Japan rejects Iranian oil

TOKYO (AP) - After nearly six months of agitating over how to support the United States in the Iran hostage crisis, oil-dependent Japan suddenly finds itself praised by its ally for bold leadership.

In a decision that could bring an immediate cutoff of about 10 percent of the world's oil supply, Japan's six major oil companies yesterday refused to accept a demand by the National Iranian Oil Co. for a 2.5 percent hike in the price of Iranian light crude.

The move, the oil conformation, and government spokesmen were unavailability over the weekend. But the decision was widely reported by newspapers quoting government sources, some reporting further that the United States had agreed to provide oil to replace that which would be lost.

Japan's Minister Akbar Moinfar was quoted by Tehran Radio as saying Iran would provide oil to replace that which would be lost. Moinfar was quoted by Tehran Radio as saying Iran would provide oil to replace that which would be lost.

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The increase would boost the price of Iran imports by about 90 per cent of its oil, and the portion of its oil that is imported is an important and vital, which is $9 more than the price of Japanese crude oil.

U.S. officials quickly welcomed the Japanese decision as a sign of support against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime. U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters at the White House yesterday that the United States was pleased with Japan's decision.

The Japanese government is reported to have decided to cut oil imports from Iran by about 530,000 barrels a day. That's is about 10 percent of its oil supply, Japan imports about 90 percent of its oil, and the portion of its oil that is imported is an important and vital, which is $9 more than the price of Japanese crude oil.

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Eight month-old strike ends as contract passes 4-1

CHICAGO (AP) - The longest major strike in United Auto Workers' history came to an end yesterday as union members voted overwhelmingly to accept a new three-year contract with International Harvester Co., a union official said. "Even if the remaining locals voted 100 percent against the agreement, it wouldn't change anything now," said Pat Greathouse, GAW vice president. He declared the contract ratified yesterday as ratification votes tallied ran more than 4 to 1 in favor of ending the strike. Bargainers for the company and the union reached tentative agreement on the proposed national contract last Thursday after more than three months of negotiations. The pact includes a 1 percent pay raise each of the three years of the contract plus quarterly cost-of-living adjustments and improved pension benefits.

General sent by Carter fails to initiate military coup

NEW YORK (AP) - An Air Force general was sent to Iran last year to lay the groundwork for a military coup to keep Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from coming to power, the New York Times reported yesterday. The plan never materialized because of the rapid disintegration of Iran's military forces, the newspaper said, quoting unidentified sources.

Nuclear power...4-1

Nuclear power consumes billions of dollars in research and development investment credits, subsidies for reactor construction, and the government must subsidize its insurance because private insurance companies believe nuclear power is too dangerous to insure. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimates that the price of an accident is on the order of $1 billion. But they admit that they have no basis for this estimate. Henry Kissinger, head of the US Atomic Energy Commission, stated that the potential cost of an accident is on the order of $1 billion. According to these estimates, any of the accidents that have actually occurred should not have happened. Ignoring the chances of accidents, companies prefer to build nuclear power plants near population centers to lessen the chances of a safe evacuation for all the event of an accident. Companies now are transporting extremely hazardous substances through highly populated areas by truck and rail.

An accident with nuclear materials, and many have already occurred, is very different from an accident with hazardous chemicals. Nuclear contamination is, if not forever, for 25,000 years. Even if this generation opens up the nuclear power...
The Observer

Earth Week

Nuclear power poses dangers...

Editor's Note: In anticipation of tomorrow's Earth Day, the tenth anniversary of the original Earth Day in 1970, the campus sponsored Students United for Reproducible Energy (SURE) have prepared the Observer with the following series of articles. The articles are intended to "foster public education and public citizen involvement in energy policy decisions," according to SURE, and will discuss the fuel cycle, nuclear waste, corporate responsibility and alternative energy sources in today and tomorrow's campus.

The Observer accepts no responsibility for the editorial content of the following articles, each of which were written by students of SURE.

by Sue Marshall and Jeff Guise

Nuclear power is a short term solution to our energy problems because there is a limited amount of fissionable materials. The basic raw material used for both nuclear plants and bombs is pure concentrated uranium ore. In the United States the biggest supplier of this ore is Gulf Atomic (Gulf Oil) and Exxon. In two years, 1979 to 1975, these and other companies have raised the price of uranium ore from $16 to $40 a pound.

