

# SCHOOLASTIC

March 7, 1975



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at Notre Dame

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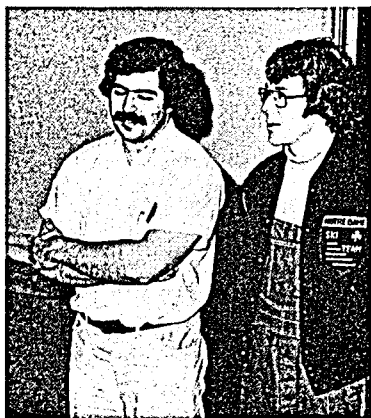
  
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# SCHOLASTIC

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# Jazzing at the Nazz

One student called it "the best thing to hit this campus since co-education."

"It's the best way I know to spend a Wednesday night," another said. "The jazz is just excellent."

The room isn't much, just the basement of LaFortune Student Center, usually called the rathskeller, and tables and chairs are an odd mixture from all around LaFortune. But the room is crowded, the tables are full of people, and the reason is up on stage: some of the most talented people on the campus playing some outstanding jazz music. Together, the people, the place and the music combine to make one of the most worthwhile social endeavors on this campus: the Nazz.

The program at the Nazz, under the careful supervision of senior Ralph Pennino (yes, the same Ralph Pennino who brings you the Free University and the Collegiate Jazz Festival), is basically divided into two sections. Every Wednesday night it's Jazz at the Nazz, featuring either the full Notre Dame Jazz Band, or one of the two smaller jazz combos, all under the direction of Fr. George Wiskirchen. Then on Friday and Saturday nights, the Nazz creates more of a coffeehouse atmosphere by featuring various folk and light rock artists from around the campus. Each night the show begins and the refreshments go on sale at ten o'clock, and the coffeehouse closes at one.

The Nazz was conceived last April when newly elected Student Body President Pat McLaughlin decided it would be a good idea to establish something like a coffeehouse on the campus. He turned the job over to Ralph Pennino. Pennino then began to set the place up, hauling a stage, lights, tables, chairs, and a large carpet down to the rathskeller.

Pennino and McLaughlin decided to open the coffeehouse for a trial run of four weekends. "We figured we'd give it a try," Pennino said. "If it didn't work out, we'd forget about it."

Pennino said he wanted to create a place that was informal and cozy where people could go at night either to talk or just to hear some good music. "There was no place to go at night around here, especially on weekends," he said. "You wouldn't want to take a date to the Huddle."

The four-week experiment worked fairly well and it was decided to keep the place in operation. There was some problem about the kind of refreshments to be served. Pennino felt that it would wreck the atmosphere if the place started to sell





pizzas and sandwiches, so they tried something more subdued. "Our original intention was to serve wine and cheese," Pennino said. "We thought that would really complement the atmosphere."

"But due to the state of repression in the state of Indiana, we were forced to limit ourselves to soda, or 'pop' as they call it in the Midwest."

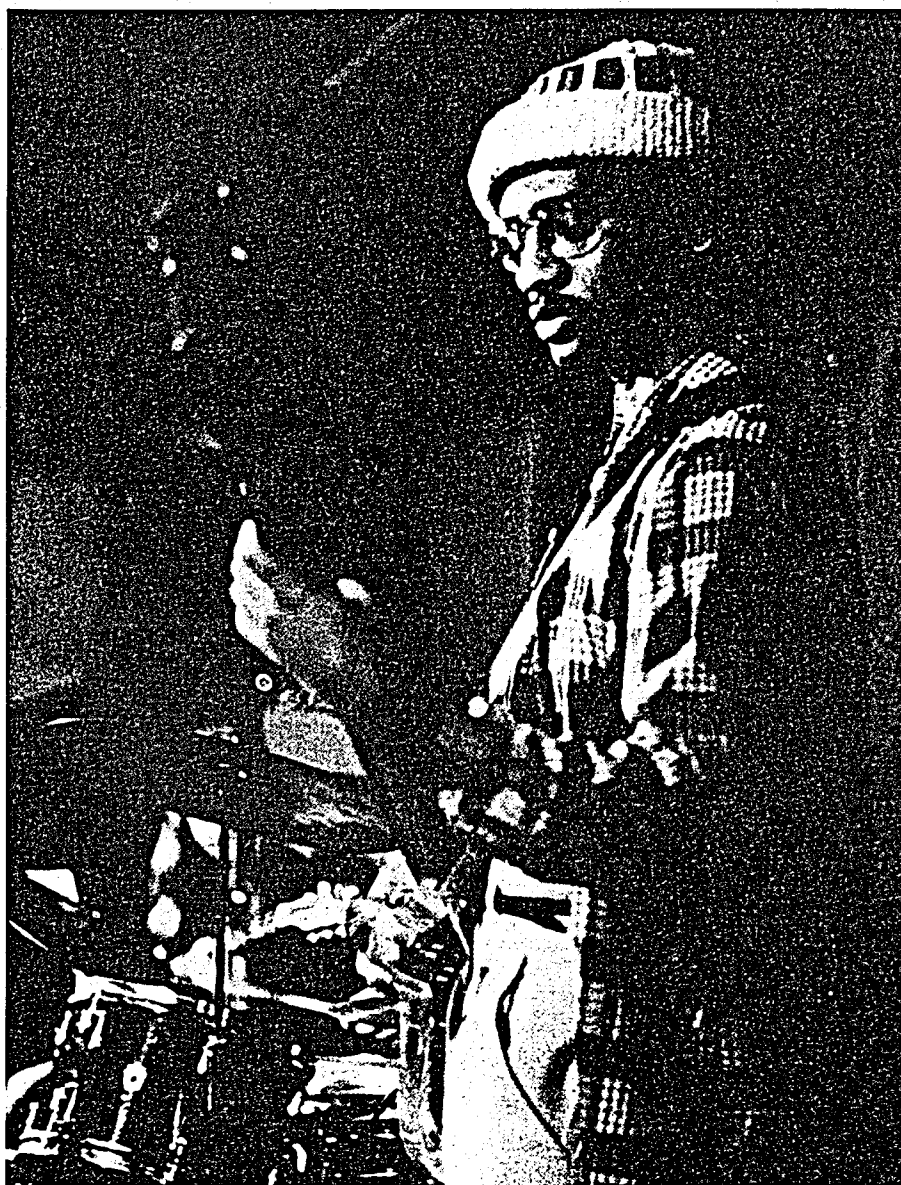
It was not until recently however, having adequately handled the problem of refreshments, that Pennino and the Nazz entered the field of jazz music, this now becoming one of their most successful ventures.

When asked for the reason Jazz at the Nazz got started, Pennino said: "I like Jazz."

Having worked with Fr. Wiskirchen during the Collegiate Jazz Festival, Pennino approached him and began discussing the possibility of bringing the Jazz Band into the Nazz. Wiskirchen had previously organized a jazz program called Jazz at Nine, in which he and the Jazz Band performed or discussed jazz each Wednesday night in La-Fortune. That program had not been revitalized this year. Aside from the obvious phonetic advantages, Wiskirchen and Pennino concluded that jazz and the Nazz would go well together.

To see how great the student interest would be the Nazz planned to set aside one Friday night as a Jazz Night featuring the full Notre Dame Jazz Band. According to Pennino, Jazz at the Nazz, got off to a good start. "It went over excellently," he said. "It was wall to wall people." The next step was to turn every Wednesday night over to jazz.

The music is provided on a schedule which alternates between one of the two jazz combos—Erg's Finger Circus or the ND combo No. 2—and the full Jazz Band. On those Wednesday nights when none of the groups are playing, Fr. Wiskirchen



will play jazz recording and give a commentary on trends and developments in the musical genre.

"Jazz is on the upsurge everywhere," Pennino said, and he feels this renewed interest is also present at Notre Dame. "This will be an excellent opportunity for people to learn something about jazz, especially from Fr. Wiskirchen. Not too many people know more about jazz than he does."

"The response so far has been great," he said. "We're developing a regular crowd." He feels that starting the jazz concerts at ten o'clock is working out especially well. "It gives people time to study and still hear some good music."

Aside from the addition of jazz, the Nazz has been continuing its weekend program as well. The crowds are consistently between 75

and 100 people each night. It also seems to be a nice place to perform. According to Mike Armstrong, who plays the Nazz frequently, "I like to play there a lot. There are usually very good audiences at the Nazz."

He compared it to the St. Mary's coffeehouse and said that while working the SMC coffeehouse is often like playing in a McDonald's, the Nazz is a lot different. "The people at the Nazz come to listen to music."

Pennino added that the Nazz is always searching for new performers. He said the performances need not be limited to guitarists, and that the Nazz welcomes acts like skits or imitations.

"We've never denied anyone due to lack of talent," he said.



Pennino is very hopeful for the future of the Nazz. He wants to vary the type of entertainment provided and he is considering the possibility of bringing in outside talent for certain shows. He also hopes that funds will be available for further renovation of their location, to include some permanent furniture and general repairs.

Most of those future developments will have to be taken care of by the next year's director of the Nazz, Dennis O'Brien, who now along with Jack Culligan and Dave Shaheen and about thirteen other volunteers, makes up the Nazz staff.

For the present, though, Pennino's major goal is to make more people aware of the opportunity that the Nazz presents. He is convinced that if more people would just give the place a try, they would be as attracted to it as the many solid Nazz fans are now. He reminds students that the Nazz is a service for them, and not a moneymaking operation.

"Between all our expenses, and what the help steals, we just about break even."

—James Gresser

# Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

A habit of mind particularly prevalent among contemporary thinkers is *problematics*. We enjoy the new puzzle, a good mystery, the pursuit of solutions to problems, chiefly because we sense a constructive playfulness in the process. It is not so bad as being lost or so good as being found. There is some light, and we are on the way out. Where this leads eventually is the problem of another day, year or generation. It amounts to a game of wits to which we attach ourselves for the satisfaction of seeing some outcome. Our attitude is one of qualified engagement. For the time being, we will recycle the bottles, do our homework on impeachment proceedings, or learn to show concern for the problem of abortion, but tomorrow will save us from the present drudgery of today's cares, and we count on that. Inevitably the kaleidoscope makes its move—someday—and we are faced with new configurations of probable causes to puzzle over. Such is our mood it seems, and one not necessarily as somber as it might sound.

Well, whatever gets you through the night, you might say. After all, the argument continues, we're all consenting adults. Besides no one's going to starve. All of which translates into neat, respectable forms of attentiveness. We are not the hard-hearted bigots of yesterday or the clearheaded visionaries of tomorrow. We know ourselves for what we are: the not-so-bad (not-so-good) people who make up today's world. Translating again, ours is a not-so-good, not-so-bad world. We live in the light of fluorescent lamps and comfortable preachments. Satire is lost on us, and confrontation but amuses us. We are neither lost nor found. Our consolation is one of timing, a hopefulness by extrapolation.

When serious-minded persons worry themselves about the supposed epical contexts of daily existence, heroism reverts to mannerism. What possible justification

do we have for such outputs of energy when, as far as we can tell, it's all fiddle-faddle? What purpose is there to so gross a charade of heroics?

We have been so long shut up in the specialized sectors of a bureaucracy we are *unavailable for comment*. None of us in our own private pursuits have any reason to talk; only those who already agree with us could possibly understand anyway. Society is not going mad, not theoretically that is; it is only that as there is less and less to say to one another, more and more of us sound to one another like we're crazy. The horrid frenzy of contemporary life, the so-called madness of terrorist bombings and senseless killings, is merely a way of *talking* over the deafening silence of a society gone dumb. The frantic workmen in the factory resort to gesture, speaking their mind by arm-waving and hand-signaling. It is not that they cannot speak, it is that they cannot be heard, but the figure is the same, that of a dumb being. So in the working world of us all, gesture supplants speech. The noise level disallows listening and renders each of us *unavailable for comment*.

