



photo by Scott Harmon

Sen. Walter F. Mondale talks with interested person in Kirby Fine Arts Lounge following his speech last Friday in the ballroom.

MPIRG checkoff safe for two years but opponents persist

by P.M. Miller

Although UMD's Student Congress has passed a resolution to support the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group and its funding program for two years, some members of the congress, like some Minnesota corporations, have expressed dissatisfaction with the funding system.

MPIRG presently is funded by a negative checkoff system on fee statements paid by students at the University under which any student not wishing to pay the \$1 MPIRG fee must say so; if he does not, the \$1 fee is charged.

The fee is refundable for those who do pay but decide they want to withhold the \$1 later.

"I don't like the negative checkoff system at all," said Rick Duerr, freshman class president and student congress member this week. "From what I know about MPIRG, I like it. I think they're doing some good things... but the present system of funding is unfair. I believe that students should have the freedom to make their own decisions about whether or not to pay that \$1 to MPIRG. A positive checkoff system would better accomplish this."

Supporters of the positive checkoff define it as a

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*MPIRG (OPTIONAL)	1.00
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Payment is also refundable.	
TOTAL	180.35
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DATE: 2-15 BY: [Signature]	

system whereby a student standing in line to pay fees would have to request specifically to pay the \$1 fee. Duerr would like to see this system or one where a yes-no MPIRG support box must be checked before the student can leave the line adopted.

Duerr, like some other congress members, is dissatisfied with an action which UMD's student congress took at a Feb. 3 meeting expressing support of MPIRG and the present funding mechanism.

A motion expressing that support for a period of two years was passed 7-6 at that meeting.

"Although a quorum was not present for that vote, the chairman ruled it valid," said Duerr.

Urges support for legislation

UMD's MPIRG (Minnesota Public Interest Research Group) has urged area citizens and legislators to support four bills now up for consideration in the Minnesota legislature.

The four bills, said MPIRG local board chairperson Tom Meskan last week, are the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA) Protection Act, an act restricting sale of fluorocarbon aerosol propellants, the Family Farm Security Act, and the Nuclear Safeguards Act.

"The BWCA bill," said Meskan, "has as its primary goal the protection and maintenance of that wilderness area—we strongly support this bill."

The bill, authored by Sen. John Milton and Rep. Bud Philbrook, would prohibit mining, logging, and peat harvesting as well as any other private or commercial exploitation of natural resources within the one million acre BWCA area.

The bill is now being studied by the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Protection.

The fluorocarbons bill, authored by Sen. Olthoff and Rep. James Ulland, would require labeling of pressurized containers using fluorocarbons

Because of the closeness of the vote and the fact that no quorum was present, Duerr moved at the next meeting to overrule chairman Peter Cameron's ruling that the support vote was valid. His motion failed.

Although Duerr foresees no future threats to the support of MPIRG by the congress, he said, "I still am unhappy with what has happened. The goal of people in student government should be to work for maximum student freedom, and I think that the positive checkoff system would be one step toward accomplishing that."

Paul Bugbee, student association president, disagrees.

"I think the negative checkoff system is a fine system; I would even say that it should be

as propellants and would ban their sale after Jan. 1, 1978.

The Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture is currently studying the bill.

Fluorocarbons, explain the MPIRG position paper on the subject, are gases containing fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms which are used as propellants in some aerosol cans holding such products as hair spray and deodorant.

These gases are inert, which means that they do not react with any elements in the atmosphere and as a result are not broken down into any of their constituent parts in the lower atmosphere. What they do is to rise into the upper atmosphere where they are broken down by the ultraviolet light found only at high altitudes.

The position paper goes on to explain that the breakdown process releases chlorine from the gas and this chlorine destroys the ozone in the upper atmosphere which normally screens out harmful ultraviolet rays.

The third bill, the Family Farm Security Act, would help lending institutions make

loans to young men and women who want farms," said Meskan.

The act is being voted on this week by the Joint Family Farm Subcommittee and the House Agriculture Committee. The Senate Agriculture Committee will probably hear it on Feb. 16.

The act concerning nuclear safeguards relates to nuclear energy facilities.

This act would require a certificate of need for certain nuclear facilities to be built, provide for compensation to residents and the state in case of a nuclear accident, and require Northern States Power to send emergency evacuation plans to all customers.

"This one has passed the House Environmental and Natural Resources Committee by a vote of 17-3," said Meskan. "It is expected to reach the House floor within two weeks."

"We'd like to see more students knowledgeable about and interested in these bills," Meskan said. "We want input from students with ideas about these and other issues."

The MPIRG office is located in 101 Kirby.

Urban Indians offered varied services

by P. Rasmussen

If there is such a thing as an "instructional luncheon," I had one Friday. During a repast of chili, crackers, and peach sauce, members of the staff at the American Indian Fellowship Association, (AFA) 101 No. 1st Ave. E. provided me with the uneasy feeling that "white certainly ain't beautiful." Not only are we responsible for the repression of the Native American in our highly technological, independence-stressing society, but we have developed the unique situation wherein the Indian is justly dependent upon the whiteman for his survival. Our historical paternalism, therefore has resulted in a group of people who are genuinely afraid to participate in off-reservation society without continual reinforcement—in many forms—from the "Great White Father."

Staff members at AFA view their "hot lunch" program as a steppingstone to Indian urban adjustment. By providing people (about \$0-60 per day, and not all Indian) with a meal in a fairly

relaxed atmosphere, they can hopefully approach some of the problems of each—and thus direct the individual to certain servicing agencies—their or another establishment.

It appears that one of the biggest problems AFA staff confronts is alcoholism. Wendy Columbus, a counselor at AFA and participant in UMD's Native American Alcoholism Training Project, believes that the high rate of alcoholism among Native Americans is due to the fact that many have learned to drink only to get drunk. There is no such thing as social drinking, she said, adding, moreover, that an Indian's life, particularly on the reservation, can be "cut off if you don't drink."

AFA generally makes referrals to certain detoxification and treatment centers, then suggests maintenance through Alcoholics Anonymous.

Ms. Columbus stressed that everyone quits drinking for their own reason, thus, breaking away from alcoholic dependency involves a fight that is only successfully motivated by the

individual.

Whites are not openly blamed for Native American alcoholism. My impression from certain AFA staff members was that there are Indian culprits who add to the adjustment crisis as well—like the "instant Indian," who will, said Viola Foldesi, AFA staffer, "... for federal Indian money, say 'goddammit, I'm Indian.'"

The staff generally refuses to discuss Indians and their problems as a group. "I won't generalize about any race," said Ms. Columbus. Yet, I did note that several remarks were made, and to some degree, justifiably about "whites." Ideally, I believe AFA would like to promote an attitude of respect for all individuals regardless of their particular values. But, difficulties are bound to arise in the creation of an ideology when working under a kind of "drop-in" format, and it may be awhile before AFA members can reach such lofty attitudinal areas when comparatively more important problems are so obvious.

After my discussion at AFA, I proceeded to the Duluth Indian Action Council (DIAC), 217 No. 4th Ave. W., an effort to perhaps compare the two approaches in aid for the urban Indian.

My first impression was that DIAC was more organized, and with a staff of 35-37 men and women, they have the human resources and funding to be just that. Moreover, they are more obviously a servicing agency. With counselors, lawyers and paralegals, and teachers on staff they are more oriented to something other than the "drop-in" atmosphere of AFA.

DIAC provides alcoholism counseling, as well as employment counseling, welfare and legal aid, and educational facilities. Currently they offer a school for 29 students in grades eight-12 with a basic curriculum that is the same as that of the public school.

Supplementary to that base are "Indian Awareness" classes of Indian culture and philosophy.

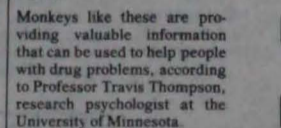
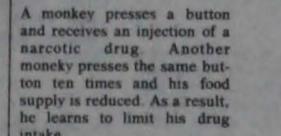
"The students," said Eugene Savage, executive director of the chemical dependency coalition at DIAC, "have to prove to us that they can make it here," adding, "We provide what is so sadly lacking in public schools—discipline."

DIAC also tries to break the "over dependence" of the Indian on the community. "With this new generation, we stress independence," said Savage.

Both facilities have their separate benefits. AFA puts no pressure on those who drop in. The attitude seems to be that if people want help, they will, in one way or another, ask for it, and the "asking for it" is an essential ingredient for solution to the individual's problem. DIAC, in my impression, is more structured, and in a way more "white"—the re-creation of a highly motivated center for a taste of positive urban service.

KUMD's new leadership takes over.

Top: Tom Livingston, Station Mgr. Bottom: Neil Neidt, Program Director



A monkey presses a button and receives an injection of a narcotic drug. Another monkey presses the same button ten times and his food supply is reduced. As a result, he learns to limit his drug intake.

Monkeys like these are providing valuable information that can be used to help people with drug problems, according to Professor Travis Thompson, research psychologist at the University of Minnesota.

The rhesus monkeys in the laboratory use and abuse drugs very much like people do, Thompson said. Monkeys will inject cocaine for up to 10 days around the clock, without eating or sleeping, then abstain for two to five days, then start injecting again.

"This 'run' corresponds to people with a cocaine problem. They often go 10 to 14 days without sleep or food while injecting the drug, then take a few days off, and start again," he said.

Both monkeys and people will go to a lot of trouble to get a drug. The lab monkeys will press a button up to 100 times or for 10 minutes at a time to get one injection.

Monkeys useful in research on drug problem

Symptoms of drug abuse are also similar for the two species. The Monkeys on "speed" (amphetamines) become hyperactive, rock back and forth, chew their fingers, hair and skin, and become aggressive. "Like people on speed, you can't fool around with a monkey speed freak—he'll bite you," Thompson said.

The main drugs investigated so far at Minnesota have been morphine, cocaine, amphetamines, barbiturates, cannabis and hallucinogens. "Monkeys

react very much like people to all of these except the hallucinogens. They don't like to hallucinate," Thompson said. The lab has never found a monkey who refused morphine, cocaine or amphetamines when offered and some will continue to inject for up to two years. Yet the same monkeys turn down injections of sugar or salt water, indicating that they like the drugs themselves and not just the injecting.

New drugs, just now reaching the street, are being tested on the monkeys too. Phenylcyclohexidine ("pcp's") and ketamine, very powerful anesthetics that can cause hallucinations, are becoming popular now, according to Thompson. The monkeys like them too and use them to stay anesthetized for days.

"We are using the monkeys to screen these drugs, to see if they have abuse potential. That way, human drug treatment centers can be ready," Thompson said.

Eventually, researchers would like to pretest medical drugs from drug companies to see if they would have abuse potential if discovered by human drug-users. "After all," Thompson said, "these new street drugs we're testing now were originally developed only for use in small doses in pediatric surgery."

Another purpose of the monkey experiments is to learn why people continue to take drugs once they begin. The drugs act as a reward, according to Thompson. "It should be possible to counteract this in some way."

One method of reducing drug use is to make the monkey or person lose something else if

still unresolved, but hopes for a settlement of differences are being expressed. Meanwhile KUMD is being allowed to go ahead with its 100,000 watt operation on a sort of trial basis.

Livingston said that although KUMD has the equipment and potential to go into stereo operation, such will not occur because of increased costs. An electronic control board has to be purchased for stereo operation, and the new station manager hopes that soon perhaps more money will be granted to the radio station for the purchase of such a control board.

With an increase in power, KUMD will thus reach more listeners. More coverage of local public affairs is expected with the new additions; however, there will be no immediate changes in the music style of 100,000 watt KUMD.

Livingston is really excited about the new equipment, and he feels that KUMD is what public radio is all about: offering alternatives in radio.



Duluth Indian Action Council

Radioactive lettuce in tomorrows salad bowl

by Donald Monkerud - PNS

SALINAS CA. Feb. 12 (PNS)-- If the lettuce in your salad bowl glows in the dark some day, there may be a reason.

Growers in the Salinas and Pajaro Valley, which produce about 40 percent of the country's lettuce, eventually hope to harvest with radioactive gamma-ray machines now being developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Prototypes of the machines--produced after eight years of research--are already being tested in Santa Maria and the Imperial Valley. USDA engineers estimate production of the machines could begin within the next two to five years.

Lettuce harvesting with machines will eliminate jobs for 3,500 seasonal lettuce pickers--mostly Mexicans working in California and Arizona.

Key to the experimental machine's operation is the selector head which shoots a gamma-ray through the lettuce head to determine maturity. Now, a picker must feel the head for firmness to determine maturity.

Once selected as ripe, the lettuce head is cut by a set of blades and placed in a storage bin by two finger-like rubber devices for transportation to a processing plant.

Lettuce not mature enough for picking is left behind. The USDA has also developed a separate gamma-ray machine to check head development through the early stages of growth. And it is developing methods of handling and containerizing picked lettuce for cooling and eventual shipment to market.

Although USDA officials consider gamma-rays safe, government clearances to develop the new machines have been difficult to get because of the radioactive source of the rays. And once they are put into operation, ownership of the machines will be restricted.

To minimize the dangers of radioactivity, the USDA here also developed a selector head using x-rays to determine head maturity.

"The machine is similar to x-rays used by the dentist," says Donald Lenker, USDA engineer, "and there's no detectable effect on the lettuce."

"Gamma rays are the same as x-rays except they come from a radioisotope," he said, "so the only hazard with the gamma-rays is from leakage."

Several companies are currently interested in beginning to manufacture the machines. USDA policy, once research and development is complete, is to provide all plans free of charge to the companies.

Lenker refused to provide any estimates on the cost of government investment in the machines "because it isn't public information." But he did say two research engineers spent two-thirds of their time for seven-and-a-half years and had the use of government facilities, equipment and workers to complete 80 percent of the project.

The USDA must still determine whether the new machines are safe to operate, study their possible effects on the vitamin and mineral content of lettuce and assess the likelihood of accidents from handling radioactive material.

Growers in the valleys, who have backed the machine as a solution to their employment problems, consider the machines in terms of "man minutes per carton," "bottlenecks," and "time per head" when they estimate marketing, future costs and profit.

"The lettuce harvesting machine is about the only way the industry can go with rising labor costs," said William Huffman, of the Salinas Extension Service. "Labor represents about 39 percent of the costs of production and keeps increasing."

Huffman added expensive labor means either using machines for harvesting or raising the price of lettuce. "And there will always be a drive to keep the cost down as much as possible, because prices are determined by supply and demand," he said.

Labor savings to growers will be considerable, because lettuce pickers working on a piece rate will be replaced by farm labor currently making between \$2.10 and \$2.85 per hour.

