Oil war threatened by Saudi Arabia

BY RAY ABBOTT

Saudi Arabia (AP) - Saudi Arabia and its Persian Gulf neighbors - the biggest producing bloc in the world - are meeting this week in Vienna or Geneva to cut their $5-a-barrel price and warned OPEC to follow suit. The amount of the cut was not given, but the ministers reportedly considered a slash of up to 8 percent. Oil prices for all oil on price war.

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Baker said this if no acceptable agreement were reached he would look to other Arab-gulf members of OPEC “would reduce substantially the prices of their crude at larger rates than they would have accepted with OPEC.”

Ortega also said “coordination” contacts were to be launched with non-OPEC members Mexico, Britain and Norway who slashed $5 off the price North Sea crude Friday, beginning the latest run of cuts.

The Saudi newspaper Okaz said two key points on the Riyadh agenda were “the possibility of other OPEC members resuming cuts in step with the international market" and the “decrease by some OPEC states, unilaterally, of their daily crude production.”

This was the first mention that some OPEC states may cut production that they had not, Ortega commented. “Some members thought to be eager to sell as much crude as they can before prices fall further.”

Saudi Arabia, the world’s largest oil exporter, is now producing less than four million barrels daily, even though it has a capacity of 11 million.

Total production for the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, is estimated at 10 million barrels daily, which is slightly more than half of all OPEC production, and about one-fifth of world output.

Byrne stresses unity in backing Washington

CHICAGO (AP) - Defeated in his first campaign, Richard M. Daley pledged support yesterday for Harold Wash-

Byrne answers questions not in their interest.

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Byrne answers questions about the fact that his work is often censored by institutions and criticized for its content. He warned the audience of his penchant for sexual同盟es and explored his writing.

Brautigan, age 48, was raised in Montana but moved to New York City at 19 with the intention of becoming a writer. He did not finish high school, married his first wife at 19 and then began in the library.Later he went to the University of Montana to study creative writing.

He began his career as a journalist and published short stories and novels, including "The Pill" and "Fishing in America," but he was most famous for his novellas, including "A Confederate General from Mexico," "Fishing in America" and "The Tokyo Olympics Express." His work was often characterized by his Black, White and Red racial fascination.

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**Keep up the PACE**

Bureaucracies have been deceiving the public for years. Even since the inception of the Xerox machine, bureaucracies have spread as fast and thin as an Amazon jungle. Their trademarks include tons of scrawny paper, stacks of meaningless reports, and fields of red tape. They’re in thousands upon thousands of offices, seeking judges for good measure and the result is a giant load of energy and confusion. And through the sheer power of numbers of these bureaucracies and the tremendous amount of time and energy expended in doing what it is they do, the public generally believes that something is being accomplished. It’s exactly where the deception comes in.

Behind the vigorous though chaste facade of busy work, inside the conference rooms, and over publicized subcommittee hearings, lurks the true purpose of a bureaucracy: to create the illusion of progress and reform while in fact furthering the cause of stagnation and perhaps even regression.

But we don’t have to look too far as D.C. to witness such a complex story involving corruption and illegal action at work. For example, in the initial stages of a new federal building for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, an office or a group of offices that were involved in the construction were said to have made it up to $10 million in kickbacks and other illegal payments. The project was a $250 million construction project and the kickbacks were said to be in the millions of dollars.

The recent developments, or lack thereof, concerning the recent development of the PACE (Priorities and Commitments for Excellence) report are an example of bureaucratic arrogance in action. The report, which was released earlier this year, was supposed to be an important milestone in the ongoing effort to reform the nation’s public schools. But like with any bureaucracy, change at Notre Dame, no matter how worthwhile or impressive, usually progresses at a snail’s pace. Sometimes the slow doesn’t even get started.

In a recent interview with The Observer, managing editor Ryan Berckmans wrote about a similar university report compiled ten years ago, the CUPP (Committee on University Priorities) report. Several of the pressing issues addressed in that report (e.g., the inadequacy of the library, overcrowding in dorms, lack of social space) have yet to be alleviated. In fact, many of the problems brought up in the CUPP report are worse today than they were ten years ago. And while some of the problems change, the problems remain the same.

Which leads us to the same question no doubt asked ten years ago by students and faculty, is the mighty Notre Dame bureaucracy once again merely paying lip service to the serious problems and needs of its students, in order to pacify them far another few years or so they serious about alleviating the problems?

The administration’s reluctance in solving the in–adequacies of the university is obviously rooted in the age–old excuse of insufficient funds. All of the recommendations put forth in the PACE report require large financial outlays. But the administration also should consider that each student is investing about $40,000 for the Notre Dame experience and right now the university is definitely coming out way ahead in the deal. It’s about time that the administration takes a more serious and aggressive attitude toward resolving the pressing problems on campus. It revealed this aggressive attitude in both the campaign for Notre Dame and in raising money for the athletic endowment fund and surprised the goals in the process. The reason why the university cannot now focus its energies toward raising money to overcome the problems presented in the PACE report.