The heroics of modern society are techniques of dumbness, a negentropic melodrama resulting from a chaos of noise and silence. We go through the motions of thinking and listening, but guard against letting talk get out of hand. We form committees to do anything but do something. So long as we can get through the day-to-day hassle of a challenging schedule, manage to solve, for now, next semester's housing problem, arrive at solutions for dealing with violations, or failures, or inadequacies, we needn't bother ourselves with the disgruntlement of being misunderstood, the difficulties of having to make changes, the fear of punishment, the agony of loss, the distress of being human. The shape most of our concern for the wretched and the displaced takes is heroic op-ed philosophizing or letter-to-the-editor freneticism.

Tea & Rice

Fire & Ice,

No one's going to starve

Unless you can't get through the night

Then some of you just might.

With the artificial comforts of seeing something get done, we begin to believe today's heroics are tomorrow's heroism. The machinery of our ritual acts thus occupies us with committee-holding and decision-making and becomes, in effect, our space, and we assume the consciousness of a dumb being, bereft of all manner of memory and conscience.

The mythic Tower of Babel is too easily sidestepped. The story has it that God "did confound the language of all the earth" (Gen. 11) because this great bureaucratic endeavor, consider the committee work it took, was inspired by ambition, it hoped to devise a means of reaching up to the heavens. The Bible does not say that these were evildoers who worked in the Great Bureaucracy or that their motives were without honor. Nonetheless God's displeasure resulted in the confusion of tongues. Henceforth the human being had to labor to be understood. But the judgment at Babel can no more be thought of as merely a new wrinkle in the ball game than the judgment at Eden. The "good fortune" of Babel is its uncovering of the mystery of language. Human speech, the myth confirms, with all its defects is yet the one legitimate device for reaching up.

Human speech is a wondrously funny, sadly mysterious device; it is the peculiar property of human beings. No human being is dumb by nature. Each of us has this direct *course* to God, and it is through the confusion (not bureaucratization) of these—i.e., *human discourse*—that we all may perceive more. But any society, large or small, that opts for a mechanical improvisation of human discourse by building a bureaucracy that re-creates itself at the expense of others is going nowhere.

When many cannot be heard, some will become dumb, some will go mad and some will throw bombs—to get our attention.

Saint Ajax

# Student Government: Advising and Serving

by Dan Adler

"We are just advising, and hoping that people will take our advice," said Student Body President Pat McLaughlin about Student Government. "We try to be intelligent, to get the facts as best we can, and do it so that when somebody has to make a decision on something, they look at our side, and see that we're not just a bunch of screaming students yelling about every little thing, but that we have some reasonable facts backing up what we say, and that what we say is true. When we do this the decisions will go our way." This explains the mechanics of how our Student Government is set up, as an advisory body. There is more to Student Government than being informed and voicing student opinions, however. There is also the allocation and use of money that is paid by the students to run the student government bureaucracy and to provide services and activities that students want or need.

Every year the undergraduates of Notre Dame elect a Student Body President, a Student Body Vice-President, and six district representatives. These people, especially the Student Body President and Student Body Vice-President, for a year beginning each April, are responsible for running the student government. These people make up the student section and one third of the total membership in the Student Life Council. Along with the Chairman of the Hall Presidents' Council, they make up the Student Government Board of Commission-

ers, which has the power and the duty, according to the Constitution of the Undergraduate Student Government of the University of Notre Dame du Lac, to determine policies, assess and allocate funds, staff the executive commissions of Student Government, approve the appointment of Student Union Director, appoint the Student Body Treasurer, and keep in communication and work in harmony with the Hall Presidents' Council, the student members of the Academic Council, and other student representatives to the University. All this is done by student volunteers who get no pay and no academic credit.

Student Government has two thrusts, one aiming to influence University decisions in the student's favor, the other to provide services for the student. The former is attempted by Student Government in the Student Life Council, the Hall Presidents' Council, and the Academic Council. The latter is handled primarily through the Student Union.

Many complaints have been heard concerning the ineffectiveness of Student Government concerning advising University policy. Student Government has no constitutional powers, and the University Administration has been said to ignore student opinions voiced through Student Government. To this, Pat McLaughlin responds, "The students don't really know what is going on in Student Government. We don't have to run around saying, 'Look what we did.' If students want to know, they can find out. On the housing thing, that wasn't a big issue until February. But last October when we went to the trustees, we gave a pretty good argument considering why people should be on campus, why they shouldn't be forced off. We contended the whole time that this year there shouldn't be any more guys' dorms taken and that women should be forced off campus, and that any type of decision had to have those two criteria. We spent a lot of time giving





the facts about what was going on. We didn't have to get a big student rally or anything and many people thought we weren't doing anything about it. The *Observer* had an editorial saying the administration refused to discuss it. But when the decision came out, it met the two points that we brought up in October. On the other hand, there is something like the calendar. We didn't have the facts, but we thought we did. We were misled about there having to be seventy-one or seventy-two school days. Maybe it wasn't that big an issue.

"It would be nice if it were like the sixties and the students were really united, but it's not—not just at Notre Dame but at every other school. I'm not saying we should riot over every issue, but we can't get our heads together about anything around here. That's the biggest problem.

"People ask why we haven't led a demonstration. It would be foolish if only 300 people showed up. Disciplinary cases affect only a small number of people, and even with the basketball thing, there were 1200 students ready to buy tickets regardless of the boycott. If we had the support of a large number of students, and not just short-term emotional support, more decisions would be going our way.

"I have to admit that this year has been a real quiet year: there haven't been any big disciplinary cases, and the housing thing was settled in a pretty good way. The only real bad part about the whole year was the calendar. I'm really sorry that happened. But we were doing things, although there weren't many headlines."

Students worry about matters other than the powers of Student Government. A primary concern of nearly everyone at Notre Dame, both in and out of student office, seems

to be the budget. Approximately \$83,000 is collected from the students every year to finance Student Government; the Board of Commissioners decides in what proportion the money will be made available to the Student Government itself, the Student Union, the Hall Presidents Council, and certain individual clubs. This year, the budget planned for the Student Union to get \$40,000, the Student Government—\$23,125, various clubs (MECHA, International Students Organization, Neighborhood Study Help, and the Society of the Ujamma are the major recipients) a total of \$6,875, and the Hall Presidents Council—\$13,000—\$8,500 to individual halls and \$4,500 to An Tostal. The planned Student Government's major expenditures were: a van—\$4,000, printing, campus distribution, and *Observer* advertising—\$2,650, Freshman Orientation—\$1,420, Carnival—\$1,500, telephone distribution and tolls—\$1,225. Salaries for a bookkeeper and a secretary totalled \$6,450. Also, the Nazz and the Quickie are sponsored by the Student Government.

The Student Union breakdown for the year was: \$18,699 expenditure for lectures to the Academic Commission (\$8,310 was spent during the first semester), Campus Press planned revenue of \$1,358, an expenditure of \$18,318 to Cultural Arts for the Collegiate Jazz Festival, the Sophomore Literary Festival, Dance and Drama, the Blues Festival, Cinema '75, and ISIS, \$7,745 as revenue from the Services Commission that has such programs as summer storage, *Nutshell*, refrigerator rentals, movies, and on-campus mail, \$5,160 expenditures for Student Union Administration, and expenditures of \$6,925 to the Social Commission.

Pat Burke, the Director of the Student Union, felt that this year the Student Union has been more

## GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

The 1974-1975 school year budget of the \$83,000 student money: Expenses (Revenue)

Student Union:	
Academic Commission .....	\$18,699
Campus Press .....	( 1,358)
Cultural Arts .....	18,319
Services Commission .....	( 7,745)
Social Commission .....	6,925
Student Union Administration .....	5,160
TOTAL .....	40,000
Student Government .....	23,125
Hall Presidents Council:	
Halls .....	8,500
An Tostal .....	4,500
TOTAL .....	13,000
Sixteen different clubs .....	6,875
TOTAL .....	\$83,000

Where some of the \$83,000 of student money was budgeted for use during the 1974-1975 school year:

An Tostal .....	\$4,500
Student Government Van .....	4,000
Student Government Salaries (One bookkeeper and one secretary) .....	6,450
Student Government Advertising (Printing, postage, <i>Observer</i> Ads, distribution) .....	2,840
Freshman Orientation .....	1,420
Carnival .....	1,500
Clubs: major recipients:	
International Students Organization .....	1,500
MECHA .....	1,500
Society of Ujamma .....	1,000
Neighborhood Study Help .....	1,200
Sophomore Literary Festival .....	1,100

## Perspective

economical than in the past. "We've tried to gauge what activities weren't worthwhile, that the students weren't going to and we were wasting money on. For example, last year's Cinemas were poorly attended. Cinema '75 is doing much better this year because the films are more contemporary." McLaughlin added about the entire Student Government, "We're running in the black for the first time in about five or six years, and we haven't raised the (\$14) amount the students pay for about the seventh or eighth year in a row. I think we got a lot more out of our budget this year."

The Student Union Board of Directors is made up of the Student Body President, the Student Body Vice-President, the Student Body

is also responsible for Homecoming activities, the Moe Howard Presentation, the ACC and Notre Dame concerts, ND-SMC joint ventures, the open-house mixers, and the Oktoberfest. The Academic Commission brings guest lecturers to the campus, such as Julian Bond, Martin Diamond, a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Samuel Patterson of the University of Iowa, Herbert Storing of the University of Chicago and Dr. David Fellmen of the University of Wisconsin, who spoke at the Government Symposium recently concerning Watergate. The Cultural Arts Commission is responsible for the Collegiate Jazz Festival, Cinema '75, ISIS, the Blues Festival, Dance and Drama, and the Sophomore Literary Festival. The Services Commission sponsors such things as the Freshman Directory, last year's summer storage, the on-campus mail, Nutshell, the refrigerator rental service, movies, a newsletter, a Ping-Pong tournament, and the book exchange. The Quickie bus becomes part of the Services Commission next year.

"We've had some real good workers this year, and most of them were sophomores or freshmen, so they'll be back next year. When there are people who get involved, we can supply good services," said Burke.

It seems that student government at Notre Dame is on a gradual upswing. This is most readily apparent in the Student Union, where responsible workers are improving and enlarging services to the student community. Perhaps less apparent, but at least as important, is the strengthening of the student government as an advisory body. With a growing awareness, increased involvement, more serious commitments on the part of the student body as a whole and the hard work of interested individuals, the student government can continue to improve.

—Dan Adler



This is the fourth time that I've tried to sit down and write this article. Each time I've gotten myself involved in issues, predictions, policies and excuses. I realize, however, that those who should read about these things will not and anyone who would read about these things knows about them anyway. So, maybe I'll just try to give some lasting personal impressions — taking out time to thank those who deserve it, and chastise those who have been asking for it all year — even up the score, if I may say.

It has been a very long year. Nine hundred forty-two work hours, to be exact. Enough coffee, grapefruit juice, aspirin and Marlboros that I find it hard to believe that these companies are in an economic slump. It would've been very easy to sit around and feel sorry for ourselves, but each day I saw a good number of people quietly working at small jobs, tying up loose ends or answering eternal numbers of phone calls and questions. They were the people who gave up their own time to see that the Quickie made it to Michigan, sold pop at the Nazz, answered a phone for the Ombudsman or spent endless hours stapling and folding newsletters for off-campus houses. They made no big deal about it — they just did it.

**"There is more to  
Student Government  
than being informed and  
voicing student opinions . . ."**

Treasurer, the Student Union Director, the Assistant Director, and the Comptroller. These people decide budgets and appoint heads for each of the commissions of the Union: the Social Commission, Academic Commission, Services Commission, Campus Press, and Cultural Arts. Burke stated that he felt the Social Commission has been having difficulty recently, but cites a number of upcoming activities for the spring as optimistic—trips to a Chicago major league baseball game, to a Bulls basketball game, and to the Second City in Chicago. The Social Commission

# McLaughlin Examines a Long Year

by Pat McLaughlin

It was difficult to get some interest back in Student Government, especially after the years that preceded us. It was rewarding when we got a complaint or were sought for assistance — it meant that someone was watching us and someone cared. It was rewarding to see 2,000 people register to vote or 400 people ride the Quickie. It meant that we were willing, not to sit back and take it on the chin, but to get on our feet and do something. I can only offer my most humble thanks to those people.

