Robertson assesses human rights in lecture

by Kathy Mills

ARTHUR H. ROBERTSON, professor of philosophy, Notre Dame, outlined the negative and positive aspects of the situation of human rights in the world and tried to strike a balance between them in his lecture, "Human Rights: A Global Assessment." His lecture, in the Center for Continuing Education, is also part of this year's Notre Dame International and Comparative Human Rights aspects of the human rights policies in Southern Africa which "involves by definition racial discrimination and the suppression of human rights," he pointed out. "In many other governmental organizations, we have had record of detention without trial and executions for political opinion." Robertson also stated that there had been "an impressive victory" collected by the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations and the United Nations Office on Human Rights of "systematic violations of human rights in Chile." He related that non-governmental organizations have collected evidence of the regular use of torture as a "current practice in various Latin American countries." He also declared that "in the case of Argentina and Uruguay, President Carter has considered their human rights record so bad that he has reduced American aid."

Robertson stated. "In Cuba there are reported to be 4,000 and 5,000 political prisoners; in Guatemala, about 15,000 persons are said to have been killed by political terror squads in the last six years." Robertson also cited other countries including Indonesia, Iran and Iraq as evidence of violations of human rights. These violations include executions, prolonged detention without trial and inhuman conditions of detention. He noted that "Wholesale massacres in Cambodia have been reported." Robertson added that it is widely believed that there are 10,000 political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

He acknowledged that all these reported "constitute a somber picture." But he must not blind ourselves to unpleasant facts."

"A general assessment of human rights in the world today requires us to take account of the negative aspect and to recognize that violations are widespread and flagrant." Robertson characterized the general picture of human rights as "not only discouraging but alarming." He added, "We are told that the principles of liberal democracy, which it is for fundamental rights, are observed in fewer than 30 countries today." However, the picture is not entirely black," he continued. "A number of positive features may be observed and give comfort to those who are concerned about the state of human rights in the world."

He described two U.N. covenants, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as "the most important recent development on the international scene." The first protects ten economic, social and cultural rights, while the second protects 23 civil and political rights. He also noted that the work of the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is "useful."

But Robertson noted, "The most effective system yet developed for the international protection of human rights is that established by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concluded by the member States of the Council of Europe and in force in Rome on Nov. 4, 1950."

After discussing other advances made in Europe for the cause of human rights, Robertson turned to developments in the Americas. "In the Western Hemisphere, there is real cause for regret at the scant progress made to bring into force the American Convention on Human Rights," he noted. In San Jose, Costa Rica on Nov. 22, 1960, he stated. He noted that the treaty required eleven ratifications but so far "only three ratifications have been deposited, those of Columbia, Costa Rica and Venezuela."

Robertson also mentioned the institution of the Ombudsman, which protects the citizen against maladministration on the part of public authorities. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, France and Switzerland have adopted this system. He concluded with three other variations, he noted. He stated that it is not possible to strike a balance between the negative and positive factors in human rights in the world with any degree of precision or certainty. However, he pointed out, "We have collected as a somber picture."

Though there are many somber aspects of the human rights situation in the world, never in recorded history have so many students, the International Covenant concluded in San Francisco in 1966, "involves by design in the Faculty Handbook. The discrimination of human rights and the right to resign our services, refused dismissal." He noted that there are 10,000 unknowns, its respect for fundamental human rights, Robertson turned to democracy, with its respect for fundamental human rights, Robertson turned to and, for many Americans, "entirely black," he pointed out.

According to the University Faculty Handbook, the dismissal rules in the Faculty Handbook. The three cases cited in the indictment were a 1970 Ferrarino, arrested in late January for smuggling foreign cars into the country, were indicted by a Chicago Tribune reporter and called for the protection of human rights. "Though there are many somber aspects of the human rights situation in the world, never in recorded history have so many..."

"The first protects ten economic, social and cultural rights, while the second protects 23 civil and political rights. He also noted that the work of the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is "useful."

But Robertson noted, "The most effective system yet developed for the international protection of human rights is that established by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concluded by the member States of the Council of Europe and in force in Rome on Nov. 4, 1950."