There is currently an effort underway to organize committees to “look into” the feasibility of certain recommendations. But who knows how many more committees will be formed in the future. The time for action is long past. Oil those rusty gears and blow the dust off the PACE report. Leave bureaucracy to the pros in Washington and let’s solve some of the pressing problems that have plagued Notre Dame for years. You owe it to the students, you owe it to the faculty, and you owe it to the improvement of Notre Dame.

Michael Karchovsky
Editor-in-Chief

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**A 60 percent chance of snow**

Today with the high in mid and upper 50s. Gradual clearing and cold tonight with the low in the upper teens and low 20s. Mostly sunny and cool tomorow with the high in the low and mid 50s.
Volunteers tutor school children

By DAVID F. TRACY

Thanks to many Notre Dame and Saint Mary’s students, a group of about 85 junior and senior volunteers is helping to satisfy the needs of the 14-21 year olds at three different types of centers in the program for neighborhood children, in school centers, and church centers.

Transportation to the centers is supplied by the NSHP. The captain of each center picks up the students on campus and takes them to and from the center.

Junior Lynn Wittenbrink transported many new volunteers to the Southeast Neighborhood Center. Wittenbrink watched over two tutors and the students appeared a little uncomfortable at first, after playing a few games to get together under Wittenbrink’s direction, new friendships began to develop.

The school children asked the tutors their names, their majors, and what they did on Friday nights.

Barrett spoke on “Population Control and Economic Development” in a lecture sponsored by the Thomas More Society.

Malthus’ general rule, said Barrett, is that unchecked population increases in a geometric ratio while the means of subsistence increases in an arithmetic ratio. According to Barrett, Malthus thought that population growth “cannot be checked without producing misery or vice. He considered a natural law set by God that the only way to stop population growth was through famine and early death of the poor.”

“Malthus opposed contraception because innocence and under-population would result,” said Barrett.

He described Neo-Malthusian as a twentieth century theory which supports Malthus’ contention that “the ultimate limits” of population are land and food.

Unlike Malthus, however, Neo-Malthusians and organizations such as Planned Parenthood and the United States government assert that “the solution of the world population problem is birth control and abortion,” said Barrett.

Barrett stated the Marxist position on world population and world poverty: “Population growth is not the primary problem; and population control is not the primary solution.” The problem is that there is “too much food which too many people are too poor to buy,” he said.

Communists and Socialists believe that “with more people comes more technology,” said Barrett. “The Socialists are more confident than the Christians that the future of mankind has ever been spelled out.”

“Malthusian, “ said, “It is a danger to think that world population is the cause of poverty. No causal sequence has ever been spelled out.”

“The major cause of poverty is the structure of society,” said Barrett. “There has been no change in the power structure, so the poor are still poor and the powerful are still powerful.”

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Leftist guerrillas build up military capability

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Leftist rebels are picking up the pace of their guerrilla war against the U.S.-backed government, striking more often and in bigger numbers since Jan. 1.

The peaks and valleys (in the guerrilla's campaign) are closer together now, "says a Western military observer in this Central American country.

"Before, there would be a major guerrilla uprising, then a lull, then it would be the government's turn," said the observer, who spoke on condition he not be identified. "The guerrillas are orchestrating their offensives more often than before."

But it is uncertain which side is ahead in the 40-month-long civil war that has claimed an estimated 10,000 lives.

Well-placed sources in the Salvadoran capital say the United States is stepping up its pressure on the government to change tactics or risk losing the war.

The army is reacting better than it was a year ago," said the Western military observer. "But I think the guerrillas are improving faster than the army."

Estimates of the number of armed guerrillas vary from 3,000 to 7,000.

Most areas where the guerrillas make major drives are not patrolled regularly by government forces, a factor American advisers in El Salvador say is a big contributor to guerrilla gains.

The guerrillas are advocating more small unit patrols, especially at night to hear the guerrillas at their own game.

The guerrillas no longer are the rag-tag bunch of students and farm boys that took to the hills more than three years ago, turning street protests movements into a guerrilla war.

They are well-armed with weapons captured from the government and with those the Americans say continue to flow unabated from neighboring Nicaragua, a claim Washington consistently has denied.

(Already the guerrillas have captured a major drive in the north. Early this year the guerrillas launched a major drive in the northeast province of Morazan. They took over much of the northeast corner and drew off some 6,000 government troops, including some elite U.S-trained battalions. While that fight raged, they hid hard in the province of Usulutan to the southeast and took over an important city of Berlin. At the same time, the guerrillas were overrunning the picturesque artisans' center of La Palma on the Honduran border, killing or capturing the soldiers there and controlling the highway to the border.

The Biggest Party of the Century

It's time to skip to my Lou! Or so feel some dancers of all ages as they enjoy themselves at the International Folk Dance Party held at the name Mary's Club House last night. (Photo by Ramel Capers)

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COUPON EXPIRES 3/27/83

New Right's NCPAC to support Reagan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Conservative Political Action Committee, the New Right's negative-campaign hit squad, started a new course yesterday with plans to spend $5 million portraying President Reagan as a modern-day American hero.

With film, advertisements, rallies and grassroots organizing, NCPAC chief John T.olan said the group will make a "shameless appeal to American patriotism" to recruit one million new activists to work for Reagan's re-election next year.

