

SCHOLASTIC

September 20, 1974

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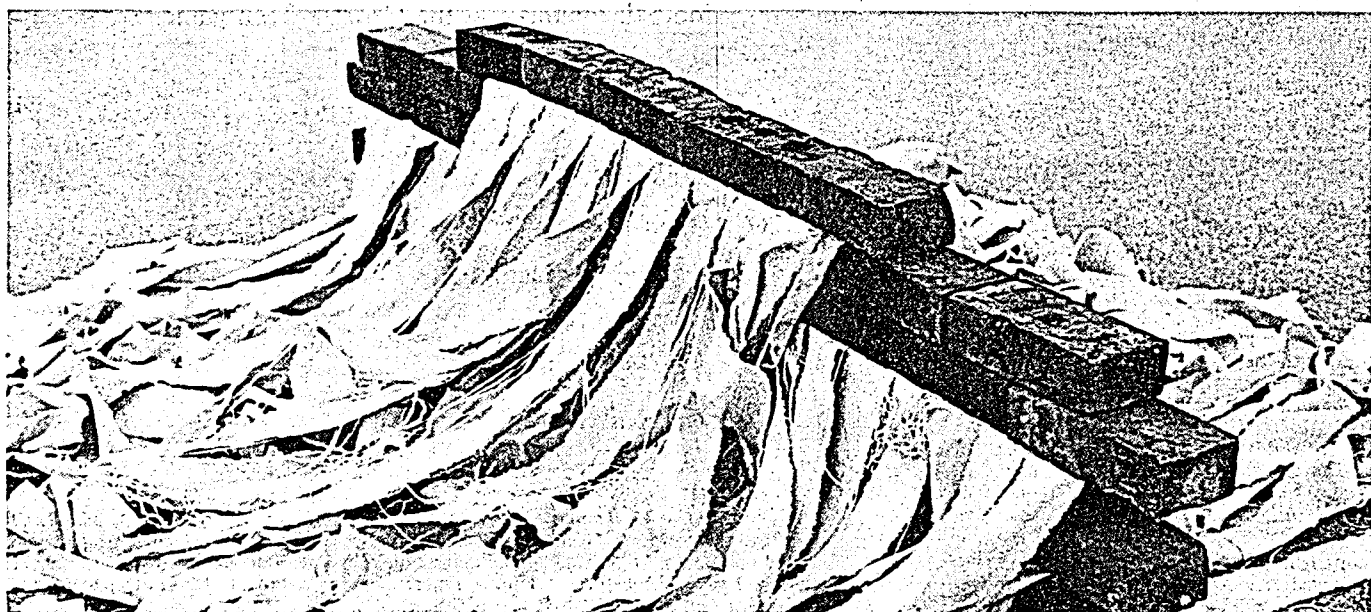
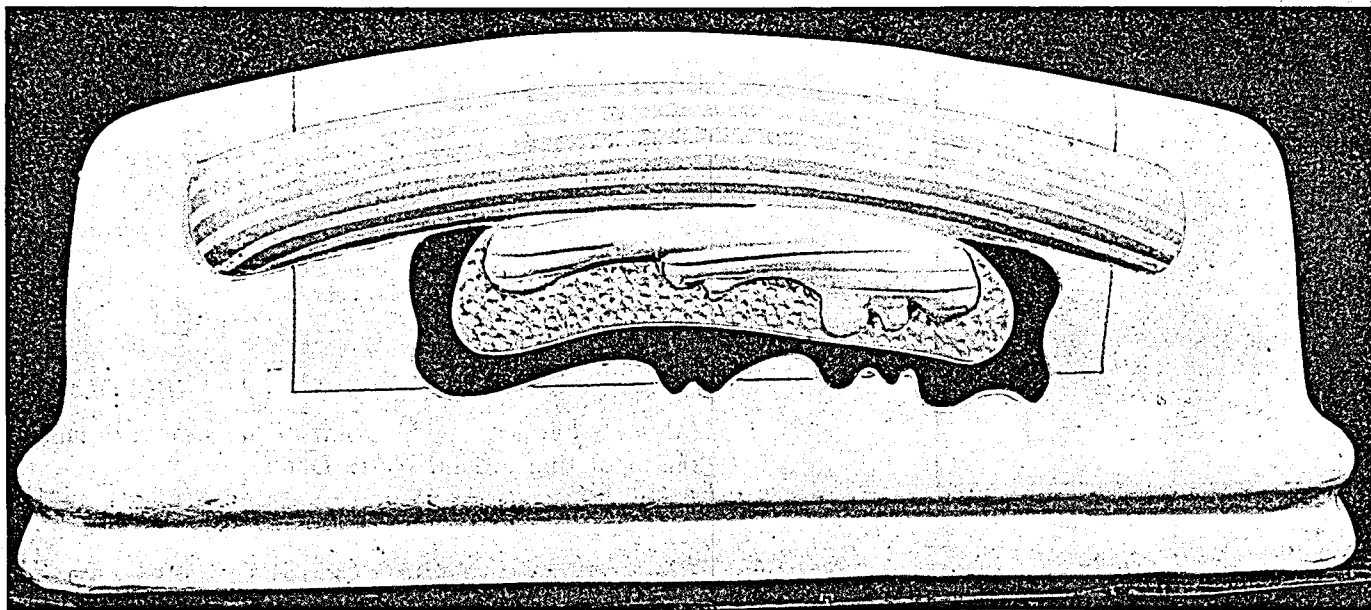
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Faculty Art Show

The Telling of Talent

At first, it's perhaps a glance and then it becomes an eternity. One may see colors or may just imagine them. There is suffering, there is humor, even some mediocrity. But none of it exists without a significance, without a meaning, without a worthy message. There is surely talent, therefore, as the fourth Faculty Art Exhibit is displayed in the Art Gallery of O'Shaughnessy Hall. It includes the works of fourteen artists, all Art Department faculty members.

Certainly one cannot help but be entertained, if not moved, by the exhibit. Starting with a double ceramic composition by Don Kremer, or perhaps Robert Leader's colorful trio of bizarre figure paintings, there is moved throughout the room a sense of experience from the remotely abstract to the outlandishly abstract. One may feel puzzlement from familiar recognizance of these entities as they may be treated with such respect. And, too, there is the examination of the basic reality of things, from the traditional portraits of Dennis Dauer and Douglas Kinsey, which commemorate a figure's intrinsic value, to Sue Mead's brick and string sculptures, which illuminate the stark reality of texture. Surely one realizes, from opening the mind to statements such as these, that all the works are concerned with bringing out ideas and concepts that are, at least, very real and, at most, powerfully cosmic. "These worlds exist more so than the obvious one," shout the artists, "and we celebrate it!"

The show, then, is not only a display of high sensitivity but a realistic approach to education as we feel, see, and experience that exhibit, and the world, around us.

—Dave Dreyer



The Gift of Self



Behold, I do not give lectures or a little charity,
When I give, I give myself.

—Walt Whitman
“Song of Myself”

It was nearly a century ago that Whitman wrote these words in “Song of Myself,” yet they contain a helpful guide for man in today’s lost and troubled world.

Man has but to open his eyes to see that he is living in a cruel and lonely world — men, hungry and without purpose, roam the sidewalks of cities in search of free meals — old people, beaten by life, sit alone in rooming houses aching to talk with someone — retarded and crippled children are left alone to fill the beds of hospitals and orphanages — they are everywhere; people, lost and lonely, in need of other people.

Though man hears the cries of the lonely, he so often fails to give them what they need; he fails to give himself. Instead he gives that which is not a part of the self, that which is not a part of the heart. He gives his material goods, the extrinsic baubles which he feels will replace the self — the beggar clangs his tin cup, so he drops in a dime — the Goodwill calls, so he gives away a few old pants and a broken radio — the orphanage has a fund drive, so he mails in a tax-deductible check — they are all helpful and needed gifts, yet none of them demand the gift of “myself.”

The world is full of needs that demand the self, one’s personality and time. There are needs that cannot be aided by “lectures and a little charity”; only the gift of myself will suffice. And the needs are not so distant as the streets of India or the small towns of Biafra. They are not even as far as the ghettos of New York or the slums of Chicago. There are people, lost and alone, in the South Bend community. There are retarded children who need to learn such simple tasks as tying their shoes. There are parentless kids in search of a guiding hand. There are alcoholics in need of help. There are the aged in need of friendship. They are everywhere, people who need other people.

In recent years the students of Notre Dame and St. Mary’s have been aware of the needs of the people in the community. Hundreds of students are involved in volunteer programs that demand more than “lectures or a little charity,” they are involved in programs that demand the gift of themselves.

This issue of *Scholastic* is an effort to explain the purposes, goals and needs of the volunteer organizations on campus. To gain a full understanding of the volunteer program it is helpful to first explore the uni-

fying force of the programs, the Office of Volunteer Services.

The Office of Volunteer Services was developed three years ago by Father Donald McNeill, a doctor of Pastoral Theology and an advocate of community service work who felt that there was a need for the coordination of all the volunteer activities on campus. The first year Father David Schlaver was director of the office, and Castle Lawson, a graduate student, held the position the second year. Father Tom Stella of the Campus Ministry is the newly appointed director.

Stella, assistant rector of Dillon, defined his position as the “coordinator for all divisions of volunteer services.” The director said that he works with each group individually through conferences with the organization leaders. Stella added that in the future he hoped to develop a workshop for the leaders of the organizations in order to promote communication and ideas.

Fr. Stella, who has his master’s degrees in Theology and Education, has other plans for the office of Volunteer Services.

First, he wants to develop an in-service training program for new volunteer workers. “It will help the volunteer learn his job and it will help satisfy the needs of the job and the goals of the volunteer workers,” said Stella.

Secondly, the director wants to get faculty and their spouses and graduate students involved in volunteer programs. “There is so much wasted talent in the Notre Dame community that could be used to better the South Bend community,” declared Stella. “We need to get everyone involved.”

Thirdly, Stella hopes to create a Volunteer Services Council, which would be composed of eight people from various walks of campus life, such as administration, faculty and their spouses, graduate students, and undergraduate students who would meet bimonthly and act as a coordinator and idea center for the volunteer programs.

Finally, Stella plans to develop a yearlong volunteer program. “The students would take off a year from Notre Dame and do volunteer work in America or a foreign country,” said the director. “The program would be similar to the Peace Corps or Vista,” he added.

The need for volunteer work is apparent in the South Bend community and hundreds of Notre Dame-St. Mary’s students have given themselves to those needs — they do not give lectures or a little charity; when they give, they give themselves.

—Bill Gonzenbach

Big Brothers

"These boys' only guilt is that they have been deprived of a basic childhood right—the right to a father's love, understanding and example."

These words, spoken by Ernest K. Coulter in 1904, initiated an activity that has grown into an international youth organization, Big Brothers of America. For seventy years the purpose and principles of this organization have endured; the necessity has certainly increased.

Since its formation in 1904, Big Brothers has adhered to one basic purpose: to promote the development of friendship on a one-to-one basis. This concept of a personal and sensitive relationship, one man to one boy, one woman to one girl has become the organization's unique feature. Today the big brother-little brother relationship is provided with the aid of social work professionals, whose main concern is the development of the little brothers' personality and character.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of St. Joseph County is a relatively new chapter to this organization. Big Brothers was founded in St. Joseph County in 1969 through the efforts of James E. Daschbach, professor in Notre Dame's College of Engineering, and several Notre Dame students. Last year, again through Professor Daschbach's efforts, the St. Joseph County chapter of Big Brothers of America merged with the Big Sisters organization. Today there are three hundred boys and girls in St. Joseph County benefiting from the combined program. Steve Kern

and Jed Curtis cochair Notre Dame's participation in this year's program, working in cooperation with South Bend's Director of Big Brothers/Big Sisters, John Sherbun.

It takes someone special to be a big brother or sister: a person willing to offer his time and talent for volunteer work. The commitment entails several responsibilities. Each brother tries to meet at least once a week with his little brother. What they do or where they go is up to them. A brother employs his own funds for the benefit of his little brother, spending an average of one hundred dollars per year. And being a big brother is not just a one-semester activity: when applying, the student is asked to commit himself for at least one and a half years to a little brother.

But then it also takes someone special to be a little brother or sister: such a child has lost, or been separated from the father or mother. For both boy and girl the absence of a parent means the absence of love, understanding, care and guidance. These voids are what Big Brothers/Big Sisters help to fill. Jim Lewis ('75, Norristown, Pa.) has been a big brother to Kenny Griffin for two years. According to Jim, a pretty solid friendship develops:

"I don't try to preach to Kenny, to tell him what is right or wrong. Sometimes, though, he will want to know about my experiences when I was a kid, and what I used to do in those situations."

Perhaps Jim best explains the recompense a big brother or sister receives:

"I guess Kenny showed me another side of life. Here at school I can worry about books and the regular activities, but they are kind of small problems in comparison to those he faces every day."

—Jim Wiehl

Carlyle House

When was the last time you talked to your grandmother, or anybody's grandmother? Several Notre Dame students are involved in visiting the elderly at the Carlyle Nursing Home nearly every week.

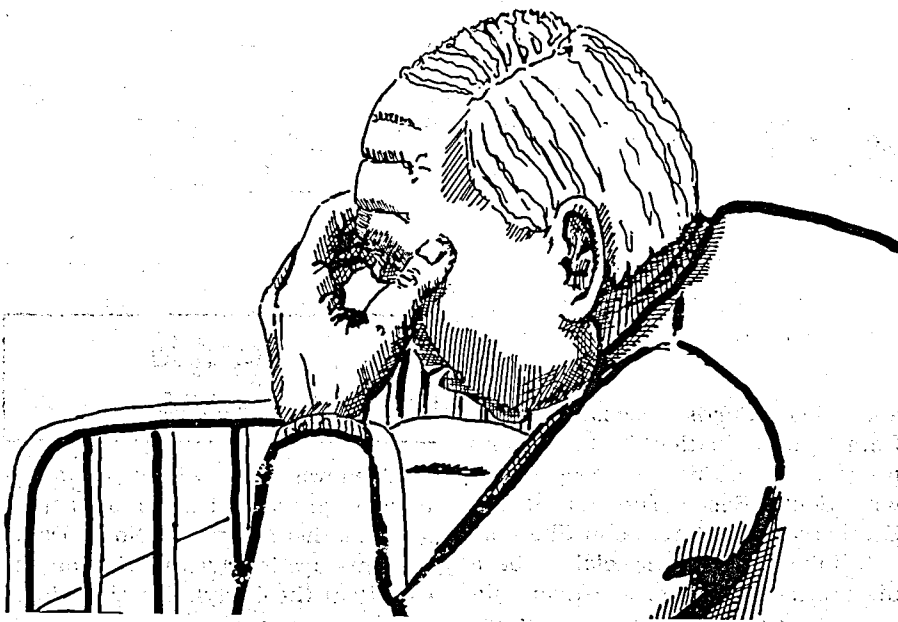
Two psychology professors, John Santos and Peter Naus, initiated the program in 1971 through the cooperation of Damaris Smith, the former activities chairman of Carlyle. In 1972, Fr. Don McNeill, C.S.C., began a theology class interested in visiting the elderly. A group from Grace Hall, headed by Steve Boy and Drew Black, organized a hall project of visiting the aged in 1973.

The idea involves a one-to-one relationship in which the student is expected to grow in knowledge and understanding of the elderly.

Fr. McNeill outlined the purpose and accomplishments of the visits. Having students visit the elderly "makes them face the question of death and loneliness," stated McNeill. There is the impression of a lack of reward and a sense of one's own aging involved, however, there is a satisfaction in making the aged feel wanted and coming to know one's self better. Students are mainly interested in conversation, but there is a need for helping with bowling, card-playing, and other games.

Some of the people from Carlyle participated in a Christmas party held in Grace last year, hosted by Grace, SMC, and Breen-Phillips students.

The elderly do not see many people, so there is a great need for visitors. Students in Fr. McNeill's class visited two people each week, which involved 2½ hours of time. Often the students helped to open



CAUSE

Ask Stephanie Russell about working with the elderly, and she'll probably tell you that not everyone is cut out for it. "It's an unglamorous job, and sometimes a very depressing one. A demanding task that requires the individual involved to make a deep emotional commitment. Most people just aren't ready for that. We're looking for the dedicated few who are."