We certainly did not change the world, but we recovered a lot of ground that was lost in previous years. We were not without fault and we'll be the first to admit it. When things go wrong, however, you don't sit back and complain. You take a long hard swallow, mutter an obscenity or two, and get to work. It is very easy to grab a flaming headline in *The Observer* or seize the floor at a forum. You can call someone a jerk, or rant and rave about every little thing that bothers you. If you don't get together and work, however, you don't have the right to sit back and complain. You must realize that strikes and boycotts are not "sold" to the student body. It must be spontaneous and it must be felt from within and not from without.

Now that we are in the midst of elections, some people wish to stand up and have themselves heard. All fine and good, but where the hell were you all year? You complain that you are treated like kids — what can you expect when you act like kids? A child sits back and cries — throws a tantrum, maybe. He doesn't do anything between tragedies—he sits back and awaits the next one. Did you ever feel like you had done the same?

**"It was difficult to get some interest back in Student Government, especially after the years that preceded us."**

Don't worry, administrators. You're not getting off the hook that easily. You find it very comfortable to sit back and say that you are trying hard. Hogwash. I've heard enough about "community" and enough about "input" and "channels of communication" to make me sick. Maybe I appear stupid or something, but I'm perceptive enough to realize when I'm being patronized or when some of you are playing games.

I will give you some credit, though. When the heat is on, you have the ability to command rank-and-file support. When the ship starts sinking over here, most of the crew bails out. Maybe it is because we allow dissent; we don't try and make everyone look good and we don't try to make stupid decisions look like well-thought-out ones. I know that there are many exceptions, but they are the exceptions and not the rules.

Underlying this vicious circle are the campus media, especially *The Observer*. I can understand their problems in reporting campus news, but I will let them know once more that Student Government does not exist to fill saintly columns when other news is not available. Nor do I appreciate inane questions on issues that have no bearing at that particular time. The struggle for a story, any story, is something that should be coped with by editors and reporters, not the rest of the campus.

The crusades carried on by the media are another source of problems. The very same issues that they purport to solve are only fueled by one-person editorials and irresponsible reporting. It is about time they realized that they cannot condemn with their editorials yet condone with their own policies.

Oh, yes, I am sour because I didn't get the media's endorsements and I have gotten a few bad editorials. Frankly, I didn't need their endorsement, nor do I care about their editorials. More than once, things that are either nonexistent or minor are blown up to seem like the campus is going down the drain. More than once, they have made no mention that they had been wrong. This "holier than thou" attitude must stop. God knows that they have

lost their credibility with the administration, but more importantly, they are losing it with the students.

As for next year, I can only hope that my successor picks up on what we've done right and improves on what we've done wrong. I can only hope that students get together all year, not just during elections. They must first be honest with themselves before they can expect to be treated honestly by anyone else. That is the only hope.

Finally, I'd just like to thank those who have helped me make it through the year. A poster up in Student Government says, "A prayer to be said when the world has gotten you down, and you feel rotten, and you're too doggone tired to pray and you're in a big hurry and besides you're mad at everybody: Help." You know who you are — Thanks.

## How Students View Their Government

Last week *Scholastic* went around asking a variety of people what they thought of the student government. Here are a few of the responses:

Brian Sullivan, a sophomore transfer student from American International College had this to say on Student Government at Notre Dame:

"At AIC the enrollment was only about 2,000, so things were much easier to plan. Student Government ran 2 or 3 dances a semester similar to the North Quad Party. I don't see why Notre Dame doesn't have more. In Massachusetts the drinking age is eighteen which helps too! The structure of government here seems too large to control. At the "C" we just had a president and a vice-president and 2 representatives from each dorm. If they would simplify things around here, they would be run much better."

Bob Rizzuti, a senior pre-med student, voiced a little different opinion. Bob would like to see more communication between the branches of Student Government. As he said:

"In 4 years I've never seen a committee come up with something of any significant usefulness. The Ombudsman Service is the most efficient body on campus."

Terry Johnson, a first-year MBA student and 1974 graduate of Notre Dame, has seen five administrations come and go.

"I think Pat McLaughlin is the best person I've seen in Student Government in five years. There are certain things that one must realize cannot be done without full student support."

Tom Demettrion is a transfer student from Montana State University. There are approximately 10,000 students at MSU and their Student Council contained in excess of 100 students. Tom said:

"I am relatively happy with the work done by student government this year. I haven't seen that much done, but I realize Notre Dame is a private institution and the administration has final veto. What that adds up to, I guess, is a relatively powerless Student Government."

Dennis (Digger) Dziemianowicz, president of Pangborn Hall, had a number of comments:

"I am a member of the Hall Presidents Council, so I will focus my comments on that body. We have actually no legislative power; our only power is that we have the student body behind us. We can't really force the administration's hand.

"The idea of Student Government is cooperation versus confrontation. As I always say, you catch more flies with honey than with vinegar. We will get more done if we work within the administration.

"On the structure of Student Government I think the only drawback is the complexity. I think having a lot of people involved is great but too many committees get mixed up in a lot of red tape. Cutting down the number of committees but increasing the number of members on them would accomplish this end."

A few students interviewed didn't really care. Comments ranged from, "No comment," to "What difference does it make?" Most of the students that had anything to say on the issue struck two major themes. First, to get things done effectively, the Student Government must be smaller. At its present size, students felt, many important issues get lost in the shuffle of bureaucracy. Secondly, many were pleased with Pat McLaughlin's job as SBP, yet felt that, without the support of an interested student body, Student Government has no future at Notre Dame.

—Michael Casey

## In Need of Initiative

In retrospect, this has not been a bad year for Student Government. It has not been a bad year and yet quite obviously it has not been good enough. There are too many students who feel their Student Government does nothing for them; too many students who wouldn't notice if there were no student body president; there are too many "elections without leaders."

It would of course be unfair to say the Student Government and Student Union have done nothing during the past administration, when in fact some extremely worthwhile programs have been initiated. Student Government, for instance, should be highly commended for their work in creating Darby's Place and the Nazz, and also for instituting the Quickie bus service. Another department of Student Government which deserves high commendation is the Ombudsman; Bill McLean and his staff have done an outstanding job.

The Student Union, overall, has had a very good year. They have provided a varied assortment of social and cultural activities that have been widely appreciated by the students. The events they have sponsored—films, concerts and special programs like the Sophomore Literary Festival—have for the most part been welcome additions to campus life. While some people might disagree with their taste or their creativity, Student Union Director Pat Burke, Assistant Director Ray Carey and the rest of the Student Union staff all deserve a great deal of thanks for their time and initiative.

It is in the area of initiative, on the other hand, that the Student Government fails the most.

Just look at the major issues that have arisen on this campus and the role Student Government has assumed in those issues and you can see not only the characteristic position of the Student Government, but also of the entire student body. What have the great issues been? Basketball ticket prices, the academic calendar, alcohol regulations and the transformation of Lewis Hall into an undergraduate dormitory are all we seem to have. In each one of these cases the stance of the students and their Student Government has always been one of reaction. Nothing of any consequence ever arises as a result of student initiative. It's as if we can only act when we feel threatened by the administration, and the result is that as a student body we are obviously concerned with ridiculously trivial problems.

Even if the Student Government wants to remain exclusively reactionary, at least there should be a positive response to those issues which are positively related to the concerns of students. Why has Student

Government remained so silent regarding the problem of world hunger? Are students content to rest solely on Fr. Hesburgh's laurels? Or more immediately, why is it that a hall rector makes a proposal for an experiment in coeducational living and the Student Government not only denies its active support, but remains mute?

While it's true that each year Student Government provides funds for campus volunteer agencies, it is not sufficient for each successive administration to merely continue the policy established by a previous one. For example, the Neighborhood Study Help Program is in great need of financial assistance at this time and the Student Government is not offering its support to help this valuable organization regain its stability.

The comment has been made that the Student Government cannot achieve anything worthwhile without the full support of the student body. The misconception involved here is that student support is something that is spontaneously generated. Student support is not stumbled upon; it must be engendered. It is in this capacity that the recent administrations in Student Government have failed. They have failed to realize that their role is to *lead* the students as well as represent them.

It is, finally, very difficult to look at the present Student Government administration—to look at all the hard work and long hours these people have devoted to their jobs—and write it off as a waste. This year has in many ways been a year for rebuilding Student Government and turning it from a bad joke into a worthwhile student endeavor. In many ways that has been accomplished.

But the future demands much more. The recent election has not exactly been marked by a furious, exciting campaign. Nonetheless, those elected to the positions of authority in Student Government must either prove themselves real leaders, capable of making the office of student body president one of real leadership, or we the students must decide if the office is worthwhile at all.

*Scholastic* is hopeful that the office will be used to good purposes. We urge those newly elected to pick up where their predecessors left off and make themselves truly responsible to the students who elected them. We urge positive initiative; we urge them to seek out all their possibilities for positive effectiveness. Perhaps it is naive, but we hope they will be able to *lead* the student body, with their vast human resources, and that the student body will respond to that leadership.

—The Editorial Board



# Graduate Education: Dealing With a Different Notre Dame

by Paul Starkey

"Life for a grad student, in general, is very much different from that of an undergrad since we [graduate students] are now much more career-oriented, with definite goals, and easily caught up in studies. In many ways, Notre Dame is a different place for me now — the same buildings — but a different place."  
(Jim Masters, in the MBA Program)

Graduate education is not a "carry-over" of the undergraduate experience. The advanced student finds himself with a different orientation and a new identity. Goals of the advanced student sharpen into focus and take a more directed path. The major concern of the advanced student is to attain his degree and to find a job on the outside. The advanced student must deal with many of the same problems that affect the undergraduate, but he necessarily views them from a different perspective.

Dr. Robert Gordon, Vice-President for Advanced Studies, sees the graduate student devoting "all energies to the job of education." Post-baccalaureate education seems to involve a strong personal dedication and the idea of a "total commitment." Because of the demands of the heavy work load, Kathy Gleason, a graduate student, feels that the advanced student is under a lot of pressure and is "forced to be a lot more serious." Graduate students generally share the feeling that study demands are so overwhelming that there is time for little else. As Ms. Gleason suggests, it becomes necessary to "hang everything, but get the work done."

Jim Masters suggests that because of the necessary commitment to academics, even social life may be less important at the advanced level: "Although students in other fields might be bothered by the limited social life, they are here to study; and because studies take so much

time, it is probably not one of their main concerns." For the graduate student, the first priority remains an academic one.

Larry Burns, with one degree from Notre Dame and now a graduate student in the education department, agrees that the goals and priorities of the advanced student differ from the undergraduate, but feels that the "orientation *should* be different." He suggests that the undergraduate receives more than just education in the classroom. Undergraduate study is part of "a broadening experience, growing, finding one's self." The graduate, with a more directed purpose, is here "to get a degree and get out." Graduate study becomes a matter of "vocational training." Burns feels that the graduate experience is more "individual" in that the graduate student, concerned primarily with his area of study, is not interested in college or University organizations. The relationship between the University and

the graduate student, he feels, "need not be intimate."

Because there is a concentration of study in one area, the advanced student identifies strongly with the department or school rather than the University. Within the department, the graduate student finds a sense of identity and forms close bonds with the faculty and friends with whom he is in contact daily.