Lettuce harvesting is now back-breaking work done by



"lechugeros" who are 90 percent Mexican green card holders working in the United States. A good worker can pick and trim about 20 heads per minute. These skilled workers follow the harvest across California and Arizona making as much as \$6 to \$8 per hour.

But how much the lettuce harvesting machines will actually increase grower profits is questionable.

The machines will cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000 each. Lettuce is a perishable staple and is supported by a complex transportation and marketing industry whose costs are fixed.

A chaotic market makes profits uncertain--prices fluctuated last year between \$2.25 and \$7 a carton.

Weather changes affect maturity times, consumer tastes and market value. A hot spell will cause lettuce to mature rapidly and go to seed. A cold spell will cause people to switch from salads to soups.

"You can't control the weather and you can't control the grower who tries to outguess the market. The unfortunate thing about lettuce," relates Norman Welch, Farm Advisor for the Pajaro Valley, "is you're either making a hell of a lot of money or you're losing it."

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Donald Monkerud is a freelance journalist who writes an environmental and ecological subjects.

Foreign Students: classroom aids

by Ronaele Sayre
UM News Services

"Americans don't have any idea what is happening in other parts of the world"

And Ladejobi Bode, Nigerian graduate student in pharmacy at the University of Minnesota, thinks Americans know the least about Africa. Detailed explanations of social and political changes, especially in third world areas like Africa, do not reach many Americans.

Other foreign students at the University feel the same way about the limited knowledge their American counterparts have of foreign cultures. And most American students never stray far enough from their home educational institutions to gain any firsthand exposure to foreign peoples and their cultures.

An effort that Bode calls "very unique" is underway now at the University to remedy that situation.

With the help of a \$7,500 grant from the National Association of Foreign Student Advisors, foreign students at the University of Minnesota are now classroom resources. Students from a variety of countries are now "visiting participants" for classes on political science, women's studies, cross-cultural perspectives, world hunger and others.

Under the program, foreign students have been used in a political science course on international bargaining and negotiations to represent their home countries at a mock arms limitation conference. They have also taken part in education courses for teachers of foreign languages.

"The bibliography that the foreign students come up with is like no other bibliography," said Marian Marshall, one of the program's coordinators. According to Marshall, foreign students write to their friends and relatives at home and get the latest available information on subjects they'll be using for classes.

Joseph Mestenhäuser, associate director of the University's International Student Advisor's Office, said that too many people think foreign students are in the United States only to get an education, and do not realize what foreign students can offer as people with firsthand knowledge of other countries.

So far, the foreign students who have participate feel positive about their experiences in American classrooms. According to Sinan Neftci, a graduate student in computer and control sciences from Turkey, the program is "a good opportunity to express ourselves and refresh our feelings toward home."

Kolade Mosuor, a graduate student and president of the Nigerian Student Association, said he thinks American students gained a lot from the class discussion he participated in and that the discussion increased their consciousness about his country.

Before the program got off the ground, there was concern about whether or not American students would be interested in talking with foreign students in the classroom. The interest was there, according to Diane Beitz and Marian Marshall, both graduate students from England and program coordinators.

Last year, a winter quarter survey on the Twin Cities campus found 7,000 students who indicated a desire for this kind of an international program. The foreign students were also excited about the possibilities. Last spring, 400 of 1,500 foreign students on campus responded positively to the program proposal.

Reactions of faculty members to the program have been mixed. "Some faculty said they want to learn more about how the program works (before they use it)," Marshall said. "Also, course schedules are set up far in advance and it is difficult to readjust for such a special presentation."

Some of the criticism has centered on the philosophy that foreign students are here to learn, not to teach, and that many students may not speak English well enough to be understood.

However, Beitz and Marshall screen foreign students wishing to participate and do not feel that those students who are accepted will be that hard to understand.

"Never underestimate the value of listening hard to someone," Beitz said, adding that concentrating on a foreign student's unfamiliar speech patterns can be a valuable lesson on how to listen.

In addition to classroom discussions, foreign students are available through the program to provide information to individual students on various countries for class projects or papers.

A handbook called "Learning Informally With Foreign Students" has been completed by Mestenhäuser and, when published, will be available at schools throughout the country.

"While improving the educational experiences of American undergraduates, we also hope to enrich the lives of foreign students," Mestenhäuser said.

And there may be some long-range benefits of such a program.

"We hope," Marshall said, "that the exchange of information and interaction will promote better international understanding."

Monkeys from 1
the drug is taken. Monkeys will reduce the number of self-injections of cocaine if food is reduced as drug use increases, for example. Alcoholic people will drink less if employers and spouses withhold some of their paychecks. "The point is not the magnitude of what is lost, but the fact that it is a regular, consistent, and predictable loss tied to the level of drug intake," Thompson said.

Other recommendations from Thompson's monkey studies:

—Add substances to the drug which block the "high" from the drug and drug use will decline.

—Don't return the drug-user to the same environment after he or she is "cured". The same circumstances will probably cause the user to begin again.

—Use small amounts of "punishment" to reduce drug use. Even 10 minutes in an "isolation booth" after each drink will make an alcoholic voluntarily drink less.

—Strengthen alternatives to drugs. Pleasurable social contact, work, exercise, food and recreation are potential substitutes, though drug "highs" are so rewarding to users that they are hard to equal. And monkeys and people who are bored or want to escape may be special candidates for the drug experience.

These methods are helpful in reducing drug use, but, because they do not touch all causes, cannot eliminate it entirely in all people, Thompson said.

—UNS—

UMD library receives 150 book gift from Canadian Consulate

Two gifts of books have been made to the UMD library by the Canadian Consulate to encourage greater U.S. interest in Canada.

The gifts total 150 books, according to Donald J. Pearce, director of the UMD library.

Although the subject matter of most books is literary, Pearce said a wide array of other subjects is included. All of the books were written and published in English by Canadians.

Pearce said that the library was also presented with a free subscription to Canada's main periodical, "Canada Today."

According to Dick Seaborn, counselor for the Academic Relations Program at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C., similar gifts have been made to approximately 100 universities around the United States to encourage greater interest in Canada.

The Consulate also presented 100 French books to the library

at the College of St. Scholastica last summer.

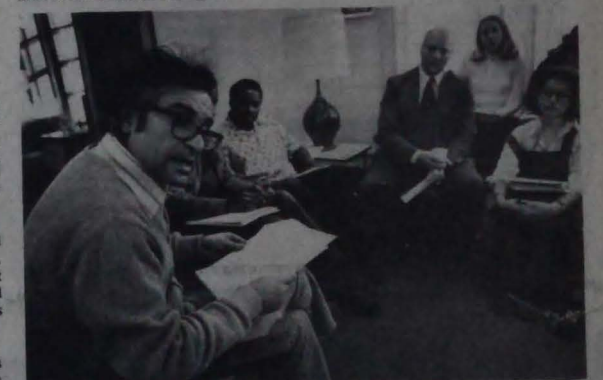
The universities are selected by the number of their faculty who have shown academic interests in Canada.

Seaborn said that the program was made possible three years ago when the Canadian government gave the Canadian Consulate the monies to buy the books from the publisher and distribute them among U.S. institutions.

The gift is a way to show that the Canadians appreciate the interest others show in them, he said.

The books and the magazine are a welcome addition to the library, especially since the UMD intends to start a Canadian Studies Program, Pearce said.

The latest gift of books is still in the "FASTCAT" section of the reference room in the library. The first set of books has already been sorted into separate sections.



Social and cultural differences of different countries are discussed by Tavakoliyazi Mohammed, (left) Iranian graduate student in sociology at the University of Minnesota, during a cross-cultural perspectives experimental course.

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19th century flavor at Grandma's

by Jackie Archbold

The newly opened Grandma's Saloon & Deli may not be the only eating and drinking establishment in Duluth, but it certainly has the qualities of being the most unique.

Grandma's, at 522 Lake Ave. South is a mixture of food, booze and old relics (many from Duluth) which create an atmosphere of what Duluth might have been like about 100 years ago.

According to owner Michael Paulucci, Grandma Rosa Brochi, after whom the bar is named, provided him with a unique history on which he could base the saloon. Part of Grandma's history has been written up in small newspapers which serve as place-mats at the saloon. Continuing stories on Grandma's endeavors in Duluth will be published in later issues of the newspaper, Paulucci said.

The contents of the saloon, mostly antiques, are complemented by the building itself which is quite old. Paulucci said that in considering what type of establishment to set up, the building, along with his own interests in antiques, seemed ideal.

Paulucci said that through his travels and encounters in different drinking and eating establishments in this country and in Europe, he has tried to take a little bit of each one and incorporate it here.

He added that he feels "this is the sort of thing people like. People who are from Duluth

can appreciate a lot of the things we've got here."

Although the establishment has been open only since Feb. 9, the collection of antiques and remodeling of the building have been in the making for quite some time.

Paulucci said that in addition to the antiques he has collected, Andy Borg, manager of Grandma's and Walter Petrowski, owner of Brass Bed Antiques, 104 Lake Ave. South have also helped him collect the many antiques on display at Grandma's.

Paulucci said that not only is he trying to create a unique atmosphere, but likes to think of his food as being unique for this area also.

Grandma's Deli manager, Mike Georgians is from Chicago, Paulucci said, and added that much of the food served at Grandma's is patterned after many food items one could expect in Chicago.

In addition to being something that he is interested in, Paulucci said that Grandma's is actually a credit to Duluth

that it is not just an ordinary place, but a place that Duluthians can be proud of.

Many of the antiques, a wall mural and many large photographs depict what Duluth was like around the turn of the century and before. Paulucci said that he will continue to add more antiques to the establishment as time passes. By the way, if you have ever wondered what happened to Joe Huie's sign, take a look over Grandma's bar next time you are there.



Grandma's Saloon and Deli



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John Conroy is the senior editor of Chicago Magazine.
Loretta Smith is a Chicago-based freelance photographer and journalist who has been covering the Hampton-Clark case for PNS.
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FBI and Cook County officials fingered in Black Panther killings trial

by John Conroy & Loretta Smith - PNS

A multi million dollar civil trial of FBI and state officials now underway here could determine for the first time whether the FBI sanctioned murder as part of its efforts against black militants in the late 1960's.

FBI documents, recently obtained by the Senate Intelligence Committee, reveal that these efforts were aimed at preventing the rise of a black "messiah" and blocking a coalition of black nationalist groups that "might be a first step toward... a true black revolution."

They included such counter-intelligence techniques as informers, illegal wiretaps, false arrests, forgeries, slanders, raids and armed confrontations. The Black Panther Party (BPP) was a specific target.

Now, six years after Chicago Black Panther leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed in a pre-dawn police raid, their parents and seven Panther survivors are suing for \$47.7 million in damages in a civil trial before U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Perry.

They allege violations of civil right and personal injuries in the raid, which Panther lawyers will attempt to prove was deliberately planned and executed by the FBI to put an end to the Black Panther Party in Chicago.

The civil suit, which has survived countless legal setbacks, was originally filed against state and local authorities in 1970.

Earlier that year, a federal grand jury had concluded that police reports of the raid were so contradictory it appeared police had participated in a coverup. Yet the grand jury returned no indictments.

In 1972, a special county grand jury--convened under public pressure to investigate the raid--indicted six Cook County officials and eight of the 14 police involved in the raid for criminal misconduct. All defendants were subsequently acquitted by state Court Judge Philip Romiti.

Now, however, Panther lawyers possess information--much of it previously hidden in police and FBI files--which they claim implicates not just local authorities but the highest echelons of the Justice Department.

Included is a Rockefeller Commission Report on Domestic Spying (released last June) showing that the man sent to conduct the 1970 federal grand jury investigation--Assistant U.S. Attorney Jerris Leonard--was at the same time head of a Justice Department intelligence unit that supervised FBI spying on the Black Panthers. Panther lawyers plan to show that Leonard's dual role was part of the FBI's deliberate program to suppress the Panthers.

INFORMER
Other evidence of FBI links to the raid surfaced in 1973, when former Panther Chief of Security William O'Neal testified in an

unrelated criminal proceeding. O'Neal--then Fred Hampton's personal bodyguard and the man in charge of the Panther arsenal at the time of the raid--admitted having been a paid FBI informer from 1968 to mid-1970.

Subsequently given a new identity and relocated to another city by the FBI, O'Neal testified in a pre-trial deposition that he provided the local FBI chief Roy Mitchell with a floor plan of the apartment in which Hampton and Clark were killed. The drawing included the notation "Hampton sleeps here."

Hampton was shot to death by police during the raid on the precise location marked on the map.

According to lawyers for the police, the raid resulted from an FBI tip that the Panther apartment contained an illegal cache of weapons. They claim police opened fire on the occupants only when they encountered fire.

In the 1973 trial in which eight of the police involved in the raid were acquitted, however, testimony revealed that all but one of about 90 shots fired came from police weapons.

The FBI itself admits that O'Neal gave it the floor plan of the apartment, as well as information on the Panther arsenal. But lawyers for the Justice Department deny the FBI either planned, conducted or even knew about the raid, let alone took part in it.

The Chicago police sergeant who led the raid--Daniel Groth--claims the information on illegal weapons came not from O'Neal but from a second informant--a claim backed up by O'Neal in a pre-trial deposition. But Groth, who has given contradictory testimony on at least two occasions regarding other aspects of the raid, refuses to divulge the identity of the second source, saying to do so would endanger the lives of other people.

Panther attorneys claim the identity of such a second source is crucial since he or she may still be in their midst--even one of the plaintiffs.

Moreover, evidence that Hampton was drugged the night of the raid suggests the second informant may have been the one who drugged him. The evidence of drugging was produced by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark's independent inquiry, which found that Hampton had received such a high dose he didn't wake when the shooting started.

Last June, Panther attorneys asked Judge Perry to order police to identify any informer among the plaintiffs. Perry denied the motion, saying he didn't want to interfere with the relationship of the Panther plaintiffs to their lawyers.

Perry also refused to compel Sergeant Gorth to name the second informant.

FBI FILES
Until recently Perry has also repeatedly refused to allow Panther attorneys access to FBI files relating to the Black Panther Party--files the attorneys claim would help prove a government conspiracy to kill Clark and Hampton. Perry--who has read the files in secret session--claimed they were irrelevant to the trial.

(Those intelligence documents that were turned over to the lawyers--specifically Chicago police files--were heavily censored, with all notations that might identify police officers or names of informants expunged.)

Perry's recent decision to give the Panther defense team the FBI files followed their submission of documents released by the Senate Intelligence Committee which they claimed contradicted Judge Perry's ruling. So far, Perry has allowed only one such document into evidence.

The files include documents that reveal the Chicago FBI office had been instructed by its Washington headquarters to submit "imaginative and hardhitting counter intelligence proposals aimed at crippling the BPP" every two weeks.