The "we" that Stephanie refers to is CAUSE, a volunteer service organization that she heads up along with fellow Notre Dame students Jim Hoolihan and Ginna Smith. CAUSE is a handy abbreviation for Cooperative Activities Unit-ing Students and the Elderly. Essentially it's a group of about 40 concerned Notre Dame and St. Mary's students who are reaching out to the aged, or to what one new member aptly phrased, "the forgotten race," and are offering them a wide variety of health, recreational, and educational services.

Father Thomas A. Stella, Director of Volunteer Services for Notre Dame, calls CAUSE an "umbrella organization." "They oversee and coordinate all campus programs for the aged." At the very least, this young organization's list of programs and services is quite impressive. CAUSE visits elderly patients confined to nursing homes and hospital beds in the South Bend area. Many of these people would otherwise live out their lives in total seclusion, without either family or friends. "I have a great-grandmother in a nursing home," says new CAUSE member Betsy Bloechl.

the people up. Sometimes they were asked to leave.

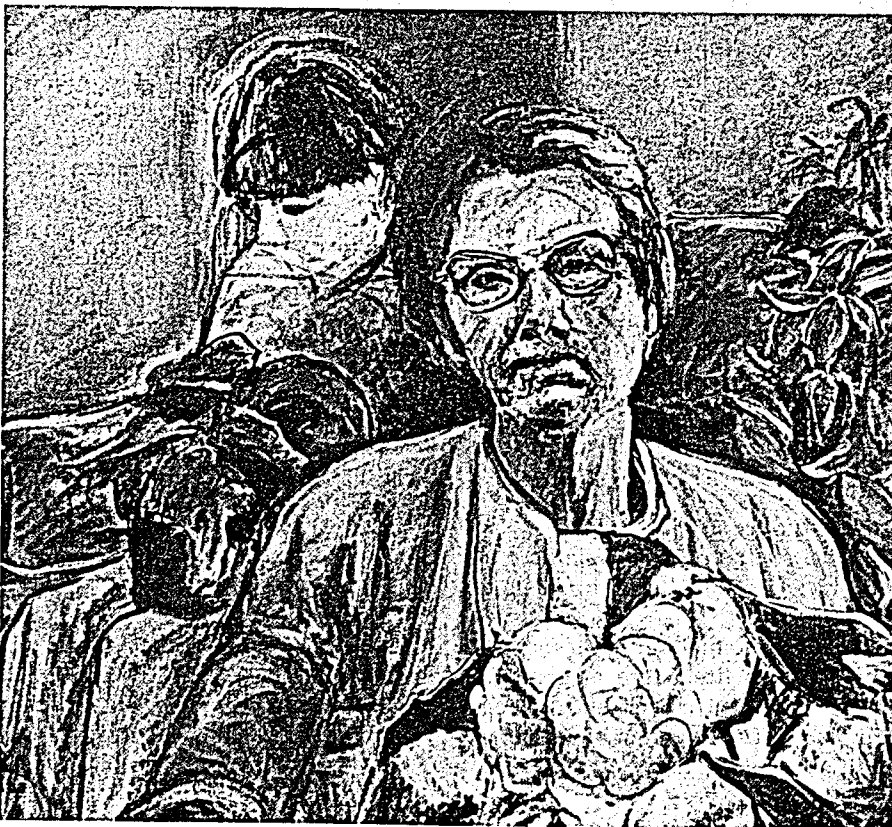
Fr. McNeill hopes that people will get involved in this program and make visits once every two weeks for an hour. Besides Carlyle, South Bend also has other nursing homes, such as Cardinal, which is the biggest, and Dor-A-Lin, which houses elderly of 90-100 years old.

Of her relationship with an 84-year-old man, one of McNeill's students named Ann wrote, "There is much hospitality in the relationship,

and we are still growing. . . I'm becoming more grateful for the possibilities of loving him."

McNeill's dream is to get a few halls involved and develop a relationship with the nursing homes.

—Don Pausback



"We visit her often, but I see other people in that home who have no one. I joined CAUSE to help ease some of their loneliness." Another member, Gary Low, remarked, "I've seen how happy it makes my grandparents when I sit down with them and really listen to what they have to say."

Members will see only one or two individuals at a time and will try to establish a friendship. "That won't be very hard to do," says Russell. "These people are searching for someone and will soon be looking forward to that student's visit each week." Students will also be seeing elderly priests and nuns on both the Notre Dame and St. Mary's campuses, and CAUSE is now arranging visits to the aged in private homes through cooperation with a federal agency in South Bend called Neighborhood Help.

Other projects heading the list include: Harvest House, an old nursing home which is presently being renovated and converted into an adult community; Real Services, a program struggling to provide the elderly with entertainment, recreational facilities, a free meal plan, and other organized group activities; and the Forever Learning Institute, an educational center where senior citizens may take courses and receive college credit.

Joe Hooligan sees CAUSE as a "low key" organization. "We're a very informal, loose, but close-knit group. Close in the sense that we bring our members together, have them interact, discuss and share their experiences, and just let out their feelings. I believe we can learn something from the elderly, acquire understanding. CAUSE offers its members something as well as the aged."

CAUSE is not yet a year old, and this may account, in part, for the scarce support it has received. Only 15 new members have joined the group this year and they desperately need more.

Stephanie Russell thinks another reason for the low rate of membership may be due to the fact that CAUSE has a difficult time in getting students interested in its work. "It's hard to be enthusiastic about dying people."

"Students may be discouraged after a while," says Father Stella, "and they may feel that the work they're doing isn't really important. We must look at the overall picture to see CAUSE's impact on the South Bend community. You won't realize you're doing much until you see yourself in perspective, as part of the greater whole."

"Also," added Russell, "many people are interested in volunteer work but don't know where to go or whom to contact."

A lot of us first came in contact with community services through Father Donald McNeill's theology course. Anyway, I've found it's never too late to sign up."

If anyone is interested in joining CAUSE, they can do so by calling Stephanie Russell at 203-1016.

There is a vital need for CAUSE. As one student sees it, "It must be lonely just sitting around waiting to die."

—Jack Pizzolato

CILA

CILA, the Council for the International Lay Apostolate, is a unique service organization at Notre Dame. It differs significantly from other campus service groups in that its members are not attracted to the organization by the opportunity to perform a specific service. Rather, CILA members share a basic concern about the way other people, especially those living in other cultures, live their lives. CILA also attempts to be a Christian community — a group of people who through prayer and mutual support try to come to grips with their experiences, and share them with others. Perhaps CILA can best be viewed, according to Summer Project Director Mike Smith, "as a community of people pulled together both by a common concern and by different approaches to this concern."

CILA believes service to others is an essential element in its activity, and has organized a wide range of projects, both in South Bend and throughout the Americas. The summer projects are perhaps the most well known. Students spend approximately eight weeks in an underprivileged area, working and talking with the people who live there.

This summer in Panama, for example, CILAites Judy Daher, Pat Dillon, Kathy Osberger, and Kate Zwicker engaged in a number of activities in the community of San Miguelito. They assisted some laymen and women in teaching religion in area grade schools; were participant-observers in a *Cursillo*: a weekend retreat organized by priests and laymen to allow area residents to discuss their faith and make it a real force in their life. Kate and Pat swam with a paralyzed man, Seferino, and drove him to a therapist. They tried to ensure that his treatment would not be discontinued

after they left. Pat renovated a chapel also. They also worked with the people in social action projects which the Panamanians considered important. Kathy Osberger reflects on her summer experiences: "What we did was be with the Panamanians, listen to them, and learn from them. Their Church experience was quite advanced compared to many in the States. We were there to find out what they have accomplished, not to bring our technological accomplishments to them. We tried to relate to people from a different culture on a human level."

Although CILA is best known for its summer projects, community service plays an integral role in its activities. This year, CILA endeavors include working with the elderly and the Mexican-American community in South Bend. Some type of interaction with foreign students on campus is also planned.

Yet, service is only a part of CILA's *raison d'être*. Members believe that education, the sharing of their experiences with others, is central to their responsibility as Christians. Oftentimes, however, just trying to make sense of an experience so vastly different from any other can be, at least, a major frustration. Osberger explains, "Right now the challenge is not to translate that experience into our own terms, but to sift through what occurred there, and bring that back to the CILA community, the Notre Dame community, and the dorm."

It is at such trying times that the CILA community seems so necessary. It allows one to think aloud with others who share the same concerns and ask the same ques-

tions. It encourages one to express his feelings and perhaps strengthen a commitment to goals which might have been lost if not in some way supported.

CILA's Chairperson Mary Beckman emphasizes the spiritual foundations of the organization. "CILA pursues questions of faith, attempting to see how prayer and Christian community can stimulate the work we are trying to do. This summer, for example, I worked with a group of committed Christians in New Orleans. Prayer and support of one another were important to them. They worked with such energy and enthusiasm. I wonder, can it make a difference for us?"

Thus, CILA tries to deal with the concepts of service and education not strictly on the humanitarian level, but as a significant manifestation of one's Christian responsibility. CILA members question not only their relations with other people, but, through celebration of the liturgy and serious conversation, question what it means to be a Christian.

CILA is a unique group indeed.

—Mike Pollard



Circle K

The Circle K—with a name that seems more fitting for a cattle ranch and a history at Notre Dame of barely six months—may be, for both upperclassmen and freshmen, one of the least familiar organizations on the campus. The coming year, however, will see that situation altered with a rapidity and force comparable to that which commonly accompanies changes in the prevailing weather conditions of South Bend. The fledgling group, which has already participated in a bike-a-thon, a paint and cleanup project at Camp Raybird, a cleanup of the lake areas, and a newspaper sale, plans not only to repeat several of these activities but to expand their program to include work with inmates of the state prison, the aged, the mentally retarded, and the Big Brother organization. In October, the Notre Dame chapter will host the Circle K's district fall issues conference on the campus from October 4 to 6. The wide range of these services, along with a membership that is open to all students, should successfully launch the Circle K's first complete school year as a comprehensive social service organization.

While a newcomer to this campus, the group, as a local chapter of the Circle K International, may claim a history that dates back to the mid-1930's. At that time, the Kiwanis International, a service organization comprised of businessmen, established the Circle K International to provide college students with an opportunity for service. Although the two groups cooperate with one another on certain projects and even share an administrative office in Chicago, Tom Schnellenberger, president of the Notre Dame Circle K, stresses that it is not "a farm club for the Kiwanis" and emphasized



that the two are separate and distinct groups. As the world's largest student volunteer group, with chapters on more than 600 campuses, the Circle K certainly has earned enough distinction in its own right. The structure that governs this enterprise is organized at 4 levels: international, national, district (the state of Indiana is a single district), and local. Yearly conventions at both the national and district levels elect officers and discuss future projects. Each district also convenes 4 times a year at an "issues conference"; it is the Indiana district's conference that will meet here from October 4-6. The major business will be conducted on Saturday the 5th, with an open board meeting in the morning, an issues conference in the afternoon, and an excursion to the Pawpaw County Wine Festival in Michigan planned for the evening.

The organization of the Notre Dame chapter became official at the group's charter banquet held on May 4, 1974. The presentation of the charter from the Circle K International was accompanied by the installation of four student officers. Currently, the office of President is held by Tom Schnellenberger; that of Vice-President, by Kevin Ford, with Ann Gardner as Treasurer and

Jackie Simmons as Secretary. In addition, two members of the South Bend Kiwanis serve as advisors, and the post of faculty sponsor is held by Father Claude Pomerleau, the assistant rector of Grace Hall. Although these 7 positions constitute a governing board, Tom Schnellenberger acknowledges that decisions concerning the choice of projects have been reached, in the past, by the consent of the whole group, which meets biweekly for about an hour. Last year's group consisted of approximately 20 members; this year's first meeting drew 56 students. The only stipulation on projects to be considered by the members is that it be of a group nature, involving from 10 to 20 people. This year's plans include assistance in signing up students to give campus tours, hosting the Purdue chapter of the Circle K for the Notre Dame-Purdue football game, and a possible joint project, or "interclub," with the Purdue group.

Like its projects, the Circle K's financial arrangements are still in the formative stage. The financing of projects, payment of a district fee of \$2.00 per member (paid through

group funds, not by individual members), and a yearly fee of \$100.00 to the International organization to maintain the charter are the principle expenditures facing the local chapter. The current treasury consists solely of a gift donated by the Purdue chapter at the Notre Dame charter banquet. The group may receive funds from the student government budget; they also hope to obtain a hot dog stand at a home game. The Kiwanis of South Bend have aided the Circle K in meeting its expenses several times in the past. They contributed the payment of \$50.00 for the original charter, paid the expenses for 2 members to attend a district meeting, and financed Secretary Jackie Simmons attendance of an International conference held in Los Angeles from August 16 to 18.

Circle K extends a welcome to newcomers and their ideas. "We are open to suggestions as far as projects and we are very flexible in that area," claims president Tom Schnellenberger. The Notre Dame chapter of Circle K International, new enough to explore new directions and old enough to benefit from the backing of an experienced international organization, provides an excellent avenue for student service to the community.

—Mary Digan

Community Services

Established as a link between volunteer community services and Notre Dame students, the Community Service Directors have just begun their second year.

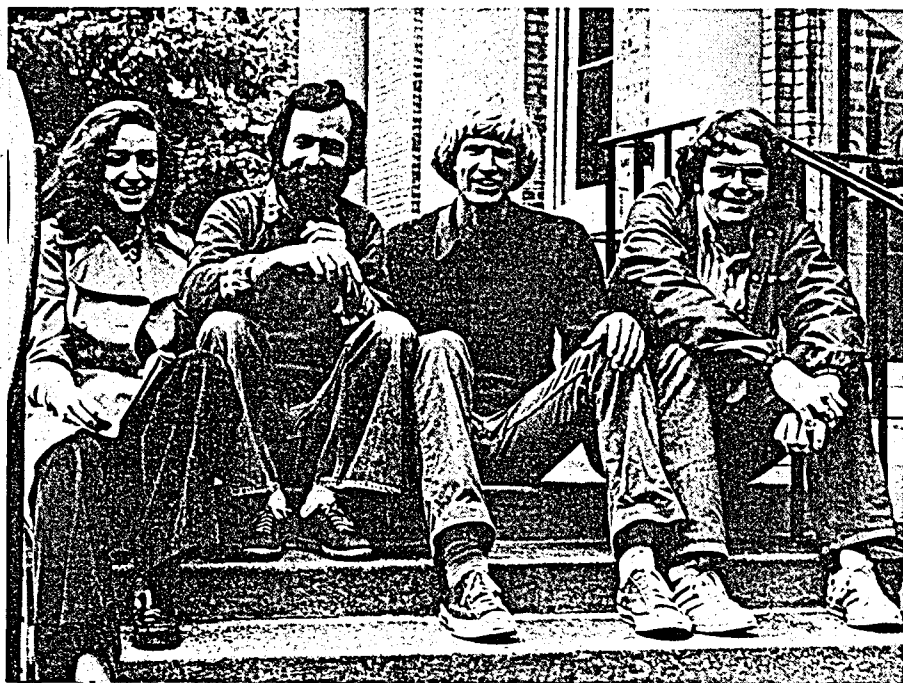
Since numerous and diversified community services were and still are available to Notre Dame students, establishing a network to communicate the existence and needs of these volunteer services to the residence halls was deemed needed. Thus a Director of Community Services was established in each hall.

Community Services Directors coordinate requests for student volunteer help which the campus receives from already existing groups, short-term projects and newly organized agencies. Each director promotes within his respective hall awareness of the need for student participation in community services.

Most requests for student help come across the desk of Volunteer Services Director, Father Tom Stella, C.S.C. One of the groups at his disposal is the Community Service Directors. Stella works mainly with the leadership of student volunteer services in coordinating volunteer services.

A general rule is that any organization established and represented at Activities Night, such as Logan Center or Neighborhood Tutoring, will not have to rely upon the Directors for "warm bodies." An exception would be a cause as the Red Cross Blood Drive which employs the Directors to get information into the halls and participants out.

"There isn't a lot of overlapping," explains Stella as to the seeming duplication and intermingling of



duties of the Directors and Stella's office. "This office (Volunteer Services) acts as a clearinghouse."

Brother Joseph McTaggart, advisor for the Directors, sees this agency as unique in that "we're flexible—we can change with the needs of the community."

McTaggart feels that the outside community has the right to ask Notre Dame for volunteer services and that the Directors' function is to cultivate in the hall—the primary living structure at Notre Dame and thus the largest part of this Christian community—a concern for the needs of others.

"As organizations approach us we want to do our best to see their needs fulfilled—short of being an employment agency," explained McTaggart as to how the Directors see themselves. He continues, "One of the primary functions of the Community Service Directors is to encourage people in the halls to participate in these volunteer activities."