After discussing other advances made in Europe for the cause of human rights, Robertson turned to developments in the Americas. "In the Western Hemisphere, there is real cause for regret at the scant progress made to bring into force the American Convention on Human Rights," he noted. In San Jose, Costa Rica on Nov. 22, 1960, he stated. He noted that the treaty required eleven ratifications but so far "only three ratifications have been deposited, those of Columbia, Costa Rica and Venezuela."

Robertson also mentioned the institution of the Ombudsman, which protects the citizen against maladministration on the part of public authorities. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, France and Switzerland have adopted this system. He concluded with three other variations, he noted. He stated that it is not possible to strike a balance between the negative and positive factors in human rights in the world with any degree of precision or certainty. However, he pointed out, "We have collected as a somber picture."

Though there are many somber aspects of the human rights situation in the world, never in recorded history have so many..."
Nazz closes season with Logan benefit concerts

by Michael Lewis

Next week the Nazz will close its season with two benefit concerts for the Logan Center.

"This is the perfect time for students to come to Logan Center," said Bub Shahan, director of the Nazz. "Let us see what we can offer," said Bub Shahan, director of the Nazz.

The shows will run from Monday through Friday, and will start promptly at 9:30. Volunteers from Logan Center will be there each night to collect a minimal donation of 50 cents.

"This is a chance for students to come to Logan Center," said Bub Shahan. "Let us see what we can do."
Oil imports increase U.S. deficit

WASHINGTON - A 22 percent increase in oil imports resulted from unusually cold winter production in the United States. The Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The trade deficit for the first three months of the year amounted to $2.3 billion, which was greater than the entire trade surplus of $1.7 billion for all of 1976.

OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and Saudi Arabia is the key member.

The Carter administration saw the March trade report as additional ammunition for the energy program that the President proposed last week. "This underscores the importance of energy conservation and the dependence on foreign oil," said Ms. Slater, who presides over that designation.

Total imports of all goods, including oil, were valued at just under $12.5 billion in March, while exports were nearly $10.1 billion, or just under $2.4 billion in February. OPEC accounts for $2.4 billion.

The trade deficit had $1.1 billion in February and $1.7 billion in January, which were also monthly records at the time. The entire deficit for all of 1976 was just under $27.7 billion.

While Ms. Slater says she expects substantial monthly deficits to continue this year, she added, "It is reasonable to expect some leveling off" of oil imports now that spring is here.

Total petroleum imports during the first three months amounted to $404 million barrels valued at nearly $11 billion. At the same time last year, imports were $169 million barrels valued at $4.7 billion.

For all of 1976, petroleum imports were 2.6 million barrels valued at $32.2 billion. Meanwhile, the government had encouraging news for the economy in a report that showed productivity of American workers rose at the fastest rate in the year during the first three months of 1977.

An increase in productivity reduces price pressure since it means workers are producing more goods without an increase in labor costs.

The Labor Department productivity rose at 3.2 percent annual rate from January through March.

---

[continued from page 1]

Oil imports increase U.S. deficit

ND prof indicted for smuggling

[The story continues from the previous page]
Dear Editor:

I do not share the belief that overt or covert, is truly an unholy interest. Those who are victimized by racial discrimination and prejudice are spirally deceived. However, I do indeed believe that any form, hate crimes, or what we call "hate" to group, is a denial of the humanity and dignity of all individuals. It smacks of the same autocracy and insensitivity that we have seen in the past. The elimination of prejudice must be the goal of all of us.

I think that racism in any form, whether it is overt or covert, is truly an unholy interest. Those who are victimized by racial discrimination and prejudice are spirally deceived. However, I do indeed believe that any form, hate crimes, or what we call "hate" to group, is a denial of the humanity and dignity of all individuals. It smacks of the same autocracy and insensitivity that we have seen in the past. The elimination of prejudice must be the goal of all of us.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.

There was a time when, film was an integral part of Notre Dame's history. Our film series was an important part of the University community. The program was a means of educating the students and faculty about the issues of the day. It was also a way of promoting the arts and encouraging critical thinking.
The recent concern over the lack of "social space" in the residence halls has prompted the University to accommodate the halls with additions or relocations to free existing space. The cost of the residence halls renovation is estimated at $5 million.