Also among the documents was forged a letter sent to a leader of the Blackstone Rangers, a rival black group, warning him that the Panthers were plotting his murder. The FBI said the purpose of the letter was "to intensify the degree of animosity between the two groups... which could disrupt the BPP or lead to reprisals against its leadership."

Relations between Perry and the Panther lawyers have been heated throughout the two years of pretrial hearings. Panther attorneys have accused Perry of "flagrant abuses" of judicial power and moved to have him disqualified from the case--a motion denied in the Court of Appeals.

The trial--now before a jury of one black and five whites--is expected to last several months, with 400 witnesses or more likely to take the stand.

Whether or not it results in establishing, as Panther lawyers charge, that the 1969 raid was the result of a deliberate plot to kill Hampton and Clark, observers here believe it has already revealed why the Panthers existed in a virtual state of war with law enforcement agencies.

BWCA battle near climax

Some good news and some bad news for Boundary Waters environmentalists came out of the state legislative and federal executive halls yesterday. The good news was a temporary upholding of the snowmobile ban by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, while the bad news gave Minnesota State Senate approval for logging in the BWCA.

Both actions are inconclusive however, and simply set the stage for final battles on these subjects.

Butz's ruling upheld a May 7, 1975 decision by John McGuire, head of the U.S. Forest Service to ban snowmobile use in the BWCA effective next winter. But all Butz actually did was confirm McGuire's authority to make such a ruling, and to schedule an April Hearing in Minneapolis to hear conflicting views of the situation to aid in formulating a wide-ranging policy statement on motorized vehicle use in the area.

Naturally, both sides are optimistic about their chances in the final decision. That decision certainly will not end the heated arguments on the issue, and may eventually lead to the courts. Pro-snowmobile groups have already vowed this action should April's results go against them. Environmentalists likely will take the same route should the outcome go the other way.

The logging approval is far from final, too. First the bill, (which would ban mining and peat harvesting, but not logging), must go to the Senate Natural Resources and Agriculture committee, and then to the full Senate. Similar steps must also be taken in the state house before the bill goes to the governor's desk. Debate will surely be fierce, and the decision nearly as disputed as the snowmobile ban.

I fear environmentalist losses on one or both of these questions. These decisions are political dynamite, and have subsequently blinded the lawmakers to the real, and only valid point in all these discussions. That is that if the Boundary Waters is to be designated a wilderness area, it must be treated as such. The designation is there, now all that is needed is respect for that label.

Let us hope that the BWCA political football is deflated, and that Minnesota's most beautiful wilderness does not become just another recreation area, complete with the eardrum-shattering drone of snowmobiles and power boats, or a checkerboard of wooded and cleared land, exploited of its most statusque resource. Let's hear a shout for silence, in the true tradition of the wild.

Marshall J. Hogenson

Defends anti-abortion advocates stand

Editor:

Robert McCoy's statements in last week's Statesman regarding the rising anti-abortion movement in this country moves me to the following observations.

It is true that the Catholic Bishops of America have "outlined a comprehensive pro-life legislative program." It is also true that many leaders and supporters of the pro-life movement are not Catholic, but persons who firmly believe that life begins before birth and that unborn life has as much right to protection as that already born.

The question of when life begins is certainly more than a Catholic issue, at least the U.S. Supreme Court seemed to admit that in its Jan. 22, 1973 abortion decision when it carefully refused to answer that question. And just because a particular religion happens to take a definite stand

on that issue, is it wrong or forbidden to try one's best to explain this position to others, especially when the stakes are so high? Certainly the art of persuasion is not foreign to the American people.

Unlike the high court, when I decide for or against abortion I am also deciding when life begins. And life decisions cut very close to the basis of our government, founded upon the Unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Given our participatory style of government, given a political system in which legislators are accustomed to organized movement and group stands on various issues, and given the fact that tax monies are used for actions which some consider a denial and destruction of basic American rights, in what other way do pro-life people voice their views? Given these facts, I find McCoy's

final statement, "If you believe abortion is murder, you need never have one," a bit naive.

The political arena is the only choice we have as Americans to stand up for the rights of those we feel are being destroyed. The unborn have no voice except that which we, the already born,

give them.

Geo. M. Schroeder
Catholic Campus Pastor

P.S. Scott Murphy's crude cartooning continues to tell us more about Scott's own muddled imaginings than the issues he attempts to "illustrate."

Irate senior

Editor:

OK, what kind of clump do you take me for? When I finally get around to filing out my upper division papers, (by personal request of the school), they have audacity, the gall to demand \$1 for an "official" copy of my transcript. Which I might add they have always fouled up.

I pay enough in lab fees alone to

merit a trip to Sydney, Australia. A crummy Xerox copy only costs 5 cents. So where, just where does the school get off ripping off seniors, huh?

And another thing, I put 15 cents into the apple machine down in the Games Room and the apple was frozen rock hard. And about this week, this is a used week!

T.M.G.

Angola-A case of Soviet colonialism

by Tom Moran

I will acquiesce no longer and observe such perversions of the truth as demonstrated in John de Graaf's article on Angola. This blatant example of irresponsible journalism can be attributed to any number of reasons:

1. the author is naive and gullible.
2. the author refers to unreliable sources.
3. the author intentionally biased his presentation.
4. or some combination of all three.

But henceforth I will refrain from making further literary comments on the intent of Mr. de Graaf and address myself to the facts.

Once again we find the communist ploy of capitalizing on hate is an intricate part of his column: hate for past transgressions i.e., colonial exploitation, class hatred, i.e., opulent corporate bullies, racial hatred, i.e., racist South Africa. Arguments based on hatred should have no place in a world where reason and love should guide our decisions.

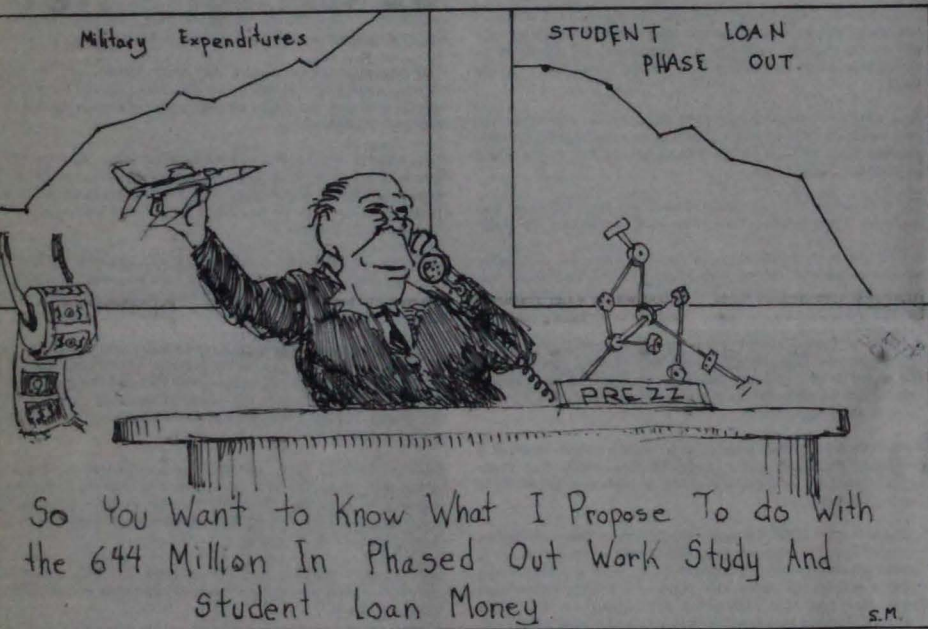
Mr. de Graaf is also guilty of selectively disclosing just the facts which further his aims. Primarily, the author would like us to believe that the "capitalist, imperialist and racist" regimes of the U.S. and South Africa are the only two forces preventing the MPLA from ruling Angola. Yet, in fact, Communist China and Communist North Korea have also contributed to defeat this rape of Angola by the MPLA. Two neighboring black nations, which have been striving for a peaceful, working relationship between blacks and whites, east and west, are also aiding the anti-MPLA forces in Angola, with both men and arms. I am, of course, speaking about Zaire and Zambia. So we must conclude that Red China, North Korea, Zambia and Zaire are aiding the "corrupt" "traitors" in order to further the aims of the corporate interests for continuing "exploitation" of the Angolans. John, I think Chou is rolling over in his grave.

Furthermore, in the fifth paragraph, Mr. de Graaf states "the U.S. had become obviously and inextricably linked to racist South Africa" all this due to the fact that we have found ourselves on the same side. There is no measure of logic in this argument. A further extension of this position would infer we have "become obviously and inextricably linked to Communist China and their policies and they, in turn, are reciprocally tied to South Africa. Or during World War II the U.S. "had become obviously and inextricably linked to" the Soviet Union in the joint battle to defeat Germany. This type of logic is easily identifiable as hogwash.

In addition, I uncovered another irrational and illogical premise. Throughout the article one can find constant references to a MPLA Victory i.e., first, sixth, tenth and twelfth paragraphs, I find the implication that if the MPLA wins it is a verification of their righteousness and a vindication of Mr. de Graaf's claims, repugnant to the senses. I think Mr. de Graaf is rowing with only one oar in the water. Might does not make right! Such logic leads to the conclusion that Hitler was right in Germany, Mao in China, and Franco in Spain, etc., just because they successfully deceived the people and out-bullied the opposition.

Another point which eludes rational thought is the fact of Soviet involvement. It seems from reading Mr. de Graaf's article that there is no reason for the Soviet Union and Cuba to be involved in Angola other than to defend the hapless Angolans from the rapacious "corporate interests" of the U.S., South Africa, Red China, Zaire, etc. He thinks the present heavy handed policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba is skin to skin killing an ant with a sledgehammer, unless of course, they have some far-sighted plans. There are four very good reasons for the extensive Soviet involvement in Angola.

1. The Soviet Union has as much need for the natural resources, which Angola has to offer, as the U.S.
2. Despite what Mr. de Graaf says about MPLA assurances of "no foreign (Russian) bases on its territory" (if they win) I do not believe that the MPLA will be in any position to deny bases to the Soviet Union when they are surrounded by hostile neighbors, occupied by 11,000 plus crack troops of the Soviet Union and Cuba, in need of massive economic aid to restore the nation and stimulate it, and be holding to the Soviet Union for its very existence. Such bases could be used to control South Atlantic shipping lanes and enable the Soviet Navy to, at any time, cut the vital oil lines between the Persian Gulf and the West.
3. Angola could be a key depot from which the Soviet Union would export hatred, terror and death into Zaire, Zambia, Namibia and even South Africa creating the very conditions on which they feed



WEEKLY SPECIAL

Rumor Has Ford Sending Nixon to China

by Jack Anderson
with Joe Spear

WASHINGTON — Official Washington is whispering about Richard Nixon again. The speculation in the backrooms is that President Ford will appoint his predecessor as our representative to China.

The White House won't admit officially that the idea is even being considered. But there are a few straws in the wind, which have stirred the whispers.

First, the post is open. The last representative, George Bush, resigned to take over the Central Intelligence Agency.

Second, Richard Nixon is the Chinese Communists' favorite American.

And third, the appointment would please the diehard Nixon supporters who now comprise the political base of the President's rival, Ronald Reagan.

The Chinese, meanwhile, have made extraordinary preparations for the Nixon visit. Our sources say the Chinese plane, which will pick up the Nixons, will be equipped with special medical supplies. These will include anti-coagulants in case Nixon's phlebitis flares up.

Nixon's expenses, incidentally, will be paid by the Chinese. But the taxpayers will be stuck with the salaries of the Secret Ser-

vices and other government officials in Nixon's retinue.

The most forlorn folks in Washington meanwhile are the Chinese Nationalist diplomats. According to protocol, they outrank the Chinese Communists — the Nationalists have an embassy in Washington, the Communists only a lowly diplomatic mission.

Yet U.S. officials have been courting the Chinese Communists and cold shouldering the Chinese Nationalists. We have learned, for example, that the Nationalist Ambassador, Jimmy Shen, requested a White House briefing after President Ford returned from Peking. The request was turned down.

Then Ambassador Shen asked to see Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Again, Shen was refused. The Nationalists had to settle for an Assistant Secretary of State, Philip Habib, who stopped off in Taipei to brief Premier Chiang Kuo.

Ambassador Shen has suffered similar misfortunes on the cocktail circuit. The two Chinas, of course, don't recognize each other. So Washington's famous hostesses are obliged to choose between them. The Chinese Communists are the

rage these days, so Jimmy Shen is staying home nights.

Nuclear Teapot. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is quietly investigating a new theory that has frightening implications. If the theory is correct, reactors could blow their lids like teapots. This would release deadly radiation into the atmosphere.

The theory is this: There is a slim but real possibility that the fuel in a nuclear power plant could melt down and come in contact with water. If this should ever happen, according to the theory, it could cause a steam explosion as powerful as the bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki.

It would blow the top off the power plant and produce an enormous cloud of radioactive waste. The danger, we emphasize, is remote. But many responsible scientists believe it is possible.

There are 60 reactors around the country that, theoretically, could blow like a teapot, and many more are under construction.

Incompetent Bureaucrats. An internal administration report has concluded that the bureaucrats at the Social Security Administration simply are incompetent.

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The bureaucrats also botch up the massive computer system. We have learned that it has made some monumental mistakes.

In a single day in August, 1975, for example, faulty instructions caused the computers to issue \$10 million in overpayments to 1,500 very surprised recipients.

Cheap Veep? There is a persistent rumor in Washington that Vice President Nelson Rockefeller is a "skinflint." The story is only partly true.

He has given away more than \$2 million. You can't call that cheap. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, for example, received a \$50,000 gift of appreciation from Rockefeller. Kissinger, at least, must think Rockefeller is generous. Rockefeller has also loaned more than \$400,000 to friends and relatives.

It would be fair to say, however, that Rockefeller has no idea what money means to the average American. He rarely, if ever, carries cash or credit cards. His aides merely take care of his bills, so that Rockefeller doesn't have to trouble himself with such trivialities.

Rockefeller has listed his personal wealth at more than \$33 million. Yet he often has to ask an aide for change to make a telephone call. He has also been known to question the size of tips that his aides leave behind in restaurants. Rockefeller has objected that even standard tips are too large.

Hunt's Hunt: E. Howard Hunt, the Watergate convict, has been writing letters from prison seeking an attorney Hunt wants to sue *Out*, the girls magazine, for linking him to the John F. Kennedy assassination.

More Opinions

1976-77 student service fee bound to increase

by Mark E. Bufkin

The three certainties of life, they say, are birth, death and taxes. Here in the University of Minnesota system, a fourth seems to have been added: a larger Service Fee than the year before.