"It's NCPAC's belief that in President Reagan, America has a modern-day hero," Olan said at a news conference. "A man who has stood by his beliefs, spoken from the heart, and who almost made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of his country."

Olan said the campaign — called "American Heroes for Reagan" — will exert pressure to help Reagan stick to his conservative principles.

"While as conservatives we are aware of increasing frustrations with the Reagan administration, we honestly believe that the best way to help make President Reagan the greatest president in history is to undertake this campaign," he said.

"Seeing that Reagan has repeatedly gotten into trouble by straying from his principles, Olan echoed other New Right activists who blame Reagan's aids for his problems.

The people who are supporting President Reagan from keeping the promises he made in 1980 are not only making the president look like another double-dealing politician, they are contributing to his defeat," Olan said.

Reagan has not made any public statement on whether he will run for re-election in 1984, although some Reagan loyalists are known to already have started initial work for such an effort.

The campaign is a new direction for NCPAC, which has made its reputation by using negative campaign tactics to help defeat liberal politicians.

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The Observer

Pcri Arnold

Favorite son tactic pleases prof

By TIM VERCELLOTTI
News Editor

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan's $65 million program to promote democracy around the world was unveiled to Congress yesterday, but skeptical members of the House and Senate, concerned that the administration would promote democracy in ways that may be contrary to American interests, pressed the administration to elucidate the program's goals.

"I don't see how this program can possibly do anything but get us into trouble," said Rep. Peter C. Stroemler, D-Wash., who is a member of the subcommittee that has jurisdiction over the program. "I don't understand what the administration's goals are, and I don't think they have any clear goals.

"The more we look at this thing, the more confused I become over it," said Rep. Edward B. Roybal, D-Calif., a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "It seems to be basically a multi-million dollar American propaganda effort.

"I'm trying to find out who is going to pay the money," said Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., chairman of the Subcommittee on Interna
tional Operations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "If that is not clear, I don't think we should move forward until we get a clear understanding of what is going to happen.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who unveiled the program before a joint session of Congress, said it was "a mischievous" program aimed at discouraging political repression and promoting democracy.

"There is no question that we are going to have real problems in the world," Shultz said. "The more we look at this thing, the more confused I become over it.

"The more people who look at this thing, the more confused they will become," Shultz said. "I don't understand what the administration's goals are, and I don't think they have any clear goals.

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Student Nurse Assistant

Grant Hospital of Chicago offers nursing students the opportunity to apply nursing theory to direct patient care. The program provides practical and technical assistance and protection against their advers

The Observer

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi covers her face to avoid the stretch of the cloud during her tour of Nelli Village In Assam. India's latest tally of those killed since February 2 is 112, including some 600 victims on the massacre at Nelli. (AP Photo)

After your last exam, what tough questions will you still be facing?

We don't have your answers. But we'll listen to your questions, share some of our own, and ask: "If you were asked what you were just doing, what would you say?"

"If you were asked what you were just doing, what would you say?"

Hope for the Holy Cross Fathers' One-Year Candidate Program provides an opportunity to ask and explore the possibilities in community. (Notre Dame, IN 46556)
Marketing Update

Digital Equipment Corp. will display its new line of personal microprocessors at an open house today from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the Alumni Room of the Morris Inn. The event is sponsored by The Computer Shop, authorized Digital dealer for Northern Indiana, to demonstrate the Rainbow 100 and Professional 300 series microcomputers. These microcomputers are designed for professional use including word processing, spreadsheet analysis, communications, accounting, decision-support systems and programming. - The Observer

Wall Street Update

Stock prices rallied in the final hour of trading and the Dow Jones industrial average closed near its record high today as Wall Street's concerns over a global oil price war seemed to abate. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, up only 8.71 points with 30 minutes of trading left, closed with a gain of 56.54 points at 1,099.91, more than offsetting its 12.12-point loss Tuesday and lifting the measure to just short of its record close of 1,097.10 on Feb. 14. - AP

Economic Update

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission refused Wednesday to roll back price increases of 15 percent to 40 percent for millions of natural gas customers in the Middle West. By a 5 to 4 vote, the commission refused to stop Transline L.P. Co. and its parent, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Corp. of Houston, from imposing high-cost liquefied natural gas from Algeria and passing the costs along to retail distributors. The commission's action will allow Panhandle to raise its prices to distributors in 11 states, effective March 1, by $904 million over a year. Only a portion of that increase is due to the Algerian imports. A consumer group, the Citizen-Labor Energy Coalition, estimated that the increase would raise the bills of residential users, depending on how much gas their distributors get from Panhandle, by an average of $70 over the next six months.

Students in Business, Science & Engineering: Interested inwriting about developments in your field?

By ALEX SZILVAS

Shock treatment

The electric current ranges from

"Shock therapy does involve some risk," he stated, "and therefore the decision to undergo treatment should be an informed one made in consultation with one's physician." When questioned about the future of shock treatment, Harris expressed optimism that ECT would be applied more commonly to appropriate cases in psychiatry. He learned more about the treatment and the future use of ECT as "statistically more but numerically less".

"One of the most fascinating sciences in our present 'Age of Information,' one which uses the scientific method to explore what might otherwise be the idle dreams of men."