Some sources say that uranium is in as short supply as oil and natural gas, and that we will only have enough uranium, at affordable prices, for 30 to 40 years. The government and the nuclear industry have two solutions to this problem. Either reprocess the waste to recover uranium and plutonium for re-use, or develop the breeder-reactor, which produces more nuclear fuel than it uses. If the industry favors the development of the breeder-reactor, which has yet to be shown to work, although it is extremely expensive.

A growing group of scientists from within the nuclear industry warn against depending on nuclear plants for energy. Dr. John Gofman, a professor of medical physics at the University of California, who was a participant in the Manhattan Project that developed the atomic bomb, has predicted that the normal course of operations of American nuclear reactors, without a major accident, could cause some 30,000 additional deaths each year from cancer, leukemia and birth defects.

Many scientists believe that the allowable radiation standards currently in use may be as much as 10 to 20 times too high. Dr. Rosalie Bertell, who has done research for more than a decade on low level radiation, says that all radiation levels are dangerous, and that "we know of no safe levels." Dr. Bertell will be on campus tomorrow to discuss her research.

In addition to the problem of contributing to background radiation, there is the problem of the waste that is produced. This will be more thoroughly discussed in another article.

In 1978 the House of Representatives Committee on Government Operations tabulated its report on nuclear power costs. Among other things it found: "There is no demonstrated technology for permanently and safely disposing of the waste." Neither the government or the nuclear industry has "prepared reliable cost estimates for the ultimate disposal and perpetual care of radioactive wastes and spent fuel, that "we do not yet have the technology to dismantle a large commercial reactor and the cost of doing so is not known; and that capital construction and fuel costs have risen ten times faster than the consumer price index." It also found that nuclear plants are capital-intensive and thus produce few jobs.

Nuclear power is the most expensive power source if one includes all costs. All costs include the disposal of nuclear waste, tearing down nuclear plants after the 40 year life span is completed, and the rising costs of fuel. Capital Wall Street investment analysts believe that nuclear power is a major cause of increasing electrical rates due to enormous costs.

...No fission allowed...

by Paul Quadrini

Nuclear power plants require a supply of fissionable fuel for its operation, just as a combustion engine needs gasoline. The fuel presently used in the United States and other countries is uranium ore (U02). Uranium 235 must make up 1% of this fuel to ensure sufficient heat to create steam and turn a turbine, thus generating electricity in a boiling water reactor.

The first step in the production of electricity in the nuclear industry is mining the uranium mines. In the US these mines are primarily located in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. In the mines, the miners are dangerously exposed to radon gas and radium dust. Radon gas has been directly linked to lung cancer in uranium miners. It is not known under proper conditions this hazard can be reduced. Unfortunately, proper mining conditions generally have not existed in the mines.

After the uranium is mined, it must be finely ground and the uranium ore separated from the sandstone at a milling plant. It is then chemically refined to USG0, known as "yellow cake." For every 2,000 pounds of uranium mined, approximately four pounds is pure uranium. The remainder is known as "tailings," which is still extremely radioactive.

The tailings are left in piles around the mines, giving off radon and radium dust and radon gas and exposing the nearby population to radiation hazards. These uncovered tailing piles are subject to erosion by wind and water and can easily enter the food chain. This can also happen nearby the city of Durango, Colorado, where tailings are subject to erosion. This can increase the cancer rate and other related diseases have been noted there, as well as in the Animas River, the area's water source.

Much has been said about the safety of nuclear power, "Nothing can go wrong..." is the usual alarmist statement. The truth is that there is no such thing as a "safe" reactor. A power reactor is a complex and fragile system with a very high potential for a major accident or meltdown.