Meeting every other week, the Directors also attend council meetings of their respective halls. "The Directors support one another by exchanging creative methods that were successful in their halls," maintained McTaggart.

Also three Directors will act as clearing agents for the remaining of the organization and will hear requests for help from agencies or individuals before they are presented to the Directors' meetings.

This year the Community Service Directors will hopefully include a representative from each of the five St. Mary's College halls so that the two schools can coordinate and cooperate together in volunteer services.

In addition to encouraging students to participate in already existing volunteer agencies, the Directors also initiate services on their own. It is hopeful this year that each hall will "adopt" an agency needing volunteer help. McTaggart is anticipating that this agency adoption will draw the student into the South Bend community and "deliver him from the obsession of internal problems—alcohol and parietals."

Day Care

Sorin resident assistant Mike Davis acts as "spokesman" for the Directors. Also active in leadership of the Community Service Directors is Steve Goett, director from Grace Hall. "Steve represents the kind of dedication needed for the job and Grace represents a hall keenly aware of the issues of volunteer service," applauded McTaggart.

Community Service Director from Holy Cross is Steve Cahir; Chris Conley is director from Cavanaugh. Bill Chidichimo represents Stanford; Breen-Phillips has named Melanie Connell as director. St. Ed's director is Tom Day; Ed Fritzer serves Howard. Jim Kelleher is from Fisher; and Don Longano is director at Flanner.

Directors at Keenan are Larry Lammers and Bill Shanabruch; Jack Hanzel is presently representing Zahm Hall. Pat Sheehan is director at Walsh; Pangborn is served by Mike Smith. Director from Morrissey is Jerry Richardson; Judy Temmerman is from Badin and Rich Sonoski serves Dillon as director.

Mike Davis and Steve Goett are directors at Sorin and Grace, respectively. Those halls not mentioned have not yet appointed directors.

In final reference to the Directors, McTaggart expressed, "I see my function as one of helping this concept to get off the ground and operating smoothly, at which time I will operate in an advisory function and student leadership will assume its own direction. With the fine group of people we have now, I see this happening quite soon. I've been encouraged and impressed with the quality and interest of the Directors."

—Regina Fink

"Women should go back to school or hold careers if they like and not feel guilty about leaving their children," says Pat Garreffa, director of Happy Day—a day-care center for the children of Notre Dame/Saint Mary's students, faculty, and administration.

Happy Day is a nonauthoritarian school. The center tries to foster independence by giving children a choice in deciding what they'd like to do. Along with fostering independence, they want each child to develop emotionally, mentally, and physically. The children feel secure in this environment and very few

cry. Mrs. Garreffa feels group mothering is important to create security.

The children come in their own door each morning. Having their own door gives them a sense of timing and responsibility. From there they have free play. Free play includes housekeeping, where both girls and boys participate — this helps break stereotypes, in fact, the best ironer is a boy! A sand table, building blocks, and manipulative games help develop motor skills. In the art room children are free to finger-paint color, and paste. There are no set goals and no frustrations. In addition, there's a carpenter's bench with real equipment. Besides giving the children a sense of reality, it teaches them to respect the tools. Other activities during free play are costumes, to let imaginations run wild, and music, where memories are trained in finger and word games.



After free play the children congregate in the center's library for storytelling.

Lunch is a favorite part of the day. It is served family style with large serving bowls in the middle of the table. The lunches are nourishing, usually consisting of hot soup, vegetables, and fruits.

After lunch the children play outdoors for half an hour. The outdoor toys are designed to enhance coordination. Children also go for walks to collect "treasures."

Nap time lasts for two hours. The children have their own blankets and pillows and a special place to keep them. They are awakened with gentle music for an afternoon snack of milk and cookies.

The center is divided into two groups. Fifteen children in the 3-year-old group attend for half a day. Fifteen children in the 4-year-old group attend for a full day. The center is opened three days a week for eight hours. The fee is \$25.00 a week, including lunch. Because enrollment is limited there's a waiting list of 30 families.

In having a day-care center Saint Mary's is unique to other campuses. Student volunteers from the psychology and education departments can earn credits and learning experience by helping the teachers. The full-time faculty of the center are people well trained in their fields, and most have graduate degrees. However, the important thing is, they love children.

—Connal McGee

Share

Various problems and ideas comprise the world in which we live. Many students are on their own for the first time upon entering college. With no mom or dad to turn to for help, many students are mixed up. Or they may just miss having a concerned person with whom to talk about life in general. The Saint Mary's-Notre Dame community has initiated a program for the purpose of combatting these worries.

Share was established in March of 1974 for that purpose. Recognizing the need for such a program, three Saint Mary's College students founded Share with a twofold purpose. A listening center and an outreach seminar program are the two distinct facets.

According to co-chairmen Gail Pocus and Kathy Nolan, the purpose of Share is mainly to listen and to help the student arrive at some conclusion.

"Hopefully, many students will do some growing through Share," Gail commented. Adding that many different ideas are in a student's head, she stressed that the service exists to help one sort out his ideas and make sense of them.

The listening center is for students who want to discuss their problems or want to talk about just anything. "Listeners," who have gone through extensive training, are there just to listen and to suggest alternative courses of action, if wanted. All information is kept in strict confidence. Those who don't wish to talk face to face may use the hot line and call 4311. The center is located in room 15 in the basement of Holy Cross Hall at Saint Mary's College. It is open Monday through Thursday from 8:00 to 12:00 a.m. and on Friday and Saturday from 8:00 to 2:00 p.m. Notre Dame men as well as Saint Mary's

girls are encouraged to take advantage of this service.

If a student with a problem has made a decision that the listener feels is not a good one, the listener will not force his opinion on the student. Together, they will explore the person's true feelings about the decision, the alternatives he might take, and the consequences of his decision. The most important idea here is the "why"—*why* did the student come to that decision and is it really the best one for him? After carefully considering the pros and cons of the decision, the listener then hopes that the caller will re-evaluate his own decision.

Listeners must care for people, know when to speak and when not to speak. They must work in the office for two hours each week and serve on a planning committee. Learners must also undergo extensive training. Anyone interested in helping with any aspect of the Share program may get additional information by calling 4311, 4711, or 4560.

A research library with materials on current problems and topics such as drugs, relationships, etc., is also being established.

Outreach is the second facet of the Share program. Instituted just this year, Outreach plans to present seminars on whatever interests the students. Tentative seminars are scheduled on career planning, studying, leisure time, interpersonal relationships, with the "we" aspect emphasized, rather than the "I" or "you" aspect, and human sexuality. Suggestions for seminars are welcomed and may be relayed to the Share office. The seminars will be presented about once a month. Gail

emphasized that it is up to the students to decide whether or not they want such a program and this decision is measured by their response.

According to Gail, the most common type of problem presented last year was having to do with relationships. She expects it will be much the same this year, but stresses that Share is there for anything a student may want to discuss.

"To make people more aware of themselves as human beings is the ultimate goal of Share," Gail emphasized. "We hope to accomplish this through listening and Outreach."

She feels that Share is unique because it was founded and is operated entirely by students.

"I feel that the program will be a greater success than ever this year because more people are aware of the service due to more and better publicity," she added.

—Sue Rohn

Logan Center

Logan Center for the retarded was founded six years ago by a group of parents from the South Bend area as an alternative to institutionalization for their retarded children. With the help of local and federal funding, a recreation center and school were built at 1235 North Eddy Street, a short walk from the Notre Dame campus.

Since the beginning of the Logan program, students from Notre Dame and Saint Mary's have been involved there in volunteer work, and now, organized as the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Council for the Retarded, are an integral part of the Logan Center program. This volunteer service, under the direction of student organizers Kevin Connolly and Dave Wallace, is funded by the University and run entirely by students.

The oldest and largest volunteer program at Logan Center is Saturday Recreation, held every Saturday morning. Participating in this program are children from Logan



School and Corvillia Home, and patients of all ages from the Northern Indiana State Hospital and Developmental Disabilities Center and several other hospitals in the area. The recreation program consists of an arts and crafts period, a swimming session, a gym session, and group singing. In each of these programs, volunteers work with clients on a one-to-one basis. In the arts and crafts period, volunteers assist their clients in constructing simple projects, giving them training in cooperation and coordination skills. During the swimming session, each child is helped at his particular level in learning water skills, from learning not to fear the water to actually swimming. Here, individual supervision is a necessity, to assure the safety of the clients. In the gym program, the clients are encouraged and assisted in whatever physical exercise they are capable of—from simply walking or running to playing catch or basketball. Working on the trampoline is the most popular gym activity. The aim of the gym program is to increase physical coordination while giving the children an outlet for their energy and a chance to learn to play together. Saturday recreation ends with a rousing group-singing session, with a group of volunteers playing guitars and nearly everyone joining in.

The Logan program has grown greatly since its inception, and an increase in the number of volunteers has made possible a series of weekly





programs in both the recreation center and in Logan School itself. Logan School serves mainly younger children in the severely and profoundly retarded groups. Many of these children also have physical handicaps. Rich Geschke, a Notre Dame graduate and a teacher at Logan School for the past two years, explained that their goals are mainly to teach "self-help and socialization skills, such as toilet training, eating, dressing, and language and speech skills. There is also some basic academic training, for those children who are capable, in recognition of colors, shapes, and basic numbers."

Volunteers in Logan School serve as classroom assistants, working when possible with individual children. Mr. Geschke and fellow teacher Michael Snyder both emphasized the importance of volunteers in behavioral management in the classroom. Mr. Snyder explained, "Individualized activity makes volunteers absolutely necessary—some patients require two volunteers. Very little meaningful work gets done without them."

Other programs during the week include a table skills session, where volunteers help the children to feed themselves; and swimming and gym sessions similar to the Saturday programs. Logan Center also operates a sheltered workshop, Logan Industries, where older clients are given the chance to work at simple assembly line jobs. Rich Geschke, com-

menting on the significance of the Logan program, stated that institutionalization too often becomes a "social death" for the retarded person. In a home or hospital, the child learns patterns of "institutional behavior," which help him to function in the limited world of the institution, but not to function normally in society. Both in Logan School, where the children live at home with their families, and in the recreation program, one of the most important goals is to provide a broader social environment for the children, to bring them into contact with people outside of the institutional setting, to "allow their humanness to be developed in whatever ways possible." A secondary goal of the program is to educate the public, to "show the community that the retarded are people, that they can learn and function in society."

Mr. Geschke echoed the thoughts of many volunteers as he described the experience of working with the retarded: "You come in thinking it's going to be a one-sided thing where



you are going to help the kids, but it becomes a mutual sharing, a mutual growth. . . . It's brought me a lot closer to myself. The kids really get down to basics—they blow all the facades away."

The members of the Notre Dame-Saint Mary's Council for the Retarded list as the last of their goals, "most importantly—to learn from the retarded person." Perhaps there is something here to learn for all of us.

—John Whalen



Manasa

Imagine if your entire life was like your first day of school. Recall that panicky feeling, that sensation of total aloneness, which you were bombarded with on that day. Multiply that feeling a thousand times and picture yourself as a square peg in an eternity of cylindrical holes. Now imagine that every day of your existence was like the first day your mother was late picking you up from school. Remember that utterly abandoned feeling you experienced and envision yourself forever out in the cold, banging on a door, a door which is never answered. Imagine the frustration you feel when you find that no one cares. For a person suffering from a mental illness, the world is a lot like this. He is an outsider, looking in. He is, in the eyes of most, a burden, an unwanted problem. He is alone.

Manasa provides companionship and practical help for these lonely and frustrated people. Manasa, its name coming from the Sanskrit word for mind, is a student chapter of the Mental Health Association of Saint Joseph County. It is a loosely bound organization, consisting of volunteers who participate in the various ongoing programs which Manasa is involved in.

The largest and longest running of these programs is located near the Notre Dame campus at the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital. The hospital is an inpatient facility for retarded children. Manasa student volunteers work with these children about four hours a week. The volunteers take a psychology course at the hospital in conjunction with their volunteer work; this enables them to be of more assistance to the children. They also receive university credit for this course.

The patients in the hospital are separated into different programs according to their individual needs.

These needs vary greatly. The more severely retarded children require training in such essential skills as eating and walking. On the other hand are the children who are least disturbed, they basically need social contact so that they can eventually re-enter society. There are many children whose forms of retardation fall between these two extremes and who require specialized help.

The services which volunteers may provide for the children differ as much as the children's individual problems. Generally, however, hospital student volunteers can help with feeding, behavior modification, physical therapy, and various activities. These activities include trips made to various sporting events to foster friendships between student volunteers and children who have reached the point that they are about ready to re-enter the outside world. These friendships often give the patient the extra boost he needs to outgrow the hospital so that he can become a member of society once again.

Besides helping the children on a one-to-one basis, Manasa volunteers have worked to make the atmosphere in the hospital less clinical and more conducive to social interaction between the children and the volunteers. They have added rugs, paint, chairs, and playroom furniture to many rooms with the result that the hospital is more of a homelike environment now. The volunteers and hospital staff have been greatly rewarded by the children's positive reactions to these changes.

Manasa president Dick Williams hopes that the State of Indiana will take note of the progress made at the Northern Indiana Children's Hospital and that they will increase the budgets of similar facilities so that programs such as the one which Manasa is involved in will be able to survive and expand. Last year the State of Indiana cut the hospital's budget.

A second project Manasa is involved in is the Half-way House. The purpose of the house is to reintroduce emotionally restored former mental patients into the community where hopefully they will adjust to life outside of a mental hospital.

Presently nine men, whose ages range from 20 to 54, are participating in this program. They live with two graduate sociology students in a house on South Michigan Street. The men are encouraged to find jobs, and generally to engage in social contact with other people. Manasa volunteers come to the house to visit the men about once a week. Parties and dances are also held frequently to encourage interpersonal contact between the men of the Half-way House and those in the outside community.

Eventually the men themselves must decide if they wish to remain in society or if they desire to return to the safety of the mental hospital. This decision process usually takes from six to nine months. Thus far the results have been quite encouraging, since most of the men have elected to remain in society.

A third activity in which Manasa participates is called the "Hot Line." This is a 24-hour telephone line run by the City of South Bend. It provides a counseling service for those who need someone to talk to. Approximately 34 people man the telephone lines at the present time, about 13 of these are Notre Dame students.



Hot Line

To become a member of the "Hot Line" program, the prospective volunteer must first be interviewed. The interviewing is done by Joanne Hill, the group's founder, who is a South Bend resident. If the interview is satisfactory the person then must participate in a seven-week training program in crisis psychology. When the prospective "Hot Line" member has completed this program and has listened in on several calls to familiarize himself with the procedure, the volunteer listener is prepared to answer actual calls.

The "Hot Line" volunteer's principal job is to be a listener. He or she quickly learns how to recognize a caller's emotional state. The listener combines this knowledge with the caller's statement of his problem and then tries to provide moral support or a specific type of aid to the caller. The volunteer can also put the caller in touch with medical, psychiatric, or legal counsel according to the caller's needs if a request is made for such counsel. Local psychiatrists frequently review records of the calls on the "Hot Line."

To insure that the "Hot Line" runs smoothly and safely, listeners are governed by several rules which they must adhere to or risk expulsion

from the program. The calls are kept absolutely confidential. A volunteer is not allowed to meet a caller face to face. This rule exists for several reasons. One is to discourage calls from men who might want to use the "Hot Line" to get dates with female volunteers. The other reason is that a listener can never tell how serious the mental condition of the caller is.

A fourth program that Manasa is involved in is the Logansport toy distribution project. In this program the patients at the Logansport State Hospital choose toys which they give to their relatives. This program allows the children at the hospital to experience the satisfaction and joy that giving brings each Christmas.

For a person suffering from a mental illness, the world is a cold, distant place. As a Manasa volunteer you can bring joy and warmth to a lonely person's heart. For those persons intrigued by this exciting opportunity to give service to their fellow man, Dick Williams, Evelyn Mungovan, or Clint Gibler would enjoy answering any questions you might have regarding Manasa.

—Mike West

Non-Violence

The Program in Non-Violence is acting against the old cliché "talk is cheap." The program, under director Professor Basil O'Leary, is expanding out of the classroom and offering students a chance to fight the institutional violence present all around them. In the past the Non-Violence Program has offered academic courses and seminars in non-violence usually cross-listed with other departments. This year, in addition to academics, four community service projects providing help to the residents of South Bend are being added.