It seems to make no difference which campus you happen to be on; each year inflation and other factors take its toll on the student's pocketbook.

Ever increasing Student Service Fees are one of the few major concerns surfacing on all campuses, and unhappy students are to be found in many hallways. Some campuses (Morris and Duluth) have gone so far as to almost disguise fee increases by withdrawing their substantial Health Service payments from the regular fees and giving it special status. Therefore, Duluth can claim a fee of only \$28.35, rather than the full \$39.35 all inclusive fee.

The theme song of student governments recently has been for lower fees under closer student supervision and control. UMD President Paul S. Bugbee never tires of decrying the "catch-all fee" that most students claim was prevalent in the past. In the last five years all five student governments of the University system have gained student majorities on their fee committees, and a Regents' Task Force on Student Service Fees has been formed to study the general policy on mandatory fees and the students' control (or lack of control) over them.

At UMD, last year's committee seemed determined to create a definitive fee made up of student services, rather than items that could simply not be funded any other way. Criteria were drawn up that eliminated any academic or administrative service from the fee.

Among the victims of last year's committee were the Library, summer Counseling and Records, the Student Directory, the magazine "Trailways," Intercollegiate Athletics, Supportive Services, University Theatre, and Music Organizations.

When the smoke had cleared, some of those programs found themselves cut off completely, while others were put into a phase-out program of various lengths.

The "Six-Five" committee, so named because of its large amount of close votes, also came close to cutting out the Kirby Student Center and Center Reserve funds, and only narrowly added a nickel for a Child Care Center.

The final scoreboard showed that the committee had cut the fee from over fifty dollars of requests to under forty dollars, and the number of fee items for 23 different requests to 18, with five of these to be phased out eventually.

That was last year; and with each new falling of the leaves comes a new Student Service Fee Committee.

New in terms of students, that is. While both the faculty and the administrators are back, only two of the eight students on last year's "mad slasher" returned this year, and the difference between committee is quite apparent.

This year's group of students seem more questioning and less pre-judging than last year's. The cliques within the students that was so obvious last year is not present this time around. The committee seems more open and receptive and possibly more responsive. If something is positive about the committee, some things are negative as well. The students seem less knowledgeable and less determined. More background questions are needed than before, and the possibility of being impressed and overwhelmed by figures is greater.

This has given hope to the three largest programs that were voted off the fee last year: Intercollegiate Athletics, Music Organizations and University Theatre. These programs, which amount to 22% of the total fee allocation, have come back this year asking for a reversal of last year's decisions, and the theme of their attack has been the same: it was all a misunderstanding.

Dr. Phillip Coffman of Music claimed that the committee misunderstood the requirement of credit for organization participation. "This is our only means of control over the volunteer student," he said. Athletic Director Ralph Romano blamed confusion over funding of administration that led to last year's vote to phase out athletics. Dr. Patrick McDonough of University Theatre argued that last year's committee denied politics rather than served the students, and denied that the Theatre productions were "academic" in nature.

The arguments are persuasive, and it is obvious that the three men, to save their share of fee money, have done their homework and struck the proper chord of attack.

Last year's committee was dedicated, perhaps too much so, to setting precedents and cutting down the fee. The largest precedent was the votes to declare music, theatre, and sports as academic and administrative functions and demand a halt to their support by student fees. At this time it is uncertain whether this year's committee will decide those votes were wrong, and reverse the actions of last year.

Whether a reversal would be a leap backward or a step forward depends upon your point of view, and often what department you're in. What the committee decides will help determine the tax to be paid by next year's 6,000 students.

And as for the fourth certainty of life, it would appear that no matter what the decision on Athletics, Music Organizations and University Theatre, your fee will go up next year. Its as sure as death and taxes.

by Stephan Bailey

After reading "Dispute Over Canal Near Breaking Point" in last week's issue of the Statesman, one can conclude one of two things; its author, David Bean, was either completely duped by propaganda from the Panamanian government, or he failed to do even the most superficial research into his topic before he put pen to paper. His article not only exaggerated the situation in the isthmus of Panama with regard to the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone, but offered outlandish falsehoods and misinformation as well. Through the convenience of omission, he presented a distorted and oversimplified picture of a very complex problem.

The first example of this omission is in the statement to the effect that 15% of the Panamanian labor force is employed by the Panama Canal Company and therefore is subject to the employment practices of the United States Government. What he failed to include was that the Canal Zone is the only location in the world where the United States Government pays locally recruited nationals of another country on a U.S. wage scale.

The U.S. wage scale is much higher than that of the Republic of Panama. Since working

for the Canal is a government job, this 15% is entitled to all the benefits and privileges of United States Government employees including leave time, sick pay, a retirement plan, medical coverage, etc. Most of these benefits cannot be easily found in jobs within the Republic of Panama. Ask some of those people comprising that 15% how they feel about turning the operation of the Canal over to the government of Panama.

In launching his assault on the Canal Zone itself, Mr. Bean indulged in gross exaggeration by comparing the Canal Zone to Hollywood. Even George Natanson, the CBS reporter for Central America, who would agree with the basic assumption of last week's article, could not go that far. Natanson compared the Zone to a middle-American town. Indeed, many of the people in the Canal Zone live in a manner to which most Americans are accustomed, but nowhere in the Canal Zone, with the possible exception of the governor's mansion, will you find anything comparable to some of the homes you find in East Duluth, let alone Hollywood.

It is a sad sight to see the crowded tenement slums of Panama City that push up against the border between that city and the Canal Zone. It is easy to see that as a

miniature example of a global situation. However, if one travels in Panama City to the neighborhoods of La Cresta, Pita Point and others, one will see that affluent Panamanians live much more luxuriously than anyone in the Canal Zone. Panama is a layered society despite the current government's "socializing." Unfortunately Panama's poor are very poor, and the slums, close to the Canal Zone, give a visitor to the isthmus occasion to conclude too hastily that the conflict over ownership of the Canal is a simple contest between the "haves" and the "have-nots."

Perhaps the most glaring example of falsehood in Mr. Bean's article was his statement that the West Indies people who were brought in to build the Canal were slaves. Even the most casual student of United States and Latin American history knows that slavery in the Western Hemisphere was abolished before the twentieth century. Since the Canal was built in the ten-year period from 1904 to 1914, common sense dictates that these West Indies people were paid-laborers and not slaves. The Canal Zone government has not forgotten the contribution the people of the West Indies made. In the Civil Affairs building in Balboa Canal Zone there is a special memorial to the West Indies people.

While we are on the subject of the West Indies people, there is something very important Mr. Bean did not mention. Many of the descendants of these people now live in Panama and the Canal Zone and are the victims of the racial prejudice of the Panamanian people. As one Panamanian student once told me, "Panamanian Panamanians hate West Indies Panamanians." This racism is even noticed by American black servicemen stationed in the Canal Zone. William Alexander, U.S. Representative of Arkansas who visited the Canal Zone and talked with black servicemen, quoted one as saying:

Black people are dirt under the feet of La Guardia (the Panamanian army and police) and if La Guardia gets the Canal, Panama will be a hell hole for us to live in.

Not only does the authoritarian government of Panama have little concern for the Civil Rights of black people, but it does not display much concern for the civil liberties of all Panamanian citizens. Did Mr. Bean visit with Panamanians who are in opposition to the current government of Panama, now in the hands of General Omar Torrijos? Probably not; they are

very hard to find. Since Torrijos has been in office all civil liberties are suspended. Panama is one of those countries where if you get busted, "you are in for the hassle of your life." There are very few laws in effect in Panama now to restrain the police. The common practice in the arrest of a person is to hold him incommunicado, and the trial usually involves two people: the accused and a police sergeant. Political opponents can expect something like this if they fail to keep a very low profile. In the early days of the Torrijos regime, many of his political opponents found refuge in the Canal Zone.

We as students vigorously protested the fact that the United States engaged in a war to protect the harsh dictatorships of the South Vietnamese government, and the idea of surrendering the Panama Canal to a government of the caliber of that now run by Omar Torrijos should also be protested.

How to solve the dilemma of the Panama Canal and who should control it is a complicated and weighty question. Articles of the type that appeared in last week's Statesman not only fail to shed new light on the matter, but do irreversible damage by misinforming the public.

Wood named Basin Studies Center chief

—Dr. Thomas J. Wood has been named director of the UMD Lake Superior Basin Studies Center.

Wood's appointment was approved today by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents at their meeting in Minneapolis. Wood succeeds Dr. Wayland R. Swain, who served as director since August, 1973, and who now is associate professor and acting head of the Department of Preventative Medicine in the UMD School of Medicine.

"We feel most fortunate in being able to get Dr. Wood to take over direction of the Lake Superior Basin Studies Center," UMD Associate Provost Robert L. Heller said today. "He brings to our campus expertise in recreational and water resource planning which will help us tremendously in meeting the research and service goals of the Center in the years ahead."

The 1973 Minnesota Legislature first appropriated funds for the establishment of the

Lake Superior Basin Studies Center to carry on research, education and service in both scientific and socio-economic aspects of the Lake Superior basin.

During the past year, Dr. Wood has been chief, Natural Resources Branch, Environmental Resources Division, Environmental Effects Laboratory, Waterways Experiments Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Before taking that post, Wood was a water resources planner at Vicksburg and with

the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Worth, Texas and Washington, D.C., an outdoor recreation planner and resource specialist with the Corps at Fort Worth. He also held positions in Texas and Nebraska as an educational attaché, research assistant, range analyst, forester, and teaching assistant.

Dr. Wood attended Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa; received the B.F. and M.F. degrees at Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogoches, Texas; and the Ph.D. degree at Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. He was certified by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors in 1972 as a water resource planner, an 11-month post-graduate program.

Dr. Wood served two years in the U.S. Army, including a tour in Europe; he is a member of the Society of American Foresters and the National Society of Park Resources.

Wood has written a number of professional papers and reports in the areas of camping, recreational land acquisition policies, availability of private land for public hunting, lake development, lands and vegetation and many others.

He has written many technical reports for the Corps of Engineers on the Brazos River Basin project in Texas; on flood control at Zacate Creek, Laredo, Texas; and others.

Dr. Wood is married and has two children.

S.O.S. Week planning

S.O.S. Week (Serving Other Students) is now in its initial planning stages. S.O.S. Week is an annual fund raising event that is organized, planned and run by UMD students. S.O.S. Week is sponsored by the Student Association. Dave Lind, Vice President for Student Affairs is coordinating the event. This year S.O.S. Week will take place beginning on April 19th and will end with the Grub Dance on April 24th.

If you are planning to participate (or even thinking of participating) please submit your initial idea to Dave Lind (Kirby 150, 726-7178) by February 29th. If you have any questions, please stop by the S.A. Office.

Chaka Khan: Rufus lead Success story of own

Pop Scene Service

"The best advice I could give any young person interested in show business is stay in school—until you're old enough to count your money and then get out and start working."

That bit of unconventional advice comes from an unconventional gal-soul dame Chaka Khan, lead singer for the hot soul rock group "Rufus."

Chaka dropped out of three Chicago high schools before she was 16 because she wanted to sing more than she wanted to study. "I'm doing what I love and making money at it."

What Chaka is doing is writing lyrics and belting out songs with a style that evokes memories of Janis Joplin. She has also been compared to Stevie Wonder.

And no wonder. For Stevie has been very instrumental to the success of Rufus, featuring Chaka Khan, with their Grammy-winning "Tell Me Something Good," a million seller, and their aptly named LPs "Ragus to Rufus" and "Rufused."

Their latest LP, "Rufus Featuring Chaka Khan", is zooming up the pop charts with uptempo tunes like "Have a Good Time," "Fool's Paradise" and "Jive Talkin'."

They have toured with Stevie Wonder, the Rolling Stones and Elton John, and they defy a label.

"We're not the usual 'soul band' people think we are," says keyboardist-founder Kevin Murphy. "We fall somewhere between outrageous and supercommerciality. We don't want to sell out to commerciality but we do want to sell records."

And sell they do. Along with Chaka and Murphy, the group consists of drummer Andre Fischer, guitarist Tony Maiden and bass player Bobby Watson. They represent a musical cross-section of Chicago and Los Angeles and all did their share of dues-paying before finding each other.

Chaka, for example, comes from a Chicago family split by divorce. Her father is a freelance photographer. Her mother is a supervisor at an experimental high school at the University of Chicago—the last school from which Chaka dropped out.

"I'm a lyricist and keenly appreciate beauty," she says. "Beyond that, school taught me how to count my money."

"I'm not a women's libber of anything like that," said Chaka, a name she says means "fire warrior." "I wanted to go through life with an exotic name, not a square name (which she'd

rather not divulge). "But other than the name, I'm doing my trip being like I am. No facades. I'm no different off-stage than I am on."

Chaka is very seductive on stage. She is also a very attractive lady off stage. She was into her second bottle of pre-show wine as she talked in her Manhattan hotel room, attired in a flesh-colored bra, clinging, red harem pants and a red harem hat with jingling coins.

She turned down Rufus tape ("I always practice to our taped music) and reduced the color TV set to flickering silhouettes as she unwound before the evening's appearance.

She was talking about how Rufus was created three years ago. She had been working the Chicago disc scene with a group called the Bab Babysitters when she ran into Murphy of Chicago's American ("Bend Me, Shape Me") Breed. The nucleus of Rufus was born when they merged with Andre Fischer and split for the West Coast "where all the right business elements were."

"Besides, Chicago is schizophrenic, like the weather there," said Chaka.

Maiden and Watson came to the group as a duo after having worked together in Europe.

They all had the credentials.

Fischer's drums, for example, provided the soulful backbeat for Curtis Mayfield, O.C. Smith and Jerry Butler. Murphy played his keyboard for the Crystals, Del Shannon and Brian Hyland. And everybody knew what to do in the recording session.

They were grooving so well during a session at California's Record Plant that Stevie Wonder poked his head in the hear Chaka's voice. Wonder started jamming with Rufus. By the time he left he had provided the group with several tunes, among them "Tell Me Something Good," which went well with Chaka's personally penned "You've Got the Love."

"Tell Me" is the crowd pleaser that hooks the audience early in their live sets. "It's one of those songs that's played so much, I'm sure everyone's sick of it already," said Murphy. "Onstage we try it faster slower, whatever—but it's getting a bit threadbare. But in spite of the gimmicks and the hook that worked once, the public doesn't have to worry about us being the kind of band who'll just put out another version of the same song."

In fact, Chaka was working on a new song before going on that evening. "Writing and singing, that's what I'm all about," said Chaka. "That and my one-year-old daughter, Melanie. And she's the frosting on my cake."

