Bross discusses Jerusalem furor

By MARY AGNES CAREY

The practicality of Arabs and Jews living peacefully together in Jerusalem was the message of Ambassador Zvi Bross, special advisor to the mayor of Jerusalem, to a large crowd in Rutgers Hall.

"This belief is based on mutual and common progress," Bross said, "it is not a stop in itself. I see the administration of Jerusalem as something to experiment with and adapt to the needs and necessities of all," he said.

Bross explained, "I'm here on a very special mission," is part of the Jerusalem Committee which meets today and tomorrow with University President Fr. Theodore Hesburgh. Bross said the group will "convene and look at what we're doing — take stock of the tremendous work that's been done in Jerusalem — peck into the looking glass and see what lies ahead.

Bross said, "a firm hand and a clear cut mandate to get us back on the road economically" is the purpose of the upcoming June elections in Israel, and he added any economic recovery program must be "realistic and effective. At best, the economy will stay put."

The Ambassador noted, however, that Jerusalem "must preserve its unity as a city and its status as the sovereign capital of Israel," an overall purpose "that is shared by everyone."

Despite a temporary stalemate in settling economic and political issues with Egypt, Bross said Jerusalem is "on one leg." According to Bross, Jerusalem will "surge ahead" to raise the standard of living of the city's Arab inhabitants "to what Jewish inhabitants have enjoyed for 50 years," as well as the city's efforts to "revitalize, renew, and rejuvenate" itself to become "a more beautiful city to live in and visit,"

Bross noted that attempts in water distribution, drainage systems, and increased preservation and rebuilding of historic sites of all religions as some of the city's recent measures to improve life for Arab inhabitants. Bross added that making "a city that is capable of flowing 500,000 Christians coming to Jerusalem each year to worship at their holy places" as "the task we enjoy most."

Maintaining the "tranquility of day-to-day life," the ambassador explained, requires "few solutions to different problems every day," and he assured the Arab residents of Jerusalem "that this is not a passing phase."

Bross noted the extension of free education through high school for both Jewish and Arab children, with all schools governed by the Jordanian curriculums.

St. Edwards' construction to finish in August

By TIM VERCELLOTTI

With the help of Mother Nature the reconstruction of St. Edwards' Hall is on schedule, according to Fr. Michael Heppen, director of student housing office. Heppen foresees an August completion date.

"We would be moving into the main building in August," Heppen said. "The new four-floor annex would also be ready at that time, but was unable to make a schedule and planning on that date from the builders."

Zvi Bross, former Israeli ambassador discussed the problems facing the Israeli nation regarding the partition of Jerusalem.

Drugs: Feds find cash, no cash

Narcotic haven Vicky Barnes went to prison but yielded a mere pittance of his heroin fortune to the government.

The government has had that autonomy form more than 10 years but has used it rarely and with modest success. Justice Department officials and congressional critics offer several reasons for the failure.

Narcotics agents more attuned to the buy and bust approach, have been taught by the DEA and congressional critics offer.

Gang leaders are presently applying a coat of brown plaster to the interior of the hall.

Among the features of the renovation will be the main building in August, according to Fr. Michael Heppen, director of student housing office. Heppen foresees an August completion date.

The General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency, is due to complete a report this month detailing those recommendations.

Among the proposals will be call for the DEA to recruit agents with training and experience in financial investigations.

The Black Tuna case, cited by Justice and the DEA as one of the biggest and narcotics investigations, illustrates the difficulties of seizing assets.

Judges, in the interest of protecting defendants' rights, have refused to freeze assets the government has attempted to seize.

Smugglers, ever more sophisticated in international finance, have developed ingenious methods of freezing their fortunes beyond the reach of U.S. authorities.

Justice Department and Drug Enforcement Administration officials say they are fixing some of the flaws in the seizure operation, but governmental critics remain skeptical.

They expect to present the Reagan administration with recommendations for strengthening enforcement of the seizure laws.