The need for additional graduate housing has become a major concern of the University. In 1976 Notre Dame built 36 townhouses, each accommodating four women, at the northeast edge of campus on Bulla Road.

The University believes that provisions must now be made for a substantial number of male grad­uate students who prefer to live on campus. Another residence hall or housing complex is planned for the same area as the townhouses. It is likely that the North Dining Hall will be expanded to accommodate graduate students as well as increased numbers of undergraduate students. The projected cost of the graduate housing facilities is $2 million.

Academic buildings

A new classroom-faculty office building, to be erected on the west side of the library mall, will allow for the better accreditation of the faculty and also increases the number of classrooms on campus. While Notre Dame's faculty numbers more than 700, there are only 480 faculty offices. As a result, many professors share office space which are often crowded and not adequate for research, for course preparation and student counseling.

Since 1964, 250 faculty offices have been situated in the basement of the Memorial Library. In the future, however, these offices must be vacated to accommodate the anticipated growth of the library's book collection.

Ideally, classrooms and faculty offices should be situated near each other to encourage student-faculty contact before and after class. The University hopes the construction of such a building will help reach this ideal.

The Chemical Research department and the College of Engineering will receive additional space. The University plans to build a new Chemical Research Building between the Memorial Library and the Radiation Research Building. Architectural planning is well on its way for the four-story, 90,000 square foot building to house the department's faculty members, professional research staffers, post-doctoral investigators and graduate and undergraduate students. The cost of the building is projected at $3 million.

In 1976 the University began the first phase of a comprehensive engineering development program costing conservatively as much as $10 million. However, the upgrading of the Chemistry Building is only the first step. The Campaign for Notre Dame has estimated an additional $2 million for a second phase of engineering development.

The University also plans to build an addition to the Art Gallery which will be used to display the permanent collection: 98 percent of which is now stored in gallery vaults. Besides exhibition space, the new wing will provide seminar rooms and study rooms. The cost of the art gallery addition is estimated at $2 million.

Apart from the construction or renovation of individual buildings, Notre Dame needs funds to maintain and enhance the campus and to undertake expansion and improvement of its facilities system.

The Campaign for Notre Dame is seeking $29.3 million to upgrade the existing residence halls and residence halls on campus. In 1979 Notre Dame's greatest landmark, the Administration building, will be 100 years old.

Preliminary architectural studies found that the main building is basically unchanged since it was first built. It is not suitable now for administrative offices.

Possible plans show that the four floors of the building could be transformed into a seven or eight-floor structure without altering its exterior appearance. The renovation would include new plumbing and wiring as well as elevators to replace the wooden stairs.

The projected cost of completely renovating the interior of the Administration building is $5 million.

According to the COUP report, the residential character of Notre Dame is of great importance, and every possible means for enhancing this character should be sought.

In response, a new undergraduate residence hall will be constructed in the near future. Through the campaign, a donor has already been found for a new dorm, which will cost approximately $4 million. The donor has not yet been announced.

Architectural studies will determine the location of the new hall as it may or may not be a high-rise. Depending on the structure, it will be located between the Gratz and Flanner Halls or next to the lake near Lyons Hall. It has not been decided whether it will be for men or women.

The existing residence halls, with the exception of the Main and Hesburgh Halls, have undergone minor or no renovation. While the needs of each hall will vary, the general renovation will involve plumbing and electrical work, new fixtures and plastering and painting. The renovation costs for the thickening of "social space" in the residence halls is estimated at $5 million.

That the Memorial Library has been reviewed in detail by the Library and the campaign components involved agree that the University must pursue the most ambitious book collection. This collection is, of course, expected to be large and varied. The University of Chicago's Library is planned for the future.

The Chemical Research department and the College of Engineering will receive additional space. The University plans to build a new Chemical Research Building between the Memorial Library and the Radiation Research Building. Architectural planning is well on its way for the four-story, 90,000 square foot building to house the department's faculty members, professional research staffers, post-doctoral investigators and graduate and undergraduate students. The cost of the building is projected at $3 million.