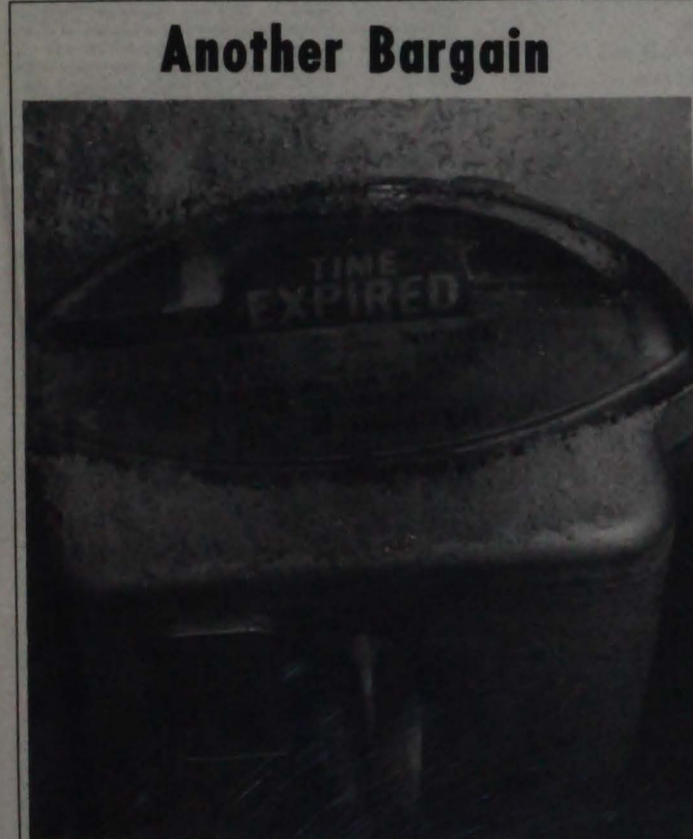


photo by Scott Hogenson

Fyne Arts

and entertainment

Furry Lewis 70 years of Blues

by Tom Grier

Furry Lewis isn't fooling anyone. He is downright happiest when he's singing the blues. Furry came all the way from Memphis to sing us his blues, and it was a show that will long be remembered by everyone who saw it.

Starting off the evening was Ron Douglas, a comedian who also played the Bull Pub Tues. Feb. 17. Like Furry, Ron was born and raised in Memphis, but it would be hard for anyone to imagine anyone as funny as Ron ever having the blues.

Douglas is a contemporary, very hip young comedian who can take into his mind and show you just how things really look. I think that's what made him so funny. Everything he talked about was real and believable.

Ron, as all good comedians, had a responsive audience and never carried a topic too far. He never played on sex as the major issue even though it's an easy laugh. He played on the other aspects of relationships such as embarrassment, and the art of acting cool in front of your date.

However, his best material dealt with animals and insects. The picture he painted of an ant crawling up in the middle of a dinner table selecting his choice crumb stayed in my mind. Ron also dealt on favorite TV and movie heroes, for instance the problems Superman must have had as Clark Kent, and how Roy Rogers in the middle of a desert could be moved to sing some stupid song about moonlight on the doggies.

Ron has a B.A. degree from DePaul University of Chicago.

in Sociology Speech-Psychology, and it was evident in the way he could play on people's foibles such as the act of going to the bathroom as a social phenomenon.

Part time school teacher-actor, he puts it all together in his act, and is well on his way to becoming a big name in comedy.

"It takes me months to collect enough material, because I don't press it, it works or it doesn't work." Another thing Ron is concerned about but doesn't push or force is the Black Consciousness and the history of the Black race from the Egyptians on. He makes people aware in a very pleasant way.

Among the artists Ron has appeared with are Ike and Tina Turner, Maria Muldrup, Taj Mahal, Kris Kristofferson, and the Pointer sisters, Ramsey Lewis, Herbie Hancock-but I know one of the biggest thrills of his life was meeting for the first time a man from his own hometown, Furry Lewis, one of the great old time blues players.

I went to see him backstage before the show, and met one of the truly great old timers who's still plenty young at 82.

"I'm 82 years old, that's mighty old, but heaven's I still like it." Furry started performing when he was 13 years old, almost 70 years ago. He's been and done everything from medicine shows to playing warmup for the Rolling Stones.

"Oh, I used to play with Sam Brems, Will Shone, W.C. Hanley, Bessy Smith, course

all I played with them days is dead, 'cept for Gus Canon. I have played for a dollar and a half a night in them days and thought we was makin' something Course in them days, you could get two loaves of bread for one nickel. But trouble was where are you gonna get that nickel, (pause) I don't be jokin'."

Throughout the interview, Furry was calm and talking like we were old friends. He had a couple of bottles of Jack Daniels which he didn't mind sharing. People were in and out shaking his hands, and everytime the door opened he hid his bottles, (not too well) in his coat until he could tell if you were the kind that might make a fuss. He put it like this, raising his right hand, "I swear to God I've given up drinkin' exceptin' unless it's by myself or with other people."

Furry has some reflections and said, "Well, I think I'm gettin' a little too old and I'm thinkin' of turnin' it over to the youngens like you." I think after his standing ovation Wednesday night, he may reconsider quitting the business.

Starting off with his slide bottle neck guitar version of "farewell to Thee" Furry displays techniques as innovative as Jimi Hendrix with his electric.

He stopped and smiled, and thanked the audience for having him. Furry was pleased and amazed that such a young crowd would ask to see him. He continued on with "The Furry Blues" and it told his life story. "Cryin' won't make me stay, if I had the train fare I wouldn't be here today. I'm

gon' to eat my breakfast 1000 miles below." He laid down some hot licks and answered his words with some slide guitar.

I couldn't help but think that no matter how many times he sang the blues, that he was still as optimistic of life as ever. I know that playing for kids makes him happy, especially when they enjoy it as much as he.

The best part of the evening was where Furry broke a guitar string and was forced to tell a few jokes and stories while volunteers from the audience fetched their guitars for Furry to play. After another string, a few more stories and two guitars, Furry got his own guitar back and got back to blues. Growling out "Never been down Just Don't Know how it feels."

Finishing the concert with "Just See That My Grave is Kept Clear" and "When the Saints Come Marching In" for his final encore.

Furry stood up and surveyed the clapping and whistling crowd that had been so good to him and said "When I go back to Memphis, I'll have something great to tell them yes sir, Duluth has been such a beautiful town with such a great bunch of people."

I've never met a performer as great as Furry Lewis, his style is as original now as it was 70 years ago. Offstage he is sincere, funny and willing to talk to anyone who wants to meet him.

I think the lyrics of one of his own songs best sums him up, "I'm black, but oh I'm a sweet ol' color."



Furry Lewis, Memphis blues guitarist appearing in the ballroom.

photo by Scott Hogenson

The Vinyl Blow

THEY VINYL BLOW

"The Great Concert of Eric Dolphy" Prestige (P-34002) by John Ziegler (Music Director of K.U.M.D.)

For two weeks in July of 1961 the Five Spot Cafe in New York City was the scene of a memorable jazz meeting. Teaming up were five musicians all supreme of their respective instruments. This L.P. is one nights distillation of those two weeks, it captures a particular kind of club action that never quite occurs in a recording studio.

The performers were: Booker Little, a disciple of Clifford Brown, who before his untimely death in the Fall of 1961 shortly after this recording, already had begun to establish himself as a brilliant and original stylist and in all probability one of the next important trumpet voices. Eddie Blackwell, a master percussionist who has played all styles, but is best appreciated for his work with some progressive artists such as Ornette Coleman and Don Cherry. Richard Davis, the bassist on this occasion, is quite simply one of the best around. Pianist Mal Waldron has done just about everything possible from solo performances on a Steinway to work with electronic devices. Most recently he has been working in Japan where he is extremely popular.

The main artist for this session was the late Eric Dolphy (1928-1964). Dolphy started in Los Angeles with the Chico Hamilton Quintet, later moving East where he gradually worked his way into prominence on the New York Jazz scene as a member of the slowly emerging avant garde. His work with John Coltrane led to his unique vocalization of his instruments, and the total freedom of his musical philosophy: "As I developed, I found I could play a lot of notes against a common chord progression that some people would call wrong. To my hearing it's right, you can play any note you like, it's based on freedom of sound." Yet another idea came to Dolphy literally out of the sky, this was his fascination with the sounds of birds and their quarter tone intervals. He said in an interview with Leonard Feather "Birds have notes in between our notes—you try to imitate something they do, and like, maybe it's between F and F sharp, and you'll have to go up or come down on the pitch." He worked to incorporate this into his flute playing, yet his most startling activities were on the alto saxophone and especially the bass clarinet which was almost totally unexploited until his time.

People have said, that what Eric Dolphy was doing just before his death (starting a solo seemingly in the wrong key, or with unfamiliar values) was really an extension of what Charlie Parker did in his day. Readers of Down Beat realized this, and in December of 1964 (just 6 months after his death) nominated him into the magazines Hall of Fame.

This six sided master piece captures the first and last time this quintet played together. To extol each composition might get monotonous and I might begin to lack for adjectives. It simply captured some of the beginnings of the outside jazz movement of the early sixties, and even if played at a dingy club on New York's East Side it was a Great Concert of Eric Dolphy, whose place in the history and development of jazz will be determined years from now.



photo by Scott Hogenson

"Consciousness"

To cut over ice and break through the wind, To smile at the beauty, and laugh and scream!

To dance with the sparkles perfect jewels, but not rare, To see, and absorb and create.

To race, struggling, straining, crashing down, up once more Every move learns control, Every need is fulfilled.

Now dancing again, skill and love found in one, Total joy and excitement awareness complete.

by Lynda Nichol

University Singers on tour

Duluth—UMD's University Singers leave Tuesday (February 24) on a week-long performing tour to central Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The group will also perform Monday in Cloquet, Carlton and Proctor high schools.

The tour will include three evening concerts Tuesday they will perform at 8 p.m. in the Chisago Lakes Lutheran Church, in Center City. Thursday, they will give a concert at 7:30 p.m. in St. John's Lutheran Church, Rosemount.

On Saturday, the Singers travel to Hayward, Wisconsin, where they will perform at 7:30 p.m. in the First Lutheran Church for the Community Artist Series.

During the week the choir will also perform for high school audiences in Forest Lake, Park Center, Edina-West, Eden Prairie and Minneapolis Roosevelt.

Choir director Dr. Vernon H. Opheim said that one reason for such a tour is "to provide as close to the ultimate musical experience possible for the choir." This will be Opheim's fifth tour since joining the UMD music faculty four years ago.

The 39-member chorus will be performing works ranging from 15th Century music to a contemporary piece accompanied by electronic tape. They will also present traditional American folk songs.

The Singers will present a winter home concert at 8:15 p.m. Thursday, March 4, in UMD Marshall Performing Arts Center. The concert is free to the public.

The tour is the Singers' first since their four-week Scandinavian tour this past summer.



HAUNTED BY MOTHER'S TRAGEDY It's said that playwright Eugene O'Neill wrote "Long Day's Journey Into Night" as a means of overcoming the personal guilt he felt for his mother's morphine addiction. Actors in the UMD Theatre production of the play will include Gary Madison, Pine City, as Edmund, the character O'Neill saw as himself in the play, and Mary Kay Porthan, Duluth, as his mother.

Theatre presents O'Neil

Duluth—UMD Theatre's production of Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night" will open at 8:15 p.m. Thursday, February 26, in the Marshall Performing Arts Center.

The autobiographical account of a day and a night in the playwright's life will continue through Saturday, February 28, under the direction of Patrick D. McDonough, assistant professor and head of theatre.

Set in 1912, O'Neill recounts the day it was discovered that he was suffering from tuberculosis. The day marks the demise of his family, fictitiously named the Tyrones in the play.

O'Neill, who died in 1955, left instructions for the play to be performed 25 years after his death, although his widow released it only a year later. The premiere was acknowledged as a future classic in American theatre.

Cast as James Tyrone, the father and a famous theatre matinee idol, is Tom Lent, Duluth. The mother, who returns to morphine addiction in the story, will be played by Mary Kay Porthan, also of Duluth.

Scott Stromback, Mora, plays the older son, Jamie, a poor shadow of his father at acting and an alcoholic and prodigal. Gary Madison, Pine City, plays Edmund—O'Neill's picture of himself—

O'Neill's mother had become a morphine addict after the death of her second son and the painful and difficult birth of Eugene. The author suffered from guilt all his life as a result. Many critics consider "Long Day's Journey Into Night" as his act coming to grips with the guilt and tragedy.

Reserved seat tickets for the production may be reserved by calling 726-8561 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The play's setting has been designed by Cortland F. Raby Jr., assistant professor of theatre. Student F. Michael Sobering, Duluth, is in charge of lighting and Amy Dornacker, Edina, has designed the costumes.

CSS presents:

"Plaza Suite"

Neil Simon's smash, "Plaza Suite," backed by the record of its successful Broadway run for two years and eight months, will be presented by the College of St. Scholastica in Rockhurst Auditorium for five performances beginning February 25th. Matinee performances will take place at 10:30 a.m. on the 25th and 26th, and evening performances at 8:00 p.m. are scheduled for the 27-29th.

"Plaza Suite" is the seventh of Neil Simon's unprecedented string of hits, that began with "Come Blow Your Horn," and went on to include "Barefoot in the Park" and "The Odd Couple." Since its opening, this industrious and gifted wonderboy of playwrights added other triumphs on Broadway, the musical, "Promises, Promises," "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers," and "The Gingerbread Lady."

A riot of laughter from start to finish, "Plaza Suite" merrily details the misadventures of three widely different couples

as they face crucial, though howlingly funny, moments in their respective lives. The three one-act plays are linked together through being set in the same sumptuous suite in Manhattan's most elegant hotel, on different occasions.

In the first of these, called "Visitor from Mamaroneck," a suburban housewife, no longer svelte and willowy, entices her wayward husband to suite 719 of the Plaza to rekindle the flame of their wedding night spent in the same suite 22 years before.

The hilarity accelerates in the second of the three-act album, "Visitor from Hollywood," in which a celebrated movie producer decides to bring about, via the proper cocktail setting, a wily bit of seduction with a boyhood sweetheart from his old hometown of Tenafly, New Jersey.

The third, "Visitor from Forest Hills," is a wildly funny farce, with a young bride-to-be locking herself in the bath-

room, while her wedding party waits downstairs for the ceremony, and the bride's parents go out of their minds trying to lure her from her hideaway to get her safely tied to the mod young bridegroom-to-be.

laughing." The Associated Press pronounced it "A top-notch laugh riot," while the N.Y. Post called it "A wonderfully happy and gratifying evening of sheer entertainment."