Ann Williams, a third-year law student and A.R. in Farley, suggests that the law school, as a single entity, serves as a source of identity for law students: "There are different organizations operating within the law school and also such activities as rallies before football games." She feels that the law library "serves the students' needs; and the addition of a lounge and snack bar is really convenient." She sees "really little to connect the law student with the rest of the campus; especially if one lives off-campus . . . few people really have the time to get involved



*"Notre Dame is recognized among the top fifty graduate schools in the country."*—Dr. Robert Gordon, Vice-President for Advanced Studies.

in the different areas of undergrad living."

The MBA School, a "horizontal program," cuts across the disciplines within the Business School. Although a student may study in several departments, it is not as difficult to establish an identity. "It's different from being a grad student in the other departments," says MBA student Frank Musica, "because we're with the same people in classes all day and there is at least some kind of identification. Without this, you can become isolated, viewing yourself as a nonentity at this university with no one to plead your case."

Among the advanced students, there is a widespread complaint of feeling neglected, "left alone." Hugh Harman, author of *The Observer's* column, "Left in the Lurch"—a position that he feels describes the graduate students' situation—claims that there is "no one to go to." It is his opinion that "the Administration doesn't care" about the graduate student.

Dr. Gordon strongly disagrees with the notion that the University does not care about the advanced students: "That's not my perspective. The University recognizes the importance of graduate work." He offers the argument that University officials just recently made more funds available for graduate students. Also, he points to the fact that there are "ample avenues of communication" available. Each department has a director of graduate studies (sometimes the department chairman); the Office of Advanced Studies remains "open"; and he has "worked with GSU presidents" in the past. To the charge that the graduate student is a "second-class citizen," he emphasizes Notre Dame's large financial commitment to post-baccalaureate education. Dr. Gordon reports that the Office of Advanced Studies receives a substantial share of the total budget and, "on the average," graduate students receive more financial assistance. A higher proportion (80%) of graduate students receive aid (as compared to about 58% of the undergraduates). As the advanced student body is small (about 1700 or 1/5 of the total student body), the advanced student receives more money on an individual basis. Dr. Gordon also notes that,

at the advanced level, the faculty necessarily spends more time on a single student because education is "a tutorial proposition, almost one-on-one." Dr. Gordon points to the economic restraints of recession upon the University, but stresses that the graduate student is "not cut out differentially."

Many advanced students feel that as a minority they are on the "outside looking in." Hugh Harman suggests that "everything [social events, athletics, extracurricular activities] gears toward the undergrad." Eileen Concannon, a graduate student in sociology and R.A. in Farley, attended the University of Florida as an undergrad and offers the view of a graduate student coming to Notre Dame from a more liberal school: "I recognized quickly that ND is a definite undergraduate campus as opposed to other universities, such as the University of Florida, where

**"The advanced student  
finds himself with a  
different orientation  
and new identity."**

the grad student is viewed as more important than the senior."

"It seems that other universities which are more grad school-oriented have tried to help the situation by the building of grad school complexes," Jim Masters states. "Although ND is still very much an undergraduate institution, it seems that it would be to the school's advantage to try and attract [graduate] students. A good grad school enhances the academic atmosphere of the university by attracting quality professors and helping the school spread its reputation."

Dr. Gordon agrees that the graduate student body is in the minority "when you're talking about numbers." He insists, however, that Notre Dame is a "total university" which concerns itself with all of its students: "The focus of the University is a transmitting of knowledge, a development of knowledge, and service to the community." To suggest that the graduate program is on par with the academic excellence of the

undergraduate education, Dr. Gordon cites from a recurrent survey of the American Council of Education, "An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education." In a 1964 study, six University departments ranked among the nation's top twenty. In 1970, fifteen departments received national recognition (and the departments listed in the earlier survey rated higher in 1970). With a program of "quality education," Dr. Gordon says, "Notre Dame is recognized among the top fifty graduate schools in the country."

Few graduate students feel that Notre Dame lacks academic quality, but like the undergraduates, many complain of a poor social atmosphere. For the advanced students, however, the problem becomes something more than just "Saturday night and I ain't got nobody." The graduate students have no strong representative organization to plan social activities. Again, one of the biggest problems seems to be lack of time. Few graduate students can sacrifice the time and energy to devote to any social organization. Another problem is the diverse nature of the group. As Dr. Gordon suggests, within the advanced student body, there are "twenty-one different sub-cultures." With little common interest or identity outside the department, most of the social organization remains within the particular disciplines.

Notre Dame students, at the undergraduate and advanced levels, sorely feel a lack of social opportunities. More "crossroads" are needed where people can come together. Dr. Gordon feels that Lewis Hall "promoted social life" among the graduate students with its common room and kitchen facilities. Since Badin "doesn't have the necessary space," it will be important to find other areas where graduate students can meet.

He mentions current plans for a common room on the second floor of the LaFortune Student Center and the more remote goal of eventually housing an Advanced Student Union.

Hall life serves as an important social mechanism and helps to integrate the undergraduate student body. Because the majority of the advanced students live off-campus, social integration is much more difficult. "The campus is very dorm-



oriented, very campus-oriented," Eileen Concannon notes. "When I commuted, even if I read the [student] newspaper, none of it was really related to me." She feels that "there are no places to get together with the other grad students; and consequently, it is difficult to get to know one another. It's distressing to think that people—twenty-three to twenty-eight years old—have the basic problem of not knowing how to approach and meet one another." She is very favorable to the idea of a graduate lounge "since even those living off-campus could go there during the day to meet other students."

Jim Masters feels that a "limited" social situation exists for the advanced student, particularly for the graduate student who is not a "double Domer" and unfamiliar with the Notre Dame-South Bend area: "Socially, I think that many are disappointed; and unfortunately, find their social life revolving around Corby's and Nickie's. South Bend obviously doesn't provide for them; and since few students live on campus, it is very difficult to get together."

Housing, beyond the social need for residentiality, remains a major concern of the graduate students. The Office of Advanced Studies handles housing for graduate, Law, and MBA students. Prior to 1970, no graduate housing existed on campus. Currently, only 300 of the 1700 advanced students live on campus, primarily in Lewis, Brownson, and Carroll Halls. Some 300 students live in University Village. More than 200

students are on a "waiting list" to get on-campus housing.

At a recent meeting of the Advanced Student Affairs Committee, Rev. Robert J. Austgen, in charge of the graduate admissions program, told the committee that "the University administration is committed to finding accommodations for advanced students in 1976." Dr. Gordon states that "the commitment to housing will be realized within the next few years" in the building of a graduate housing complex. He emphasizes that it will be necessary to choose a location that minimizes "site preparation" costs in order to lower the building costs so that the "ultimate rent charge will fit in the [graduate student's] pocketbook." Dr. Gordon feels that the building of another graduate housing complex should "take care of the waiting list."

In order to mitigate the problem of finding off-campus housing, Rev. Thomas Tallarida, Director of Off-Campus Residence, will provide listing of available housing. Also, the Graduate Student Union will "act as a clearinghouse" for an exchange of housing secured independently of Father Tallarida's office.

For the advanced students that now live on campus, the type of hall life they experience does not parallel the undergraduate experience. "The atmosphere of a grad dorm is very different from that of the undergrad hall," says Jim Masters, "because people are tied up in their studies and don't really feel they have the time to try and meet one

another. In Brownson, one is very much isolated from the rest of the campus." Ann Williams contrasts the graduate living situation with the undergraduate dorm: "I definitely prefer living in an undergrad dorm. In the grad dorm, the people have their own interests, their own life-styles; and although they may make a few friends, there is really little sense of camaraderie. . . . I was surprised at the restrictions set for the graduate and law students. I have taught school and lived in my own apartment; and it seemed strange to have the rules of an undergrad."

Many of the concerns of the advanced students—the "things that they've put up with"—have sharpened into focus as issues since the announcement of the Lewis-Badin exchange. Advanced students now feel an urgent need to present their problems and find some solutions. The Graduate Student Union, a sounding board for advanced students, has come alive and promises to provide some directed leadership for the graduate students. The GSU, headed by president William Hinds-Smith, is circulating a petition protesting the conversion of Lewis Hall; making a survey of graduate housing needs; and reorganizing to achieve a full representation of all graduate departments. With graduate student support, the GSU can set up cross-departmental activities; take accurate surveys of graduate students' needs and opinions; represent the graduate student opinion at high Administration levels; and lend support to graduate-interest programs such as the Co-op plan. The biggest obstacle of the GSU may be throwing off its image of a lackluster do-nothing organization. Frank Musica suggests that "99% of the grad students couldn't say what it [the GSU] has done for them. It definitely does not provide any social life for its members." Hugh Harmon diagnoses the recent condition of the GSU as "moribund," but feels hopeful that it is now undergoing a process of rejuvenation. It seems that the success of the GSU and other attempts by graduate students to improve their situation will depend largely on whether or not individuals can "find the time" to do something.

# Coming Distractions

## MUSIC

- March 10—Chicago Strings, David Basch, Horn; Patrick Maloney, Tenor, Washington Hall, 8:15 p.m.  
March 12—South Bend Chamber Music Society Concert, Library Auditorium & Lounge, 8:15 p.m.  
March 12—Joe Walsh and Jo Jo Gunne in concert, ACC, 8:00 p.m.  
March 14—Concert: Clarinet & Piano—Roger Brown, Library Auditorium, 8:15 p.m.

## ATHLETIC AND CONVOCATION CENTER

- March 9, 11, 13—Bengal Bouts, ACC.  
March 15, 16—Cavalcade of Wheels Auto Show, ACC, Saturday noon-11 p.m., Sunday 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.  
March 21, 22, 23—Antique Show, ACC, for more information call 283-3824.

## MORRIS CIVIC AUDITORIUM

- March 18—Aerosmith in Concert, 7:30 p.m.

## FILMS

- March 13, 14—"Panic in Needle Park," presented by Cultural Arts Commission, 8 & 10 p.m., Engineering Auditorium.  
March 18, 19—"The Last Laugh," presented by Cultural Arts Commission, 8 & 10 p.m., Engineering Auditorium.

## SPORTS

- March 15, 16—Sailing (Freshman '13 teams) St. Joseph's Lake.  
March 17—Rugby (A & B) vs. South Bend.

## ART

### East Galleries

through May 25—For Laymen Only, an exhibition cre-

ated by students and faculty of the Notre Dame Art Department that answers questions pertaining to technique, media, multiple images, and conservation, Galleries 1, 2, 3 and 4.

### West Gallery

through March 30—Schongauer to Schinde-Rottluff, 500 Years of German Graphics—a loan show examining the role played by German graphics in the history of Western art from 1470 to the present.

### Isis Gallery

through March 25—Kevin Booher, sculpture exhibition.

## OTHER DIVERSIONS

- March 7—Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in the Lady Chapel of Sacred Heart Church from noon till 8:00 p.m. Benediction will be at 8:00 p.m.  
March 8—Sophomore Literary Festival: Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Library Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.  
March 10, 12, 14—P. C. Reilly Lecture Series: Prof. Joshua Jortner, Department of Chemistry, Tel Aviv University, Nieuwland Science Hall, Room 123, 4:30 p.m.  
March 11—Finance Forum, Library Auditorium, 10:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.  
March 11, 18—AFROTC Lecture Series, Library Auditorium and Lounge, 4:00 p.m.  
March 13—Rosenstiel Lecture Series, sponsored by the Theology Department, Library Auditorium & Lounge, 7:30 p.m.  
March 15—Mexican-American Lecture Series, Library Auditorium, 10:00 a.m.  
March 15—Presentation D Amphibious Warfare Study XXI, Film and Lecture, 7:00 a.m.  
March 17—St. Patrick's Day.  
March 18—Pre-Law Society Meeting, Library Auditorium and Lounge, 7:00 p.m.  
March 21—Easter holiday begins after last class.

—Steve Slater

# South Bend-- A 24-Hour City

"You what? You come near the edge of hunger, you near the edge of despair? Alas, sir, abate the ravishment, discourage that fiend: you needn't worry that there's no place to be."