A probation sponsor program is being established in conjunction with the St. Joseph County Probation Department. Students in the program will each be assigned a probationer whom they are to counsel regularly and submit a monthly report on to a judge. A one-month training course will be required of each of the participants in the program.

An encounter group made up of students and chronic shoplifters is also being formed. The ten weekly meetings of the group will be aimed at raising the awareness of the shoplifters and hopefully forcing them to consider their actions more seriously in the future. Both these programs are attempts by students to reduce the distance between the lawbreaker and the society he hopes to re-enter.

Another project working within the local judicial structure is aimed at the discriminatory bail system which keeps harmless persons, too poor to make bail, in the dangerous St. Joseph County Jail. Last year a Johns Hopkins University student, after being arrested for hitchhiking and failing to post bail, was murdered during his overnight stay in

the jail. To avoid a recurrence of this sort of tragedy the Non-Violence Program, working with the South Bend Junior League, plans to first survey the bail system, finding out who fails to make bail, for what they are arrested and how long they are held. After this survey there is hope that a bail officer program can be established under which the volunteer interviews the newly arrested individual, verifying references, and then makes a recommendation to the judge regarding whether the prisoner should be released on his own recognizance or what level bail should be set at. Law students will probably play a large part in the administration of this program.

Of help to a much more general segment of the population is the advocacy program being planned. There are eighty agencies in South Bend with the expressed purpose of helping people. But because of the size and the number of these agencies they oftentimes do more harm than good. The purpose of the advocacy program then is to help people take advantage of the services already available. This can be accomplished by getting people to the proper agency, probably even providing rides, and seeing that their request is properly processed and followed through. All the above services are still at the organizational level and people are still needed to work on them. One need not be in any of the Non-Violence courses, but only contact Prof. O'Leary or Tim Scully in 338 O'Shag.

A Conference on International Peace is being planned for the middle of the semester. It will consist of lectures and discussions on the practical means of achieving world peace. The participants will include faculty from Kent State, Loyola, the peace colleges in Indiana, Goshen, Manchester, and Earlham as well as members of our own faculty and people from South Bend. The Conference is in answer to the program directors' desire to keep the campus and local community aware of and concerned with world problems.

With the same purpose in mind six faculty panels will be presented on such varied subjects as the world food problem, pacifism, and prison reform. There is also a desire on Professor O'Leary's part to involve the program in combatting institutional violence within the university, specifically campus discipline.

Professor O'Leary sees a need for the program to reach out to the people of the community through services and events like these, rather than to hope that they are reached through other organs. The Program in Non-Violence is therefore no longer just an academic department with an abstract subject to consider, but it is an active force of peace moving outside the walls of the classroom and into the city and institutions where violence reigns.

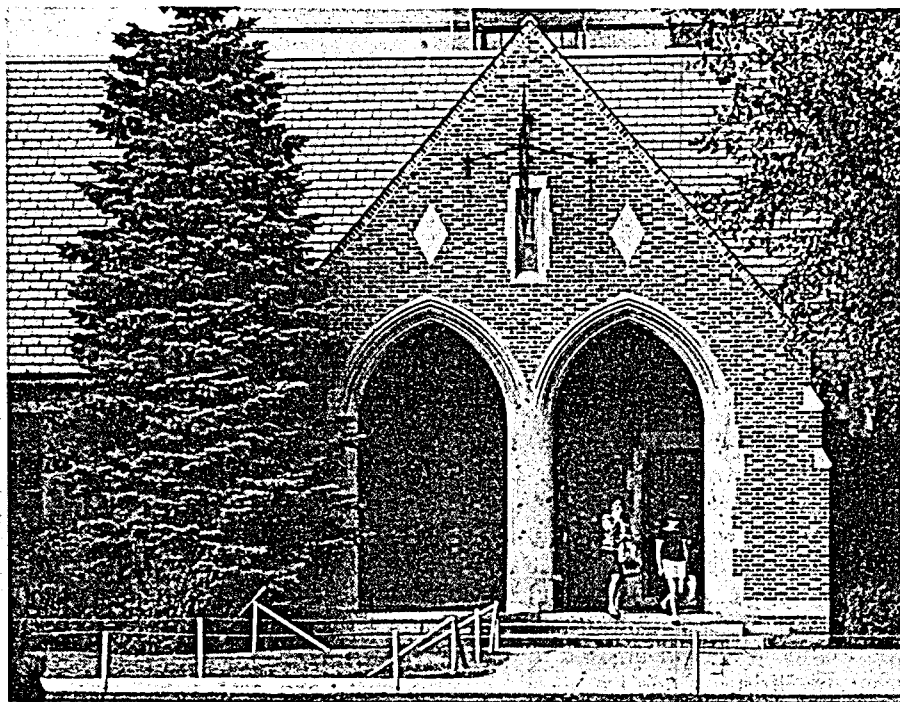
—Larry Stanton

Knights of Columbus

Hidden quietly, but easily found, a onetime post office on the south quad is the headquarters for the University of Notre Dame's oldest student organization, the Knights of Columbus. Chartered in 1910 as Council No. 1477, the K of C at Notre Dame is more than the organization of which one would expect the dusty and pretentious presentation of a ritualized, attesting, fraternal society of Catholic men and women. At Notre Dame, the K of C is a viability; in 1972 it was voted the No. 1 College Council in the United States.

Within the walls of this onetime letter depository (originally located in Walsh, the new headquarters was opened in 1969, largely due to the financial contribution of Eli Shakeen, a perennial member), are rooms for study and various recreational facilities (i.e., color television, Ping-Pong, pool), all open to the exclusive use of members and their guests. Off-campus members have kitchen facilities available to them, where they can prepare meals during the day. For those members possessing the proper identification, drinks are available at 25 cents a beer or 45 cents for a mixed drink; during away football games, a keg accompanies the smoker. Council meetings, held every other Tuesday at 10 p.m., are open only to members. A member who attains the station of Grand Knight (there are 11 officers altogether) receives a lifetime membership.

There are about 1200 active, dues-paying (\$9.00 every six months) members, which includes about 1,000 alumni and 200 students; 74



Study Help Program

As the coordinators of the Neighborhood Study Help Program came to campus last August to begin the eleventh year of the project, they found themselves confronted by a problem that very few volunteer groups face on such short notice. Having been funded almost completely by the federal government for the past ten years, NSH was cut back completely from the federal budget. In other words, their entire means of support was eliminated and they did not discover it until they returned to campus. So being faced with a life or death ultimatum and no time to spare, they decided to pull together and fight for their program and the hundreds of people involved with it.

Neighborhood Study Help began at Notre Dame in 1963 and has gained much encouragement from the Administration and Father Heshburgh (he even mentioned the program on an appearance on Johnny Carson's *Tonight Show*), and has become by far the University's largest volunteer organization. Having grown last year to 14 South Bend public and parochial schools, the program matches some 500 or more slower learners from grades 3-6 on a one-to-one relationship with a Notre Dame tutor. Transportation to and from the different schools for the tutors is provided free twice a week for the sessions.

However, being faced with no means of support NSH began to investigate the causes of their plight and save their children from being neglected. Briefly, the program was funded by the South Bend School Corporation under Title I of the 1968 Education Act. Under Title I,

new ones have been recruited this year, and that is expected to reach about 100. An active member of the Notre Dame Council does not have to pay dues to a K of C in his hometown; while retaining membership here, he has open to him the use of these other councils. Funds, the interest of which is paid to the University, are channeled into civil service, charitable organizations (such as Corvillia, a local community service for area retarded and their families), the March of Dimes, and most recently, an organized effort towards the abortion issue; collected funds are also used for maintenance and the rental of films. Money obtained from films is used for an annual Corvillia Christmas party, and also an annual spring/fall picnic and steak dinner.

This secret organization (a member is sworn to secrecy at the expense of his armor) also has defined definite goals and principles for itself. Aside from its element of unity and campus representation, a K of C publication outlines the goals as directed towards "the formation of more effective Catholic laymen," and, as one member said, "It's important to me to help others, to get to know and communicate with people and their concerns."

But what can the nonmember determine of Council No. 1477? He can see a fraternal society of stu-

dents who are concerned with their duties as Catholic men and women, men and women who wish to personify in some definite manner what is to them the sometimes all too abstract goal of the contemporary Catholic: the goal of realizing in what ways everyone is a part and concern of everyone else, and so a determinant in each other's direction.

A person at Notre Dame who feels that possibly he is not involved enough through his or her hall camaraderie would possibly do well to see if an outlet such as the K of C is in some way an aspect of his concern; and particularly if he or she is interested in a postgraduation continuance of a general collegueship, the K of C should by all means be considered. The possibility lies, of course, as in all things, that this structure of a sodality is not so important as the goals expressed as genuine concern and involvement in the needs and concerns of others; he or she could do as well to work around in an individual way—which is what Notre Dame is all about anyway.

—Mark Thomas Hopkins

the average income of the families at a particular school has to fall under a federal standard for poverty in order to be funded for the program. NSH involved 11 schools in these conditions and had also developed tutoring centers at three additional schools with other miscellaneous funds. This year, the federal government cut back its Title I programs by 15% and Notre Dame's NSH was left with no money from the South Bend authorities. "They didn't want to get rid of us; they just didn't have the money," said Tom Wild, one of the NSH main coordinators in reference to the decision. So with nothing to lose, the four program coordinators, D. C. Nokes, Eileen Flanagan, Dan Novak, and Tom, along with their 14 center captains, began a struggle to win their program back—and by now, it seems as if they have won it. Expressing stoic determination not to fold, they convinced Notre Dame's Student Activities to fund them for almost half of what the government had. With this boost, they organized a raffle that will be beginning soon, with a color T.V., compliments of a sympathetic South Bend businessman, and a pocket calculator as prizes. In addition, they are arranging a show of movies, coordinated with Student Union, and will be counting heavily on Mardi Gras and Mass collections at Sacred Heart Church. All in all, it was a brilliant display of a group that refused to die when it would have been easy to do so. Coordinator Tom Wild spoke this way of the situation: "It was magnificent. This thing really pulled all of the coordinators together and just nobody ever thought of quitting right from the beginning. We all knew that a lot of fantastic people are connected with the program and that if we

let it die, we'd be letting them down, as well as the kids. We just knew that nobody wanted us to die. We've got five or six hundred students in our program and if that many people are concerned, then it says a lot for the program."

Obviously nobody wants NSH to stop operation and Tom reports that presently they are planning to operate again at 14 centers or possibly one or two less. They began their familiar annual recruiting drive outside the dining halls last week and everything is going on as planned.

Besides the economic problems, Tom says that they also would like to tend towards an afternoon instead of a night program. "Five years ago, almost all the centers were night programs but now people just don't feel secure sending their kids out at night in these neighborhoods," he said. Regardless of the varying situations from school to school, the program has achieved measurable success according to re-

source persons and principals at each school. "And the thing about tutoring," says Tom, "is that it's not only two hours a week working with a slower kid. In the kinds of homes these kids come from, you always find yourself easily becoming a counselor and a real friend. As well as helping people, you're also helping yourself. Our primary goal is educational but the education is complementary to both tutor and child." Tom also feels that tutoring expands awareness of a real problem to students at Notre Dame who "have never seen a ghetto," and it shows the South Bend community that Notre Dame really cares, especially after fighting back this year. Tom concluded that "We can't say enough about Student Activities. They saw us with our backs against the wall and just came in and helped us out." So Neighborhood Study Help is continuing to do a much-needed job, having fought and apparently won a battle with economic hardship, to serve the people of South Bend and show that they do really care.

—Dave Dreyer



InPIRG

InPIRG is the Indiana Public Interest Research Group. It was begun at Notre Dame last year and funded this fall by a negative check-off system, whereby, if a student did not want to contribute to InPIRG, he checked the box on the registration card and returned it and was not charged. It will not be known until September 15 precisely how much money will be collected, but it was estimated that about 75% of the students contributed.

The purpose of InPIRG as stated in their constitution is to "initiate and carry out research into areas of public interest, to collect, evaluate, disseminate, and communicate results of such research. . . ."

This will be the first full year for InPIRG at Notre Dame, yet they already have some 37 handbooks and reports on file in their offices on the second floor of LaFortune. Some examples of these are:

1) Bookstore Survey — This is done annually by Indiana University InPIRG. They compare the prices in the IU bookstore with those of local bookstores. This is viewed as a possible second-semester project at Notre Dame.

2) Housing Handbook—This was also done at Bloomington and was very well received. It could be of vital importance here at Notre Dame with the increased movement off campus.

3) Prescription Drug and Grocery Prices Survey—This was done last year and was greeted happily by comparison shoppers all over South Bend. InPIRG plans a new revised edition this year.

InPIRG is not just for the Notre Dame students, however. Actually most of the InPIRG projects are community-oriented. InPIRG is proposing projects this year on such topics as:

1) Toy Safety—Late this fall they

are planning a comprehensive study of all toys sold in South Bend to see if they match federal standards.

2) Availability of Advertised Specials—Commonly called bait-and-switch advertising, it occurs much too often in the business community.

3) Directory of Doctors—This project was done successfully over the summer in the area around Bloomington and is also on the agenda of possible projects for Notre Dame InPIRG.

InPIRG is also currently thinking about forming a liquor lobby in collaboration with the InPIRGs at other schools. This potentially strong union could bring pressure to bear on the state officials.

Notre Dame is not the only InPIRG in existence. At present there are InPIRGs at Indiana University and Earlham College. The main office has recently been moved to a larger building in Indianapolis. In this office are literally thousands of reports and handbooks on research. Each school need only request for help on a particular problem and they receive it from the main office.

There are other InPIRGs in the making. At Purdue, which is not a hotbed of student activism, the student newspaper has been commenting on how well InPIRG is doing everywhere else and even their president has had some favorable words about it, so the future for an InPIRG at Purdue looks bright.

Ball State is on the list of possibilities for an InPIRG. It was voted down last year, but they have asked for InPIRG speakers to come again this year, so they are giving it another try.

Even I.U.S.B. seems a viable candidate for an InPIRG. With a majority of its students drawn from the South Bend community, it would seem logical that it would be working to better its own community.

The idea of the Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) was first expounded by Ralph Nader in his

book, *Action for a Change*. In the book Nader explains his theories for social change. He sees PIRG as a way to wake up the lethargic students of the 1970's. He sees it as a way to get students involved. Presently there are PIRGs in Minnesota, Oregon, Indiana, and the original PIRG started in the District of Columbia by Nader.

Why would you want to join InPIRG? The official newspaper, *InPIRG Action*, explains what one can learn through InPIRG.