During its Broadway run from February 1968 to October 1970, "Plaza Suite" was acclaimed as one of the most notable comedies in years. The New York Times said, "Neil Simon has done it again, and will once more set the town

Keith Leonard, of the Speech and Drama Department at the College of St. Scholastica will direct the Neil Simon comedy. For more information, or ticket reservations, call the College of St. Scholastica at 728-3631, Ext. 404 or 524.

PLAZA SUITE
Cast list in order of appearance.

CHARACTER	NAME	WHERE FROM
Act I Visitor from Mamaroneck		
Karen Nash.....	Mac Metalumaki.....	Duluth, Minn.
Sam Nash.....	Doug Roberts.....	Rosewood, Wis.
Jan McConrack.....	Elaine Solens.....	Duluth, Minn.
Bill Hop.....	Phil Teikop.....	Duluth, Minn.
Walter.....	Mark Akot.....	Superior, Wis.
Act II Visitor from Hollywood		
Visitor.....	Mark Akot.....	Superior, Wis.
Joan.....	Jay Gold.....	Claremont, Minn.
Muriel Tate.....	Joni Jantsch.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Act III Visitor from Forest Hills		
Norm.....	Billy Ventio.....	Virginia, Minn.
Roy.....	Mark Blahury.....	Claremont, Minn.
Borden.....	Paul Lamm.....	Claremont, Minn.
Missy.....	Roni Segel.....	Duluth, Minn.

Duluth library presents

"A time for art"

William R. Gordon, Director of the Duluth Public Library, announced today that the library will sponsor local television showings of "A Time for Art," a series of ten hour-long programs covering a wide variety of subjects in the visual, performing, and literary arts. The first program "Painting" is scheduled to be shown on cable channel 7 at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, February 23, at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 25, and at 9:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 26.

Produced by the Cable Arts Foundation, a non profit group from New York, the programs will be presented through the cooperation of Ed Thompson, Program Manager of Tele-Prompter Cable TV. A new program will be shown three times each week, from the week of February 23 through the week of April 26. The repeat scheduling is intended to allow viewers the choice of viewing time most convenient for them during the week.

Russell Connor host and commentator for "A Time For Art" is a painter, teacher, and producer, whose experience with film and television extends over fifteen years. For several of those years he hosted his own weekly series "Museum Open House" in Boston. He formerly directed the film and television program of the New York State Council on the Arts, and is currently the Executive Director of the Cable Arts Foundation. "Our intention is to develop a national forum for the arts via television, utilizing the enormous potential of cable tv's channel capacity," said Connor. "We also seek to tie in the programming we undertake with the many exciting local opportunities for arts programming we have encountered across the country."

Love Spell

WE walked and spoke of love and life
Not worried by our daily strife.
WE strolled together up and down
The hills and valleys outside of town.

IT was cold that day? I did not notice,
But the twig did snap! she picked the lotus,
And placed it in her hair.

I think there were clouds that day?
Her eyes shined in a way
That blotted out the sun,
Yet warmed me like the one
I used to seek and yearn
In autumn when the leaves did turn,
When winds are brisk and blow and wisk
The leaves already fallen.

"TOM" my mothers callen.
I'd here it every night
As a child I never quite escaped my mother's call
Winter, summer or ...

I think it was fall
As we meandered home
Crunching through snow?
Or was it just styrofoam?

by Tom Grier

Presentation of "A Time for Art" in Duluth is part of a national project exploring the potential for programming of the arts via cable, developed by the Cable Arts Foundation through 1974-75. Officially known as the Ten Cities Test, the project is supported by grants from the Markle Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, the New York State Council on the Arts, and the Ford Foundation. Following visits by Cable Arts staff members to many communities where cable programming is already well developed, an initial group of thirteen sites has been selected for the testing of "A Time for Art."

Duluth is the first of the sites to show the series. Duluth Public Library sponsorship of the series has been made possible by support from the Minnesota Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation.

Because the series and its presentation is experimental in nature, cable subscribers, library patrons, and others will be asked to fill out questionnaires about the series available at TelePrompter Cable TV and at the library. For further information, call Ed Thompson at TelePrompter, 722-2815, or Jeanette Smith at the library, 722-5803.

Psychiatrist counsels theater

Dr. Clyde Olson, Duluth Clinic psychiatrist specializing in family disorders, is lending his unique talents to the UMD Theatre production, Long Day's Journey Into Night. He has been working with the director, Dr. Patrick McDonough, and with the UMD students who comprise the cast in reading O'Neill's autobiographical play for performance Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 26, 27 and 28.

Dr. Olson has analyzed both the real O'Neill family about which much has been written, and the fictional family of "Tyrones", the name O'Neill gives to them in this play. The family members all loved one another, but for years tormented one another with their antagonisms and illness. The actors have worked with Dr. Olson to understand and truth-

fully portray the nuances of the family members' interaction. The psychopathology of the family of O'Neill's was extensive. The mother was a morphine addict and both sons were alcoholics. The father, a problem drinker as well, was financially unpredictable and lost a great deal of money on wild land schemes. The play unfolds their story during one day and night in August, 1912.

Dr. Clyde Olson, Mrs. Jean Olson, and Dr. McDonough first worked on theatre productions together while undergraduates at Moorhead State University fourteen years ago.

Reserved seat tickets for Long Day's Journey Into Night will go on sale Thursday, February 19, in the Marshall Center Box office. Phone reservations may be made between 10 and 4 at 726-8561.

"The Promised Land"

On Wednesday, Feb. 25th at 7:30 p.m. in Bohannon 90, Kirby Program Board will present a two-hour color film from Chile. "The Promised Land", filmed against the magnificent backdrop of the Chilean Andes, is a dramatization of a peasant's rebellion of the 1930's which led to the establishment of the first socialist republic in the western hemisphere. The film depicts the life of the short-lived republic and its ultimate destruction by the armies of the Chilean oligarchy. Ironically, the film was completed just before the Sept. 11, 1973 coup in Chile which overthrew

the socialist government of Salvador Allende and resulted in an orgy of blood and terror. The leading actress of "The Promised Land", Carmen Bueno, was imprisoned by the Chilean junta which seized power in 1973 and still rules the country. Ms. Bueno was reported subjected to torture for her political views and her whereabouts are still unknown. A group of Hollywood artists, including Candice Bergen, Jon Voigt and Francis Ford Coppola are asking support for an international campaign to obtain Ms. Bueno's release from prison.

"The Promised Land" is in Spanish with English subtitles. A discussion will follow the film. Admission is one dollar.

by Greg Eiden

"The Hiding Place" is a true story based on the writings of Corrie Ten Boom, played in the film by Jeanette Clift.

The first part of the film is about Nazi occupied Holland. The ten Boom Family ran a clock shop and because of a strong Christian faith they also helped Jews hide out from the Nazis.

This part of the film, the family in Holland, was filmed on location in Haarlem, Holland.

The audience is shown only glimpses of what life was like under Nazi suppression while at the same time some magnificent shots of old Dutch architecture are shown. Unfortunately, this first half of the film does get tedious.

The family is arrested in early 1944 at a time when the Nazis were taking 400 Jews a day out of Holland to concentration camps in Germany. Charged with the political crime of helping Jews, the entire family was sentenced to spend time in various concentration camps.

Corrie and her sister Betsie end up in the same horror house, where Betsie (Julie Harris) soon becomes very ill.

The scenes of misery and suffering within the concentration are very powerful ones.

The animalism of the Nazis, the ragged lice infested prisoners with sunken eyes and the filthy conditions of the bunkhouses all add to the horror projected by the film.

Needless to say this movie is not really an entertainment film. You can leave the theatre or bear the torture with the women in the concentration camp.

Corrie was confined for a total of ten months during which time both her sister and her father died in prison.

Director James P. Collier, with help from some fine acting, has molded a film that succeeds in showing very convincingly what the Jews and those who dared to help them went through in Europe during World War II.

Unfortunately, the film is very, very long. I tend to doubt that a film audience can alertly sit through two and a half hours of such intense psychological action. That is a very trying thing for an American audience that is used to a maximum amount of action in their movies.

Corrie survives her adversities through a blind faith in Christ. Although her sister dies in her arms and she sees thousands tortured and murdered she feels Christ wanted it that way.

The film has enjoyed a great box office success, having been shown to nearly 5 million people.

"Hiding Place" was made by World Wide Pictures. I was not surprised to learn that World Wide is the film outlet of the Billy Graham Evangelist Association.

Perhaps that, coupled with Corrie Ten Boom's strong faith, is the reason that this film is just as much a pitch for Jesus as it is a chronicle of suffering.

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ORIENTATION APPLICATIONS

for two Student Orientation Coordinators to assist with the 1976 Summer-Fall program are now available in the Advisement/Orientation Office, Adm. 184 or at Kirby Desk.

Student Coordinator applicants must be available to work full time during the summer and some part time from March 1 to June 4. Application deadline for the Coordinator positions is Feb. 20.

Application forms for Student Orientation Leaders (Sponsors) are also available in the Advisement/Orientation Office, Adm. 184 or at Kirby Desk. Sponsor application deadline is March 22. Training sessions for orientation sponsors are tentatively planned for the first eight Tuesday evenings of Spring Quarter. Orientation dates for next fall are: New Freshmen: Session I - Aug. 16-17, Session II - Aug. 19-20 and Session III - Sept. 13-14. New Advanced Standing - Sept. 15.

— Fall Quarter Classes Begin Sept. 20 —

Please see N. Fox, Adm. 184 if you have any questions.

LAST CALL SALE

20% TO 50% OFF
DURING OUR
DYNAMIC
CLEARANCE SALE

ALL DOWNHILL
AND CROSS COUNTRY
SKI WEAR AND EQUIPMENT
INCLUDED IN THIS SALE

**SPIRIT VALLEY
SKI and SPORTS**
5702 Grand Avenue—624-7577
Hours:
MON.-FRI., 9-9
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**ALL MOUNTING
AND
ENGRAVING
FREE—FREE**
With purchase of
skis and bindings
during this sale

NOTICIAS DE CUERVO
Recipe #1
EL DORADO:

- ★ Add ice to a mixing glass or jelly jar, depending on your financial situation.
- ★ Pour in 2 oz. of Jose Cuervo Tequila.
- ★ The juice from half a lime.
- ★ 1 tbsp. of honey.
- ★ Shake.
- ★ Strain into a cocktail glass or peanut butter jar, depending on your financial situation.

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Fiction: The filtration fluke that saved Duluth

by Caray Bohn

Buzzzzzzzzzz!

"Yes, Ms. Malcomson?"

"There's a Mr. Ford calling from Colorado on line two, Mr. Beaudin..."

"Ford?"

"I don't know any Fords...tell him I'm busy, tell him...I'm in conference, tell him anything."

Mayor Beaudin had no longer returned to his Wonder Woman comic book, when...

Buzzzzzzzzzz!

"What is it this time?"

"Well, Sir, that Mr. Ford - check that - it's President Ford Sir and he's calling from a pay phone in a parking lot in Vail, Colorado. He says he hasn't got much time, Sir, he's only got enough change for three minutes..."

"Jesus!!! Why the hell didn't you say so?????"

Mayor Beaudin pressed the button for line two.

"Hello President Ford, Sir, what can I do for you?"

"Beaudin? Is that you there? Gerry Ford here. Listen, I haven't got much time, so I'll have to make it quick. There's a bunch of reporters heading over to our chalet to interview Betty and I've got to get over there and stop her before she opens her mouth again."

"Anyways...you must have heard by now about the plan to pick one city out of the country to represent the perfect Bicentennial community?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mayor Beaudin, "I read something about it in the papers."

"That's right, Beaudin," President Ford said, "It looks like Duluth is going to be chosen as the Bicentennial community of the United States. You guys have everything up there that typifies America. You got old people, you got smelt, college kids, pizza rolls...it's all up there Beaudin - all a part of the American dream."

"I'm honored, Sir," Mayor Beaudin said.

"There's just one thing, Beaudin," President Ford said.

"What's that?"

"You've got to clean up that Reserve Mining mess and I don't care how you do it. Dump the tailings on top of your pizzas or bury the stuff in the ground, it's up to you. But that problem has got to be cleaned up or you might as well forget about being America's Bicentennial community. You got that?"

"Oh, yes Sir!"

"I'll give you three months," President Ford said.

"click"

President Ford put on his corrective snowshoes and trucked on back to his chalet.

Mayor Beaudin set the receiver back down on the phone and remembered how much fun he used to have taking a bath with his older sister.

Well, by now the Reserve Mining mess and where to dump the tailings had been going on for several months July 4th was only six months away—President Ford did not



give Duluth much time. anyway...")

They were all good but none could quite meet up with the council's specifications...with the exception of one. The one that originated in the incredibly middle class mind of Stanley Brown, noteworthy cribbage player and professional steelhead fisherman.

The entire concept dawned on Stanley during a parcheesi tournament he was holding in his basement. During the second period, Stanley had run fresh out of creme soda for the boys, so ice water was quickly agreed upon as a suitable substitute...and that's when it all happened.

Stanley grabbed four red, white and blue MacDonald's token Bicentennial glasses from his cupboard in his kitchen, filled each of them with ice and turned the cold water on in his sink. When the water began to feel cold, Stanley pushed the first glass under the tap.

The idea was this: the council would run a week-long ad in the Herald and Tribune offering a ham and cheese sub from Mr. Franks to anyone who could come up with some way to dispose of the tailings in a manner that was fair and still yet deceptive enough to please the federal government.

The council was pleased with the idea, Reserve was pleased, even the Mayor's wife was pleased who by this time was getting a little tired of having to run next door to use the neighbor's bathroom.

Now all they had to do was wait.

In the days that followed, hundreds of letters began pouring in. Ideas came in all sizes and shapes ranging from paving the streets with the tailings to feeding the stuff to Paul Bugbee's dog.

Stanley filled the last two glasses with the sludge and took all four downstairs. By the time he had set them on the table, the first two began to bubble mysteriously, then they began to sputter; now the other two began to bubble also.

The parcheesi players were speechless.

One player picked up his glass and on the inside, little red lights could be seen moving back and forth inside the glass. They looked like tiny little rockets exploding and bombs bursting within the big mass of crud.

Stanley picked up his glass of slop and on the inside was forming a figure that looked like Kate Smith standing up to a microphone in Yankee Stadium.

Inside another glass, an image of Whistler's Mother formed

"SCHHHSSSHHH," went the water...and then it went, "Glomph". Into the first glass went a little bit of water followed by a whole hell of a lot of crap. It looked close enough to creme soda, so Stanley didn't even think twice about it.

He pushed the second glass under the tap.

"SCHHHSSSHHH," went the water - the tap sputtered for a second and then, "Glomph" again. Another shot of sludge went in the glass, even more than went in the first.

