Morris Inn is open to the public. Reservations must be made before Feb. 4 with Robert Bon, Miles Laboratories, Elmhurst.
The Committee for the Evaluation of Coeducation, appointed last September by University President Fr. James T. Burckardt, is in the process of composing questionnaires to be distributed among faculty members and students. Sr. John Miriam Jones, assistant provost and chairperson of the committee, said yesterday that they have extended their original target date for a final report until mid or late March. They had originally planned to complete their work in time to affect admissions quotas for next year.

"The committee's recommendations, if accepted (by the administration), will have an affect on admissions a year from now," Jones stated. The number of women accepted is now frozen at approximately 1500, pending action on the Coeducation Committee report.

The questionnaires, Jones said, will be designed primarily to find out about student and faculty attitudes towards the coed experience. "These will deal with things we can't find out about in other ways," Jones explained. "It's not like looking up SAT scores."

The assistant provost noted that an important focus of the student survey will be high school experience with coeducation. "This is something we've been trying to find out for five years," she said. Faculty members will be asked to "assess the impact of coeducation on Notre Dame," Jones said, particularly male faculty who were here before women were admitted.

Women faculty members will also be asked questions concerning their own positions in the University community.

Jones said that the questionnaires should be distributed by mid-February and that the committee hopes to have them collected and tabulated by the end of the month.

The completed report will be submitted to University President Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who will distribute it to "other people who ought to see it." Jones said. After lengthy discussion, the committee's recommendations, if accepted, will be assigned to those who will implement them.

Jones declined to comment on any of the particulars of the report at this point, but said that it was "very supportive" of coeducation. "Over all we feel there are many more positive things about it than negative," she stated. "Although we all recognize areas where improvement is needed. It's not all Pollyanna."
Indianapolis (AP) - Gov. Otis R. Bowen, predicting that a severe winter is ahead, told lawmakers yesterday that Indiana will take three weeks to clear state roads of paralyzing snow drifts, formally declaring the state a disaster area.

"We have two priorities: emergency aid to persons in immediate peril and the clearing of our road system," the governor said at a news conference in his office. "About 50,000 people are without public services."

Bowen told Carter it will take about $7 million to complete the road-clearing effort, hindered for days by high winds.

He also identified 44 counties in which "the situation is especially critical." The counties are Adams, Allen, Cass, Clark, Clay, Daviess, Delaware, Dearborn, Dubois, Elkhart, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Harrison, Howard, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, LaRue, LaPorte, Marion, Marshall, Noble, Perry, Posey, Randolph, Ripley, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick and White.

Earlier in the day, in a letter to Carter's energy coordinator, Jack Watson, Bowen linked the state's traffic problem to the increasingly serious natural gas shortage.

Too much snow
Indiana a disaster area?

"I believe that the federal government should be prepared to mobilize its equipment and manpower resources to help transport fuel through all levels of the distribution system. Indiana is suffering severe economic and human hardship as a result of fuel shortages compounded by recent blizzard weather conditions," the governor wrote.

He advised Watson that retail hours have been cut and environmental standards have been eased in 3,100 industries and forced the layoff of about 50,000-60,000 workers.

"To protect the fuel supply to residential users and essential public services," Bowen noted that natural gas curtailments have affected about 3,100 industries and forced the layoff of about 50,000-60,000 workers.

"I feel very good about everybody," she said. "People are very warm and sensitive. I realized that people are very beautiful."

"Because of the many cards and letters I've received, the prayers. I feel very good about everybody."

"I was hoping it wouldn't be this: the 30-day sentence."

The 36-year-old former showgirl, convicted of criminally negligent manslaughter in the shooting death last March 21 of skier Vladimir "Spider" Sabich, told reporters she was not bitter.

"I believe Ms. Longet guilty of murder."

"The judge, noting he had received considerable mail from around the country about the case, said he was stunned at how many were unaware that Ms. Longet was not charged with intentionally killing Sabich."

"He indicated many Americans believe Ms. Longet guilty of murder."

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The Dating Game at Notre Dame

Editor's Note: The following was written as a follow-up letter from paper author McGalchi and John Pallucca, and subsequently edited for publication by The Observer.

Dating (or to be more precise, the lack of dating) is considered a serious problem which needs to be analyzed. The University requires that a certain number of hours must be completed in the university in order to receive a diploma. This may seem obvious, but the number of credits a person successfully completes, he is leaving here somewhat randomly, but we feel the sample is representative of the different class levels. No other differentiation was made besides the sex of the students.

Our findings are as follows:

1. It was found that 82 percent of the students surveyed are not seriously involved with someone not attending Notre Dame (other than SMC) with the understanding that they will not date anyone else here. Thus the assumption that Notre Dame is an "HTH" (hometown university) university is invalid.