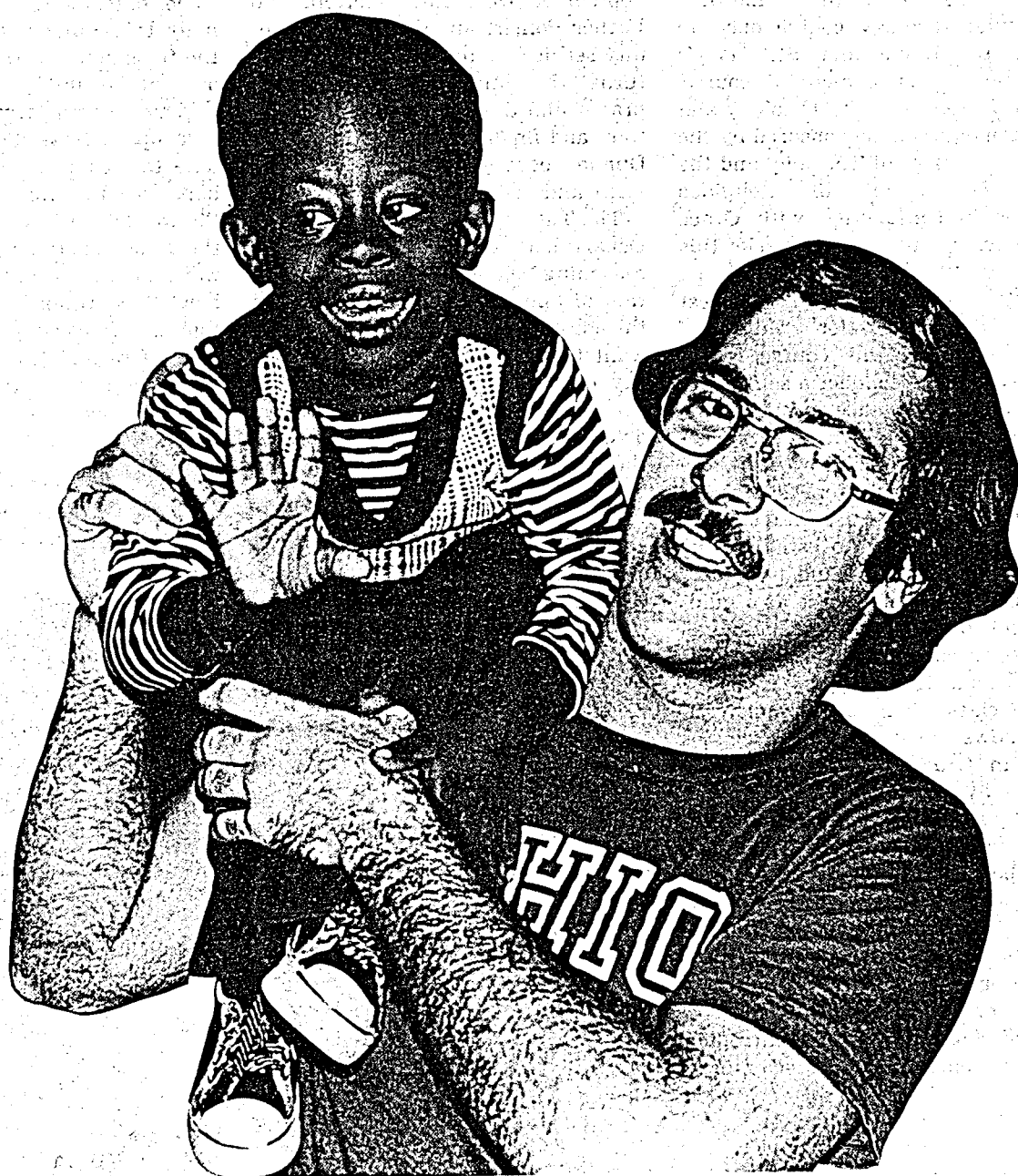
Working at InPIRG can provide you with a completely unique experience. In the past InPIRG has battled Indiana Bell, the Public Service Commission of Indiana, and the banks. Students working for InPIRG in those confrontations gained an education that remains unmatched by any college curriculum.

The tools of citizenship are not necessarily found in high school civics books or in college political science classes, but rather in a day-to-day, on-the-job commitment to being a "citizen." This requires taking an *active* interest in the social and political environment.

Those who are genuinely concerned and want to do something constructive should take a look at InPIRG. Involvement with InPIRG can provide students and citizens with the mechanism for fulfilling social commitments. By working with InPIRG a student can actively pursue his/her dedication to social betterment.

After seeing the corruption in the Nixon Administration we should want to do something about our government. Especially here at Notre Dame, we become too wrapped up in football and parietals and forget there are people suffering outside our own ivory tower. InPIRG gives us a chance to show we care.

—Michael Casey



Christian Colloquium



"Becoming a Christian if you already are one" is the theme of a new pilot theology course open to all Notre Dame and St. Mary's freshmen. This one-credit course, also referred to as the Theology and Life Colloquium, is sponsored by the ND Department of Theology and the SMC Department of Religious Studies in conjunction with Grace and Farley Halls. For 8 weeks this semester 100 students will attend weekly sessions featuring guest speakers and discussion groups.

The scope of this course is for each student to conduct a self-evaluation of the relevance to him of the Catholic Church with all its doctrines and rituals. Now that the freshman is away from home and all the pressures associated with home, he can seek to establish his own religious beliefs and priorities. This course will not serve as a guiding tool, but rather it will serve as a knife to cut open all the theological concepts for analysis.

The classes will be administered as follows: One week, the classes meet in Grace Hall's "Pit" for a lecture by a guest speaker. In the next week's session the classes break up into discussion groups to rap about the previous week's lecturer and other relevant topics of interest to the students. The grade is either pass or fail.

The guest speakers and their topics for lecture are: September 4, Father Sheedy gives an introductory talk on the theme "becoming a

Christian if you already are one"; September 18, Father McNeill and Father Pomerleau speak on community service; October 2, Sister Malits turns the students' attention to prayer and the inner life of a Christian, and finally, October 16, Father Dunne focuses on the relation of faith and reason.

The Theology Department and the Department of Religious Studies' reasoning behind the offering of this radical approach to the teaching of theology is manifold. First, they want to give an introductory theology course to those freshmen with little or no theological experiences or courses in high school. Secondly, the course will give freshmen the

opportunity to listen and question some outstanding theologians. Finally, this course will demonstrate to the freshmen that the study of theology can be fun.

Why do some freshmen decide to give up their Wednesday nights to take this course, and what do they hope to gain from this course? In the words of Warren Cinnick, one of the freshmen taking this course, "I want to meet other people and see how they think about theological topics." According to Father McNally, Grace Hall rector, this course gives the student the chance to explore himself. Isn't this what the college experience is all about?

—Jim Gajewski



RECORD REVIEWS

Life has not been easy for Neil Young lately. For over a year his lot had been nothing more than a lengthening list of failures: his movie, "Journey Through the Past" failed to secure a distribution contract; his 65-city tour with Stray Gators was hit by criticism (the shows rarely played much over an hour); the album that came out of that tour was panned; the 1973 CSNY album attempt "Human Highway" fell apart; to recoup he did an album "Tonight's the Night" which he discarded (yes, the whole album); add to that the adverse critical reaction that accompanies most people's ascendancy into "Superstardom" and you wonder why he just didn't call the new album "The Book of Job" as seen by Neil Young.

Obviously the current CSNY tour has never helped to restore Young to his former stature and while his new album "On the Beach" is not strong enough to widen his appeal, it certainly will restore confidence among many old fans.

"Walk On," a tasty country rocker, starts it off well, followed by "See the Sky About to Run" which contains an element of childlike wonder which has rarely surfaced in Young's work since Buffalo Springfield. "Revolution Blues" reminds one of the Crazy Horse period with its anger transmitted through the able guitars of Young and David Crosby. We get more of Young's countrified "Wasteland" imagery in "For the Turnstiles."

The next two songs "Vampire Blues" and "On the Beach" point up the weaker characteristics of Young's new "laid back" approach. Here the application of that style leaves the songs without anything to sustain them.

"Motion Pictures" is a warm tribute to his actress wife, Carrie Snodgrass. "Ambulance Blues" is the album's strongest moment with a

beautiful intertwining melody and traditional strong Young word imagery.

Those searching for the Young of the Crazy Horse era will be disappointed here, for now Young seems a firm disciple of the "laid back." Still here he has come up with a tuneful, if not dynamic, album reflecting his unique musical personality.

Bob Dylan continues to be a tremendous influence on rock music long after much of his creative power has desiccated. Many stars (CSNY, Harrison) going out on the road now credit their return to the concert circuit, in part, to the success of the Dylan tour.

For Dylan the comeback tour was the crowning moment of a great career. Trying to capture on record the power and emotions swept along in those he did with The Band is a difficult task only partially accomplished on the two-album set "Before the Flood." Songs included are mostly from Dylan's early years and none from "Planet Waves." (Just as well. The best song on "Waves," "Forever Young" had lyrics that sounded like Jonathan Livingston Seagull gone berserk.)

The good moments here are powerful indeed. "Rainy Day Woman" and "Most Likely You'll Go Your Way" show Dylan at his rock-and-roll best. "It's Alright, Ma" done acoustically by Dylan at a furious pace is my favorite selection on the album, the one that best captures the presence Dylan can exert.

Other songs fail for various reasons. "Don't Think Twice" is done too fast like a song from an Elvis Presley rock-'n'-roll medley. "Just Like a Woman" done at the Bangladesh concert almost as self-parody is done here with too much self-satisfaction. And "It Ain't Me, Babe" has a beat that could be likened to a polka.

The Band gives a workmanlike

performance of seven of their best songs although they have done better. Their backing for Dylan is excellent.

The fourth side works best with Dylan and The Band in fine form, building from "All Along the Watchtower" and "Highway 61" to an emotional version of "Like a Rolling Stone." When, in the final chorus, Dylan shouts out, "How does it feel?" the crowd roars back "Great."

It probably did.

In a recent article, I speculated on the possibility that the recent CSNY reunion was motivated by the financial rewards. "So Far," a just released repackaging of old CSNY work, does not necessarily prove me right, but it would seem to heighten my suspicions.

Obviously released to take advantage of tour publicity, "So Far" is not labeled a greatest-hits collection in its title. (That would be too commercial.) It is a neat trick, however, to come up with something "resembling" a greatest-hits collection when you consider these people did only two albums of original work together. Of course, CSNY has the talent to do just that.

What I don't understand is why more of this talent wasn't used. Included here are such songs as "Helplessly Hoping," "Find the Cost of Freedom," and "Ohio," all fine songs. But songs missing include "Carry On," "Marakesh Express," "Long Time Gone" and "49 Bye Byes" which motivates you to ask that eternal one-word question. The album, of course, is already a big success.

My advice would be to buy "Crosby, Stills and Nash" and see if you don't go on and get "Deja Vu." "So Far" belongs on people's coffee tables next to their copy of "Finnegan's Wake."

—John Zygmunt

California Odyssey

What better way, after three and almost a half years at du Lac, to celebrate class camaraderie than by flying to that aggrandized city of Los Angeles, California, and spending not only five nights, but six, possibly sunny, but most certainly warmer days there? Five nights and six days of being just minutes from the Pacific Ocean, minutes from two eighteen-hole golf courses, minutes from a classical confrontation between two collegiate powerhouses, minutes from the original Disneyland, only minutes from the eternally popular Sunset Boulevard, and miles and miles away from the encroaching winter grays of South Bend, Indiana.

What this traditional hiatus is commonly referred to as is the Senior Trip. This year, however, it is shaping up into a student migration. Plans have been formalized by the Senior Class officers and the Office of Student Activities, and its director, Fr. Dave Schlaver, C.S.C., to accommodate five to six hundred eager students, most of whom are seniors, out west to witness the November 30 clash between the Trojans of Southern Cal and Notre Dame's finest.

Three planes have already been chartered by the class officers, but they also are presently at work trying to get approval for the chartering of a fourth one. Notably, at *this* same time last year, the then senior class officers weren't even sure they were going to fill one 707, let alone three of them. Also at this time a year ago, only fifty multiple-man-suites had been reserved for the contest between Notre Dame and the University of Miami. This year, the entire top three floors of the International Hotel in Marina del Rey, California, have been set aside for those students who will spend their

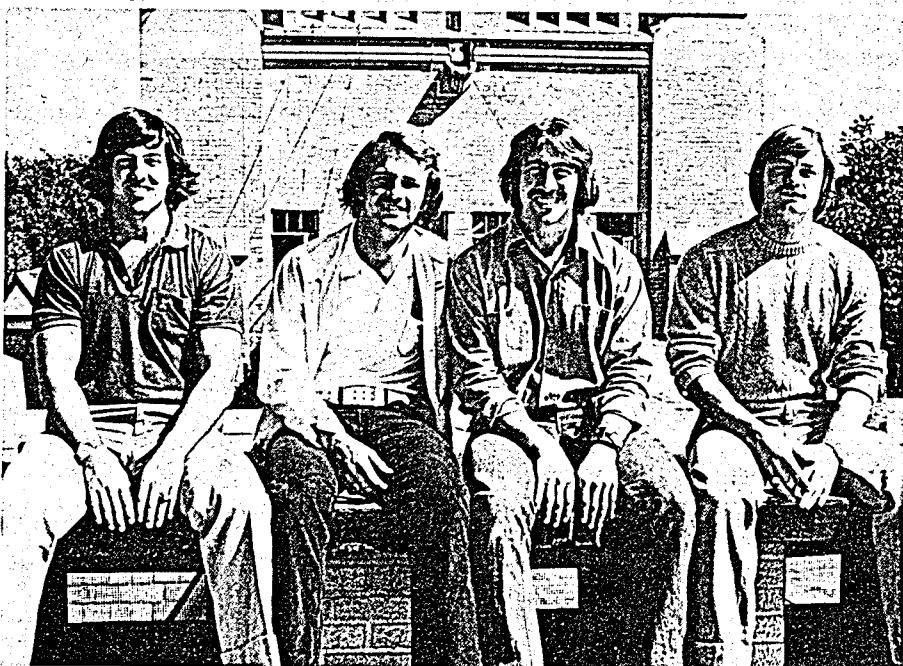
Thanksgiving vacation out there.

Once they arrive in California, one hundred and thirty rental cars will be made available to the students for their own personal use. The gas will be the only extra expense, other than their meals, that is not covered by the prepaid total cover charge of \$230. This, however, will not necessarily be a very steep extra expense, since each automobile will have four or more passengers helping pay for the energy. Plus, fifteen to twenty buses have been chartered to transport the students to and from airports, thus eliminating any of that worry and expense.

All in all, the total cost of this monstrous project is, at the time being, \$120,000, but this figure could and probably will rise to approximately \$160,000 if the aforementioned fourth plane is approved. Some people, who have been critical of the whole idea, are saying that is too much money to be spending on

the last and maybe the best game of the 1974 regular season. But others feel there is more to it than just that. Certainly, this senior mecca will provide those going an excellent game to be present at, and assuredly a football experience that should last them till they meet in gallant reunion. Nevertheless, to shatter a few myths, the football game is not the only reason for the scheduling of a senior trip, or at least it's not for the four class officers who have coordinated most of the whole operation.

Since they were elected to their respective class officer positions, Greg Ericksen, Joe Henderlong, Chris Fenn, and Bob Spann have been continuously reassuring that the graduating class of 1975 will have the best Senior Trip that's possibly available. A step in that right direction came a little more than four months ago when, at the end of the spring semester last year, the



newly elected officers distributed a survey that sampled the wishes of the then junior class, concerning the whereabouts of the destination desired for the following year's trip. An overwhelming response indicated, that for those polled, Los Angeles, California, was where they wanted to go. Like a reflex muscle, Greg and the rest went into motion. With each officer tackling a different phase of their plan, the four communally devised the most desirable senior excursion ever offered.

Their intent was twofold. The first goal they had in mind was, as previously indicated, to make as economically feasible the traveling to, and witnessing of, this year's most exciting away game. They have easily accomplished this. You can't

even fly out to southern California round trip for \$230, let alone spend five nights and six days there, but that's where the second goal comes in.

The second objective of the four officers was, if you'll excuse a little poetics, to germinate a seed, to implant a unity, a memory, to nurture a self-pollinating dome tradition. I think Greg Ericksen aptly put it when he said, "There's a need for it! It's a chance for seniors to get together, one time, away from the University . . . it's something to remember their friends by, and the school by, other than Nickie's or Corby's. It's an opportunity to take real advantage of college living. There're not going to be too many other times seniors are going to be able to travel

as carefree or as cheaply. There's a need for it!"

Perhaps, as seniors walk the Pacific beaches, or play a few rounds of November golf, or romp childlike through Disneyland, or experience the bizarre life-styles of Sunset Boulevard, and even when they watch their last regular season Irish football game as students, they will feel the beginnings of that emotional scar on their brains. A scar carved out by the experiences, the people, and the times spent at Notre Dame. Perhaps being over two thousand miles away from this place, with the people you've met here, is what it's all about.

—Bill Smith

WEEK IN DISTORTION

Never let it be said that our purpose in this column is purely to amuse. Gratuitous didacticism is also one of our objectives. Therefore, in our continued efforts to keep the student informed, we present "LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT NOTRE DAME."

Did you know that.

Provost James T. Burtchaell has taken Dale Carnegie's "How To Win Friends and Influence People"?

The Observer is thinking of becoming a newspaper?

Our dining hall poo-bah Edmund Kitch once operated a ptomaine kitchen in Klamath Falls, Oregon?

The Gipper was the victim of a social disease, and that his ghost haunts Washington Hall?

Nine out of 10 freshmen think that Ara Parseghian is a cook at the Huddle?

William Butler Yeats was denied tenure by the ND English Dept.?

ND is hoping for an invitation to play in the Cereal Bowl at Battle Creek?

ND won a title at the turn of the century after having won in the Toilet Bowl at Flushing?

Darby O'Gill ghost writes all of

Father Griffin's material?

The third floor of the Memorial Library is the Masters and Johnson's campus clinic on sexual attitudes and mores?

According to the University, if you are not a member of a down-trodden ethnic minority, you are considered to be an "other American"?

The campus blood drive is a money-making scheme invented by the Hammes Book Store?

You can tell your parents in good conscience that you spent the entire night in the "Library"?

Father Burtchaell often gets into some "sticky" situations, but that he is "glued" to his responsibility to the students?