Stanley filled the last two glasses with the sludge and took all four downstairs. By the time he had set them on the table, the first two began to bubble mysteriously, then they began to sputter; now the other two began to bubble also.

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Inside another glass, an image of Whistler's Mother formed

and in another, somebody was about to come up to bat.

Our parcheesi players could not believe their eyes.

What had apparently happened was, somehow Stanley's water line had come into direct connection with Reserve's dumping site into Lake Superior and everytime he would turn on his water, a mixture of taconite tailings and water would come out of the spicket.

After the parcheesi tournament, the players went home and told their wives about the amazing crud that came out of Stanley's faucet and the strange things that went on inside the glasses. They all wanted to have one of their own. The word quickly spread through their bridge clubs and ladies' auxiliary groups and soon everybody wanted their own glass of crud.

Neighborhood children wanted glasses to bring to show and tell in their schools and it soon wasn't long before Stanley had given away his last red, white and blue MacDonald's token Bicentennial glass. It was then when he decided to answer the Mayor's ad in the paper.

"What a splendid idea," the mayor said. "We can get rid of all the tailings and still make money on the crap too!" The mayor got a rummy nose that night just thinking about it.

shelves in homes in every city as the perfect compliment to the pet rock and other such unsundries.

The glasses were in so much demand at one point in production, Reserve had run out of enough tailings to dump in the lake to give the glasses their characteristic color, so tailings from Japan and Russia had to be shipped in.

President Ford was so pleased he personally called up Stanley to congratulate him on his contribution to the Bicentennial and ordered a glass for every room in the White House.

Well, the crisis was over...at least for a while anyway. Reserve had finally found something to do with the tailings, Stanley became rich and opened a bait shop along the north shore, and Duluth became America's first Bicentennial community.

It went like that for quite a while until someone in California invented a hula hoop made out of compressed smog and wiped out Stanley's business. It didn't really matter though...the Bicentennial was over anyway.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

This story is not necessarily true, although it could be.

The rest was easy.

The word spread fast and soon orders came in from all over the country. The glasses became a perfect Christmas gift and space was made on

MPIRG from 1

entire student association."

"That support vote just squeaked by," he said. "I am upset by the fact that the vote was accepted in spite of no quorum."

Mark E. Bufkin, vice-president for administrative affairs and student senator, is also dissatisfied with the negative checkoff system.

"If MPIRG has the support which the survey indicates, then I think they should get their funds as the result of publicity and fund-raising campaigns which they could initiate," said Bufkin. "In my mind, MPIRG produces off-campus results, so unlike items on the student service fee, there are no inherent on-campus benefits of this organization."

Bufkin added, "I'm not behind any movement to reverse the congress' decision to go on record as supporting MPIRG. We all like what MPIRG is doing—it's just the way that they get their funds which we don't like."

Student Regent Jeff Nelson agrees, saying, "I like and support MPIRG: I think that it should be sustained. It is a valid organization which allows students to get involved in some major decision-making. However, although MPIRG as a whole pleases me, one facet of it does not—the negative checkoff system by which they get their money."

Nelson said that he believes himself to be part of a minority in that he "wants to see the student given a choice as to whether or not they will pay that \$1 fee."

"And the negative checkoff system does not give them a choice," he said. "Turning the absence of communication into an indication of acceptance is absolutely wrong. And I think that is what MPIRG is doing."

Nelson believes that the public interest group nature of MPIRG keeps many students from protesting against paying the fee.

"If, instead of MPIRG, the organization they had to pay for was something like the administration, they would not consent so easily," he said. "But as far as I am concerned, the nature of the group makes no difference at all. Whether it's used for MPIRG or administration, the negative checkoff system is still unfair."

Nelson added, "MPIRG has not come up with any other alternative proposals to replace this system, and why not? Because what it all boils down to is that MPIRG wants to get the most money they can to support their organization, and they know that the negative checkoff system will do that for them."

"I just don't think that the student is given a fair choice here," he said. "I would like to see all service fee items on an optional basis...no one group deserves special treatment."

Minnesota corporations opposing MPIRG also contend that the negative checkoff system operates on student apathy.

Chuck Leer, MPIRG state director, told the Associated Press this week that corporate opponents of MPIRG, including agribusiness and pesticide manufacturers and mining and timber interests, will appeal to the University Board of Regents at their March 11 meeting to reject renewal of the contract through which the university acts as the MPIRG's collection agency.

Dana Dickson, MPIRG organizing consultant, commented on corporate opposition to MPIRG, saying, "Their opposition is basically that they don't want to be challenged within the system as MPIRG is challenging them. The corporations will stand up and say, 'We're all in favor of citizen input', but then when a bunch of citizens band together and hire professionals who people will listen to, well, then the corporations get nervous. They don't like that at all."

Dickson maintains that the attack on MPIRG's funding setup is part of a larger attempt to undermine MPIRG's efforts to crack down on pollution and similar issues. "They haven't been able to get us on research or anything else, so they're going after our funding mechanism—they consider that our weak point."

Dickson says that the corporations "have no business talking about fees."

"This is a student question," he said. "If the corporations want to talk about fees, then let them talk about ALL fees. But I don't hear them doing that."

"MPIRG," said Dickson, "is a direct threat to some of the things which the corporations are doing."

Asked if he thinks the Board of Regents will decide to continue support of MPIRG at their March 11 meeting, Dickson said, "Being reasonable people, the regents will undoubtedly support the students in this issue."

Tom Meskan, chairperson of the local MPIRG board, said last week, "The problem with the positive checkoff system is that the student has been standing in line for hours by the time he gets around to paying his fees. And to me, the survey indicates that 75 percent of students favor that present fee mechanism—so why change it?"

Meskan called the MPIRG fee "the most democratic fee on campus." He explained, "The negative checkoff system as it now stands is something of a compromise between a positive checkoff system and a mandatory fee like the items on the student service fee."

Students, he added, have two chances to refuse to pay the dollar.

Meskan said, "I find it ironic that some congress members would like to see the optional MPIRG fee eliminated or changed while all students are under obligation to pay 90 cents a quarter toward the Student Association. We have no choice at all about THAT fee."

Meskan claims that MPIRG would not be able to exist with a positive checkoff system.

"And the reason wouldn't be because students don't support us," he said. "The reason would be that requesting to pay that MPIRG dollar would become an extra bureaucratic detail which most students would skip...as I said before, the student has been standing in line for hours by that time."

Meskan defended MPIRG as a valid on-campus group, saying, "Not only do we work with state problems like preserving the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, but we are always willing to help students with on-campus hassles. In fact, right now we're working on one student's problems with the movillas. And we're working on the Duluth water filtration problem, too...all of these things directly affect the students here at UMD."

Duluth—Application forms for the new Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree at UMD had hardly been mailed when the first responses were received on campus.

Dr. Hyung D. Kim, director of the School of Business and Economics graduate studies program, said Friday that more than 100 forms were sent out during the past week to interested applicants.

"We are delighted at the quick response from men and women seeking a professional graduate degree in management," Dr. Kim said.

Professor Kim explained that the MBA at UMD is "decision-oriented, focusing on management concepts, analytical tools and techniques, communication skills and appreciation for behavioral facets of management."

Kim pointed out that interest in the MBA program has come from many persons other than graduates in business and economics. "Interest has been expressed by college graduates in engineering science, education and liberal arts, all considering a career in management."

The MBA is considered the keystone program in the development of UMD's new School of Business and Economics which currently has more than 2,000 students involved in graduate and undergraduate courses.

While August 15 is the deadline for applicants seeking to begin the MBA program next fall, Dr. Kim urged interested persons to "apply as early as possible."

The actual application is for admission to the University of Minnesota Graduate School. Dr. M. Harry Lease, Jr., UMD assistant dean of the Graduate School, said his office needs completed application forms in duplicate, two official transcripts from each college and/or university attended, and the test score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, and a credential examination fee, if required.

St. Paul—The Higher Education Coordinating Board is making payments totaling \$3,198,969 to 23 Minnesota private colleges eligible for Fiscal Year 1976 under the Private College Contract Program, HECB Executive Director Richard Hawk announced today.

The total payment will be the largest amount awarded to the private colleges since the program began in 1971. Last year the Board made payments totaling \$1,476,198 to 22 private colleges and universities. But the 1975 Legislature increased the biennial appropriation from \$2,952,400 to \$7.2 million and adopted a new payment formula.

Under the program, the Board contracts with eligible private

Interested applicants are urged to take the test as soon as possible. The next test date is March 27, 1976, at UMD and the closing date for application is March 5. Application materials for the Graduate Management Test are available from Dr. Kim's office.

The 45-credit MBA program involves 27 credits of MBA core courses in management science, government business and society, managerial accounting and economics, financial and marketing management, management of human resources, international business environment, and policy formulation and implementation. In addition, nine credits are taken in related fields and nine in original research.

"An adequate preparation for MBA course is necessary," Kim said. The School of Business and Economics has specially designed graduate fundamentals courses for those students who have had no undergraduate preparation. Satisfactory completion of these courses is considered to have the minimal necessary background for our MBA course work. These graduate fundamentals courses are open to graduate students admitted or those who plan to apply for admission to the Graduate School in the near future.

During this academic year, the School has already offered three courses and during Spring Quarter, BA 5201, "Quantitative Analysis" will be offered on Tuesdays, 6:00-9:30 p.m., and Econ 5401, "Business Economics" will be offered with the class meeting on the first Tuesday of Spring Quarter at 6:00 p.m. During the summer, 1976, two graduate fundamentals courses, Acct 5501, "Financial Accounting" and BA 5201, "Quantitative Analysis" are scheduled in the Range area to accommodate those who have shown their definite interest in our MBA program.

All the courses can be taken in the evening so that students will not have to leave their jobs to complete the degree requirements.

Additional information on the MBA program and on preparatory course work is available through Dr. Kim at 109 Social Sciences Building or the Graduate School office at 403 Administration building.

colleges and universities for providing service to the state for the education of Minnesota residents enrolled and for state Grant-in-Aid recipients enrolled.

Private colleges and universities will receive a total of \$2,263,644 for 17,636 Minnesota residents enrolled in Fall 1975 and \$935,324 for 2,182 grant recipients enrolled in 1975.

As a result of the new formula, the Board is authorized to make a maximum payment of \$120 to two-year private colleges and \$150 to four-year colleges for a Minnesota resident enrolled who is not a Grant-in-Aid recipient. The Board is authorized to make a maximum payment of \$400 to two-year institutions and \$500 to four-year private institu-

many respond to new MBA



photo by Scott Harmon

Kathy DeShaw, a registered nurse from the Duluth Free Clinic, tests the blood pressure of a willing volunteer. The testing facility, in Kirby Corridor, was available to students throughout the week.

HECB awards record amount of college grants

As enacted in 1971, the program provided an incentive to private colleges by making payments to them for each additional Minnesota resident enrolled over the number enrolled in 1970. The focus of the program is now shifted from emphasis on accommodating an increasingly larger number of Minnesota residents to providing incentives to continue their present levels of service to Minnesota residents and to continue serving students from low-income families.

The Grant-in-Aid program was created by the 1969 Legislature to assist state residents who lack financial resources for attending post-secondary educational institutions.

"The program is based on the principle that a vital private system of colleges and universities is essential to a balanced system of post-secondary education and to the importance of maintaining a rich variety of post-secondary opportunities for residents of Minnesota," Hawk said.

Actual payments will be 86.5 percent of the maximum amounts authorized for each category. Payments are \$103.80 to two-year institutions and \$129.75 to four-year institutions for resident enrollments and \$346 to two-year institutions and \$432.50 to four-year institutions for Grand-in-Aid recipients.

Announcements

furlough granted

Tuesday, Feb. 24 at the Miller-Dwan Auditorium.

The lecture series of seven, "Who Should Make the Decision?" is sponsored by the UMD Department of Philosophy, the Miller-Dwan Hospital and Foundation and through a grant from the Minnesota Humanities Commission in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The lecture is free and open to the public, and a panel composed of a local doctor, lawyer, humanist will discuss Mayo's talk at the end of the presentation.

Dr. Thomas F. Jordan, UMD professor of physics, was granted a sabbatical furlough for the 1976-1977 academic year last Friday. Dr. Jordan, who came to UMD in 1970, will return to the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y., where he received the Ph.D. degree, to conduct research in particle theory, quantum optics, and mathematical physics with colleagues on that campus.

Jordan received the B.A. degree at UMD in 1958 and taught at the University of Pittsburgh before returning to Duluth, his native city.

There WILL NOT be a Summer commencement this year. Any student who will be graduating in August may participate in the Spring commencement program. However it will be necessary for them to file their application for degree with the Registrars Office before the May 3 deadline. This is to ensure that their name will be included in the commencement program for spring. It is also important that they pick up a copy of the commencement instructions.

degree deadline

Candidates for degrees for winter quarter are reminded that March 1 is the final date to file their application for degree with the Registrar's office. Their graduation fee also should be paid by that time. May 3 will be the final date to apply for graduation and pay their graduation fees.

town meeting

TOWN MEETING '76, a one day community gathering celebrating the American Revolution Bicentennial will take place on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1976, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at Duluth Central High School.

Sponsored by local groups from the community, the meeting will attempt to create practical proposals for the city's future direction. Beginning with coffee and doughnuts, the opening plenary session includes community singing, conversation, and visiting. The day includes two workshop sessions, a celebratory lunch, two talks on the American Revolution.

language exam

Credit by examination for the L. Language department will be held Mon. Feb. 23 at 2:30 p.m. in H458 for Winter quarter.

conference

Notice to all students in fields of Education, Psychology, Social Service, Medicine, and Speech.

Following graduation, your life will at sometime serve the child with a learning disability. Are you aware of his special problems and needs? Will you be able to help this child or adult? He is average or above in intelligence, but may appear slow or lazy. His problem affects one out of every ten children. He requires special instruction and teaching techniques. He CAN OVERCOME his handicap only with your help. He has the potential to become a happy, contributing member of society. Even N. Rockefeller is dyslexic and required special help to realize his capacity to learn. Help is available to further your understanding of learning problems at a conference in Duluth on Feb. 27-28 at the Hotel Duluth called "Each to a Different Drummer."

Pre-registration is necessary. Call or write 4716 Woodland Ave., Duluth, MN 55803 or call 724-2693 or 724-6702. Credit is available.

ethics lecture

Values other than simply breathing make up the quality of life, according to the next speaker in the current medical ethics lecture series at Miller-Dwan Hospital.

David J. Mayo, assistant professor and head of philosophy at UMD, will argue that in some situations a person may be better off dead than alive in his talk at 7:30 p.m.

free univer-city

UMD's Free Univer-City is seeking instructors and course topics for spring quarter.