...No fission allowed

Glua Quarter
After nine years

Shoemaker must leave campus

by Gary Canoven

Tony Sergio, who has been operating his shoe repair business at Badin Hall for the past nine years, has received notice from the administration to vacate the premises within sixty days of April 14, 1980. Robert Watkins, director of Support Services, explained that the fire marshal recommended two stairwells be placed within Badin Hall for the safety of the residents, one of which would interfere with Sergio's shop. This would leave only one room for his two shops, which Watkins plans to include the barber and the expanding hair stylist. The hair stylist has been doing excellent business, and with the added space Notre Dame plans to rent him, he will be able to add more stylists than he presently employs.

"Tony the Shoemaker," as he is called, has invested $5,000 in his business, and feels the University is giving him an unfair deal. "He (Watkins) told me the students come first, but these people don't listen to nobody. This is a religious campus, but these people don't care," Sergio said.

One alternative would be to relocate Sergio's shop elsewhere on campus. As part of Week long activities, the free expression of varying opinions on campus, through letters, is encouraged. One person's heart felt "It's a service I feel we don't need. We have no one else in mind to replace him," Watkins said.

Sergio pointed out that various customers have assured him that they will continue to pay.

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is sufficiently enriched for use in nuclear reactors. The enriched U-235 is converted to solid UOX and transported to fabrication plants where it is made into pellets. The pellets are inserted into fuel rods which are gathered into fuel assemblies and shipped to the reactor where they are loaded into the core. The rods function to control the fission-produced chain reaction. The fission gives off heat, producing steam which is used to turn turbine-generating electricity.

Polanski's 'Macbeth' raises many questions

by Kathy Connolly

August 9, 1969 Charlie Manson and several others, entered the house of actress Sharon Tate and committed violent and bloody murder. Sharon Tate, Polanski's wife, was pregnant and the manner of her death was particularly brutal. The viewer must be aware that sleeping gowns were not worn in the 11th century, so Lady Macbeth's nocturnal appearance over the role in the murder of her king was filmed accordingly. The viewer must be aware that for a lord to murder his own king was akin to patricide. This violation of religious and political oaths as well as the familial association between Macbeth and the royal family combine to make a horrifying statement about what human beings are capable of doing in the name of greed and ego.

Polanski adds a twist to the conventional interpretation of 'Macbeth'. In a Playboy interview, Polanski asserts that those who argue that this accessory character in the Macbeth film was chosen by Polanski to purge himself of his feelings about the murders "are full of sh*t, because it's not so." Whether or not it is legitimate to link Polanski's personal experiences to the particularly brutal thrust of his movies, his Macbeth is an undeniably violent and controversial account of the story of the rise and fall of the Scottish nobleman who commits regicide to acquire his ambitious wife and his own ego.

Macbeth was Playboy Industry's venture into cinema, with Hugh M. Hefner acting as executive producer. With the backing of this multinational, extravagantly wealthy organization, Polanski was able financially to create an authentic 11th century Scotland. With the financial and creative resources available to him, Polanski and his entourage spent an awesome amount of time and money recreating the squallid manor of a lesser lord of the period. Even the hundreds of candles used in the film were fashioned from beeswax and reeds. Playboy researchers also turned up information that sleeping gowns were not worn in the 11th century, so Lady Macbeth's nocturnal appearance over the role in the murder of her king was filmed accordingly. The viewer must be aware that for a lord to murder his own king was akin to patricide. This violation of religious and political oaths as well as the familial association between Macbeth and the royal family combine to make a horrifying statement about what human beings are capable of doing in the name of greed and ego.

Polanski adds a twist to the question of motivation by making the Macbeths a young and sensual couple, since he believed that a man could hardly be driven to such an act by a nag, as has traditionally been the interpretation of the Macbeths' characters. Instead, Lady Macbeth played by the beautiful 25 year old Francesca Annis, relentlessly driven by her own ambition, incites Macbeth to murder by appealing to his male ego.