The evening-morning hours compound your thoughts, the stretch between the morning and open doors seems too long? Surely your time is held to some worth — you do know that this city has some areas and plots to surround? Then let us go then, go then you and I, go to the city 24-hours strong, the city, your city that answers the needs of the late-night traveler, that allays the after-four yearnings of the student (yes, even at Notre Dame, and even GP students).

Here then to accompany the evaluation and revelations of South Bend's answers to posed questions, here then are you and I, and no more need be said:

"Can we get through D-2 all right? The security, they won't suspect any such shadowed sojourn?"

"No, no, the security doesn't consider any more than what's tied down — this car has four wheels."

We leave D-2, we head down Notre Dame Avenue, the map heads us to 31-south, we go hence to an area opposite Memorial Hospital.

"Now that's open . . . Don't you suppose they'll have something in there?"

"Not as we need it, not as we need it. It would be more conciliatory to our pursuits were we to remain within the context of a strictly culinary endeavour. I suggest perhaps instead—"

"What?"

"Instead of the hospital I propose its area neighbour, dare I say, 'Steak and Eggs'?"

"Will it be like that other place we passed on Lincoln Way West?"

"Couldn't say if we weren't there. Don't be elusive."

Inside Steak & Eggs, once through the door, it is seen as a place of recent remodeling, having a traditional counter, a traditional (Bonnie Ed) waiter, and accompanying booths of sorts. We proceed to order from the menu card:

"Coffee?"

"Two."

"One."

"One coffee—"

"—and one tea."

"One coffee and one tea."

Bonnie Ed removes to his counter to prepare the order.

"He's got his hat on upside down."

"Who?"

"The cook, the waiter."

"Does that make him wait differently?"

"Makes his hat different."

"Different, yes different. Did you see the cowboy boots?"



"On the guy at the counter?"

"The one over the newspaper—he mixes with the others; that makes three pairs of shoes here."

"And one of cowboy boots."

"Do you want anything else?"

"Look out the side window."

"South Bend's finest?"

"They're frisking that kid who was just in for change."

"Change is illegal?"

"No, but probably what he buys with it. . ."

"Ah, we cannot infer, cannot infer. You ordered biscuits?"

"They were on the menu. You notice nothing here is more than \$2.49?"

"Coffee's the cheapest, but that's not that different."

"You think there's anything happening across the street?"

"Nothing that the hospital can't take care of."

"Want to take care of this?"

"Your \$1.09 turn."

We depart from Steak & Eggs well-caffained, and drive on 31-north, heading towards Michigan, passing the Volkswagen dealer, and coming to the next stop in the night.

"Why is this called the Whitehouse?"



"Could be the lighthouse in front."

"Or it could be the sailfish on the sign."

"Then again it could be neither one. Or it could be its name."

"Home-made donuts are thirteen cents, bakery ones are twenty. One must cover more territory than the other covers."

"What?"

"I don't know."

"Those four kids ordered 'Trucker's Specials,' 'Two eggs, bacon, ham or sausage and American fries plus toast drink extra coffee twenty cents.'"

"Dollar fifty-three, not including counter show."

"Have you seen 'It happened One night'? The donut scene, Clark Gable, he's quite an artist at it. . ."

"This donut just dissolved. Maybe someone'll get 'Rib-eye Special for only two seventy-five.' Why don't we get out of here?"

"Out? As opposed to what, to staying?"

"Did you notice the 'Notre Dame Victory March,' was on the jukebox at Steak & Eggs?"

"It was?"

"Of course. It does have some bearing on this city."

"Are we going to try J & J's? That's near Steak & Eggs."

"... a place more like students than the common: a place to be comfortable in."

"But we were just down there — we've been there once already. Anyway. They had some sort of cereal there."

An exit is made from the Whitehouse, we again travel 31-south,

heading toward areas more familiar to students' usual travels.

"Why do you suppose all of those people are up?"

"Why are we up?"

"But we had good reason . . . They're here because it seems they have to be."

"Do you really think so?"

"Haven't any reason to doubt it. What's left?"

"The bus station, the phone booths, supermarkets."

"Where's the Kroger's?"

"How about if we stop at Cafe de la Nuit?"

"Why not wait awhile and go to Kroger's first?"

"It's an idea."

A checkout of Kroger's, the one nearest campus. We enter through automatic doors, proceed down usual aisles, between the fruits and vegetables, the cheeses and the wines.

"Do they have carrots here?"

"They? Fruits, vegetables, they're all here."

"What do we want to buy here?"

"Anything we need to—"

"That could be anything."

"Then let's get only what we need."

"What did you buy the cigars for? The frozen waffles were only sixty-three cents."

"Well, these were cheaper. Does that make a difference?"

"When you really don't want waffles it does."

"Did you see the waitress at the Whitehouse? She was enough for two of them."

"To Cafe de la Nuit?"

"Just as good."

We go still in company of streetlights, most of the night has closed. Cafe de la Nuit, across from Corby's, next to a bar still with live music. Inside are more the student kinds, less the truckers and less the others; in short, a place more like students than the common: a place to be comfortable in.

"This used to be a record store. All of the records have been taken out."



# A Deeper Relaxation

In the past few years the Western world has demonstrated an ever increasing interest in various facets of the Eastern cultures. The mystical favor of such techniques as kung-fu, yoga and acupuncture has aroused a curiosity and interest which prompt initial receptiveness and early popularity among many members of Western society. This early popularity, however, frequently gives way to disinterest as people find many of the new ideas unadaptable to the society they live in. One technique which has managed to avoid this fate and adapt extremely well is Transcendental Meditation.

When first introduced into the Western world, by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi in 1959, many people viewed Transcendental Meditation as being inseparably interwoven with the philosophical and religious aspects of some far distant Eastern culture. Since that time TM has been successfully disassociated from any religious considerations and subjected to extensive scientific research and study. What has resulted is that the benefits from TM have been quantified and demonstrated with the same charts, graphs and data that characterize the selection of a winning stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Proponents of TM currently go out of their way to stress the fact that it is not a religion or philosophy, but a practice which requires no change of lifestyle, no special diet or any kind of exercise. They contend that the benefits accrued can be as applicable to a Wall Street businessman as they are for the cave-dwelling guru on top of some distant Eastern mountain.

—Mark Thomas Hopkins

"Edward Hopper would be interested in Steak & Eggs. Even this place."

"Why this place? There are just as many people here as there; they are all turned in the same direction."

"Well, this is more of a steak-and-eggs place, that's all that's served here, breakfast things."

"Well, that's its purpose, to break fast."

"It's stated purpose: 'After the bars, got the munchies? For your late night dining pleasure. Across from Corby's.'"

"Do you always read like that? What are we getting here?"

"Information."



"Information? For what? About what?"

"About information. We do have to bring something back to the people."

"Let's bring them this."

"This what? A what you say?"

"This evening we've looked over; this place, that place here, that place there. Will that be enough?"

"Enough should be there. Maybe you should add a postscript, sum the hours up." HEREWITH: For those of you who can discern the seriousness of the aforementioned articles; and for those of you who can deduce that some places visited are better than others (and Steak and Eggs better than all); and for those of you who wish to traverse the evening in an area other than the hallway or the circle bus-stop or

your notebooks or Darby's after four or the lobby of the Morris Inn or your neighbor's refrigerator: Here then (with and in all their nuances) are they that are here then for your consideration and, quite possibly, eupeptic condition:

*Cafe de la Nuit.* 1019 Corby Street. 11 p.m. to 9 a.m. Strictly breakfast menu, good prices. Spartan surroundings.

*Steak & Eggs*, 31 South, across from Memorial Hospital. Interesting, prices in range of \$0.30 to \$2.49. Has the "Notre Dame Victory March" on a jukebox there.

*Whitehouse.* On 31-north, not quite in Michigan; watch for a sail-

fish on the west side. Prices \$0.13 to \$2.75. Better bring a sense of humor with you.

*Kroger's* 24 hours, near Notre Dame Avenue. A completely supermarket atmosphere, prices fluctuating.

*J & J's*, 31-South downtown, near Steak & Eggs. Don't buy any orange juice.

As a last consideration, you could just stay home and go to sleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I just found it," he said. "I thought it ought to be useful. I just picked it up."

"Pooh," said Christopher Robin solemnly, "the Expedition is over. You have just found the North Pole!"

The parent organization for TM, the Institute of Creative Intelligence, describes the effects of TM as "providing the mind with the opportunity to temporarily cease the activity of the waking state, while cultivating a high degree of awareness and alertness." The goals of the practice, reduction of stress and the stretching of creative capacity, are presented as being tailor-made for the modern industrial environment. Modern business operates under conditions of extreme stress and a number of problems such as low productivity and job alienation are seen as resulting from stress.

So, what better way to sell TM to a business-oriented culture than to adapt the research to demonstrate the physiological changes which relieve stress and promote an improved business environment? A TM advocate might provide a skeptical businessman with a chart, produced from research conducted at the University of Texas, showing that the reaction time of meditators is better than that of nonmeditators. Proponents could also provide charts reproduced from the "Academy of Management Journal" showing improved relations between co-workers and management as a result of meditation. Transmitting the message of TM to the business world through charts and graphs is merely a reflection of the organizational process used on the general level.

The teaching of transcendental meditation on the general level fol-

lows a systematic procedure and is only taught by qualified instructors who have been trained personally by Maharishi. Maharishi has constructed a seven-step program for the teaching of transcendental meditation referred to as the "Seven Steps of Learning to Unfold the Full Value of Creative Intelligence." The initial step involves an introductory lecture relating the possibilities for personal development and growth. The second step involves another general lecture covering the mechanics of the teachings and their origins. Step three encompasses a private interview with the instructor and steps four through seven constitute the instructions in the actual practice itself. The first two steps are group introduction lectures and can be attended with no commitment to proceed and actually receive instructions in the actual practice of meditations.

During the first introductory lecture the instructor relates the possibilities for personal development in a scientific manner using studies, graphs and charts to convince the audience of transcendental meditation's practical benefits. Each person who meditates can expect growth, stability, and increased adaptation on a physiological, psychological and sociological levels.

Physiologically, meditation is said to produce a deep state of restful alertness which rejuvenates and normalizes the functioning of the nervous system and leads to a calmer state of affairs. Perhaps the

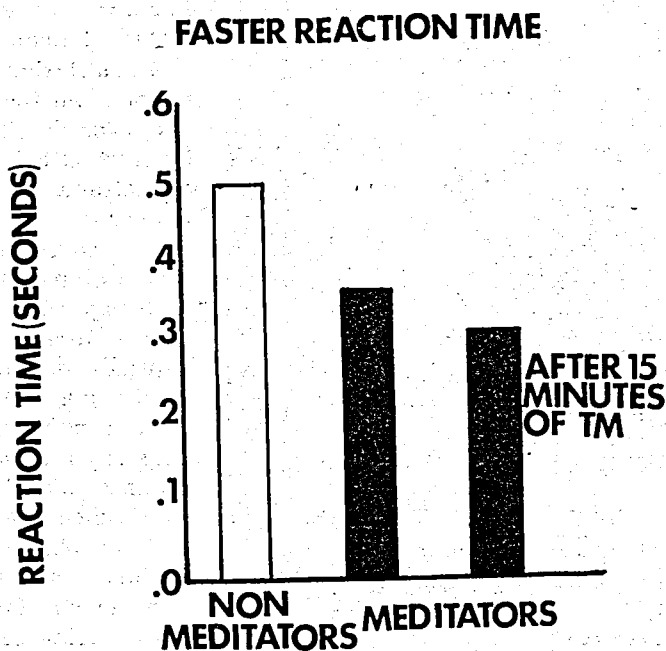
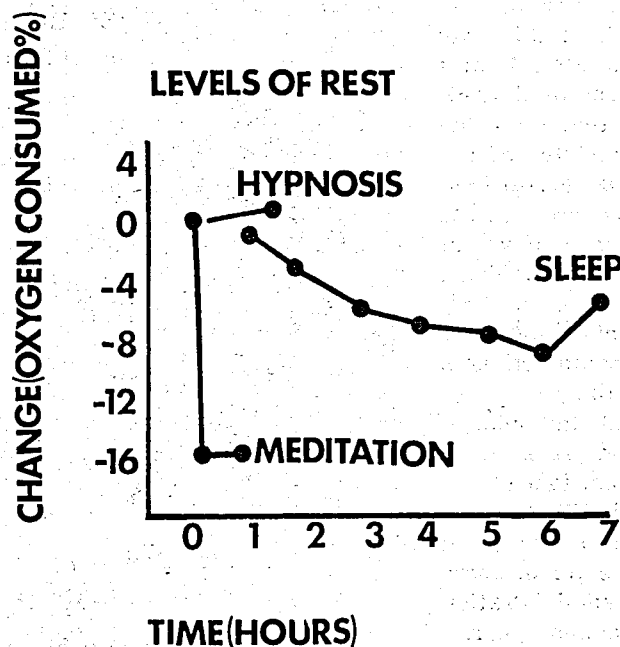
most well known of all the TM charts, the levels of rest chart, is used to substantiate the restful effects of meditation.