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News Briefs
by The Observer and The Associated Press

The Justice Department has decided to ask various U.S. District Courts to file an action on claims against
assets while the Reagan administration studies the agreements that led to
the hostages’ release. Department spokesman Mark T. Sheehan said
yesterday the government plans to file statements of interest with
district courts which have before them more than 500 outstanding
cases. These cases, the spokesman said, began against the assets, which has
been frozen by the government. Under executive orders signed by former President Carter,
the funds could be prohibited from going to trial and the claims
referred to an international settlement commission. The Reagan ad-
ministration has said that it intends to honor the agreements that are
consistent with U.S. international law. The 30-day delay is designed to
allow the administration time to study details of the agreements. — AP

A power struggle between Iran’s clergy-
dominated hardliners and President Bani-Sadr’s secular moderates
escalated yesterday with rival factions charging that the
newspapers’ editor in chief has been removed to avoid
pressing charges that the president is out of control and
the administration is out of control, “said Proxmire, D/Wis., a
member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. “steps must be
taken — and taken now — to put some restraint and rationality into
this runaway program.” Proxmire’s bill would restrict the number of
people eligible to participate in the program by reducing the amount
of money the government disregards in computing an applicant’s
income. — AP

President Reagan is likely to lift the remaining
controls on oil prices today, a White House official said yesterday.
The action could raise gasoline prices as much as 12 cents a gallon while adding
$7 billion to the federal treasury through increased tax
receipts collected from the oil companies. The White House had planned
to announce the action yesterday, according to a White
House source who asked not to be identified, but held off at the
last minute because most of the day was devoted to the arrival of
the hostages freed from Iran. About 25 percent of all domestic crude oil
and all gasoline and propane are under the price controls imposed
nine years ago. Their removal began in June 1979 after then President
Jimmy Carter announced a new program in April 1979 that
would lift all controls by Sept. 30, 1981. The controls had been
eased by President Richard M. Nixon as part of his wage and price
control program and were continued through several periods of oil
shortages. — AP

Legislation that would remove 2 million people
from the food stamp program, for a savings of $495 million in
1981, was introduced yesterday by Sen. William Proxmire. “Clearly
the food stamp program is out of control,” said Proxmire, D/Wis., a
member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. “Steps must be
taken and taken now — to put some restraint and rationality into
this runaway program.” Proxmire’s bill would restrict the number of
people eligible to participate in the program by reducing the amount
of money the government disregards in computing an applicant’s
income. — AP

In celebration of freedom, the 52 hostages
delivered from Iranian bondage took the salute of their countrymen
yesterday. President Reagan led the homecoming tribute with a
vow of “swift and effective retribution” that terrorists ever again
seize American citizens. From a platform draped with an American flag
for each of the former hostages, Reagan said the world must under
stand that “there are limits to our patience.” Rejoicing in the return of
the hostages, he justly took the occasion to call the world on.
Here was not a call to revenge but to reassurance, to the hostage
crassness, claiming the agreement with the United States
represented the summit of their associations with the
U.S. government. The ratification by Parliament of a
plan. Moral was high. En-
thusiasm overwhelmed.
People banded together with a common goal in sight.
Unfortunately, this pinnacle of collective peace and
cooperation soon toppled, with the fragile structure
masses of public frustration, bitterness and despair. The
tions that preceded the downfall of com-
This act of secrecy shot to pieces any chance for a
rational movement. It had to
be wrapped up by the fall of '81; yet things look
bleak for any kind of
settlement. They had set Jan. 26 as
the final day to hear public opinion on the desegrega-
tion plans. The school board had received only a very small portion of a federal
grant which resulted from the decision by several superintendents.
And the city now faced the growth of
neighborhoods that were inherently unequal.” Although a mile-
donor of the federal
The 30-day delay is designed to
allow the administration time to study details of the agreements. — AP

Wednesday, January 28, 1981 — page 2

Plan? What plan?