The outer limits

Quasars define universal boundary

By FRANK GABRIELE

ECT Report

It is highly unlikely that anything could exist farther from the earth than the starlike objects known as

In effect, the eye "sees" by receiving an image which was illuminated by some light source at whatever time it was that that light bounced off or emanated from that object. So the image of what you are seeing is as old as the time it took for the light to get to your eyes. Thus, quasars were 12 billion light years away, it took 12 billion years for their light to reach us, and we are thus looking back in time to a thing which was there 12 billion years ago.

The University of Notre Dame has recently shown its heightened interest in astronomy by acquiring Assistant Professor Theodore Reichtig from Indiana University. Reichtig did his graduate and post-graduate work at J.L. in astronomy and astrophysics and has done some work with quasars and quasar theory. He cites the importance of astronomy as not only an intellectual adventure but as a vital source of information about where we come from and where we may be going.

"If we consider the Big Bang theory, we may wonder whether the universe will ever occur again — is this fact of the universe gradually slowing down towards an eventual collapse and re-ignition of a Big Bang type explosion, or is it destined to expand outward into space forever, never to coalesce again?"

It is this type of probing question which characterizes and defines astronomy, as one of the most fascinating sciences in our present 'Age of Information,' one which uses the scientific method to explore what might otherwise be the idle dreams of men.
The Observer

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doing work in any kind of community, meeting people from the other school (Oul Roberts University) whose religious experience is so very different," said Baker. "I was nearly completely unprepare about the working conditions, Baker claims. "No matter how many times I've said 'Your work is only indirect through your labor contribute directly to whatever needs to be done with the project,' students sometimes don't bear that while they're here," she said. They (the students) are a little bit surprised from the beginning that they're not out in the hallers working directly with people. But then they quickly readjust their thinking and seem to enjoy the work."

Senior Patty Fox, who partic­ipated in the program two years ago, returned the following summer because of her interest in service work. Her four-week summer project involved home visits with the Appalachian people, which gave her more of a chance to develop friendships with the local people, she said. Fox also taught Bible school during the last week of her summer project.

Fox said she decided to return that summer because the weeklong spring project did not offer enough opportunity for direct service. "During the first week when I went in spring, I did a lot of manual work—repairing, cleaning up at a development site. "When you only go down for a week, the organization isn't too entrenched, so people make you want to just be leaving after a week and have this thing happen all over again to these people." According to Fox, Appalachian Project volunteers have a very good working relationship with the people.

Bridget Blais, a junior from Seattle, said she took part in the CAP program two years ago because she wanted to make it a meaningful (spring) break. Blais worked in the day care center for Appalachian children in Berea, Kentucky. Volunteers must be careful to work with people without demeaning their pride, accord­ ing to Blais. "Volunteers have to fight the attitude 'Well, I'm going to go down and save them,'" she said. "We're there to learn."

Although much of the Appalachian region shows few discernible changes, some improvements have been made, the students contend. "Over the past fifteen or fourteen years, there hasn't been a whole lot of growth. A few consolidated schools have been built, the roads have changed markedly since the '60s and the declaration of the war on poverty. "A whole lot of money went out to building roads, dams, and artificial lakes, that kind of stuff. Then there was the kind of stuff, really when you look at it, didn't reach the lowest levels, and didn't make it into the pocket of the poorest people."

Baker added, "Some of the programs that were begun in the '60s have since just died. So that things continue on pretty much the same as they have in the past."

The main problems in the moun­tains are unemployment and the lack of opportunities to acquire skills, according to Baker. Although more people try to leave the moun­tains, the urban unemployment dilemma prevents them from find­ing jobs in the city.

"There are less for them in the cities, and there wasn't much, if before," Baker said.

The majors of the coal mines, on which most of the population depended as a source of income, no longer have been automated or shut down. With the increase of strip mining, more sophisticated tech­niques are employed that only can be operated by skilled workers. "Many of the families that I worked with fourteen years ago are in the same situation they are in now. It's just that their kids are old and unemployed whereas before their fathers were unemployed," said Baker. "Now the father is usually gone, and the younger children are unemployed without much of a prospect for the future." Baker has organized the spring program for the past three years, when it was usually a Lewis to endear and eventually grew into a involve the entire campus population. Baker hopes to extend the CAP by extending a project for the fall semester break. "It's a beautiful time of the year. The mountains are beautiful. It's just a shame that they house and hide such human suffering amid such natural beauty. It's a real paradox."

...Byrne

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The thunderous roar of jet engines rolls across the carrier's flight deck. Throttles are at full power, and you're waiting for the signal to launch.

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Once you've earned your wings, you're at the very heart of it. The flight officer you're at the very heart of it. Zero to 150 in 2.5 seconds. Leadership and training gives you the knowledge to work in any kind of community, meeting people from the other school (Oul Roberts University) whose religious experience is so very different," said Baker. "I was nearly completely unprepared about the working conditions, Baker claims. "No matter how many times I've said 'Your work is only indirect through your labor contribute directly to whatever needs to be done with the project,' students sometimes don't bear that while they're here," she said. They (the students) are a little bit surprised from the beginning that they're not out in the hallers working directly with people. But then they quickly readjust their thinking and seem to enjoy the work."