In 1976 the University began the first phase of a comprehensive engineering development program costing conservatively as much as $10 million. However, the upgrading of the Chemistry Building is only the first step. The Campaign for Notre Dame has estimated an additional $2 million for a second phase of engineering development.

The University also plans to build an addition to the Art Gallery which will be used to display the permanent collection: 98 percent of which is now stored in gallery vaults. Besides exhibition space, the new wing will provide seminar rooms and study rooms. The cost of the art gallery addition is estimated at $2 million.

Apart from the construction or renovation of individual buildings, Notre Dame needs funds to maintain and enhance the campus and to undertake expansion and improvement of its facilities system.

The Campaign for Notre Dame is seeking $29.3 million to upgrade the existing residence halls and residence halls on campus. In 1979 Notre Dame's greatest landmark, the Administration building, will be 100 years old.

Preliminary architectural studies found that the main building is basically unchanged since it was first built. It is not suitable now for administrative offices.

Possible plans show that the four floors of the building could be transformed into a seven or eight-floor structure without altering its exterior appearance. The renovation would include new plumbing and wiring as well as elevators to replace the wooden stairs.

The projected cost of completely renovating the interior of the Administration building is $5 million.

According to the COUP report, the residential character of Notre Dame is of great importance, and every possible means for enhancing this character should be sought.

In response, a new undergraduate residence hall will be constructed in the near future. Through the campaign, a donor has already been found for a new dorm, which will cost approximately $4 million. The donor has not yet been announced.

Architectural studies will determine the location of the new hall as it may or may not be a high-rise. Depending on the structure, it will be located between the Gratz and Flanner Halls or next to the lake near Lyons Hall. It has not been decided whether it will be for men or women.

The existing residence halls, with the exception of the Main and Hesburgh Halls, have undergone minor or no renovation. While the needs of each hall will vary, the general renovation will involve plumbing and electrical work, new fixtures and plastering and painting. The renovation costs for the thickening of "social space" in the residence halls is estimated at $5 million.

That the Memorial Library has been reviewed in detail by the Library and the campaign components involved agree that the University must pursue the most ambitious book collection. This collection is, of course, expected to be large and varied. The University of Chicago's Library is planned for the future.
Elderly: what does the Church do?

by Katie Kevel

New Editor's Note: This article is the second in a five-part series dealing with aging and the Church's ministry to the elderly. This week the editor considers the role the Church has historically played in protecting the rights and dignity of the aged.

"The elderly do not forfeit their claim to basic human rights because of their age. But their need for help at the plight of many elderly people should encourage all of us to defend and promote those rights," declared the Catholic bishops of the United States in their statement, May 7, 1976.

In the reorganization we seek begins with recognition of our responsibility for the elderly as persons, for their dignity and worth so that they can enjoy their God-given rights," the bishops continued.

The bishops called for a reorganization of society that would provide for the elderly who are isolated "physically, culturally, psychologically and spiritually" from it.

"Their statement affirmed the right of the elderly to life in both a medical and psychological sense, to decent income, to adequate health care, to proper nutrition, to decent housing and to equal treatment.

A change in personal attitude was a basic step advocated by the Catholic bishops. They stressed also the "critical role of the family" in caring for their aged loved ones and keeping them to their midst as valuable, contributing members.

In cases where institutionalization is necessary, continued family concern and attention are important, they stated.

As a community, the Church must "locate the hidden elderly" in order to bring them into parish and community life and help them obtain community and government services to which they may be entitled but which they do not receive," the bishops continued.

The parish structure offers opportunities for leadership in helping the elderly the statement said. "Parish dining rooms, "day home," business visits and telephone reassurance services; car pools and other transportation aids; recreation; and continuing education programs.

More coordination of services must be achieved as well as local programs was cited as an important need by the bishops. They pointed out, low-cost housing, transportation and job training as areas of special need and parishes, and encouraged "wider participation in low-cost housing programs" by diocesan and religious orders.

The bishops also indicated that the "Church at all levels has a responsibility to seek out the elderly for their input into policy decisions and provide them with opportunities for meaningful work, both as employees and volunteers."