Psychologically, meditation is said to eliminate mental stress, promote clearer thinking and facilitate greater comprehension. Advocates of the practice point to tests based on the Freiburger Personality Inventory which verify a reduction of depression, irritability and aggression in those who participate in meditation.

The sociological benefits from TM stem from the elimination of tension and stress which promotes more harmonious and fulfilling interpersonal relationships. One concrete example of social benefits is an apparent reduction in the level of drug and alcohol use among meditators. Proponents also point to tests which demonstrate that meditating helps prisoners maintain a greater level of emotional stability facilitating a higher likelihood of rehabilitation.

When an instructor is finished laying out the pragmatic benefits of meditation in an objective manner few individuals are left with any foreboding mystical preconception concerning the practice. This type of presentation has adapted transcendental meditation so well that in the last ten years over a quarter of a million people have taken up meditation and established centers for development and promotion in over two hundred cities across the nation.

—Tom Birsic



## People at ND

The executive committee of the Midwest Collegiate Sailing Association has recently announced the election of Notre Dame's **Bruce Marek** as commodore of the Association for 1975. The group represents the forty-two Midwest colleges that sail competitively under the sanction of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association. Bruce has been an avid member of the Notre Dame Sailing Club since his freshman year and provides a living testament to the seductive power of the sport. Since his freshman year sailing has held a magical spell on Bruce which has transformed him from a diligent, dean's list student to the salty dog of Saint Joe's Lake. Bruce spends more time sailing than he does sleeping, and his progress in the sport has been marked by a string of achievements and honors stretching over three years and some fifty collegiate regattas. In his sophomore year he was appointed secretary of the club and won the Crew of the Year Award. He served as the racing team captain in his junior year and captured the Notre Dame Yachtsman of the Year Award while serving as the Race Chairman for the M.C.S.A. Bruce currently holds the position of commodore with the N.D. Sailing Club, which was ranked tenth in the nation last December. His

newly assigned duties with the M.C.S.A. will include presiding at all executive board meetings and heading up the Collegiate North American Championship Regatta to be held later this semester at the Chicago Yacht Club.



At the end of the school year, every N.D. student will be called to pick up his yearbook for the 1974-75 year. This publication, whose fee is covered for each student by his tuition, issues annually from the *Dome* office on the fourth floor of La Fortune.

The editor of the *Dome* this year is **Susan Darin**, an American Studies major from the suburbs of Detroit. She holds the dual distinction of being the second junior editor of the annual and the first female to hold the position. Under her direction the book has undergone a number of changes, one of which is a revision of format that will integrate University life as a whole and give sequence to the events and activities occurring throughout the year.

Susan's background in publications is based on three years of experience as business manager of her high school yearbook. She was a staff member of the *Dome* as a freshman, and became its business manager and faculty administration editor during her sophomore year.

Nothing is sweeter than witnessing an idea taking shape and blossoming into an organization — just ask **Jim Early**. Jim, a junior business major, is the founder and chairman of the Notre Dame branch of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. The group was initiated by Jim with the idea that the athletes and the great amount of team spirit displayed at Notre Dame provides a natural springboard for a group interacting in a Christian manner. At first the group had a few difficulties getting off the ground, but with the organizational ideas of Dr. Ken Milani and support from former assistant football coach Bill Hickey, the organization began to take root. Membership in the group is restricted only in the sense that an individual has played in organized competition on any level. The organization holds bimonthly meetings highlighted by speakers such as Fr. Lally, assistant basketball coach Frank McLaughlin and fellowship member Marv Russell. In addition to the meeting the members of the fellowship do speaking engagements at different area high schools encouraging them to start a program on the high school level. For the past few weeks the Fellowship of Christian Athletes have been collecting money at basketball games for the Third World Fund; total collections have been more than one thousand dollars.

— Tom Birsic  
Susan Grace





*Rev. John Cavanaugh*

"Social life at Notre Dame today is quite different. Now it means girls and having parties. Back then, social life to the men was athletic events—basketball, baseball, hockey, and the varsity sports. But it wasn't a dead life."

This typical statement, made by the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh about changes at Notre Dame has perhaps been echoed by all Notre Dame alumni when revisiting their alma mater. However, very few alumni have the opportunity to observe all those interesting and striking changes from the viewpoint as a student, administrator, and former University president as has Father Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh, who was succeeded by Father Hesburgh as president of Notre Dame in 1952, has finally retired to Corby Hall this year. Behind him he leaves 58 years of involvement and service with the University.

Father Cavanaugh is quick to admit that one change has not occurred in the University, and that is the rigor of the presidency of Notre Dame. "As president," says Father, "you are involved in so many things. You don't have a chance to meet many students or to read leisurely. It is a tough job, and it requires a lot of energy." Father continues, "The president must be liked by people, so he must be effective in his relations to the public. You know, a great deal of

## People Behind ND

### A President Recalls

the University's financial support comes from non-alumni and corporations like the Ford Foundation as well as alumni. Because of this, you're constantly moving around."

Father seems to accept his new life. At seventy-six years of age, he still retains a rather youthful appearance. He sits in a rocking chair and smiles gently as he talks about life in Corby Hall. "I like my life, and I wouldn't change it for anything," he says. "I now meet a lot of people and alumni, and life is very fine in Corby." Father is quite happy to have the leisure time he now enjoys. Most of the time, Father relaxes, leads seminars for the elderly, or listens to music. "I also like rock-and-roll music," adds Father. "It's loud and it wakes you up in the morning!" Unlike most student dormitories, Corby Hall is remarkably quiet.

Father reminisced about what Notre Dame was like in the past. For the most part, Notre Dame was considered a place of study and residence. In hall life, there was no smoking or drinking. Visiting girls at St. Mary's was limited to Sunday afternoon visits, class dances, and postgame rallies. "Most importantly," says Father, "the University's goal was to provide an atmosphere conducive to Christian life and the Christian life asks more of you as a person."

Father Cavanaugh was born in Owosso, Michigan, in 1899, and he was raised there with his sister and brothers including Father Francis P. Cavanaugh who is also a current resident of Corby Hall. After graduation from St. Paul's Grammar School in Owosso in 1913, a job with an auto manufacturer, and some brief secretarial training, Father came to Notre Dame in 1917. This was made possible by a man with a name familiar to him, Father James W. Cavanaugh (no relation)

who was President of Notre Dame from 1905-1919. After being Secretary to the President from 1917 to 1919, he was appointed resident assistant in Walsh Hall and graduated from Notre Dame in 1923 with a Ph.B. degree in foreign commerce.

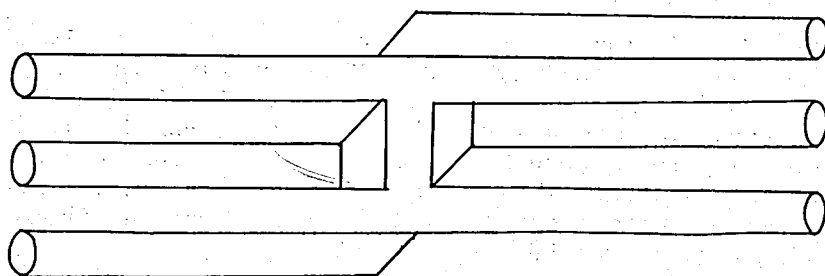
After graduation, Father worked for the Studebaker automobile plant in South Bend until 1925. "It was at this time," he comments, "that I decided to become a priest, and I entered the Holy Cross Novitiate." After obtaining his master's degree in English in 1927, Father studied theology in Washington D.C. at Catholic University of America and philosophy at Gregorian University in Rome, Italy. In 1933, Father came back to Notre Dame and became Director of Campus Ministry until 1939. Then in 1940, he was Vice President of the University which led to his appointment as President from 1946-1952. After resigning the presidency Father continued work in the University until 1960 as director of the Notre Dame Foundation. A series of illnesses hampered his health and it wasn't until 1965 that he resumed duties as an instructor in the Collegiate Seminar Program at the University. In his last position, he was a chaplain at St. Mary's College from 1969-1974.

Father is very pleased with Notre Dame today; especially with coeducation. "Coeducation was thought to be a distraction for males. Now, education is a much more lively experience at Notre Dame," he says. He is also amazed at the new buildings on campus. "Just miraculous," says Father, "they are a tribute to all those administrators, alumni, and friends of the University who made this place what it is." Certainly Father Cavanaugh must also be given tribute.

—Patrick Cole



# Week In Distortion



No one can deny that we live in an age of revivals. Much has been resurrected from the past as we nostalgically yearn for the bygone eras of innocence. We have disinterred books, movies, clothing styles, and the memories of matinee idols, art forms and old-fashioned ideals. We have assimilated all of these and made them vibrant and meaningful in the seventies. Of especial interest to us this week is the renaissance of the limerick, that unique mode of expression which brings delight to the learned as well as the lascivious, that singular poetic experience which imparts wry wisdom in but a few well-wrought lines. So, here you have it, an old form with a new motif and meaning. . . .

A rumor that rise in tuition  
Would eventually come to fruition.  
Sent students to state schools—  
Their parents were no fools—  
And now we've this rate of attrition.

The fear that the closing of Badin  
The under-grad ladies would madden  
Proved truly unfounded  
For the girls they resounded  
By heading toward Lewis uncladden.

Said some students when moving off-campus  
"How all of the poo-bahs do cramp us!"  
We lost in the picks

Then moved to the sticks  
With the mark of the exile they  
stamp us.

A dining hall chieftain named Price  
With almost no knowledge of spice  
Our appetites sickened;  
We readily quickened  
To dine on the tea and the rice.

The men in the race presidential  
Speak with a grace providential  
But they'll find that their hawking  
And all of their squawking  
Will be looked on as "inconsequential."

Proposals of co-eds in Grace  
Was viewed as quite a disgrace  
Old domers were shocked  
To think of johns stocked  
With navy fatigue pants and lace.

A security snooper named Pears  
Made efforts to quell all our fears  
He sent his men peeping  
But all wound up sleeping  
And frantic cries fell on deaf ears.

A gentleman called Faccenda  
Had drinking laws on his agenda  
Then the students complained  
That their sex lives were maimed  
And Faccenda made an addenda.

A quorum of students reports  
That the laundry's been starching  
their shorts

Though the laundry denies it  
Defies and decries it  
The boys still maintain that it horts.

There once was a fete held by sophs  
Attended by students and profs  
A discourse on "joie de vivre"  
Made me truly wish to leave  
But enthralled the clique of pendant-philosophes.

The Observer, a daily, is written  
And reporters with much zeal are  
smitten.

A part is muckraking  
Much news are they faking,  
And the rest for the waste cans is  
fittin'.