Throughout the past two decades, the subject of in-
tegration has caused much consternation in American
society. This issue, which involves abolishing racial
segregation in public schools, has recently come into
the spotlight with the above-cited cases in Boston
and Louisiana. “Busing,” as
it has been called, has made a successful stab at desegregation has
generated a great controversy.
Invariably, the affected communities will split. Feelings run
high and a few thought the no-news-
crassness will suddenly surface and the issue develops not
into individuals discussing a problem but one of a white
race pitted against another. Desegregation finally surfaced in the classic
case of Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kan., in
1954, in which the Supreme Court ruled that “separate
schools are inherently unequal.” Although a mile-
stone in the advancement of human rights, the case
failed to generate a nation-wide interest in civil rights. It
was not until ten years later when Lyndon Johnson
signed the long-heralded Civil Rights Act of 1964 that
the issue of desegration captured the attention and
interest of the American people.
One year ago South Bend was slapped with an
ultimatum from the Department of Justice. It had to
desegregate its school sys-
tem by the fall of 1981 or face the wrath of the federal
government. This decision did not initially lead to frac-
tion as one would expect, but,
rather, it pulled the community together.
Namely, the community leaders were set up to explore all
the ramifications of the desegregation plan. Moral was high. En-
thusiasm overwhelmed. People banded together with
a common goal in sight.
Unfortunately, this pinnacle of collective peace and
cooperation soon toppled, with the fragile structure
masses of public frustration, bitterness and despair. The
organizations that preceded the downfall of the
community solidarity were twofold: (1) The school board
received only a very small portion of a federal
grant which resulted from the decision by several superintendents.
(2) The Department of Justice forbade the South Bend
School Center to release any information on the
desegregation plans to the public prior to the
the approval of the plan. The public line — only school board
representatives were pleased to review the options
made so far Community members who had worked
closely with the Department and angered by the
board’s decision to exclude them from any decision-
making processes.
The school board wanted the final vote on the plan to be
wrapped up by the fall of '81, yet things look
bleak for any kind of
settlement. They had set Jan. 26 as
the final day to hear public opinion on the desegrega-
tion options; however, this date was moved to
the increasing wide-spread plea of “No Public Input.” The
final day has been replaced with a social parade. People do not like
to feel cornered; and in this particular case, the
parents of South Bend
Children felt threatened by Scamman’s vi-
rion for the future. Not only did Scamman want to suc-
cessfully desegregate the schools, but he
tended to change the overall structure of the South Bend
education system as well. The modification of the
structure would center around three changes: at-
termination of the schools, open classroom,
diversity of class selection, etc., an
-uphral of the “grade separa-
tion” structure (that is, grade K to grade 5
must be changed to K-5 and so on). Small communities
of declining enrollment some of the schools would have
be permanently closed. Parents simply became
scared.
The school board wanted the final vote on the plan to be
wrapped up by the fall of '81, yet things look
bleak for any kind of
settlement. They had set Jan. 26 as
the final day to hear public opinion on the desegrega-
tion options; however, this date was moved to
the increasing wide-spread plea of “No Public Input.” The
final day has been replaced with a social parade. People do not like
the way in which this crisis has
highlighted the spirit and resilience and strength that is the mark of a
true city community. — AP

The Observer

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ATTENTION

For anyone interested in writing St.
Mary’s News and FeaturesStories for the Observer this semester, a work
shop will be held on Wednesday, Jan.
28 from 7:30 to 8:30 pm and Thurs-
day, Jan. 29 from 7:00 to 8:00 pm
in the SMC Observer office. Attend
either night in Regina South base
ment. For further info, call Mary at
51754.

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Cloudy in the morning and remaining partly
cloudy through the afternoon. High in the low 30s. Cloudy again at
night with a low in the mid 20s. Occasional snow flurries and cold
showers. High in the upper 20s.

Windy and mostly cloudy today with
a chance of snow showers. High in
the upper 30s. Low in the mid
20s. Light winds. High in the
upper 20s.

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**SMC honors achievement**

**By LINDA WEEKS**

Each year, Saint Mary's College awards the St. Catherine's Medal to an outstanding sophomore or junior student to recognize unusual undergraduate achievement and to give encouragement and incentive during the middle years of undergraduate study.

This award is sponsored by Kappa Gamma Pi, the National Catholic Honor Society with which Saint Mary's is affiliated.

Each January, the Committee on Academic Standards invites members of the Saint Mary's community to nominate those students who best exemplify the high ideals of Catholic womanhood. The committee gathers information on the candidates and invites each girl to reply to her nomination. According to Mrs. Marcy, Academic Affairs Director, it is often difficult to get the candidates to reply because "they usually don't like to toot their own horn." The committee carefully reviews each candidate and selects a winner on the basis of academic achievement and service to church, college, and civil community.

The committee announces its decision in the early spring, and the winner receives the St. Catherine's Medal at the Honors Awards Convocation at the end of the year.

Patricia Burke, now a senior, received the 1980 St. Catherine's Medal for her outstanding academic achievements and her involvement in several charitable organizations. Patricia, a residence advisor in Regina Hall, is involved in CILA, helps students prepare for the Ireland Program, and has been involved in the Urban Plunge program. Women like Patricia illustrate the ideals and values signified in the St. Catherine’s Medal.
It is hard to believe that the hostage crisis is actually over. It went on for so long that it seemed to become like another fact of life, especially with the periodic media overreactions with soundbites into "normalcy" as the drudgery went on.