2. We find here the lack of dating at Notre Dame cannot be blamed on the individual students, but rather on the dating situation here at Notre Dame. We feel that the administration must try to provide more places to date, other than the places currently available, to make students less inclined to stay in their dorms.

3. The results of the survey show that 58 percent of the males and 62 percent of the females. A more equitable ratio would increase these opportunities by placing more emphasis on casting males and females in the same class level, with parties, and other activities in which there is social interaction.

4. Our data conclusively proved that although academics are important in the students' life, they are not the only means and ends. Only 13 percent of the respondents would definitely not go out on a date the night before a scheduled exam. Also, only 11 percent of the respondents admitted that they had been scheduled for the day before an exam is concerned. Only 13 percent of the respondents who were able to date during the time they are not together at the University.

5. We further tested our hypothesis by breaking the respondents into grade point averages. All those who fell into the 3.3 averages or above would be more hesitant to go out on a date. The conclusion of the data was that a whole, the breakdown in grade point averages caused no significant shift regarding to the date.

6. Though career and graduate school goals are heavily emphasized at ND, 92 percent of those students surveyed said that their future plans have no effect upon their dating. Only 14 percent of the females fell under this category. Only 25 percent of those who have attended coed high schools have had a higher sex found at a coed university. Due to the construction of a bowling alley here on the Notre Dame campus, students are things which cannot be changed. The innumerable male-female ratio should be no problem at all. The administration has already provided for an increase in the female population.

7. From the attitude questions in our survey, we found that the attitudes of the students surveyed are not seriously involved with someone not attending Notre Dame (other than SMC) with the understanding that they will not date anyone else here. Thus the assumption that Notre Dame is an "HTH" (hometown university) university is invalid.

8. Of those who took part in the survey, it was found that 34 percent of the respondents attended all-boys or all-girls high schools. By comparing the students who attended all-girls or all-boys high schools with those who attended coed high schools, we were able to arrive at some very interesting conclusions.

9. Of all the respondents, 70 percent feel the Notre Dame campus does not provide enough places to date, and of this 70 percent feel there are insufficient opportunities to meet potential dating partners here on campus.

We feel that some inferences are a result of the structure of the institution (Notre Dame is a private institution) and are not necessarily the result of the average student's social life improvement. We feel that some inferences are a result of the structure of the institution (Notre Dame is a private institution) and are not necessarily the result of the average student's social life improvement.

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When students begin studying for their first economics exam, chances are they will overlook a very rich lesson in basic supply and demand theory. That textbook, for which the student has probably supplied between $13 to $15, is happily and steadily filling the publisher's demand.

The textbook industry is a financial oasis in the publishing business as new markets open up in adult education, women's studies and text which one leading publisher says is 'down-shifted for the increasing number of junior colleges and community colleges night school courses. There is also a "return to basics in education publishing,"' said Edward Bradford at Scott, Foresman and Co. publifiers.

This trend marks a change from the past five years. "In 1971, we were still in Vietnam. Today, students are now interested in what this course will do for them in terms of coping with the world. There is a focus on the consumer side of economics," Bradford said.

Textbooks are beginning to gear more towards practical education. Today's student can open textbook and learn how to borrow money for a new car, finance a house, or even balance a checkbook, or even balance a checkbook, instead of confronting one hundred years of historical data. In fact, the all-time best-seller on the college textbook charts is a volume called Accounting Principles by C. R. W. Niswonger and Phillip C. Fiesa, which has been on the list for 76 years and is in its eleventh edition. And for anyone who thought that textbooks existed only for that rare student who is adept at a memorizing dates and figures, Prentice-Hall publishers put out a text called Life Insurance that has been selling steadily since 1912. The new edition is priced at $15.95 and is expected to sell 25,000 copies in 1976.

But the words "new edition." are enough to bring tears to the eyes of a student taking introductory courses like economics or political science. These courses often require texts which are revised regularly and that means that a student cannot buy the book used and possibly save as much as fifty percent.

For the publisher though, the used book business is a pain in the neck. In the past, publishers would distribute thousand of complimentary books to professors for possible sales or reviews. However, these books are often sold to the used book dealer. It cost a publisher between $3 and $5 to give away a $12 text, for example, and often that text ends up on the eyecatching table marked "10-50 cents."

Scott, Foresman and Co. recently gave away nearly 10,000 copies of a new biology text, but it turned out to be a fruitless endeavor. A source at the publishing company reported that these complimentary editions would probably be sold by the professors for their own profit and the free text given away could be sold for that price. Nevertheless, publishing companies are still printing the textbook market by giving an average advance in a college textbook market of $5000 and royalty payments are being doled out at a rate of 15 percent.