A scholarly senior named Paul  
Trapped for years in a library stall  
Quipped, "It's second semester,"  
"I'll no more sequester"  
"To the bars, and to hell with it all."

Naive freshman Mary, a student  
Usually quite staid and most prudent  
Stayed all night with Charley  
In a single in Farley  
And now she's no longer a student.

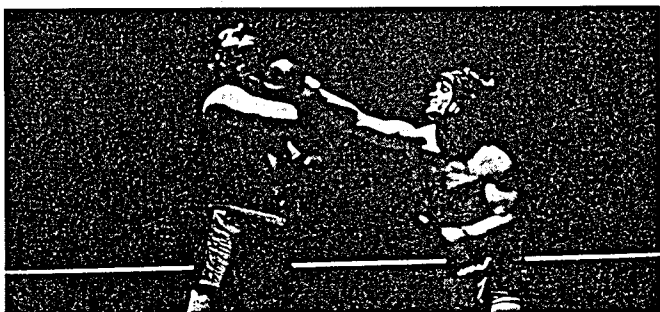
A Notre Dame provost named Jim  
Of regal demeanor and prim,  
Would make light of proposals  
With efficient disposals.  
And quickly make law out of whim.

—John M. Murphy

# Irish Sport Shorts

Coach Noel O'Sullivan is having a little trouble hiding his optimism about the 1975 Fighting Irish golf team, and rightly so. With five starters returning from last season's squad, bringing with them a total of nine years of varsity experience, and a promising freshman recruit, Coach O'Sullivan touts this year's links crew as having "a good chance to be the best here since the mid-60's." The spry, affable coach, in his third year as a golf coach at Notre Dame and second as head helmsman, cites a well-balanced combination of "experience, maturity, and skill" in this year's team. The experience comes from three starters who are now in their third year as varsity golfers: senior co-captains Jeff Burda and Mike Kistner, and junior stalwart Jim Culveyhouse. Additional maturity should be provided by two second-year starters, senior Ed Whalen and junior Paul Koprowski.

But just as important is the belief that the team is emotionally geared for the long grind which begins March 22 at the fifteen-team Florida Invitational in Cape Coral, Florida. Rich Knee, the easygoing freshman and other member of the six-man team, sees "the team's tremendous enthusiasm" as perhaps its most beneficial trait. It should be an interesting spring.



Back in the Golden Age of Boxing (1931 to be exact), a small contingent of Notre Dame students initiated a tradition which down through the years has become, as D. J. "Nappy" Napolitano so succinctly puts it, "a symbol of what Notre Dame is all about—kids giving up their time and energy in order to help the less fortunate." Today this tradition is known as "The Bengal Bouts," and Sunday afternoon at 2:00 in the ACC, it'll be renewed for the 44th consecutive year as over seventy student boxers punch it out in twelve different weight classes, ranging from 125 lbs. to heavy-weight. The semifinal bouts will be held Tuesday, March 11, at 8:00, with the finals Thursday, March 13, again at 8:00.

As always, the fights will take place under the auspices of "Nappy," the event's one-man promoter, advertiser, coach, trainer, and matchmaker. Two returning champs will defend their titles: Phil Harbert at 150 lbs. and Chet Zawalich in the 165-lb. division. And, as has been the case from their inception, since which time over \$200,000 has been raised, proceeds will be donated to the Bengal Missions of the Holy Cross Fathers in India. Nappy promises "lots of excitement for all." And help for the hungry.

The Notre Dame Rugby Club will be on the road over break, with "A" and "B" matches scheduled against opponents in California. The team will open its western swing on March 22 versus Irvine Coast. The Univ. of Calif. at San Diego will be the opposition on the 25th, and the finale is none other than Southern Cal on the 29th. Senior Captain Larry Casey played on the coast three years ago and says that the Irish are expecting tough encounters with the California ruggers.

The South Bend Rugby Club will invade Cartier Field on St. Patrick's Day, the season's opener for N.D. The March 17 match is slated to begin at 7 p.m. under the lights. Returning seniors Mitch Wilkes, Richie Arensberg and Tom Hastings will be looking to secure that first win before the trip west. Joining these vets will be Doug Moser, who is coming off a fine fall season, and juniors Jim Kovac and Bill Sweeney, all forming an experienced nucleus for an otherwise young team. Captain Casey noted that practices are daily at 4:15 behind Stepan, and that it is never too late to join the Rugby Club. Anyone interested in joining the ruggers is invited to drop by Stepan some afternoon or to drop a line to Larry. With 35 club members making the spring trip, and future dates with the likes of Ohio St. and Mich. St., the spring season will prove to be a busy and exciting one for the Irish Ruggers.



As the Rugby Club jets to California for their mid-semester schedule, the Irish Lacrosse Club drives to the University of Miami for a three-game schedule against MIT, Florida International and the Miami Lacrosse Club.

Coach Rich O'Leary has perhaps one of his finer teams this season, as he welcomes back Bob Thibodeau, Rich Caron, Tom McHugh and Thad Naquin from last fall's squad. Home games versus the likes of Bowling Green, Michigan and Purdue present challenges to O'Leary and his Irish Stickmen, but confidence and patience should reap the same successful results as is the story of the Irish Lacrosse Club.

—Bill Delaney

# Where Have You Gone, Ara Parseghian?

You'd never find his office without a secret map that shows the entire layout of the ACC. Go behind the Monogram Room in the fieldhouse of the double-domed center. There are four or five storage rooms, where chairs are stacked if there is a need for extras. Old rugs are in there also, for additional use on special occasions. All of the rooms are used for storage on special circumstances. All except one.

Ara Parseghian came to Notre Dame over eleven years ago to rebuild a football program drastically in need of an overhaul. Parseghian was known by many as the coach that had a jinx over the Irish; his Wildcats always had a good game against the Irish, and his teams won several of the battles.

But that was eleven years ago. Since that time, two National Championship titles have been awarded to Parseghian and his Irish. He's had the opportunity of coaching many All-Americans that would distinguish themselves in the pros.

And he's had pressures. Not only the pressure to win, but of perfection. Notre Dame Alumni have to be some of the most demanding people in the world. They're always positive; defeat is not in their vocabulary. Losses do occur in college football. A lucky break, a missed extra point—these are all part of the game. Unfortunate breaks can happen to everybody.

But not to the Notre Dame football program.

Ara Parseghian resigned as head football coach of the Fighting Irish the night before exam week last semester. He had finally done it. No longer would there be the pressures of winning, of perfection. No more

would he be pounded and hounded about his decisions over the years. No, he could be his own man, and live life the way he wanted to. No more planes to catch, nor taxis to hail. It was all over.

But it hasn't been that way.

"I've been so busy, and traveling so much, and not been at home, that I haven't had the chance to reflect on my decision," admitted Parseghian in the storage room that is now his office. What was his lair and den for over six years, his old office, is now occupied by new mentor Dan Devine. His new accommodations resemble a dispatcher's office for a truck company; within the gigantic rectangular room (whose walls are similar to that of Pangborn and Fisher) are two desks in opposite corners. At one is Barb Nicholas, the administrative assistant to Parseghian, with a mountain of letters on her desktop.

At the other is the man himself: a little tanner than ever, wearing the same identical navy blue sweater he wore at his press conference only two and a half months ago. He's still here, and he's still involved.

"I've been a coach here for eleven years, and Notre Dame is ingrained in me. But I think that the good Lord endowed me with just enough common sense in letting me recognize what was happening to me. I mean, I was going at a pace that was really putting a taxation on me, both physically and emotionally, and anybody that has had to carry that responsibility for the same period of time will feel the same thing. It was just the wise thing to do."

He will miss football, as is to be expected, but the time-consuming as-

pects of the football program here at Notre Dame will be a welcome relief for the man.

"I know that when spring practice starts, and then when the fall season starts, these two times will be difficult times for me. I'm fully aware of it. Both working with the athletes and the staff to coordinate a team—all this I will miss."

Parseghian has also been seen around the campus more this semester than in the previous years.

"I've seen more basketball games this year than I have in any of the previous years I've been here. If I hear that there's a game tonight, boom, I go. And before, I was gone so much, that if I was coming back from recruiting, that if there were a game, I'd have to decide whether to stay home or not. Now, I never hesitate—I just go."

It's a different type of pace now for the new Ara Parseghian, former head football coach of Notre Dame. "I've been all over the country since the bowl, fulfilling commitments in Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, Washington and Orlando. I've been gone due to one thing or another, but this is still my base of operations."

Operational Developments is a fancy title for public relations work that the University has created. Ara will be working with that until July 1, at least.

"The University will be sending a letter out with my signature from the Alumni Office. Some of the public relations work I'm in the process of doing now. However, there's been a lot of traffic around here—people coming in and all that. I thought that it'd be quiet back here, but my God, there's all kinds of traffic."

July 1 appears to be the date

when Parseghian will be announcing his intentions on what he is going to be doing in the future.

"I'll be here until then, and I'll review what my intentions are for the rest of the year."

Parseghian unequivocally denies that he will be coaching in the professional ranks a year from now, and wishes that sports writers would quit their incessant speculations about his future employment.

"The situation concerning my future is very repetitive—the same answers are given to the identical questions asked me every day. There is no validity to any of the speculation that I'll be coaching immediately. I'll be really glad when Tampa assigns their general manager and head coach. That's the only one vacant, so after that one is filled, journalists can't associate my name with any of these jobs, and I won't have to answer the same questions anymore."

There will be no other coaching job for Parseghian in the college ranks—no one college is anything like Notre Dame.

"The next level of ascension in our profession is the pro league. If I elect to, in December (1975), decide that I want to go back in again, I'd enter the pro level. That's not saying that I'm going back into the pros, because I don't know another university like Notre Dame. I don't think I could have the same affection and the same emotional response at another school."

Keeping active is critical to Ara's plan.

"I still do most of the same things that I've done before. I still get to work early (around seven o'clock) to get many of the special things



that I wish to do before distractions set in. I've always been that type of person—I don't think I'm ever going to change."

While much of the content of the interview has been raised at or on many different occasions, it is the way in which Parseghian responds to every comment that an interview like this comes off.

Parseghian is a different man today; ask anybody who knows him,

and they will verify this. He's much more relaxed, outgoing and carefree. He's thought out his life for now, and above everything else, he's his own man, and nothing or no one will stop him.

He may be in the most obscure place in the ACC, but he's there, and his presence is, and will always be, felt.

—Bill Delaney

# Hockey at Its Finest

"Goal by number 13, Rick Locke, with the assists to number 14, Bill Whiteside and number 20, Mike McPartlin" is not a public-address announcement heard on a Friday or Saturday night at the ACC's ice arena.

Rather, these goals and penalties are heard by a very small crowd of friends and hockey nuts on Friday and Saturday afternoons. Locke, McPartlin, and Whiteside are just three of the 20 or so players who are collectively called the Notre Dame Junior Varsity Hockey Team.

Probably some people do not even know that Notre Dame has a JV hockey program. Others wonder what the purpose of the program is. People on, and connected with, the team are unsure about the future of the junior varsity team, in a time when financial difficulties are everywhere and the varsity program is having its rebuilding headaches.

No one is more involved in the JV program than is Coach Kevin Hoene. Hoene, a former Irish icer back in the infancy of the varsity team, has very strong opinions about the purpose, future, and importance of the junior varsity program.

"At first with the beginning of the varsity program, it wasn't possible to have a junior varsity program," explained Hoene. "Back then ('68-'70) we had few recruits, but now every varsity player has been recruited.

"Both Tim (McNeill) and Lefty (Smith) felt that we should have a program to fit in the athletes who want to come here without our having a good look at them," continued Hoene. "These are the caliber of players who have the talent to play varsity, yet need more experience.

"The JV program, especially this year, has helped fill the holes from graduation, pro signings, injuries,

and academic-related gaps. We have about 28-29 players on scholarships, including partial aid, and it would be ridiculous to have guys on aid and no organized practice."