St. Mary's has done away with (the title) "Dean of Students" and replaced it with "High Priestess"?

The "Sex and Marriage" course taught at ND is currently under investigation by the Office of Student "Affairs"?

The Dining Hall is helping to ease the energy crisis by sending all of its grease and oil to the Mideast?

Seniors who apply to law schools do so to 4.3 law institutions? (Did

you care, anyway?)

A committee of freshman judges has chosen this year's "best" and "worst" of the Class of '78, using the new pictorial directory as guide?

To get on campus with a car you must pose as an adult?

Meal ticket numbers are checked in order to catch those trying to get through the line twice? Would you believe they haven't caught one yet?

Some of the cafeteria help are rumored to have been waitresses at the Last Supper?

Classes on the 4th floor of the Administration Bldg. account for the attrition rate in the student body each year?

Most freshmen think "off-shore drilling" is something the Marines do?

Most ND jocks are light eaters? As soon as it gets light, they start eating?

Practically everything at ND is designed specifically with the inconvenience of the student in mind?

—John M. Murphy

Upcoming Concerts

Free time is a precious and rare commodity here, as at most universities. When it does come, it brings with it echoes of well-meant injunctions, each telling us *the* most relaxing, broadening, or aesthetic activity in which to spend these seldom available moments. For those who occasionally or habitually choose to participate in a musical experience, the Notre Dame Music Department has prepared a 1974-75 Concert Series impressive in both its range and quality.

"Variety" is the word most stressed by Professor William Cerny, Chairman of the department, when he discusses this year's series. Professional and student, faculty member and guest artist are presented in forms extending from the individual performer to quartets, chamber groups, choral ensembles, choruses, orchestras, and even bands. To insure such diversity in creating the series, Father Patrick Maloney, Associate Professor of Music, has tapped the talent of the Notre Dame community as well as that of touring professionals. Each performing campus group, such as the Glee Club, Orchestra and Chorus will be presented on the program at least once, while many of the faculty members will give either solo recitals or join with guest artists and groups. One such blend of resident and visiting talent will take place on Wednesday, October 23, as Professor Cerny, pianist, joins with the Chicago Symphony String Quartet, who will be making their sixth appearance at Notre Dame.

The variety achieved by Father Maloney in his selection of the program does not stop at the performers' diverse numbers and professions; however, but extends into the very musical mediums explored. The Boys Town Choir, performing on Wednesday, September 25, will represent a very different use of the voice than

will soprano Anne Perillo, on Friday, October 4. "The Chicago Strings," as well as other outstanding members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra appearing here will no doubt bring with them an approach to their art as distinct as that of Carlos Sanchez, classical and flamenco guitarist, who will play second semester. Finally, other art forms will be brought into the series as Y. G. Srimati lectures on Indian painting and exhibits her original watercolors in conjunction with her concert of instrumental and vocal music of India on Wednesday, October 9. The musician also becomes master of the dance during the spring semester when Frances Brugger begins a concert by performing on the harpsichord with her husband, Ken Brugger, and ends it dancing to his accompaniment.

Because the series is sponsored by the Office of Student Affairs, the Music Department has not been forced to book only those artists whose well-known repertoire would assure ticket sales, but not necessarily an innovative, unique experience for artist and audience. Through the financial support of Student Affairs, Father Maloney has been able to give artists the freedom to try out unusual, less familiar material. This is one of the reasons that hundreds of performers request to appear at Notre Dame each year, and is simultaneously an explanation for the often brilliant musical experiences which first take place here.

Again, if you choose to attend any segment of this year's concert series, you stand an excellent chance of discovering not only that people down the hall from you are making valuable contributions to the orchestra or chorus, but also that you, as audience, can share in their creative experience.

—Laureen Goers



**UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
MUSIC DEPARTMENT CONCERT SERIES**

(All performances begin at 8:15)

FALL SEMESTER 1974

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| Sept. 11 | Wed. | Gerald Goodman, Troubadour and Harpist* (Library Auditorium) |
| 18 | Wed. | Ellen and Kenneth Landis, Organists (Sacred Heart Church) |
| 25 | Wed. | Boys Town Choir Msgr. Schmitt, Conductor (Washington Hall) |
| Oct. 4 | Fri. | Anne Perillo, Soprano Leo Michuda, Violin (Library Auditorium) |
| 9 | Wed. | Y. G. Srimati, Music of India* (Library Auditorium) |
| 23 | Wed. | Chicago Symphony String Quartet* William Cerny, Piano (Library Auditorium) |
| Nov. 6 | Wed. | Louis Sudler, Baritone Patrick Maloney, Tenor Operatic Duets, Arias, Songs (Library Auditorium) |
| 11 | Mon. | Notre Dame Glee Club David Isele, Conductor (Washington Hall) |
| 17 | Sun. | Notre Dame Orchestra Ralph Lane, Conductor (Washington Hall) |
| 20 | Wed. | An Evening of Poulenc Applied Music Faculty William Cerny, Coordinator (Library Auditorium) |
| 24 | Sun. | University Chorus Walter Ginter, Conductor (Sacred Heart Church) |
| Dec. 4 | Wed. | Marjorie Madey, Soprano Milton Hallman, Pianist Piano and Song Literature of Chopin and Liszt (Library Auditorium) |
| 8 | Sun. | Notre Dame Choral Ensembles David Isele, Conductor Music for Advent and Christmas 4:00 and 8:15 P.M. (Sacred Heart Church) |

These performances by faculty and organizations of the Notre Dame Music Department and by outstanding guest artists are sponsored by the Office of Student Affairs and the Department of Music. Occasional changes may be necessary. For information call 283-6211.

*\$1.00 admission at the door

†\$2.00 admission at the door

SEPTEMBER 20, 1974

SPRING SEMESTER 1975

- | | | |
|---------|------|--|
| Jan. 15 | Wed. | Dennis Bamber, Saxophone William Cerny, Piano (Library Auditorium) |
| 22 | Wed. | Carlos Sanchez, Classical and Flamenco Guitar† (Library Auditorium) |
| 29 | Wed. | Sue Henderson Seid, Organist (Sacred Heart Church) |
| Feb. 12 | Wed. | Time Out for Woodwinds Only Tony Spano, Coordinator (Library Auditorium) |
| 19 | Wed. | Ken and Frances Brugger Harpichord and Dance |
| 26 | Wed. | Edward Druzinski, Harp Katherine Glaser, Piano* Virtuoso artists from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Library Auditorium) |
| Mar. 5 | Wed. | Indianapolis Symphony Brass Quintet† Sue Henderson Seid, Organist Their fifth concert at Notre Dame (Sacred Heart Church) |
| 10 | Mon. | Chicago Strings† Members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra with David Basch, Horn Patrick Maloney, Tenor (Washington Hall) |
| 12 | Wed. | South Bend Chamber Music (Library Auditorium) |
| 19 | Wed. | Notre Dame Glee Club David Isele, Conductor (Washington Hall) |
| Apr. 2 | Wed. | Marcel Bardon, French Cellist William Cerny, Piano (Library Auditorium) |
| 4 | Fri. | Notre Dame Concert Band Robert O'Brien, Conductor (ACC) |
| 9 | Wed. | Andrea Swem, Piano An All-Ravel Program (Library Auditorium) |
| 23 | Wed. | Notre Dame University Chorus Walter Ginter, Conductor (Washington Hall) |
| 30 | Wed. | Chamber Tribute to Ravel William Cerny and Applied Music Faculty (Library Auditorium) |
| May 4 | Sun. | Notre Dame Orchestra Ralph Lane, Conductor (Washington Hall) |

COMING DISTRACTIONS

MUSIC

Sept. 28—Sha Na Na, ACC, 8:30 pm. Tickets \$3.00, \$4.50, \$5.50.

Sept. 30 & Oct. 1—Elvis Presley, ACC, 8:30 pm. Sold out.

Oct. 4—Anne Perillo, soprano, Library Auditorium and Lounge, 8:15 pm.

SPORTS

Sept. 21—Notre Dame vs. Northwestern at Evanston.

Sept. 28—Purdue at Notre Dame. Sold out.

Oct. 6—World Hockey Association: Chicago Cougars vs. Quebec Nordiques, ACC, 7:30 pm.

CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

Sept. 24-26—IBM Seminar.

Oct. 4—Conference on American Catholicism.

ART

Notre Dame Art Gallery

Through Sept. 29—Pre-Columbian Art from the permanent collection, Gallery 4.

On permanent view—Masterpieces from the Permanent Collection, Gallery 1. The Art Gallery will feature its finest works in this gallery, adding a new work each week, in an effort to bring greater exposure to the permanent collection.

St. Mary's

Through Sept. 29—Tom Scarff, Neon and Drawings, Moreau Gallery, 12-5, Tues.-Sun.

Through Sept. 29—Photographs by Faye Serio, Photo Gallery, 12-9 every day.

Oct. 1-28—Eugene Atget: Paris Photographs (1900-1925). Traveling exhibition from the International Museum of Photography at George Eastman House, Rochester, New York. Main Moreau Gallery, 12-5, Tues.-Sun.

Oct. 1-28—Configurations of Form: New drawings by Sister Cecilia Ann Kelly. Hammes Gallery, 12-9 every day.

Oct. 1-28—Paintings by Harriet Rex-Smith, 12-9 every day, Little Theater Gallery.

Oct. 1-28—Watercolors by Gertrude Harbart, Photo Gallery, 12-9 every day.

FILMS

Sept. 21—CILA presents "Day of the Jackal," Engineering Auditorium. Time to be announced.

Sept. 22-26—Alfred Hitchcock Film Festival

22nd—The 39 Steps

23rd—Spellbound

24th—Foreign Correspondent

25th—Shadow of a Doubt

26th—Dial M for Murder

Presented by Cultural Arts Commission, 8 & 10 pm., Engineering Auditorium, \$1.00.

Sept. 27-28—Klute, Engineering Auditorium, presented by the Law School. Time to be announced.

Sept. 29—Walking Tall, Engineering Auditorium. Time to be announced. (Social Services)

Sept. 30-Oct. 3—Black and Chicano Studies Film Festival, Engineering Auditorium, 7 & 9 pm. Presented by the History Dept.

Oct. 4—Bullitt, Engineering Auditorium, presented by the Swim Team. Time to be announced.

MORRIS CIVIC AUDITORIUM (232-6954)

Sept. 24—Live television coverage, Ali-Foreman fight.

Oct. 1—Leonard Skinner and Hydra, in concert.

OTHER DIVERSIONS

Sept. 26—Lecture: Dr. Marshall Dennis—"Opportunities in Mortgage Banking," Library Auditorium and Lounge, 6:30 pm.

Sept. 27—N.D. Law Association Meeting, Law Building, 9:00 am.

Oct. 1—Ladies of Notre Dame Meeting, Library Auditorium and Lounge, noon.

Oct. 4, 5—"Look Homeward, Angel," ND/SMC Theater Production by Ketti Frings, O'Laughlin Auditorium, SMC, 8:15 p.m. Lecture series: "The Reinterpretation of American Catholic History," CCE.

—John A. Harding

Multilevel Entertainment: Cinema '75

When Tom McGinty and Bill Wylie met last spring to formulate their approach in securing films for the Cultural Arts Commission-sponsored Cinema '75, the result was a noticeable change in philosophy from that of Cinema '74.

McGinty and Wylie feel that last year's festival presented little for the student to relate to. Because the emphasis was placed on technically skilled directors, the majority of films lay in the realm of art as advanced theory and technique; this year, however, the focus will be on presenting the best in both acting and directing, as exemplified in a wide variety of film types. Mystery, comedy, music and drama will be represented in conjunction with the new philosophy of the series: films can and should be appreciated on multiple levels—as entertainment, as an art form, and as givers of insight into different cultures and human conditions.

To facilitate the fulfillment of this philosophy, McGinty and Wylie have organized the series around four major themes: contemporary films, American film directors (such as Orson Welles, Fred Zinneman, Howard Hawkes), foreign film directors (Federico Fellini, Ingmar Bergman, Roman Polanski), and a special series examining in detail one particular film type.

In deciding to show such recently released movies as *The Sting*, *American Graffiti*, and *The Way We Were*, Wylie stated that they tried "to establish a mood for the series in the hopes that people attending these contemporary films would become more inclined to come and see the less well-known films that still retain a quality of excellence." Included among these early, influential films are *Knife in the Water*, Roman

Polanski's first feature-length production; *On the Waterfront*, one of the first films shot under the reorganization of United Artists which gave birth to greater director freedom; and *The Last Laugh*, filmed during Germany's "Golden Age" of silent movies and emphasizing the moving camera.

In the two special festivals within this year's series, visual adaptations of such literary works as Evelyn Waugh's *The Loved One* and Edward O'Connor's *The Last Hurrah* will be explored along with five films by Alfred Hitchcock. In selecting the Hitchcock productions to show in this first-semester special festival, McGinty and Wylie focused on those films produced in the late 1930's and early 1940's. Considered by most critics as the renaissance of Hitchcock's career, it was this period that saw his experimentation with technique and his influence on international cinema.

The already impressive list of films was recently augmented when Professor Paul Rathburn of the English Department approached the Cultural Arts Commission with a request to take over the funding of the Shakespeare Film Festival. Thanks to the CAC, the student body will have the opportunity to view four or five Shakespearian adaptations for the admission price of a quarter each.

Patron cards for the first-semester series have already sold out, foreshadowing McGinty and Wylie's success in their selections. For those who wish to discover more about the co-directors' tastes, while broadening their own, admission to the films (all of which will be shown in the Engineering Auditorium) will be \$1.00 throughout the series.

—Laureen Goers

CINEMA '75

FALL SEMESTER

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Sept. 22-26 | <i>Alfred Hitchcock Film Festival:</i> |
| Sept. 22 | The 39 Steps |
| Sept. 23 | Spellbound |
| Sept. 24 | Foreign Correspondent |
| Sept. 25 | Shadow of a Doubt |
| Sept. 26 | Dial M for Murder |
| Oct. 10-11 | Siddhartha |
| Oct. 11 | Hamlet |
| Oct. 15-16 | Shoot the Piano Player |
| Oct. 22-23 | 8½ |
| Nov. 5-6 | On the Waterfront |
| Nov. 14-15 | A Man for All Seasons |
| Nov. 19-20 | Knife in the Water |
| Dec. 2 | Macbeth |
| Dec. 5-6 | The Way We Were |
| Dec. 10-11 | The Producers |

SPRING SEMESTER

(Tentative list)

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jan. 28-29 | The Seventh Seal |
| Feb. 4-5 | American Graffiti |
| Feb. 13-14 | Summer Wishes, Winter Dreams |
| Feb. 23-27 | <i>Literary Adaptations Festival:</i> |
| Feb. 23 | The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter |
| Feb. 24 | To Have and Have Not |
| Feb. 25 | The Last Hurrah |
| Feb. 26 | The Loved One |
| Feb. 27 | Between Time and Timbuktu |
| Mar. 13-14 | The Sting |
| Mar. 18-19 | The Last Laugh |
| Apr. 8-9 | It Happened One Night |
| Apr. 22-23 | Rashoman |

Arthur Pears: The Man Behind the Badge



It is a difficult task to get behind the character of the chief security officer of the University simply because so much of him is right up front—his personality, his ambitions, his concerns. The man is what meets the eye. But he is also performing an important role in the University (although a much more limited one than is generally realized), and this fact can and must be brought to light not only to see but to know Mr. Pears.

Pears is nothing if not a law enforcement officer. When asked for biographical highlights, he related the following as if reading from a police record:

- Started with the University December 1, 1965.
- Served 30 years with the Niles police force, culminating in his appointment and service as Chief of Police.
- Served in World War II with a military intelligence division.
- Returned and graduated from the FBI National Academy, 1949.
- Taught police science courses at Michigan State and numerous other police schools.
- Was Past President of both the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police and the Michigan Chapter of the FBI National Academy.
- Married, has a home in Niles, two daughters, both married.

Clearly, this is a record of accomplishment in a career which could have been ended with satisfaction as Chief of Police. But in 1965 he

was approached by the Dean of Students and was asked to take over as the Head of the Security Office. At that time the "Office" consisted of two men—one daytime security guard and a night employee to answer the phone.

The challenge, then, was to build a group which could credibly be called a security force. He took a ragtag unit (which was reportedly wearing cast-off band uniforms at the time) and gradually introduced such "innovations" as motorized patrol and radio communication for the purpose of a more thorough campus-wide protection.