The Free-U offers classes on a broad range of topics. All are given at no charge and no credit.

Persons interested in teaching courses based on their own interests or persons wishing to suggest topics may call the Free U at 726-8524 or come to Lib. 121.

Spring quarter classes are scheduled to begin the first week of April.

new dept. head

Dr. Dwaine R. Tallent was named assistant professor and head of the department of Business Administration in the UMD School of Business Administration and Economics.

Dr. Tallent received the A.B. degree at the College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas, the M.S. degree at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, and the Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, where he was an instructor in accounting and finance before coming to UMD in 1969.

honors test

Students who achieve a grade point average of 3.200-3.499 in all work including transfer credits, in upper division courses calculated separately, and in all UMD work will automatically graduate cum laude. Students who fall in the 3.500 to 3.799 range will automatically graduate summa cum laude. Any graduating senior who seeks higher honors than those automatically received or who does not receive any honors automatically may attain honors by meeting the combined qualification levels of both the grade point average and the Area Tests of the Undergraduate Record Examination. The qualifications for the honors will be determined on a sliding scale in which the higher the grade point average, the lower is the percentile ranking on the Area Tests necessary for attaining any of the three levels of honors. The Area Tests have been scheduled for Friday, March 12. Students who are interested in taking the tests must first make application to the Office of the Vice Provost for Academic Administration, 420 Adm. Building. Further details may be obtained from that office. The deadline for applications is Friday, March 5.

income tax aid

Students from the UMD accounting club will provide assistance with federal and state income tax at two Duluth locations.

The students will be at the Central Neighborhood Center, 206 W. Fourth St., on the afternoons of Feb. 18 and 25. Area residents may make appointments by calling 727-0207.

U of M law building in construction

The \$13.8 million law school was designed by Parker Klein Associates, and architecture and engineering firm in Minneapolis, and the general contractor is Bor-Son Construction Company of Mpls. Completion of the building is set for Fall, 1977.

Included in the handbook are sections on how to develop a fair lease agreement (a model lease form is appended to the text), and what to do if you are discriminated against as a tenant, how to recover your damage or cleaning deposit, how to have necessary repairs made, and how to give proper notice to vacate the premises. Additional sections outline procedures for enforcing your rights through conciliation court and provide tenant assistance referral numbers for the Mpls. and St. Paul areas.

To obtain copies, send \$1 to MPIRG, 3036 University Ave. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. This price covers the cost of printing and mailing.

handbook

The latest edition of the Rights Handbook or How to Make Someone Else's Home your Castle" was released Wednesday by the Minnesota Public Interest Group (MPIRG). The handbook, which has sold over 10,000 copies in the last three years, has been revised and updated to include the most recent Minnesota laws relating to tenant rights.

Further information may be obtained from the AFROTC Detachment 420, University of Minnesota, Duluth, MN 55812 or by calling 724-6926.

scholarship

Students planning to apply for Air Force ROTC scholarships for the 1976-77 school year, should note the change in application deadline from Dec. 31 to Dec. 15.

Colonel Ronald Violette, UMD professor of aerospace studies, said the change will better accommodate the students. He pointed out that because many schools have advanced their application deadlines, students need earlier notification of selections. Next year, he said, recipients will be notified by March, 1977.

The four-year scholarships provide \$100 a month and pay the

cost of tuition, lab fees, and books.

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UMD remodeling funds requested

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents approved Friday a final UMD building package of just under \$6-million for consideration by the current Minnesota Legislature.

The Regents, at their meeting in Minneapolis, heard UMD's request for \$862,800 in remodeling funds. The money would be used to remodel spaces left vacant by construction of a \$2,533,300 School of Business and Economics building and the associated moves by other academic departments. The School of Business and Economics building with 20,000 square feet of classroom, laboratory and office space, replaces the former Social Sciences building request of \$5.8 million.

The Regents also approved remodeling Torrance Hall on the lower UMD campus in order to provide housing for an additional 94 students by this coming fall. The Torrance spaces will be in

addition to the 1,600 spaces in dormitories and apartments on the upper UMD campus and 200 spaces which will be used, if necessary, in local hotels.

Other funding approved in the UMD building program includes \$1,422,400 for the School of Medicine building, to match the \$6.6-million previously granted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; \$211,200 for heating plant modifications on the lower campus; \$278,300 for campus utilities; \$305,800 for Phase I of water distribution system improvements; \$100,000 for land acquisition; and \$249,904 for roads and campus improvements.

The 1976 UMD building request now totals \$5,963,704. It is part of a total University building request package of about \$60-million which also got the Regents' nod today.

Will fix: Get your bicycles ready for Spring! All repairs done at reasonable rates. HOPPER'S BICYCLE SHOP. Call 724-0907 for appointment.

Wanted: Experienced lead guitarist to jam rock of the 60's and 70's. Call Bill at 724-4314.

For Sale: Burntside room contract. Large corner room, larger than others, room 174. Call Karen at 726-8446.

Reward: For pool cue stolen from the games room in Nov. No questions asked. Contact the STATESMAN.

Want to buy: Used couch in good condition and comfortable. Around \$50. Call 727-5552.

Reward: For purse lost in vicinity of Bohannon 90 on Thurs. Feb. 12. No questions asked. Call Cathy at 723-8214.

Wanted: C4 automatic with Mustang shifter. Contact Rebot at 726-7113, 6:30-11:30 a.m.

want ads

Want to buy: Used pair of fiberglass saddlebags for motorcycle. Good condition. Call 724-0907.

For Sale: 1971 Moto Guzzi 750 Ambassador. Faring, trunk, shaft-drive, etc. A REAL TOURING MACHINE. Best offer. Call 724-0907 or contact STATESMAN office.

Roommate Wanted: Large house, own room. \$60 includes all. Must be liberal minded and sound sleeper. No dogs or cats. Call 728-1923.

Help Wanted: Secret agents wanted to work for newly formed investigatory agency. No previous experience necessary. All inquiries remain secret. Contact Consumer Affairs Bureau (CAB) in the Student Association.

For Sale: 8 foot pool table with accessories. Like new \$175. Contact Marshall at the

Want to buy: Used TV, dependable, \$40 or under. Will negotiate for right set. Call 536-2626.

KUMD On The Move

Monday thru Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7:00 Awakening	7:00 Awakening	8:00 The Magical Kingdom	8:00 Magical Kingdom
10:00 Mid Morning Report	10:00 Mid Morning Report	9:00 Awakening	9:00 Awakening
10:15 Press Review	10:15 Press Review	12:00 Soul Arrival	12:00 Soul Arrival
10:30 Public Affairs	10:30 Public Affairs	3:00 Blackness	3:00 Blackness
11:00 Noon Song	11:00 Noon Song	3:30 Blues n' Things	3:30 Blues n' Things
P.M.	P.M.	6:00 University News	6:00 University News
1:30 Insight	1:30 Insight	6:15 The Reader's Choice	6:15 The Reader's Choice
2:30 Workshop	2:30 Folk n' Blues	6:30 Voices of Women	6:30 Voices of Women
5:00 Tonights Edition	5:00 Tonights Edition	7:00 One for the Road	7:00 One for the Road
6:00 Harmony of the Spheres	6:00 Harmony of the Spheres	8:00 Jazz Expansions	8:00 Jazz Expansions
8:00 Insight	8:00 Insight	11:00 Marconi's Wire Theatre	11:00 Marconi's Wire Theatre
9:00 Channel Twenty	9:00 Channel Twenty	11:30 Nacht Musik	11:30 Nacht Musik
10:00 Jazz Expansions	10:00 Jazz Expansions	A.M.	A.M.
A.M.	A.M.	12:00 Moondance	12:00 Moondance
1:00 Evening Sign Off	1:00 Evening Sign Off	3:00 Evening Sign Off	3:00 Evening Sign Off

Events Calendar

ENTERTAINMENT:

Music:
 Fri., Feb. 20
 1:30 p.m. Black Emphasis Video Tape Wonder Concert and Knock Out K Lounge
 8:00 p.m. Duluth/Superior Symphony Aud.

Films, Theatre, Museums, and Galleries:
 Fri., Feb. 20
 8:00 p.m. KPB Film "Lady Sings the Blues" BohH 90
 8:00 p.m. Duluth Public Library. "Frankenstein must be Destroyed" - YWCA Aud.
 Sun., Feb. 22
 8:00 p.m. KPB Film "Lady Sings the Blues" BohH 90

Weds., Feb. 25
 8:00 p.m. KPB Film "Promised Land" BohH 90

Sports:
 Weds., Feb. 25
 8:00 p.m. Korean Karate Ballroom

Misc:
 Weds., Feb. 25
 10:30 a.m. SA Record Sale FA

Planetarium:
 Sun., Feb. 21
 2:00 p.m. "An Unusual Arrangement of Planets" free public program at Marshall W. Alworth Planetarium.

Tweed:
 All Week: Public hours at Tweed Museum of Art, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays, 2 to 5 p.m. weekends. Current exhibitions. Photographs by Henry Roberts (through Sunday, Feb. 29), selections from the permanent collection and senior show by Tim Garvey (beginning Tuesday).

Walker:
 Fri., Feb. 20
 7:30 p.m. Film: "Guns of the Trees" from the Mekas series
 9:00 p.m. Film: "The Brig" from the Mekas series

February 20-February 25

Sat. Feb. 21
 11:00 a.m. Tour: Permanent Collection
 1:00 p.m. Films about Artists
 3:00 p.m. Tour: Permanent Collection
 4:00 p.m. Film: "Nosferatu" from WAC Study Collection

Sun., Feb. 22
 2:00 p.m. Tour: Women Artists in the Permanent Collection
 7:00 p.m. Film: "Le Crime de M. Lange" from the Renoir series

Tues., Feb. 24
 8:00 p.m. Lecture: Carroll T. Hartwell, "Sources of Contemporary Photography"

Weds., Feb. 25
 7:00 p.m. Imagery - Modern art in focus
 8:00 p.m. Member's Event: An evening with Robert Irwin

Meetings:

Fri., Feb. 20
 9:00 a.m. Intersarsity Prayer K351
 11:00 a.m. Young Life K351
 11:30 a.m. Spanish Class Luncheon K311
 1:15 p.m. School Council Mtg. K333
 2:30 p.m. Biology Lecture: Philip Regal "Evolution and Rhythms" LSCI 185
 3:30 p.m. Foreign Student Comm. K311
 4:30 p.m. The Way Ministry K335

Sat. Feb. 21
 8:00 a.m. Mn. Dept. of Commerce Licensing Unit Testing Chem 150
 8:00 a.m. Minn. Music Teachers Assoc. BohH 90, H222

Sun., Feb. 22
 10:00 a.m. Newman Assoc. Mass Ballroom
 10:00 a.m. Sigma Phi Kappa Rafters

6:00 p.m. SIMS BohH 112
7:00 p.m. Gamma Theta Phi MG 202, 216
7:00 p.m. Newman Student Assoc. K333

Mon., Feb. 23
 9:00 a.m. Intersarsity Prayer K351
 9:30 a.m. Catholic Inquiry Course K335
 9:30 a.m. Demonstrate Copy Equipment FA
 10:30 a.m. Mutual Dependent K301
 11:00 a.m. Young Life K351
 11:30 a.m. Spanish Class Luncheon K311
 12:30 a.m. Spanish Class Luncheon K311
 2:30 p.m. Supportive Service K333
 3:00 p.m. DPB Convo and Lectures K250
 3:30 p.m. Intersarsity K301
 3:30 p.m. Intersarsity K301
 3:30 p.m. Student Affairs - K311
 3:30 p.m. CLS Assembly Mtg. LSCI 175
 4:00 p.m. Kirby Program Board K250
 4:30 p.m. The Way Ministry K335
 5:00 p.m. Outing Club Rafters
 7:00 p.m. Convocation Wm Kunstler K Ballroom
 7:00 p.m. SA Traveler K311
 7:00 p.m. Econ Dis. Grp K335

Tues., Feb. 23
 9:00 a.m. Superior Nat. Forest Adv. Comm. K250
 9:00 a.m. Intersarsity Prayer K351
 9:30 a.m. American Indian Studies Alaskan Indian Delegation Mtg. with Students K323
 10:30 a.m. SA Travel FA
 10:30 a.m. SA Debate Capitalism vs. Socialism K Lounge
 11:30 a.m. College Republicans K323
 11:30 a.m. Spanish Class Luncheon K311
 11:30 a.m. Christian Fellowship K335
 11:30 a.m. Computer Seminar MWAH 191
 12:30 p.m. Spanish Class Luncheon K311

2:30 p.m. Lake Superior Assoc. of College and Univ. K301
3:30 p.m. Kirby Policy K355-357
4:30 p.m. Intersarsity K335
4:30 p.m. MHEA Student Member Section HE 111, HE 151
6:30 p.m. Drug Training Session K355
6:45 p.m. Intersarsity Rafters
7:00 p.m. Student Association K311
7:00 p.m. Amer. Indian Studies Alaskan Seminar Ballroom
7:00 p.m. SIMS MG 202
7:30 p.m. UMD Ski Club LSCI 175
7:30 p.m. Human Sexuality Series Griggs Conf. Rm.
7:30 p.m. Speaker David Mayo, UMD "The Moral Right to Choose to Die" Miller Dawn Hospital
9:30 p.m. Bicentennial Amer. Issues Forum BohH 112

Weds., Feb. 25
 8:00 a.m. Campus Ministry Worship K333
 9:00 a.m. Intersarsity Prayer K351
 10:30 a.m. Mutual Dependent K301
 11:00 a.m. WING K361
 1:00 p.m. Statewide Testing Prog., Dr. Dallas Perry K323
 2:30 p.m. Human Sexuality Series K250
 3:30 p.m. Test Taking Skills Mtg. K323
 3:30 p.m. Intersarsity K335
 4:30 p.m. The Way Ministry K301
 5:00 p.m. Christian Science K335
 5:00 p.m. Panhel K333
 5:30 p.m. IFC K323
 6:00 p.m. Sigma Phi Kappa SS308
 6:00 p.m. Gamma Omicron Beta K311, 301
 6:00 p.m. Delta Chi Omega BohH 115
 6:30 p.m. Gamma Sigma Sigma K250
 7:00 p.m. Alpha Phi Omega Smoker K355-57
 7:00 p.m. Contax K333
 7:00 p.m. Sigma Tau Kappa K351, 361
 7:00 p.m. Alpha Nu Omega MG 302, 306
 7:30 p.m. Duluth Public Library - Project Aware: Dr. Wayne Jesswein Analysis of Economic Structure of Lake Superior Basin" - Robert Maxwell, tourism resources - YWCA Aud.