Hockey is an expensive sport, with each player's equipment running around the 400-dollar mark. Although the junior icers use varsity hand-downs, new skates cost close to 100 dollars.

"We try to go out and recruit the best we can possibly find," noted Hoene, the first player ever to be recruited out of the Duluth, Minnesota, area. "We want players in whom we are confident they can step in and play varsity and be successful.

"But with our relatively low recruiting budget, compared to other league schools, and our higher admission standards, the value of the junior varsity programs comes in. We are able to attract some players who are not the very best, but could develop through the JV program and be ready to step in the varsity."

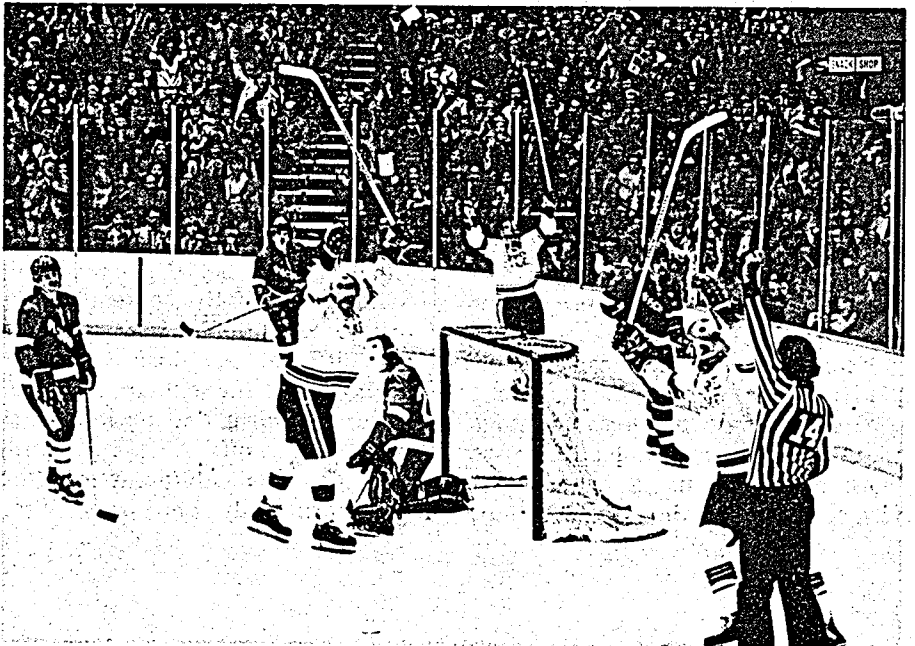
The purpose of the junior varsity is to prepare players to step in a

varsity position on a given day, and be able to handle the level of WCHA play. This sets up sort of an exchange between the varsity and junior varsity, where players move between the two squads because of injury or poor performance, and adds an element of competition.

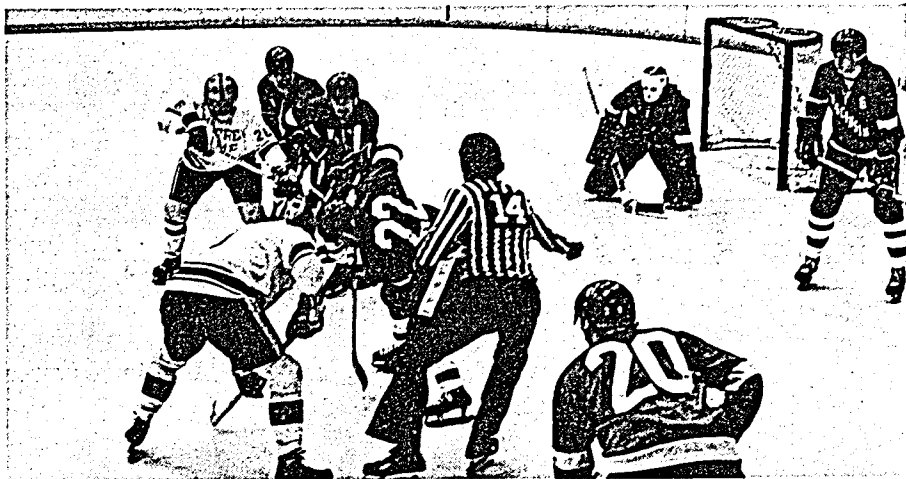
Without the JV program's presence, the present varsity record would be considerably worse. During the final game of the regular season against Wisconsin, 10 of the 20 players suited had JV experience in varying amounts.

"The greatest asset of the program is that the younger players learn the varsity system at Notre Dame and when the time comes for them to step into a game situation, or even practice situation, the JV, now varsity, player will know how the other players will react.

"Al Karsnia is a prime example. Al was recruited knowing he wouldn't step in right away. He is not breaking any scoring records, but is a capable, solid player in the WCHA.







"The Fairholms, Terry and Donny, are another example of the importance of the junior varsity setup. Their success may not be attributable to the JV program, but they both had the opportunity to skate every day, as well as to prepare physically."

This year is possibly an exceptional year in that so many players came up to the varsity. Some of the feelings about the JV team are that it is set up for people who will never see varsity action. Players like Rick Locke or Bill Whiteside probably won't ever dress on a Friday or Saturday night, but their contribution to the overall hockey program at ND is invaluable to the coaches and other players.

"This type of player probably won't play a WCHA game, but these guys are dedicated, give good leadership and loyalty to ND hockey," remarked Hoene. "Locke typifies the type of attitude it takes to move up. Though the JV is geared to the freshman-sophomore level, the older players keep on coming out each night. This really encourages the younger players to keep on working."

"When I came here as a freshman, I didn't know what the program was like, but as practice wore on I realized my chances of playing varsity were small," said senior Rick Locke. "I like hockey and the JV program gives me the chance to play, make good friends, and relieve the frustrations of studying."

A legitimate question to ask is whether the JV players are getting that needed work.

"There's always the problem of teaching an individual with limited time and so I can give only so much attention to particular problems," explained Coach Hoene. "My basic work is with skating which is the most important aspect of hockey. I

try to teach the JVs to be moving at all times and to practice the other fundamentals of shooting and stick-handling.

"The JV experience will bring a player to a certain point, but further development can come only through competition with the best in the country and that's a WCHA play. To be the best you have to play the best."

"I am a much smarter hockey player after my years of JV work," noted junior Bill Whiteside. "I enjoy the game, especially playing with a bunch of crazy guys, plus the game of hockey for me is in a much better perspective."

"As a freshman my scoring was only 2 goals and 3 assists, but as a sophomore with help from Coaches McNeill and Hoene, I went to third highest scorer on the JVs," said Locke. "Before, my shooting was atrocious, I didn't keep my head up, and had trouble carrying the puck."

What, then, is the future of the junior varsity program in terms of its importance regarding recruiting, player development, and actual game situations?

The JVs play many teams with possibly the same amount of talent, but they don't have the same amount of ice time or the quality of coaching. The schedule itself is limited to 15 games, when using officials, and all the games are supposed to be at home. (The JVs played three of their games on the road.)

The teams that do come to campus and play have to pay all their own expenses; the athletic department gives no financial support other than ice time and officials. Some teams call up in the middle of the season and ask for a game, but the JV schedule must be finalized early

in the year.

"Part of the problem is that you can't expect the kids to foot the bills to travel and play really good competition like the Wisconsin JVs," explained Hoene. "We could go up there and get a guarantee from their fan support to pay expenses for both teams, but we can't give that same guarantee to them if they were to come down here."

"First I would be very disappointed if the athletic department dropped the program," remarked Hoene. "Without the program this year we might not have a full team, but then in other years we won't need JV players."

"Sure, it's expensive outfitting 20-25 extra players, but the total expense is not worth giving the program up. I feel the money is available for the program to continue."

"Realistically, in the future the program will be curtailed. I don't know exactly when, but it would be a mistake to drop it, as it is a great asset to the varsity program and would mean fewer students coming here to play hockey."

"The loss of the junior varsity would make the coaches face recruiting with much more caution. Decisions about recruiting would be much harder and mistakes would hurt more."

If, as many people fear, the junior varsity hockey program is dropped, Lefty Smith might have to run a classified ad in the *Observer*. WANTED—hockey players, preferably from Minnesota or Canada, who are willing to practice two hours every day and travel every other weekend and represent Notre Dame in WCHA hockey.

—Bob Kissel

# The Last Word

by Jim Gresser



Without question, the most encouraging step in a long time for the improvement of life on this campus is Fr. Thomas McNally's proposal for an experiment in coeducational living in Grace Hall. Fr. McNally deserves a great deal of thanks, and his proposal deserves a great deal of support.

Predictably, the proposal did not receive adequate attention from the University officers, and it seems the reason for this treatment had nothing to do with the actual merits or demerits of the proposal, but with the apparent refusal of some administrators even to give the slightest consideration to the notion of coeducational living. And yet in spite of this narrow-mindedness on the part of a few people in positions of authority, the situation is still very encouraging. Though Holy Cross priests have come out in favor of coeducational living before, as was the case in a committee to investigate housing alternatives headed by Fr. Maurice Amen four years ago, it is nonetheless a very encouraging sign to see a member of that community take initiative again in that direction.

While some people in authority still maintain an attitude of "it will never happen while I'm at Notre Dame," we have heard all that before with regard to other issues. We have come to realize that times change despite the furious efforts of

individuals who would prevent that change. Students should therefore not view the recent negative reactions to Fr. McNally's proposal as the last word on this issue. (I'll assume that role, thank you.) It must be understood that many of those people whose reactions found their way into *The Observer*, especially rectors, could simply not function in a coeducational living situation and their remarks must be taken in light of that fact.

What must be emphasized is the fact that one rector, a Holy Cross priest, has had the foresight and the courage to submit a carefully thought-out proposal for coeducational living. It is now the definite responsibility of those students and administrators who can see the merits of McNally's proposal not to acquiesce to the stagnating hesitancy of some, but to actively and continuously support this and other similar proposals.

It is often the case that those in leadership positions fall behind those they ought to lead. It seems that such is the case with coeducational living at Notre Dame. Though the Committee on University Priorities urged that the University make the residence environment on campus "conducive to every proper kind of personal growth," it is unfortunate that some people are unable to see the opportunity for solid "personal growth" coeducational living

would provide for those who wish to take advantage of it. It is a very poor situation when leaders refuse even to consider an idea which receives such wide support from those they are supposed to lead.

McNally's proposal is a positive step toward remedying that situation. While it is not an all-encompassing plan for transforming campus housing, perhaps a great deal of its value for the present lies precisely in its experimental nature. The proposal does not ask to make all dorms coeducational tomorrow, or to leave them that way forever. It asks only to operate a small-scale experiment, well supervised, in only one hall, for a period of only one academic year. That's not asking for a great deal, and it is at least a beginning.

Finally, then, those people who support the McNally proposal, and *Scholastic* would like to join their ranks, must actively and vocally make their support known. And those who refuse to even consider the proposal must open their eyes to the real situation on this campus and allow open discussion of proposals for coeducational living. That discussion must deal with the actual advantages and disadvantages of such an alternative, free from blind adherence to the status quo.

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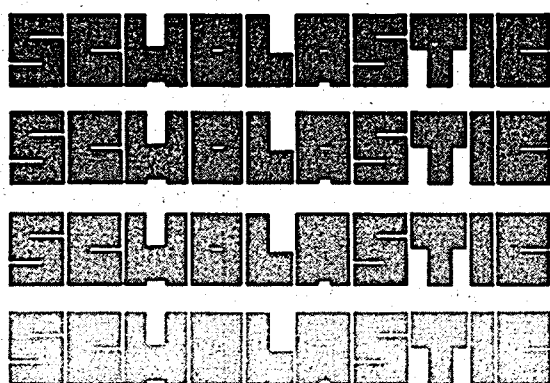
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