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...Byrne

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closest mayoral race in decades, acknow­ledged yesterday she had lost and urged her followers to back Rep. Washington. "I've been a Democrat all my life," she said. "He is the choice of the people, and yes, I will support him."

Mrs. Byrne, 48, finished 32,810 votes behind Washington in the race that drew a record 1.2 million voters. Daley, Cook County state's attorney and oldest son of the city's most famous political family, finished third. He also pledged to back Washington. Washington received 419,206 votes, or 36.5 percent, to Mrs. Byrne's 386,456, or 33.5 percent, and Daley's 345,506, or 29.8 per­ cent of the non-pre-consolidated vote.

The Observer

Nothing Else Feels Like Navy Flying.

the thunderous roar of jet engines rolls across the carrier's flight deck. Throttles are at full power, and you're waiting for the signal to launch.

Now. The catapult fires. G forces press you back into your seat. Suddenly, you're flying low and fast over the open sea. Zero to 150 in 2.5 seconds.

Nothing else feels like Navy flying. Nothing. And when you become a pilot or flight officer you're at the very heart of it.

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U.S. Marines wait on board amphibious vehicles yesterday in the central mountains of Karthala, Lebanon, as another Amtrack in the convoy makes its way through the area. Seven Marine vehicles convoyed up the mountain yesterday to help snowbound villagers. (AP Photo)
After a few weeks, Washington's seemingly quixotic run for the top job in America's Second City seemed to be in trouble. Seeing the substantial support he had from the black wards, the League of Women Voters considered him viable enough a candidate to be included in the mayoral debates held in January.

For most non-blacks this was the first opportunity to hear Washington's point of view, as his campaign lost the funds to conduct a media blitz. He presented himself in the debates as an honest public servant who seemed to know what was going on, attacking the mayor when necessary and using outside experts to defend his positions. "I made more than one speech on the topic of student government, but no one really listened," he said.

While Washington successfully used the media exposure of the debates to make himself better known to the electorate at large, Byrne, who had a substantial lead according to some polls, began to make mistakes. She pulled off several plays during those months between the last general election and Tuesday's primary - which primary received criticism because they were construed as "political."

After WGN late-night personality Eddie Sotomayor criticized her version of a night-ride food drive Dec 15 in response to yet another claim of "Mayor Byrne's Cheapskates." (Actually invented by former Mayor Michael Bilandic in 1978) scheduled for New Year's Eve, the city, with its vast resources, felt that it could conduct one of its own over a longer period of time and achieve better results. But the campaign got in the way, while the drive occurred, it died a quiet death, a victim of underproduction.

Another festival, the week-long "Loop Alive," was originally scheduled for this week, strategically timed with the great Byrne's festival mentality was fodder for the claim that she cared more how outsiders saw the city than about the people who actually lived in it.

And what about Daley? As a result of a Byrne media blitz during the Christmas season, just as she officially announced her candidacy, Daley lost a lead estimated at between 20 and 30 percentage points quickly, and as Washington began to become familiar to the public, the magic of the Daley name began to fade.

Finally, until very near the end, the two "name" candidates tried to forget ignorance of student government and its activities. But Daley had been remarkably successful in student government and its activities, and he would also help increase student government's responsiveness to the desires of the student body.

Daley's chief Executive Lloyd Burke is driving for changes for these reasons so his successor Brian Calaghan will have a more receptive student body to proceed over. But Burke's work in these past few weeks may leave Calaghan to find a right to in quickly and bear the address, telephone number and signature of the author. Initiates and drop outs are not acceptable. Reproductions and copies of letters addressed to one person other than the editor are not accepted. All letters are subject to editing.

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Editor's Note: Letters should be brief and deal with specific issues. They must be typed and bear the address, telephone number and signature of the author. Initiates and drop outs are not acceptable. Reproductions and copies of letters addressed to one person other than the editor are not accepted. All letters are subject to editing.

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Box 9, Notre Dame, IN 46556

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(219) 239 5365

Thursday, February 24, 1983 — page 8

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Harold Washington: when dreams come true

The underdog pulled the upset. In Tuesday's Chicago Democratic mayoral primary, the 60-year-old U.S. congressman hardly anyone had heard of before last December, defeated the incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne and State's Attorney for Cook County (Ill.) Richard M. Daley, the son of the late Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. This happened as a result of many fac-
tors, but primarily through Washington's ability to come off as a viable and knowledgeable candidate, with a liberal dose of Byrne's and Daley's (especially Byrne's) blandness.

The story of Washington is one of a man who was talked into a run at the two frontrunners by Chicago's black leaders, including Rev. Jesse Jackson. When he began, he had no money and little respect from his two opponents, whose campaign people were ar-
guing about whether and how to hold debates -- just between the two of them.

Perhaps effective student government at Notre Dame really is possible. At least the current administration is working to make it so.

In its last two meetings, the Student Senate finally addressed the largest obstacle to its effectiveness the perception that student government was just an extension of the student officer put. In a large part of this perception is because of the student's lack of awareness of student government's potential.

To increase their awareness, the Senate amended its constitution to change "Student Activities Board" to "Student Government Activities Board." This is more than simply a name change; it should help change students' misperceptions by addressing their cause.