Upon his acceptance of the security position, Pears was faced with a problem which he still considers to be the major concern for the Office. In his first years, the restrictions on student use of cars were eventually lifted for all but the freshman class, resulting in a greatly expanded presence of cars on campus. This raised the questions of parking and possible vandalism, and it forced the Security Office to devote its attention to these areas.

That the parking situation is still high-priority with Pears was demonstrated by his repeated references to the subject in discussing the challenges and rewards of his job. The construction and supervision of the parking lots were high on his list of the positive accomplishments of the Office, as was the recognition of the improvements which have come about in this area, one of his biggest rewards.

The importance of parking to the man was striking, for in the light of students' associations of Pears with

other campus figures, a greater interest in the "morality issues" was anticipated. However, Pears finds the functions of the Security Office most closely related to those of the municipal police department with which he had so much experience. He found the two similar in that the primary goal of each is "to protect and prevent vandalism and crime to the property of the people they serve."

In the performance of this duty, the security officers—Pears foremost—have come in for criticism. With or without justification, controversy has arisen in recent years over the role of the Security Office in certain actions involving parietal violations and the use of alcohol. And in the cases of vandalism and theft, criticism of the inefficiency of the security force has again been heard.

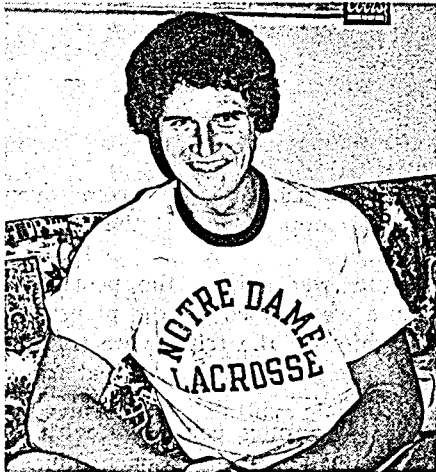
While Pears readily acknowledges the criticism, he says:

"When you've been in the police business for 37 years, your skin gets tough to criticism. If people knew the full facts they might be able to understand the direction in which the Security Office has decided to move or take action."

But "Arthur Pears" might just as well be substituted for "Security Office" in the quotation, for Pears is a man who operates in a self-defined role in the University. The Security Office, as his creation, reflects his philosophy and moves at his direction. Its strengths are his—as are its limitations.

—Mike Sarahan

PEOPLE AT ND



John Eidt found out the hard way that nothing can dampen a Notre Dame football victory better than spending the night in the clutches of Saint Mary's security. John's ordeal started when he and his buddies from 240 Howard decided to cap off last week's Irish victory by heading over to Saint Mary's for a good-natured panty raid. Once over at SMC John was boosted to the roof of Regina and dropped himself down inside the courtyard. He then gained access into the building and proceeded to search out a door. Before he located one, however, he was discovered and set upon by a host of angry females shouting for help. Minutes later John and an injured friend, Rich McAfee, found themselves handcuffed and led around by club-wielding security guards. The pair were detained for over an hour before being fined a five-dollar parking violation and released. What made the ill-fated night even more unbearable was the fact that John returned empty-handed. "They locked me up before I could get started," he explained.

When the topic of conversation swings around to summer jobs there always seems to be one or two who have spent their time a little differently. One such person is Farley's



fourth-floor R.A., Barb Budde. Barb, a native of Detroit, Michigan, decided to forego a five-dollar-an-hour factory job in order that she might spend 11 weeks working as a volunteer at a New Orleans social service center known as T.H.E. Center. There she worked as a school-teacher with a class of twenty-four underprivileged sixth-graders who attended classes four mornings a week. In addition, she organized recreational activities such as weekly swimming outings, art and drama workshops as well as other special activities. Working as a volunteer is not a financially profitable way to spend the summer, but for Barb the value of a positive experience made the summer a most rewarding one.

One of the new faces this year at Breen-Phillips Hall belongs to recently appointed rectress Ms. Jean Thomas. Jean is no stranger to the Notre Dame community, having worked as a counselor at St. Mary's for the past two years while completing her master's degree in counseling psychology here at Notre Dame. Her hopes for the upcoming year are that she can get to know each of the girls in the hall and help to establish a real community spirit.

—Tom Birsic



A further testimonial to the all-around usefulness and strength of Elmer's Glue was given recently on the third floor of Dillon. The door to the room of Rev. James T. Burtchaell, C.S.C., was sealed shut with glue by some ingenious prankster, trapping Fr. Burtchaell in his room. The provost was forced to summon the aid of a football player from down the hall, who had to break the door in.



IRISH SPORTS SHORTS



Pete Demmerle, Notre Dame's All-American candidate at split end, has his sights set on more than just another national championship. Taking into consideration his off-the-field future as well, Pete is planning to apply in October for a Rhodes Scholarship.

The senior from New Canaan, Conn., does not count out a future in football but adds: "I don't want to feel that I have to go into that just because I play college football."

He feels that continuing his studies will at least give him time to think about what he wants to pursue in life, and at the same time prepare him in the field or fields he's interested in.

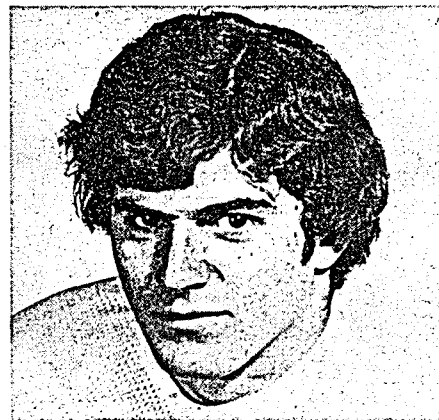
Pete admits that it could be on the football field. "I like football. I wouldn't play it if I didn't." He also says that if accepted as a Rhodes Scholar he would miss playing football. But he adds: "I can't play football all my life, but I'll have to think all my life." Noting that it's hard to start over at 30, he wants to be prepared when that time comes.

It is the high quality of academics present at Rhodes which mainly attracts him, concedes Pete. He is quick to point out, however, that Rhodes provides a good combination of sports and studies. Though not positive in what field of study he would go into if accepted, he expressed interest in both English and Jurisprudence.

Pete's academic as well as athletic credentials are impressive, yet he doesn't believe he has any better chance than anyone else. We hope he makes it. Best of luck, Pete!

Quote of the week: after Notre Dame crushed Georgia Tech 31-7, fullback Tom Parise was asked what he thought was the turning point of the game. "I really think the turning point came with two seconds left in the game. I called time-out, primarily because I wanted to score." Thank you very much, Tom.

Assistant Basketball Coach Dick Dibiaso spent two weeks this summer in Aesta, Italy, at the request of the Italian government to set up a basketball program for the Italians. According to Dibiaso, a group of Italian coaches had visited many basketball camps that universities offered during the summer, and they had found Notre Dame to have the best program for kids. Upon the urging of these coaches, the National Italian



Basketball League invited Coach Dibiaso to come over and coordinate a sound camp structure that would benefit the people.

His keen recollections were about the people of Italy. "From the minute we stepped off the plane, we (his wife accompanied him on the trip) were treated like kings and queens. The people were so great to us that we really hated to leave."

While the trip and everything connected with it was perhaps the greatest thrill of his life, Coach Dibiaso says that his major priority is still to Digger Phelps and the Notre Dame Athletic Program. Dibiaso is one of the finer coaches in collegiate basketball, and we're really glad of his decision, and wish him continued luck in the upcoming season.

If you were a student here last year, you may have noticed the poor condition of the turf in the football stadium. The reason of this problem was due to a bacteria that infected the turf, causing the discoloration and bare spots. New fertilizers and a new irrigation system have brought the field back to a readiness for some great games in the Notre Dame Football Stadium.

N.D.'s Women Crew team is already off and rowing. Headed by coach "Clete" Graham and captain Marilyn Crimmons, nearly 25 girls row 6 days a week on the St. Joseph River. Their fall season is only a short 7 weeks so it is spent mainly on learning techniques, extensive workouts and rowing whenever possible—all to prepare for their big spring season. This year's team is the defending Midwest Lightweight champions. We'll see how they prove themselves in their two races this fall and at least three major meets next spring.

Another Notre Dame basketball team is in the making—the women's team that is. Through the hard work of Mary Clemency and Sally Smith the gals have finally attained club status for a basketball team. Their coach, Jeanne Early, is a physical education major from Indiana University and presently a graduate student here at N.D. Mr. Napolitano, director of nonvarsity sports, informed Miss Early that the women's team "will get equal treatment as the boys with the same budget and facilities." Their eventual goal—a varsity team.

The Newest Coach

This year the University has taken yet another step in the process of coeducating Notre Dame—a woman physical educator. Astrid Hotvedt (it's Norwegian) is quite a lady, with a lot of experience and enthusiasm for her job. "I will be able to add a woman's touch to an all-men's program."

Miss Hotvedt attended Eastern Michigan University. There she had a very generalist background. "I have a broad base with a lot more than just the physical education major." Previous to Notre Dame she has taught physical education at several grade schools in Michigan and at the University of Illinois for the past year. Her area of specialization is in movement with an emphasis on gymnastics and modern dance.

In classes, Miss Hotvedt teaches the variety of rotations just as the men do. She likes the present class situation with the boys playing

against the girls. Except for her first two years, she has always worked in coeducational situations. "There is no reason why a woman or a fellow shouldn't be in the same class. There's a time for learning skills for any beginner. Male or female should not matter. In a game situation, if the partners are picked correctly competition between men and women can be very fruitful and very exciting."

Miss Hotvedt is very excited about the future of women's sports here at Notre Dame. "I have dreams, including enhancing the present offering for women's clubs and sports with the future outgrowth of varsity sports. My favorite activities include field hockey and gymnastics." Presently Miss Hotvedt is in the process of seeking out women coaches for women's sports. Already Dr. Carole Moore is the sponsor and advisor for the women's tennis club. Miss Hot-



vedt is also seeking skilled and interested girls. "I would encourage women to go out for the level of activity comparable to their skill. . . . If we have varsity caliber, then we should have varsity teams."

Astrid Hotvedt is really anxious to get women's sports moving. She has lots of ideas and is obviously willing to help. All she needs now is some talented women athletes and women faculty for coaches.

—Eileen O'Grady

The Phantom Speaks

(Ed note—each week of the football season an anonymous member of the coaching staff writes a letter to the team, regarding the upcoming game. Copies of the letter are given to each player for his own personal reading. This practice has been going on for over ten years at Notre Dame, so the "Phantom" has become an institution for the football program. Here below is "Phantom II," the letter given to the team for the upcoming game against Northwestern.)

THE PHANTOM SPEAKS

When the "Fighting Irish" assembled for their last reminders, against Georgia Tech; when they knelt en masse reaching out to touch someone else on "our team"; the unity of team intention and dedication told me we would not be beaten easily!

Having prepared physically, mentally, and emotionally, only the execution and effort remained to bring us our first 1974 season victory.

Everyone we play will rise up to their highest point for us. This is a tough reality that is really a high form of compliment.

It would be shaky if we were not aware of it . . . but we are . . . and this knowledge forearms us not to relax and never to underestimate the opponent.

The first win was a tribute to the offensive and defensive prep teams. It was the Big "D" coming of age on a goal-line stand. It was an offense that played to overcome obstacles for a full and complete 60 minutes. Within the great team victory were magnificent individual plays that spurred and ignited the entire team. This is the thrill in football, to overcome all that opposes with the tenacity of effort and the cooperation of many minds and hearts joined in a final goal.

We have two rather worn sayings at Notre Dame. (1) "We Have No Breaking Point." (Behind by 30 or ahead by 30, we're coming after you with the same degree of intention because a team that won't let itself be beaten, cannot be beaten.)

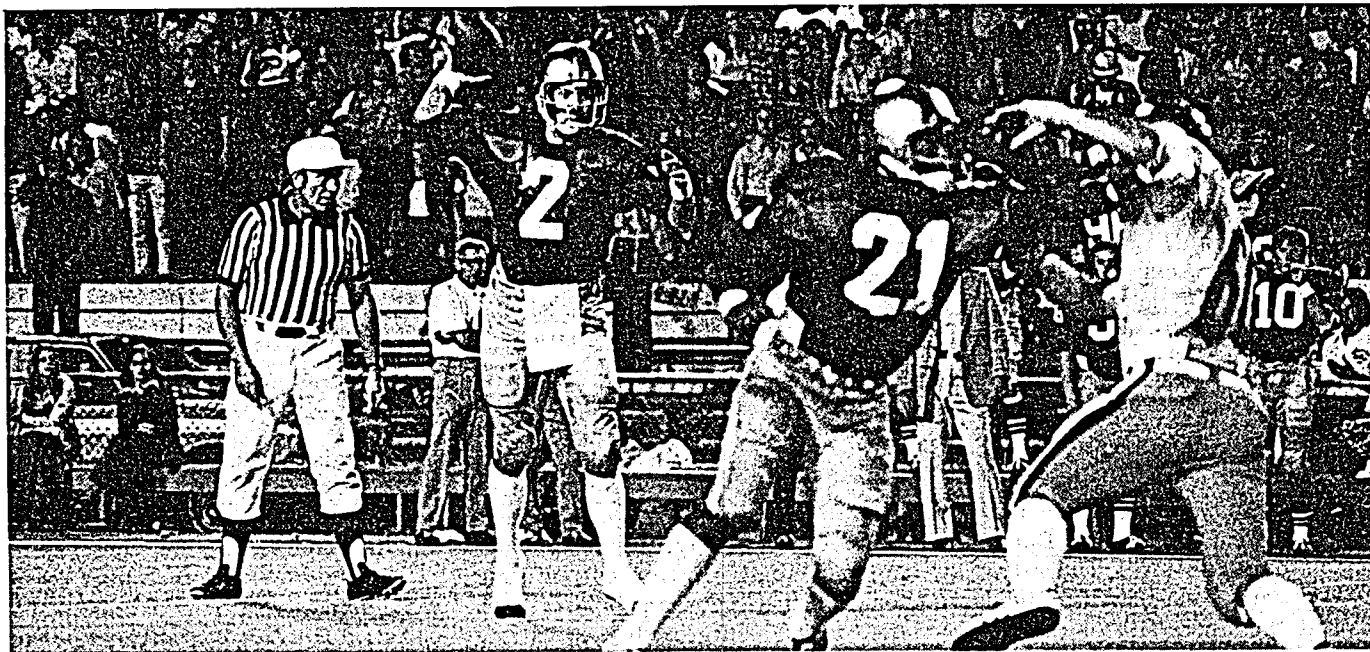
(2) NO GAME IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE ONE YOU ARE PLAYING! (What went before — other games, and other times, won't

help now! A long look down the road at an arch rival — will not help on the particular day of a contest with a different opponent. The game we are most involved with — the most important contest in the world to all of us here and now — is the one we are going to play. In this case Northwestern's Wildcats.

Each man learns to believe in himself and the things he belongs to. We all belong to this 1974 Notre Dame team. We must, therefore, believe that our small parts may become big parts in the overall success. We cannot waver or weaken, only prepare.

Someone once said that, "Success is when preparation meets opportunity. Many people never find it because it is hidden under hard work." If the good things and moments of life come with work, let us work with joy! Nothing is sadder than it might have been." Few things are more grand than "We did it! Let's do it to Northwestern!!