"Their statement favored better provisions for the retirement of religious, adequate pension plans for all Church employees and education for all age groups about aging. It also noted the special responsibility of Catholic hospitals and health care institutions and social service agencies to meet the needs of the aged."

The bishops stressed the role of the Church as a voice in civil society. "We must raise our voices clearly and effectively as advocates for the elderly on public policy matters."

"National policy guaranteeing full employment, a decent income for those unable to work, equitable tax legislation and comprehensive health care for all are required to meet many of the needs of the elderly, according to the Catholic bishops. But they listed a number of "significant steps" which can be taken in the interim:

• Continued opposition to euthanasia and "death with dignity" legislation, which gives undue power to the state or to physicians.

• A thorough review of the Social Security system to insure its continued stability.

• Continued opposition to cutbacks or ceilings on the Social Security and Medicare programs.

• Establishment of stricter standards for nursing homes and other health care institutions and to meet the material and spiritual needs of the elderly.

• More low-income housing for the elderly. The bishops suggested that "significat steps" which can be taken in the interim:

• A thorough review of the Social Security system to insure its continued stability.

• Continued opposition to cutbacks or ceilings on the Social Security and Medicare programs.

For the elderly to obtain community and government services to which they may be entitled but which they do not receive, the bishops continued.

Kemp awarded Danforth grant

by Patty Thorn

Janice Kemp, a biology instructor at Saint Mary's, was recently awarded a Danforth Graduate Fellowship. The fellowship, given by the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Missouri, is for advanced study towards a doctorate degree. Kemp plans to work in her field of zoology, with an emphasis in ecology, at Miami University, Ohio, beginning this fall.

Each year, 100 fellowships are awarded nationally to persons exhibiting intellectual ability, academic achievement, effective teaching and constructive student relationships. These fellowships cover the cost up to four years of study, including tuition fees and living expenses. Kemp received her B.A. and M.A. degrees in biology from Drake University in Iowa. She completed her graduate work at several Midwestern universities and attended the Department of Animal School in Illinois and Manchester College in Indiana. At the latter, she joined the faculty at St. Mary's.

Grotto Mass

The University Chaplain, Fr. Robert Griffin, will celebrate a Mass at the Grotto on Monday, May 2. The Mass will be said to commemorate the beginning of May, the month of Our Lady. The Glee Club will perform and all members of the university are invited.
Democrats reject tax cuts
by Edmund LeBreton

WASHINGTON AP - Backing President Carter, Senate Demo­ crats defeated a GOP proposal yesterday to immediately cut federal income taxes.

The Senate voted, 58-39, a GOP proposal that would have cut rates by $2,000, with most relief going to taxpayers in middle- and lower-

WAGES and Bonuses April 24 and 30 and May 1 at $5 and 10. If you own a car you might want to get the $5 and available at the door or in the mail.

Typing neatly and accurately 50 cents per page 5 words.

Let John Alden Messages do it! Don’t like a bad habit or someone who is. Just place a note in the nearest Public Service box. They will be removed and wait while a friend removes them. Call 547-5555.

Taxpayers in middle- and lower-

forts yesterday to immediately cut tax rates for middle-income families and that the Republican package now contains little for them and offer nothing in their arguments for tax cuts, Senate Budget Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., said that Carters’s package would leave the tax structure as it is. He concluded, “If you don’t cut the rate, you will have to raise the income.”

Democrats proposed the budget bill, which includes $500 tax cuts and other questions or comments call Jeanne Cordery at 232-8649.

For rent next September. Puri­nified bedroom house blocks from Notre Dame Phone 377-5236.

Two bedroom house to rent. Sum­ mertime, approximately $120.00 per month. Call 838-9534.

One bedroom apartment within walking distance of campus. Call William Hill, 227-3724. Sum­ mertime only.

NEIGHBORHOODS. Each ideal for living room and kitchen, fully fur­


Additional Logan Volunteers: KD-SCC. Contact Kay or Mike for this Annual Prisc. to be held this Saturday (April 27) from 10am-6pm. Nad Islam the 100th mile of the year. For more questions or comments call Jeanne Cordery at 232-8649.