This new title for the Board explains exactly what it does: it organizes activities sponsored by student government. Therefore, it is what it has always been, but now students will be aware of it. The new title also emphasizes its role as a member of student government, not just a separate entity.

As member of student government, it is both accessible to people who wish to participate in it and a demonstration of the accomplishments of student government. The Student Senate now will have over the spending of the Activities Board would serve to ensure that the Student Senate accomplishes nothing tangible.

In addition, more people will now be involved in student government and see what it really does. This in turn should convince students that participation in student government is a worthwhile endeavor and that it does make a difference who is elected to the Senate.

Besides encouraging the election of increasingly qualified people to the Senate, the merger will encourage more people to get involved in student government as members of the Activities Board. At this time, there are not enough applicants for Student Union dire-

tor, and members of the Senate feel that the merger may become a necropsy.

Our message more people can be included as students in student government is by including the various hall commissioners - social, athletic, academic - on committees within student government. This would increase the commu-

nity's involvement between student government and the halls in both directions. Once again, this would help to increase students' awareness of student government and its activities, and it would also help increase student government's responsiveness to the desires of the student body.

Washingston became second in most polls. On the morning after, he was first on the one that counted. Barring a truly major upset by the Republican, Harold Washington will become the first black mayor of Chicago, a feat which seemed impossible last December when he was "beaten out of running" by his judicial use of limited monetary resources, seemingly immense human resources, and the incumbent's perceived blunders, the "dream," as Washington called his campaign in yesterday morning's victory speech, has become a reality.

"SU by another name: A beginning"

Is there really an "SU by another name?" Perhaps yes, but it's not on the campus of the University of Chicago. It's in student government. The Student Union, the successor to the Student Senate, is an organization that brings together four groups - the student government and its activities, and it will also help increase student government's responsiveness to the desires of the student body.

Who is the Student Union? It is their first Executive, Lloyd Burke, who is driving for changes for these reasons so his successor Brian Calaghan will have a more receptive student body to proceed over. But Burke's work in these past few weeks may leave Calaghan to find a right to in quickly and bear the address, telephone number and signature of the author. Initiates and drop outs are not acceptable. Reproductions and copies of letters addressed to one person other than the editor are not accepted. All letters are subject to editing.

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recent months, the question of a nuclear freeze has generated a great deal of attention in the mass media as well as in the political realm. This past November, the freeze movement has been focused upon at Notre Dame in the unilateral freeze referendum which was recently defeated, and in the College of Arts and Letters' sophomore core course classes.

As a sophomore, I had the opportunity to read Jonathan Schell's Fate of the Earth last semester. When I first opened the book, I thought that I would be just fulfilling another class reading requirement; when I put the book down, however, I discovered that my may want to read a book opened as I turned each page.

Schell has divided his work into three primary parts, each addressing what the author perceives to be a different aspect of the nuclear question. In Part I, Schell provides his reader with background and technical information which is prerequisite to a basic understanding of the nuclear problem. Having dispensed with the technical jargon, Schell then makes a dramatic appeal to the reader's senses as he bombards him with graphic descriptions of a nuclear holocaust in New York City. Schell supplements his account of the destruction in New York City with descriptions of the damage which occurred in the actual atomic bomb detonations in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Following this description of the potential which man possesses for his own destruction, Schell discusses the reality of such an event in Part II. He describes in detail what our security can be minimized. While I wholeheartedly endorse Schell's premise that man's moral and spiritual development has failed to keep pace with his technological capabilities, I question the validity and the feasibility of this approach. If his view is that we cannot escape the threat of a holocaust due to the fact that the technological knowledge required to build nuclear weapons constitutes an inherent component of man's scientific knowledge, then how can men possibly eliminate the principle of national sovereignty, which was instrumental in starting both world wars, and which is the primary source of so much regional conflict today? Unfortunately, I must agree with Schell's assessment that we must give up the illusion of our own invulnerability. Because Schell questions man's ability to survive in a post-holocaust environment, he defines three stipulations for preventing the creation of such a world. 

In Part III, "The Choice," Schell proposes a vague and relatively undefined solution to the nuclear threat. By renouncing violence, Schell claims that our security can be minimized. While I wholeheartedly endorse Schell's premise that man's moral and spiritual development has failed to keep pace with his technological capabilities, I question the validity and the feasibility of this approach. If his view is that we cannot escape the threat of a holocaust due to the fact that the technological knowledge required to build nuclear weapons constitutes an inherent component of man's scientific knowledge, then how can men possibly eliminate the principle of national sovereignty, which was instrumental in starting both world wars, and which is the primary source of so much regional conflict today? Unfortunately, I must agree with Schell's assessment that we must give up the illusion of our own invulnerability. 