The numbering of the days in the newspapers became some sort of drudgery calendar without any concrete meaning, and the television news now seems somehow like a daily ritual. I was left with only a revenge alternative: "and as day so and so of the hostage crisis comes to a close, there is no break through it sight."

It goes without saying that we are all tremendously relieved that it is finally over. Even as we look back upon this unique incident in U.S. history there is no single analysis or interpretation that can be assigned to tie it all up neatly and file it away. In fact, even in resolution, I don't find the Iran experience answering any questions, rather creating batches of new ones which in turn generate more.

The first and most obvious question is whether or not the crisis was handled correctly by the Carter administration. Recalling the first few weeks of the seizure, I remember many demonstrations and calls for retribution, but most of that calmed down a week or two on, and as the weeks turned into months most people seemed to forget the issue or at least to manipulate the situation. The nation returned to business as usual.

In retrospect, I think Carter's gradual defusing of the situation was the best way to handle it for one reason: it saved at least 52 lives (likely hundreds more, potentially thousands. If one has any regard at all for human life, this has to be the final conclusion. It is easy to speak of "national interest" and "geopolitical considerations," but the fact is that only 8 men died as a result of the whole hostage crisis. Carter preserved the peace of the Western world, and no one would have been much less significant than this one ignored World War I. Carter's handling of the situation is to be saluted.

Doonesbury

It is also necessary, however, to look at what might have happened had the crisis been handled differently. One possible solution might have been to hand down a deadline to the Iranians, if the state of diplomatic relations would have resulted in the bombing of a city or the strategic nuclear facility. That would probably have resulted in the hostages being killed, and then the U.S. would have been left with only a revenge alternative: to do any good to kill a lot of innocent Iranians. So, again, I think that Carter's handling of the situation was prudent. (Besides this, the failure of the rescue mission illustrated the problems involved with any quick strike on military retaliation in this specific instance.)

Another consideration is the shrewd manipulation of many facets of the situation, especially the media, by the Iranians government. They probably would not have been given a match on a bat­ field, but they were a formidable psychological foe.

For example, consider the Christmas videotapes of the hostages. Just as the pressure was building for another military ca­ cussion, the Iranians introduced a factor of humanity into the situation. Until then, the media had been used to intimidate and coerce the U.S., now the captors began using to seduce and disarm the American public. We saw the video tapes of them in human hands instead of 52 reasons to make Iran, and it became hard to speak of any kind of life-endangering action, because we had come to know the hostages as people, and they assumed an almost neighborly role.

This was a master stroke by the Iranians, and at the risk of sounding like a Commie banter, I wonder if the KGB was in on it. Because it was classic television psychology and propaganda. I have read that the U.S. learned a few things from the crisis, most prominently that we can't trust our "friends." No country really came to our aid, and what token statements that were preferred came after coercion. Every one of the traditional "allies" feared offending either the Arabs or the Iranians.

At present, this shows a foreboding light upon the word "alliance." If nations allow the oil question to dictate foreign policy they will be a new era of "every nation for itself" that will undermine any attempt at unified Western action. Perhaps this should be the strongest lesson of the crisis, as it was taught before to no avail during the Arab Oil Embargo. The industrial West has to free itself from Middle East oil dependency or else. What will it take to drive this fact home?

Another lesson that should not be lost is the rhetoric of the crisis and its solution is in how to avoid a repeat in the future. The U.S. cannot afford to overlook the kinds of problems that caused the crisis. The best prevention would be to develop better intelligence operations in order to be more aware of changing political climates in unresting countries. (The CIA, however, should never again be allowed to meddle in the affairs of another country.)

The U.S. cannot be held or considered responsible for unpopular rulers like the shah. There is potential for a return in several countries. What would happen if leftist (or rightist) guerillas in El Salvador seized the embassy there in order to bring down the government? It would be more prudent to let developments in countries take their own course rather than courting possible reinforcement by supporting un­ popular regimes.

Also, this is more desirable than relying upon military bruishness to insure security. In the Iranian instance strong military action would not have accomplished much more than to solidify Arab and Iranian resis­ tance, and most likely it would have brought the Soviets into the equation. They would have liked nothing better than to have an excuse to send some of their officers into Iran. Military might is no longer a panacea. (This raises another interesting question as to what good are nuclear weapons when military needs are more likely to require quick "hot-seat" flexibility."

All in all, I'm very glad that, if this had happened, it happened, it happened. The U.S. was hard pressed to bring down the government. It would be more prudent to let developments in countries take their own course rather than courting possible reinforcement by supporting unpopular regimes.