BEAT THE WILDCATS!!!!!!
The Phantom

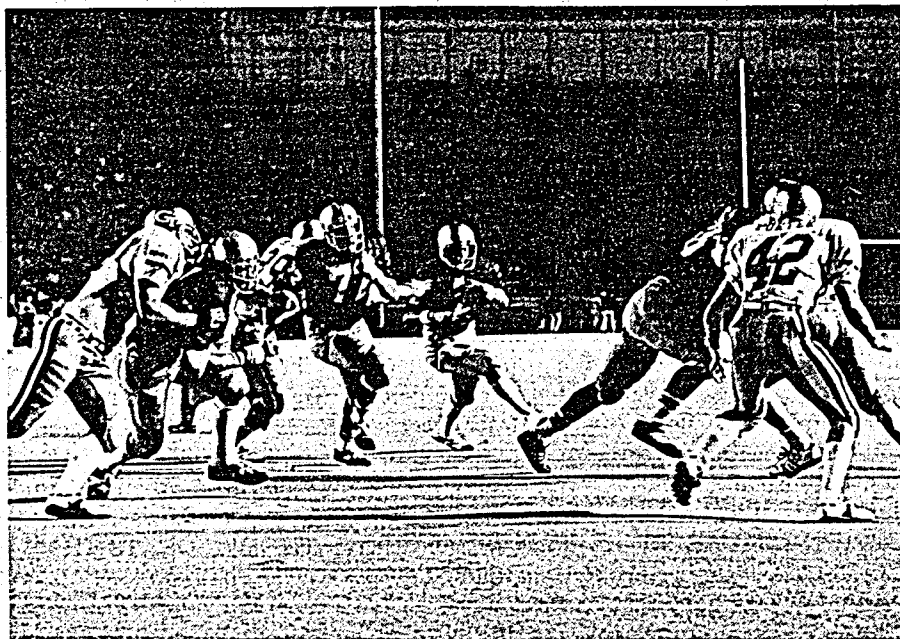


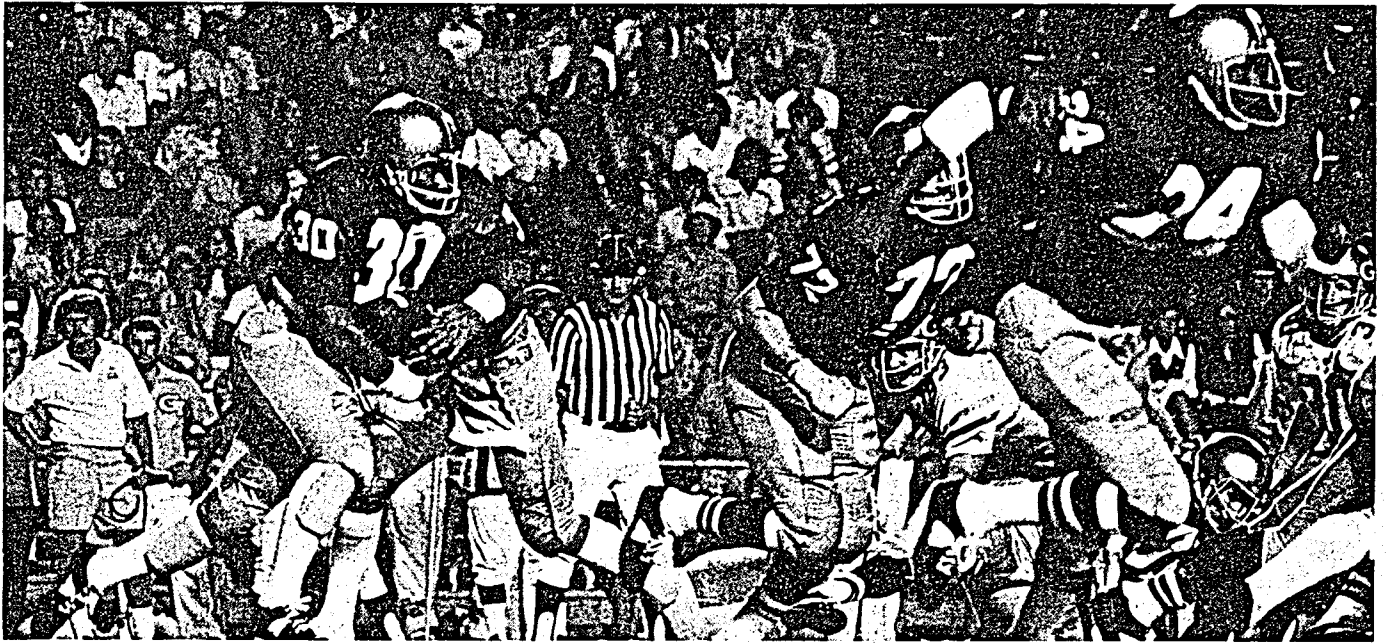
Atlanta,

Ah, the South. Gorgeous belles that your mother always told you about (though she never told you to be associated with them), with their long-flowing dresses and floppy hats. Bourbon and water, the sweet smell of magnolia blossoms, the slow, easy way the Rebels live—all this is just a small part of that grand and glorious tradition, which is the South.

Spending three days in beautiful Atlanta certainly has to be one of those happenings you'll never forget. Six Flags Over Georgia; a Disneyworld-type amusement park, with its Great American Scream Machine (a humongous roller coaster that scares the *hell* out of you).

Seeing the Atlanta Braves play before a measly crowd of 5,000, but finally catching your first glimpse of the legendary Hank Aaron. You wonder why this great man had not received any attention in his earlier years, but you look at America in those years, and you really know why.





Georgia

And the game. Down in Rebel country, feeling uneasy, unsure with every step taken before the game. Wondering how our players feel: season opener, away, at night, and on national television.

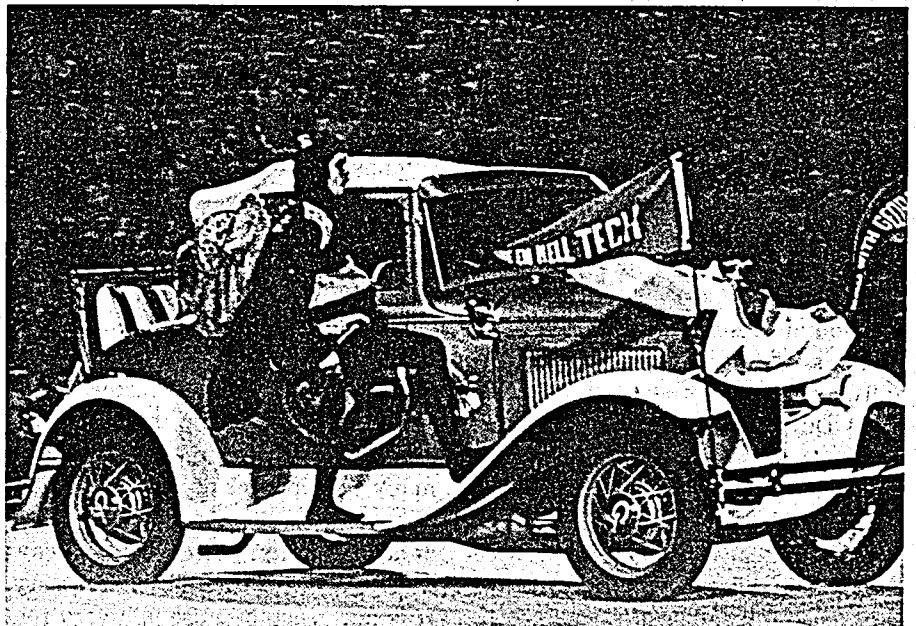
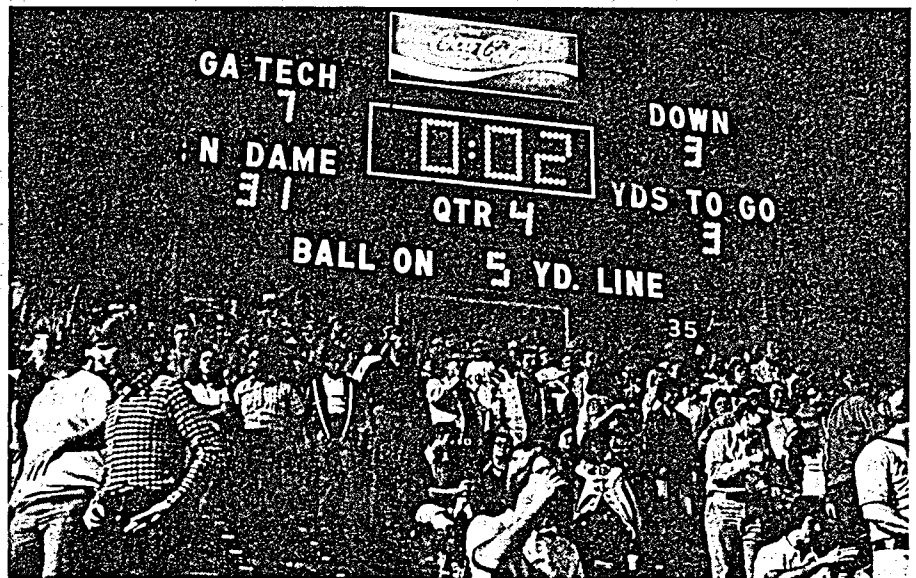
Winning 31-7, proving that we are a team to be reckoned with, no matter what anyone else says. We've come a long way back since last May, and we're going to get better game by game.

Interviewing Pepper Rodgers, a gracious man after defeat. "I never scheduled them, never would have, or never will," said a mild Pepper. "Notre Dame did not want to lose tonight, and son, they surely didn't."

Saying good-bye to friends and to the city was very hard to do. High atop the Hyatt Regency, in the revolving Polaris Room, we promised to meet again soon.

Atlanta, a city of beauty and fond remembrances.

—Bill Delaney



The Last Word

by Jim Gresser



Mr. Duffy stopped our class early last Friday. We had been discussing Greek tragedy; more specifically, how the Greeks forbade violence in their theatre. But Mr. Duffy stopped our class to remind us of a historical tragedy, the violence of which inflicted a deep and festering wound on a whole nation.

Three years ago on that date, Duffy had been walking around this campus early in the afternoon. While he didn't tell us this, perhaps he saw all the oak and elm trees still in their deep, rich, late-summer green. He might have seen the pigeons as they circle the cross on top of Sacred Heart Church and perhaps he heard the heavy flapping of their wings. He might have seen the geraniums blossoming in their last splendor before autumn.

He might have watched freshmen, they'd be seniors now, as they walked across the quads. He might have looked in their young eyes and seen how they rivalled the beauty of the September sky. In their young, vital bodies he might have seen the reflection of greater life.

It's impossible, though, to tell what's going on inside someone else's mind, let alone guess his thoughts three years ago. The sights and sounds described represent affirmations of life. They are here this fall as they were then; but if that's what Duffy saw can't really be said.

Mr. Duffy, however, did see one thing.

He bought a *New York Times* and the headlines read that at Attica State Prison in New York, thirty-nine people were dead.

Conditions in that prison had become so unbearable that the prisoners could no longer endure them. Their takeover of the prison brought into sharp focus the inadequacies and injustices of that abomination of our society, the American penal system. The report of the conditions in that prison must have created a stark contrast to the vision of Notre Dame's campus.

Among the prisoners' demands was a request for amnesty, not for their past crimes, but only for their part in the takeover. Nelson Rockefeller, governor of New York at that time, refused to discuss that demand and sent his men over the walls with rifles blazing.

Duffy recalled Rockefeller saying that to grant such a request for amnesty would be to jeopardize the rights and safety of the individual and to strike a great blow to the structures of our society. This is the same man, now the country's vice president, who said the recent amnesty given to another criminal was an act of courage, conscience and compassion. You wonder what the dead would say.

Attica is a deep wound in our society and time has only served to close it on the surface. Closing the wound, however, is not enough to heal it. A wound must be cleaned first, otherwise it will fester.

Healing is a long, hard process which makes a great demand on many people, and the demand is not just for words but for action. Even at a university, which must always deal with words, action is necessary. It is necessary because in a very real

way we are all responsible for the murder of thirty-nine people in a New York prison three years ago.

Perhaps the immediate reaction is to say that it's impossible to expect us here to have any kind of effect on the prisons in New York. The poison of Attica, though, is not localized; it is spread throughout our country. You can see the disease in the treatment of the poor, the black, the Chicano. You can see it in the lives of those imprisoned by an inhuman criminal system or by mental retardation. You can see the poison in the kind of lives forced on the elderly and the homosexual.

A great deal of this issue of *Scholastic* has been devoted to the presentation of the various community service projects operating in this community. These organizations are working against the poison that makes Atticas, Birmingham, Wounded Knees, Kent States, the sex-killings in Houston and all the acts of quiet violence that go unnoticed every day.

The people around this campus have a great potential for life and a great potential for giving it. They have it now just as they had it the day Duffy found out about the Attica killings.

Mr. Duffy stopped our class early last Friday. He said that lately, in the aftermath of Watergate, there has been a lot of glib, political talk about "healing the nation's wounds." Duffy was angry with those people who spoke of healing the nation's wounds without ever really looking at them.

"Healing for whom?" he asked.

"Remember Attica."



AMERICA'S FARMWORKERS ARE ASKING YOU TO BOYCOTT GALLO WINES.

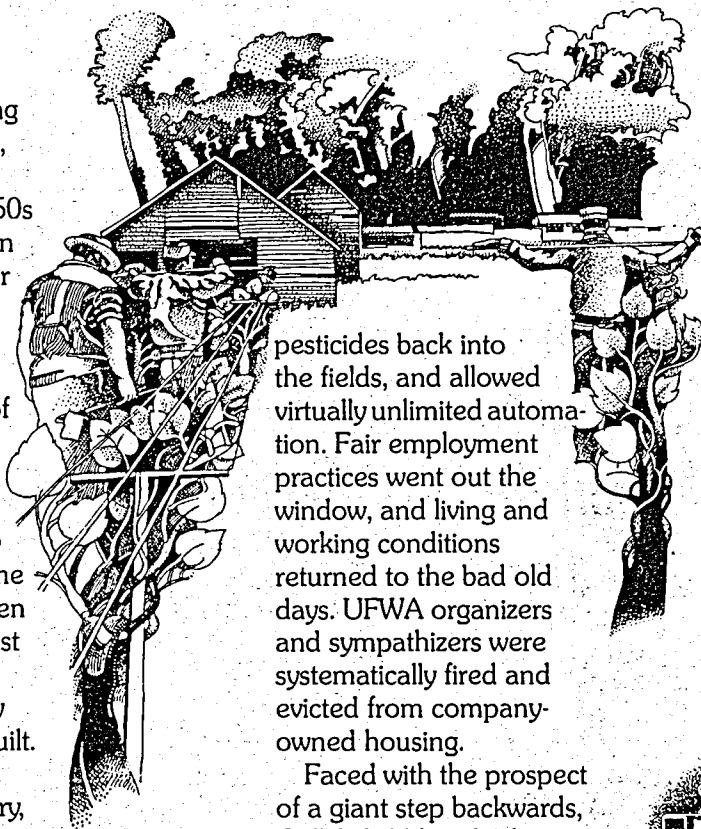
HERE'S WHY:

After suffering for years under unspeakable living and working conditions, America's farmworkers came together in the 1960s to form a union, a union that would fight for their rights and articulate their needs.

The union was the United Farm Workers of America (UFWA), and under its leadership conditions improved dramatically. A little too dramatically to suit some of the growers, and when the contracts expired last summer many growers did their best to destroy what the workers had built. Ernest and Julio Gallo, the world's largest winery, spearheaded the union-busting effort.

Last June, Gallo announced that UFWA contracts would not be renewed. New contracts were signed with the Teamsters Union, contracts that had been worked out behind closed doors with no worker participation. Not surprisingly, the contracts gave Gallo and the Teamsters Union everything they wanted, and gave the workers almost nothing.

The Teamsters' contracts brought dangerous



pesticides back into the fields, and allowed virtually unlimited automation. Fair employment practices went out the window, and living and working conditions returned to the bad old days. UFWA organizers and sympathizers were systematically fired and evicted from company-owned housing.

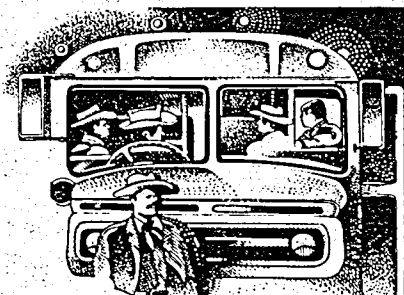
Faced with the prospect of a giant step backwards, Gallo's field hands chose to go out on strike. But men, women and children manning the picket lines were met with a massive campaign of violence and intimidation forcing them to withdraw from the fields and return to the consumer boycott. But they need your help to make it work.

The basic issue in the Gallo boycott is, simply, democracy. The workers want the right to choose their own union through free, independently supervised elections.



Other American workers are guaranteed this right by law, but agricultural workers aren't. By boycotting *all* Gallo products, you can help give them this basic right.

Boone's Farm, Spanada, Ripple, Thunderbird, Tyrolia, Andre, Eden Roc, Carlo Rossi, Red Mountain and Paisano are all made by Gallo, and should be avoided. America's farmworkers have broken their backs for hundreds of years to put food on your table. Now they're asking you to do something for them. Will you?



I enclose \$_____ to help the farm workers survive the coming weeks or months without a working wage.

☐ I would like to help with the boycott of Gallo Wine. Please send me more information.

Your Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Make Checks Payable to "United Farm Workers of America"

Mail to: United Farm Workers of America
P.O. Box 62
Keene, Calif. 93531

Call (805) 822-5571 for further info.

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