Because Schell questions man's ability to survive in a post-holocaust environment, he defines three stipulations for preventing the creation of such a world. He bases these stipulations upon the idea of a better international law under which the concept of war would be made illegal. This sort of international law is already in existence, Schell says, but it is not being enforced. Schell believes that a nuclear freeze movement is the best means of enforcing this international law. He argues that a nuclear freeze movement would be successful because it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent because it is nonviolent. Schell believes that a nuclear freeze movement would be successful because it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent because it is nonviolent. Schell believes that a nuclear freeze movement would be successful because it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent because it is nonviolent. Schell believes that a nuclear freeze movement would be successful because it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent because it is nonviolent. Schell believes that a nuclear freeze movement would be successful because it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent because it is nonviolent.
**NOTICES**

**TYPING AVAILABLE 27-6354** Ugly. Dusting Men & Cars. Fridge & Sweep. Two nights a week. Two free hours. Phone for reservations 283-3894.

**TYPING Janie DuBois**

CAREERS IN PUBLISHING The Director of the Radar Publishing Company, a small magazine publishing company, will be on campus Thursday, Friday, Monday & Tuesday, Feb 18, 26, Jan 19 & Jan 24, a 9:30 to 11:00 A.M., M-F, in the Fucicopoli Center (Room 11).

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Joe Namath out of Alabama gave in later.

"That's ever taken place," said Manon.

"The Observer" at the earliest. The USFL's initial

"USFL commissioner Chet Simms said he checked into the financial status of Generals owner J. D. Young in addition to serving as director in addition to serving as chief executive officer of the fledgling American Football League in 1965.

"But there was no doubt he could have gotten himself a supplemental draft pick with the NFL but added, "I don't think the Baltimore Colts (who have the NFL's first draft pick) would have paid half of Herschel's contract nor any other team in the NFL.'"

Walker, who drew national attention when he signed with Georgia after an outstanding high school career in the tiny middle Georgia town of Ate, gained 5,259 yards in his three seasons at Ate, only 825 less than Tony Dorsett's four-year NCAA record. He ran for 1,572 yards and scored 17 touchdowns in winning the Heisman last season.

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**HOCKEY**

NHL Standings

Hartford 16 40 6 268 20 38
Quebec 27 25 10 259 254 64
Montreal 32 19 10 269 216 74
Philadelphia 39 15 11 27 26 11 37
New York Islanders 43 23 5 1 37 13 25 27 26 11 37
New Jersey 42 24 5 211 175 62
Toronto 39 15 6 9 23 21 6 166 252 8
Edmonton 6 239 211 27 26 11 37
Washington 31 16 4 11 37 13 25 27 26 11 37
Pittsburgh 43 23 5 1 37 13 25 27 26 11 37
Chicago 40 18 11 29 29 10 224 249 10 222 264 6 14 233 180 7 197 312
Los Angeles 38 20 8 227 293 6 36 228 264 2 5 12 256
Detroit 35 20 5 224 264 10 13 224 249 10 13 224 249

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**HOCKEY**

**PRINCE OF WALES CONFERENCE**

By HERSCHEL NISSENSON

Associated Press

Despite assurances from the United States Football League that yesterday’s signing of Georgia star Herschel Walker did not signal a wholesale raid on underclassmen, college coaches reached an agreement immediately barred representatives of the new league from their campuses.

Emory Bellard of Mississippi State, several of whose 1982 seniors signed with the New Jersey Generals, called the Generals’ signing of Walker “the single worst thing that has happened to college football since its inception.”

He said that “no USFL football team or representative will have access to information or contact with players and will not be allowed to attend Mississippi State practice sessions.”

George Macne of Vanderbilt voiced a similar warning.

“I know Vanderbilt’s standpoint — those guys (the USFL) are not welcome on our campus and they’re not welcome on my football field.”

“I can just see a war brewing between the USFL and the colleges,” said Florida State’s Bobby Bowden.

Meanwhile, at headquarters of the American Football Coaches Association in Orlando, Fla. — ironically, the site of the Generals’ training camp — executive director Charlie McClendon called it “a sad day for college football” and said he would “get the word out to all our coaches about meeting with their squads and warning them about agents.”

McClendon praised the National Football League for rejecting a last-second attempt by Jack Manton, Walker’s attorney, to shop the Georgia star around the NFL.

“The co-existence we have had between high school, college, and professional football has been very good for one and all,” McClendon said. “The USFL’s signing of Herschel Walker to a contract before he can play his final year of college football has certainly damaged our situation. The USFL has just summered the door in our face, and it hurts.

“We have had an existing policy with the NFL regarding the draft of undergraduate four-year students that has worked extremely well in the past. The AFCA is very proud of the statement issued by the NFL office to the effect that these leagues was not interested in breaking their policy with the AFCA for any athlete.”

McClendon added that “we added to all the USFL.”

At the Generals’ training camp, Charlie Simmons, USFL commissioner, called the reaction from college coaches and a possible ban from campuses “a bullet we might have to hire. I would hope everybody would understand the position I had to take on behalf of the league.”

Generals Coach Chuck Fairbanks, a former head coach at Oklahoma and Colorado, conceded that “probably the majority of college coaches will be upset with the signing of a player with eligibility remaining, but maybe some of the coaches who have the maturity to look at the whole situation might be better able to grasp the significance of the circumstances.”

... Bengal

continued from page 16

Andy Panfil, a graduate student, defeated senior Mark LeBlanc in a split decision. Panfil used his ring savvy and quickness to escape LeBlanc, who tried early in the fight. LeBlanc was also able to grab a few seconds between himself and the graduate student, but was unable to score repeatedly inside as Panfil was able to slip away and jab at the sensor.