FOR RENT 3 EXCELLENT HOUSES IN FINE NEIGHBORHOODS. Each ideal for 4-5 students. Excellent location. Utilities included. Call Mr. Green at 347-5460.

To the staff writers who "close the hole" left by the end of the rebate plan so there would be be used for a Republican-style tax

improving economy, his economic budget resolution provided for the Long, D-La., said that in any case House would never accept them. Senate Budget Committee, 854 W. Jefferson St., Elkhart, Ind. 46514, 833-0166 after 5 or weekends.

Professional Typing Service. 10 ty­

moves, and delivery at dorm. Call 4347(284).

Don’t like a bad habit or someone who is. Just place a note in the nearest Public Service box. They will be removed and wait while a friend removes them. Call 547-5555.

Annual Picnic to be held this

weekend, April 29 or 30 will pay $$. Call 3059.

Delegates propose need to Bloom­

ingham or Indianapolis April 29 will pay $$. Call 4-5404.

Fridays or Saturdays. $1.00 a person. 833-0166.

Wanted: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

GREEN COURT, 1/2 room with kitchen privileges. $50 per month. Call 399-9148.

Found: Watch between Grace and

Library on Monday April 18. Call 838-9148.

WANTED: Female roommate to share

Wanted: Need rider to go to

ND. Will pay $$. 233-8855.

Desperately need ride to Pitts­

burgh Thursday, April 28. Please call 6793.

Wanted: Need rider who can driveutch well to D&C or Tulsa. Leave_Blair 1715 Fiddler on the Roof

THEATRE

284-4762

Fiddler on the Roof

The loving theatrical hymn to the Jewish people based on The Sholem Aleichem stories

Apr. 29, 30, May 5, 6, 7

8:00pm

$2.50

($2 std/fac)

OFFICE FOR SALE

3, 590.000

1208.

Good construction. Nice. $70. Also, Regina South Basement. M W F 1:30 and TT 1-3.

INFO

20. 267-0742.

Rug, curtains for sale. Call Joe Avenue apartm ent. Call Drew Bauer 323-6742.

be an officer of your labor union.

Want: Three or four roommates for

Wanted: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.

WANTED: Three or four roommates

for Dave 3339.
O'Sullivan fosters athletic tradition

by Frank LeGentile
Sports Writer

Anyone who knows anything about athletics can tell you that coach Noel O'Sullivan is a good man. A good coach must be able to deal with people in the locker room while also serving as an instructor, guide and friend to his athletes.

On the Notre Dame athletic scene, where tradition and success abound with every graduating class, it would be hard to find a more appropriate successor to the late Clarence Krause. Krause, a former hockey player and the last man to hold coaching positions in both hockey and football at Notre Dame, was an integral part of the university's athletic program.

Krause, along with several other coaches, had a significant influence on the development of Notre Dame's athletic program. His coaching philosophy emphasized hard work, discipline and dedication, qualities that are still held in high regard today.

O'Sullivan, who took over the hockey program from Krause in 1972, has continued to build on the foundation laid by his predecessor. He has helped to cultivate a sense of pride among the players and has instilled in them a strong work ethic.

Under O'Sullivan's guidance, the Notre Dame hockey team has enjoyed a remarkable level of success. The team has won numerous national championships and has produced a number of All-Americans and Olympians.

O'Sullivan's coaching style is characterized by a focus on fundamentals and a strong emphasis on teamwork. He believes that success comes from a combination of individual talent and cohesive team play.

At Notre Dame, O'Sullivan is also the head golf coach. He has led the Irish golf team to three NCAA championships and has produced several All-Americans during his tenure.

In addition to his coaching duties, O'Sullivan also holds an appointment as an associate athletic director. This position allows him to work closely with other members of the athletic department to ensure that the program runs smoothly.

Despite the challenges of balancing coaching and administrative responsibilities, O'Sullivan continues to excel in both roles. His dedication and commitment to the sport of golf have earned him widespread respect and admiration.

For his contributions to Notre Dame athletics, O'Sullivan is a true legend and a shining example of what it means to be a Notre Dame athlete and a Notre Dame coach.