There is one encouraging move by publishers to make textbooks more responsive to classroom audiences. They are encouraging a collaboration between the professionally recognized author and the professor at the small community college who is more familiar with his or her classroom audience than the professional, but whose writing ability often keeps that teacher out of the textbook field.

While it is not certain who is getting the largest slice of the textbook dollar, there seems to be a substantial decline in the amount of college textbook publish-

While it's still free.

Jeni Malara, Student
I had Cs in high school. After Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics, I was able to maintain an A average.

Richard St. Laurent, Teacher
I was skeptical, but now I'm reading around 2300 words a minute. Puts you that much ahead of everyone else.

It'll make homework a lot easier this year. In fact, you can cut your study time almost in half with the copyrighted techniques you learn in one free lesson. We'll give you the incredible secrets to easy, short, sweeping, greater comprehension. Taught in more than 300 cities throughout the U.S. It's easy. It's fun. It works.

Increase your reading speed as much as 100%!

South Bend
Notre Dame Campus
Center for Continuing Education
PALM DESERT, (AP) — Towed slowly on 90 groaning wheels, the Space Shuttle orbiter was moved from its hangar along desert roads yesterday to a dry lake test area.

Heading toward the test facility 30 miles away, where it will undergo a year of flight trials, the huge white and black craft thrilled townsfolk who watched at the route.

The reusable, airplane-like orbiter made its first appearance at the nearby Rockwell International facility here at daybreak and took to the road in a convoy of about 20 vehicles.

"It's so beautiful it almost makes me cry," said Sharon Hinch, who, with her 3-year-old son, gazed up at the orbiter as it passed her car at 11 miles an hour.

The vehicle was mounted on a transporter with a total of 90 wheels—looked like a large airliner. With a square and boxy fuselage that will carry pilots, scientists and cargo such as satellites and space station modules, the orbiter weighs 110 tons.

Though its stubby delta wings span only 78 feet, its vertical fin rises nearly 60 feet in the air. It will be several months to clear the route of obstacles. Telephone poles were moved back and traffic signals were temporarily tugged for the move through the outskirts of two desert towns.

Nevertheless, a county engineer, touring at the last moment that a traffic signal might catch the wings, grabbed a chain saw and cut it down with the orbiter only a block away.

The move, reportedly costing $3.5 million, was expected to be completed by Monday arrival of the Edwards Air Force Base test team. The move begins Feb. 9, and by the end of the week the orbiter will be mounted atop a jumbo jet airliner for its initial test flight back east.

Four vehicles had been scheduled for topping, but the team did not want to talk about it until after the funeral.

"Does Jack Albertson and I ought to sit down and talk about our lives," he said. "But right now, there's no way in the world to even think about it."
Despite the loss of the Irish's star player, the game swung the other way as Notre Dame neither team scored, the pendulum of local women's college basketball was swinging in favor of Saint Mary's. Kathleen Cullen, St. Mary's broke to a 15-point lead against someone that you're better than. When Notre Dame stumbled to a score, but lost it with three straight turnovers. The Irish outshot SMC 37% to 25% from the field, and 52% from the free throw line. Cullen added 14 in the losing cause. Maloney who each added 13 points. The lead changed hands seven times as Maloney and Nowalk led the Irish to five points and several defensive rebuffs. This proved to be a key factor as Molly Duffy explained, "Losing Bonita and Nowalk hurt us on the boards but Maloney and Maloney lead the league." The Irish outshot SMC 15% to the visitors 30% from the floor.

University of Vermont Basketball

"Scheduling is a vital part in the American game," said Salzberg emphatically. "You can only compete for high school stars and their enrollments through the South. Salzberg's ambisonic efforts as he realized what they gained however was the sickness of the program and Salzberg's high reaching intentions have been working hard on endurance and stamina and it paid off on one of the biggest days, explained Duffy. "The girls played like a team this year. There was a lot of team confidence and this has been the difference between this year and last." Notre Dame finished with 37% from the floor in the Irish loss. The Irish allowed seven field goals. Duffy said, "if we could just stick to their schedule that now loomed before Vermont were shocked at the magnitude of the challenge for the Yankee Conference title and a berth in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Tournament this month. It was just four years ago that Salzberg inherited a basketball team lacking any hopes of winning the way that they are today. They have come a very long way and although they have an even longer way to go before achieving success on the national level. Vermont has managed to attract many of the top players in the East in the last few years. But in the power of ambitious recruiting. Peter Salzberg is now able to be realistic in his scheduling of opponents, having raised his team to a level of competency alongside that of any Eastern power. What the Vermont Coach now finds are the same various problems that face all college coaches in their recruiting of high school athletes.