The finals are Sunday at 1:00 p.m. at the Athletic and Convocation Center. All proceeds go to the Holy Cross Missions in Bangladesh.
The Observer

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Women swimmers get ready for Invitational

By THERON ROBERTS
Sports Writer

The Notre Dame women's swimming team begins preliminary competition in the Midwest Invitational today, facing some of the strongest teams from Illinois, Michigan and Indiana. Action concludes with the finals to be held on Saturday.

After closing out its season last Wednesday with a win against Kalamazoo College, the team has been hard at work preparing for this meet.

"The big thing is to be psyched up for it, mental preparation," says Irish coach Dennis Stark. "We've been an

The Observer (Photo by Paul Cifaretti)

An integral part of getting ready is meal preparation. "We've been anticipating this meet since January," senior co-captain Jean Murchie says. "The big thing is to psych up for it, since we are already in good physical shape.

Irish coach Dennis Stark is pleased with the progress he's seen during the course of the year. He notes, in particular, the fact that the team started this season without its four fastest swimmers from the year before.

"The girls have worked hard this year," Stark says. "It was difficult for them in their first year of NCAA Division I competition. We have a young team, and the experiences the girls have gained in collegiate competition has been invaluable.

"I've especially been pleased with the individual performances of Venetie Cochilo, Gina Gamboa and Karen Korowicki, and the effort of every member of the entire team.

Freshman Cochilo has lead the team this year with her talent in the breaststroke events. She won the 100 yard breaststroke at the State Invitational Swimming Meet earlier in February, and figures to finish high at the Midwest Invitational also.

"This will definitely be the stiffest competition we've seen all season," says Cochilo. "But we are looking to place well in some events.

Gamboa will be competing in the butterfly events and Korowicki will swim the middle range freestyle races. Both anticipate swimming well.

Notre Dame's entry in the medley relay of Ruth Tikka, Cochilo, Gamboa and Korowicki looks to place high as well. This quartet has broken the Irish varsity record for the medley relay twice previously this season.

"If there's one thing that is certain, it is that we will be in the best physical condition of the year," says Gamboa. "New records are sure to be set."

Regardless of how the girls do at the Midwest Invitational, I would term the season a success," says Stark, "but I hope the team does well."

This weekend marks the last home series for the dormant Notre Dame hockey team as it hosts Illinois Chicago. A win or a tie will put the Irish into the CCHA playoffs. Tomorrow, a special supplement about the team will appear in The Observer.
Irish travel to N. Iowa for Midwest Regionals

By JEFF BLUMB
Sports Writer

Thursday, February 24, 1983 — page 14

The Observer Sports Special - Wrestling

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The Observer Sports Special - Wrestling
Bengal Bouts semis

By ED KONRADY

Sports Writer

They fought for the Holy Cross Missions, but also for themselves. Last night the semis-finals of the 54th, an actual Bengal Bouts were competed with enthusiasm by both the crowd and the participants.

Thirty-four men entered the boxing arena with their eyes ablaze with pride, but more importantly, they left with that same look of pride.

The boots started with two very close decisions in the 135-pound weight class. Junior Mike Danburd blundered sophomore Mike Lala's nose twice in his fight, and came out the winner in a split decision. First round books early in the first round, but Danburd's ability to slip Lala's hooks proved to be the deciding factor.

In the second round, Don McLaurin, a sophomore, defeated junior Tony Bonacic in a split decision. McLaurin was a severe height factor as Bonacic could not concert with the taller sophomore who used his superior mobility to good advantage.

In the 140-pound class, sophomore Pat Serge scored the first knockout down on senior John Conaghan at 1:58 in first round. Serge's left hook decked Conaghan, and Conaghan had scored easily with his jabs.

Freshman Edmund Kelly started out very slowly, overcoming a poor start and eventually winning by a split decision over a very fast and hard-hitting opponent.

Kelly's opponent was Greg Lezynski, a senior and a great favorite of mine. Kelly won by a unanimous decision and was later announced as the winner by the referee. Lezynski was not able to penetrate Kelly's defense and was unable to score any points.

In the final round, Kelly continued his dominance with a series of left hooks and jabs, and even scored a takedown in the final minute of the round.

In the lightweight class, junior Joe Beatty scored a technical knockout on senior John Conaghan at 1:35 of the second round. Beatty dominated the fight as he stopped the freshman, bloodying his face and throwing five solid unanswered punches before the referee stopped the fight.

In the heavyweight division, junior Mike Cray punished senior Jim Anderson in his signature unanimous decision. Cray's left was his best weapon and he dominated the senior throughout the fight with a series of uppercuts and rights.

In the last bout, senior Mike Mazza defeated sophomore Arthur Murphy by a unanimous decision. Murphy was unable to stay with Mazza's speed and power and was outboxed in every round.

In the final round, Mazza controlled the fight with a series of jabs and right hands, while Murphy tried to score with fast combinations.

Mazza won by a unanimous decision and was later announced as the winner by the referee. Lezynski was not able to penetrate Kelly's defense and was unable to score any points.

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