Macbeth is played by Jon Finch, whose film career got underway with Hitchcock's Frenzy. (Watch the audience tonight in the Engineering Auditorium at 7 p.m. and again at 9:45.) This controversial film, with its wicked witches and majestic Scottish background, is an unusual interpretation of Shakespeare's play, which adds, for those familiar with the play, some new topics of consideration. For those not familiar with the play, the film presents the story of a man and a woman driven to frenzy by ambition in a play often called the most adaptable of Shakespeare's plays to 20th century man.
**Molarity**

by Michael Molinelli

I DON'T BELIEVE I WOULDN'T HAVE SUMMER STORAGE THIS. THEY'VE SWEAR

**Doonesbury**

by Gary Trudeau

**Baseball**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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**The Daily Crossword**

**Soccer**

Division I

- Wash 3-0
- Balt. 0-0
- West Virginia 2-1
- Boston 9-9
- S.C. 1-1 (3 forfeits)
- Oak 4-0 (2 forfeits)

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Spring drills are critical to any team's fortunes because of the learning that takes place and the experience that's gained. The freshmen, who were thrown into a whole new situation last fall, now have a full season under their belts and can become more familiar with the various responsibilities that go along with their positions. All of the players, of course, work on sharpening their skills and improving individual performance.

Besides the obvious goal of replacing starters from last year's team that were lost to graduation, the coaches use this time in an attempt to improve certain areas of the team's overall performance. For example, we have been spending a lot of time working on goal line situations both offensively and defensively. So far, the results have been very positive.

Spring Football '80

Tom Gibbons, a senior co-captain on the Fighting Irish football team, gives his thoughts on spring football drills beginning today with his column above.

Sports

Gibbons adds insight to spring workouts

By Tom Gibbons

When approached about writing this column for The Observer, I thought it would be a good idea because of the importance of spring drills, especially for a young squad such as ours. Most people, including many players, don't seem to realize how crucial these practices are, but the success of this team's season depends on a great deal on these four weeks.

Broncinated readers don't come out to Caterer Field to take a look at our practice sessions, I might be able to provide a different insight on the team's progress. But for those of you who are interested, we've got a great team that is ready for whatever shape's up to be a very challenging 1980 schedule. I'll also point out several things which are often overlooked, such as the key contributions made by the assistant coaches, non-scholarship players and the student managers and trainers.

Spring drills are critical to any team's fortunes because of the learning that takes place and the experience that's gained. The freshmen, who were thrown into a whole new situation last fall, now have a full season under their belts and can become more familiar with the various responsibilities that go along with their positions. All of the players, of course, work on sharpening their skills and improving individual performance.

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...an attempt to improve certain areas of the team's overall performance.

Reaching these goals is made more difficult by outside demands on both the players and the coaches. Late classes and labs, along with final exams in the near future, compete with football for the players' time. But the coaches keep reminding us that academics are the main reason we're here.

Between now and the Blue-Gold game, though, both football and spring are in each player's top spot on each player's list of priorities.

By Frank Lato

Great action, weather highlights tourney

Bookstore's top ten selections

by Leo Latt

It's a little late, so one of the preseason favorites has already fallen out of the tournament, but this year's edition of the "Bookstore Top Ten" has finally arrived. This year's bookstore tournament features the largest field in tourney annals, and as a result, more competitive teams than ever before. Bookstore Basketball IX is truly anyone's tournament.

These picks were selected by Bookstore Commissioner Rob Simarti and myself. These are only our predicted favorites, believe Sudkamp, has been playing in the tournament before it even started.

"He's so old and slow, he's got to speed up to slow down." says Hanzlik but, "When we have to score we toss it to Tom, and Notre Dame quarterback Brian Lynch had a tough second year with the Chumps. Lynch seems to possess that magic element that is necessary to capture the Bookstore title. The Beltville, 6-1 native authored his first Bookstore crown in 1979 with the services of the Bill Hanzlik. Sudkamp without the services of a five-man squad.) Dan "Woody" Short (6-5) and 6-6 Carl Love and 6-5 Pete Muhlenkamp round out the Chumps. Short is a fine all-around basketball performer and Muhlenkamp, a former footballer, adds more power to the already strong inside game.

2. Much Later W. E. B. This squad has several champion-ship credentials. The Web team has two interhall championship titles to its credit and is hungry for the third. The Web of 1979 to capture the all-Howard "five" has the best pointguard in the state. The Classical Nails took it right to the Doobies and won going away 21-15. The Irish were able to get the wins for the Champs, including a second of the key-game in the 6th and 7th innings.

It was a fastball up and in. He's so old and slow, he's got to speed up to slow down."}

...continued on page 4