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The Observer
Today
Wednesday, January 28, 1981 — page 5

Campus
- 12:15 p.m. — lecture: microbiology and social justice: a preview of the justice teachings in de julian & pleasant, galvin auditorium.
- 4:45 p.m. — lecture: the economics of crime, louis vultuio, medical sciences.
- 7 p.m. — meeting, student senate, room 120 hayes hall.

SURE (Students United for Responsible Energy) will hold an open meeting tonight at 6:30 p.m. in the LaFortune Ballroom. All are invited to attend.

Molarity

The Daily Crossword

Student Union's FREE University
Registration:
Wed., Jan. 28th
Thurs., Jan 29th
from 6:00 to 9:00 PM in ballroom
2nd floor La Fortune

Classes begin the week of February 2nd

McBrien to discuss justice

NOTRE DAME, Indiana — Rev. Richard P. McBrien, chairman of the theology department at the University of Notre Dame, will discuss the Mission of the Church and Justice at 7:30 p.m. tonight in Carroll Hall at Saint Mary’s.

Author of the widely acclaimed book Catholicism, Rev. McBrien is also known for his commentaries on Vatican events for CBS. He is the former president of the American Theological Society and past recipient of the John Courtney Murray award for distinguished contributions to theology.

Peanuts

SURE to meet
SURE (Students United for Responsible Energy) will hold an organizational meeting tonight at 6:30 p.m. in the LaFortune Ballroom. All are invited to attend.

Charles Schulz

Student Union

You are cordially invited to attend a talk by Peter D. Ehrenhaft, Esq. at 12:15 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 30 in room 101 of the Notre Dame Law School.

Mr. Ehrenhaft's talk is entitled "Judicialization of Trade Law". Mr. Ehrenhaft has served as the Department Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and has also participated in the preparation of the Freun Report to the United States Supreme Court.

He is presently a partner with the Washington office of Hughes, Hubbard and Reed.

All are welcome.

Michael Molinelli

The Observer

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MARDI GRAS
HALL BOOTH CHAIRMEN
MANDATORY MEETING!
7:30 on Thursday, Jan. 29th
Lafortune Little Theater at
Please be on time.
Bring pencil and paper.

continued from page 8
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MANDATORY MEETING!
7:30 on Thursday, Jan. 29th
Lafortune Little Theater at
Please be on time.
Bring pencil and paper.

continued from page 1
Italian (allowing more job opportunities), as well as the introduction of adult education as important measures taken to benefit Arab residents.

Brosh stated "hardly any terrorism" existed in the city, and said the "threat of terrorism hangs more over the Arab population than the Jewish population." The ambassador noted that although no Arab has been a member of the Jerusalem city council due to fears of "exposing a threat to the city's tranquility," Arab residents still discuss issues and concerns with city leaders through various committees "The Arabs are not exposed to the glare of the cameras," he said.

According to Brosh, Jerusalem can be viewed as "a pattern that proves co-existence between Jews and Arabs is not only possible but beneficial for both. Together we can find a way," he said. "For Jerusalem to remain the united capital of Israel, and give Arabs, in their inhabitance as a minority, every possible control over their own lives." Brosh answered to audience questions concerning several issues. In an inquiry about the future population of Jerusalem, Brosh explained that the city's population by the year 2000 will not exceed 650,000 (the current population is 400,000) in order to maintain Jerusalem as a city one may "drive through." Noting the difficulty of population control, Brosh admitted that Jerusalem has "urban problems like any other city."

Answering a question about Jerusalem's plans for its Arab residents, Brosh repeated the importance of allowing the Arabs to run their lives as independently as possible.

Concerning the lack of Arab residents in city government, the ambassador noted the Arab's fear of "very acute terrorism" as the major reason. Brosh, commenting on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), stated the PLO endorses both terrorism and "the elimination of Israel."

Today's opening session of the Jerusalem Committee begins at 4 pm in the Center for Continuing Education and is open to the public.

...Brosh

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First Annual OFF-CAMPUS FORMAL

Century Center Great Hall

January 31, 1981

9 pm - 1 am

Price: $14.00 couple
Band: Crystal

Tickets can be purchased at the following locations...

Campus Venue:
Shaw's Bagel Company
534573, 22nd Street
377-2245

La Fortune Student Center
11 am - 7 pm

Shaw's Bagel Company
P.O. Box 3310, Fullerton, CA 92634

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OPEN BAR

9:30 - 10:30 pm

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Rucker delights

Irish bleed Big Red, 80-57

By GARY GRASSET
Associate Sports Editor

As freshman student-body favorite Ceci Rucker's off-balance, 19-foot jumper fell through the net with 5:02 left to play, the Notre Dame basketball team erupted with a season-sealing sight of free throws and Digger Phelps, in a rare display of courtside delight, just sat back and smiled.

The Notre Dame coach and his squad were still in the midst of mental fatigue, the postgame jubilant sellout crowd, as the ninth-ranked fighting Irish overcame some first half sleep-walking to storm past by LaSalle 80-57 to remain 21-4 overall and 6-2 in the ACC.

"For the first three or four minutes we were still in the Maryland game," said Phelps, recalling Notre Dame's nationally televised three-point victory over the Terrapins Saturday afternoon in College Park, Md. "By the second half, we decided to be patient, to play the ball inside and play good defense. The most important thing right now, though, is getting some rest — we're mentally tired." 

Overmatched Cornell, now 4-10, actually stayed with the Irish for about six minutes as 6-9 center Alex Reynolds, game-high scorer with 21 points, hit a turnaround jumper in the lane to bring the Big Red within 14-12.

But the Irish got four quick points from freshman Joe Kleine to pull away and Reynolds' team wasn't surprised by what happened next.

"They just stuck it to us," said the former assistant to Bobby Knight at Indiana. "We're not very talented and they (Notre Dame) are a helluva ball team. It's a credit to Digger and his team coming off a game with Maryland to come back and play a team like us consistently and intelligently." 

Notre Dame got the balanced scoring it's been enjoying all year from Paxson (team-high point man with 15), Jackson, Kelly Tripipta, and Orlando Woolridge as the Irish moved to a 66-42 lead midway through the final 20 minutes before Phelps began emptying the bench for showtime.

By the time Woolridge treated the audience to a customary slam dunk and Jackson fed Tripipta behind his back for a gimme deuce, the call was begun for Rucker.

The 6-8 Washington, D.C. native, whose physique and charisma reminds Irish followers of Wollridge's infancy stage three years ago, wanted no time calling one long-range jumper and hitting a shorter encore bucket from the foul line. 

"In addition to getting his wish to 'play some people'," Phelps was especially grateful for the contributions of Andre Jackson and Kleine, who despite eight fouls between the two, produced 12 points and eight rebounds from the center position.

"They were the only team player and Joe needed to go up against to get ready for things coming up," Jackson finished the evening with 14 points. Tripipta and Woolridge added 13 and 11 respectively. Reynolds was Cornell's lone double-figure scorer.

HOOP-LORE — Digger and the team will catch up on some much needed rest by taking today off. The Irish coach is leery of Saturday's tangle with Cornell, the Gamecocks and the regular visitor's allotment of 200 tickets in gone. Notre Dame's tide with Ralph Sampson and the Virginia Cavaliers is a home game for the Irish, the first regular in a regular home and home series to be played on neutral courts (home games on neutral courts). Virginia's home in the series will probably be moved in and out of the Capital Center to create a few more-thirds for the Cavaliers' home turf (or wood).

The Notre Dame ticket office is completely sold out of tickets for this year's inaugural contest, and Ticketron in Chicago had only 600 duos left as of last Friday, but not all of which have been sold. The only alternative for students who wish to purchase tickets to the Virginia game would be to buy tickets through one of the three or four dorms on campus which reserved tickets. It is also possible that the Student Union may offer a ticket/buss transportation package.

One of the purposes of the Notre Dame/Virginia series is to give the alumni of the two universities an opportunity to watch their teams in Chicago and Landover both afforded large areas in concentrated arena areas.

JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT IT WAS SAFE TO GO BACK ON THE COURT MAGIC — But actually the same formula was used on Saturday when the 15th-ranked Lady Jayhawks of Kansas State invade the ACC for a 4 p.m. matchup with our own Irish women's team. The Lady Jayhawks are led by All-American 6-1 Shaunda Foster (37.4 points and 13.3 rebounds per game) and Eviry Heavy Worlinder (16.2 points and 9.8 rebounds), 5-10 of Notre Dame's 5-10 of Notre Dame's star student of the day.

BEAT THOSE ROOSTERS — Although tipoff is set at 1:30 p.m. on Notre Dame tickets, this Saturday's Irish basketball tussle with South Carolina will start at 4 p.m. The Irish own a 4-7 ledger in the women's game in the collegiate varsity team s at Notre Dame.

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