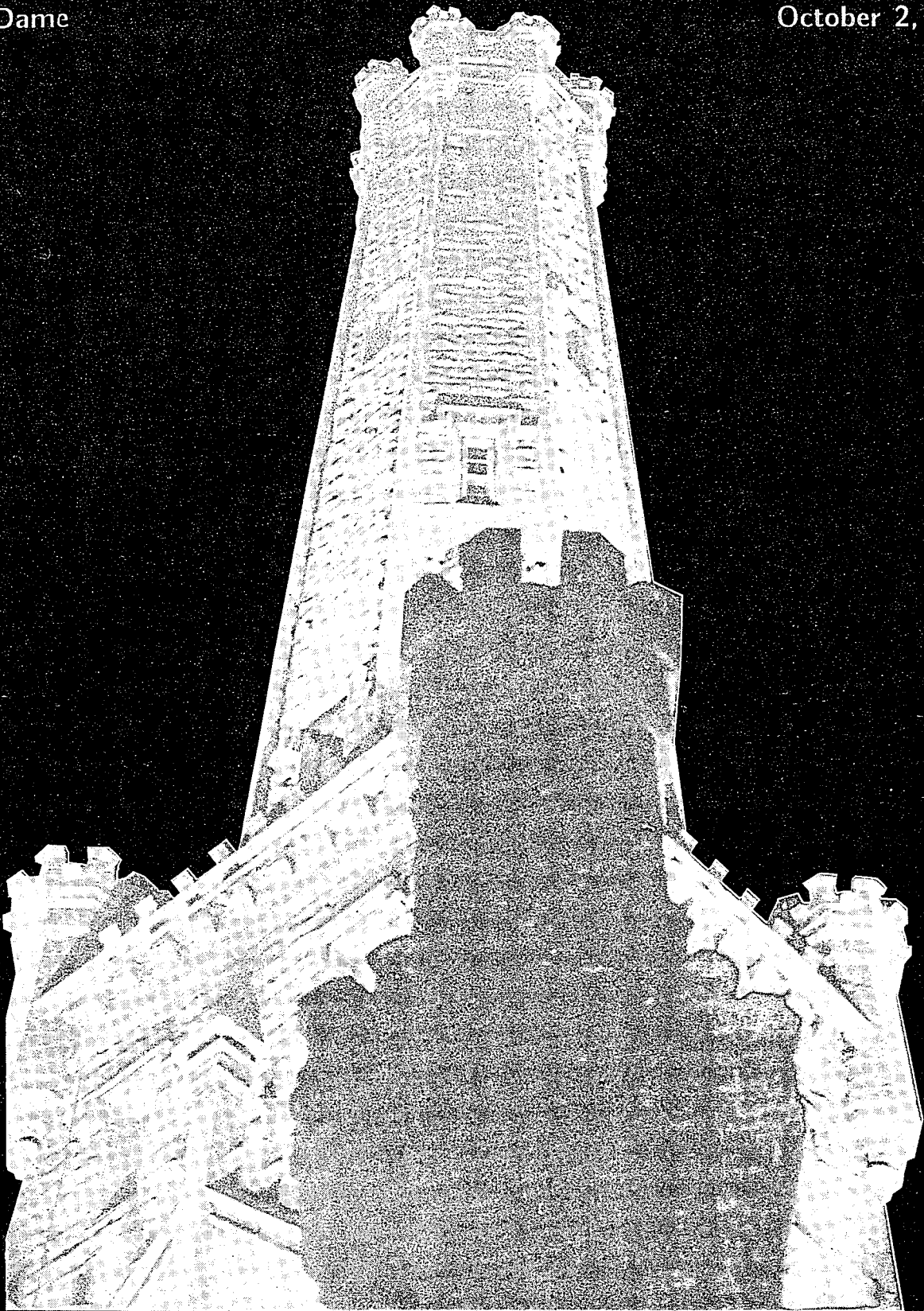


SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame

October 2, 1985



An ND Guide To The Windy City

editorial

Americans are bombarded daily via the media with tales of suffering and injustice from around this troubled world. The issues are varied and complex and the common man is often left feeling confused and apathetic. We, in our somewhat isolated collegiate environment, are even more susceptible to this syndrome.

Now, however, Notre Dame and its students are faced with a great injustice in a faraway land about which they can do something. The cries of oppression and tyranny from South Africa are reaching Notre Dame. It is up to us to hear them.

The University of Notre Dame has made no threat whatsoever to divest itself of holdings in companies operating in South Africa. By virtue of its holdings in these companies, like it or not, Notre Dame has become an actor in the ongoing South African tragedy. Notre Dame has leverage, both economic and symbolic, to contribute to the marshalling of forces against Pretoria.

There is no painless solution to apartheid. The choice is between short-term bloodshed or a long-term bloodbath. History shows us that the wicked and foolish continue along what Barbara Tuchman calls the "march of folly" until they are forced from it. It is also apparent that appeasement only whets the appetites of tyrants. Economic sanctions, such as disinvestment, are the only means of persuading South Africa to end apartheid. Institutions like Notre Dame must use this precious leverage at a time when our official foreign policy is deemphasizing human rights.

Three compelling facts reveal the necessity of immediately beginning the process of disinvestment.

- 1) Many blacks, their bitter patience expiring, are giving up on non-violent moderates like Bishop Tutu and turning to radical militants. Their dissatisfaction with constructive engagement and the failure of the United States to apply forceful pressure have contributed to this trend.
- 2) President Botha's last major speech rejected all pretense of fundamental reform.
- 3) The white regime is becoming increasingly violent, using police and paramilitary forces more frequently than ever before.

Notre Dame's present policy is to invest only in corporations that abide by the Sullivan Principles, a voluntary code which only half of the U.S. companies have signed. The effects of the principles have been largely cosmetic and the essential features of apartheid have remained untouched. Investment has tripled since the sixties but apartheid has become more repressive.

The economy, though capitalistic, is inextricably linked to the state. American companies contribute substantially to the vital sectors, such as the computer, oil and car industries. If U.S. companies left these industries the South African regime would be severely crippled. Black leaders have requested that such action be taken and a recent Gallup Poll shows seventy percent of all blacks in favor of sanctions.

Notre Dame should make a clear and prompt commitment to divestment. We must demand that those companies we invest in leave South Africa or face the loss of Notre Dame monies. We cannot any longer be entrenched in moral ambiguity. Appeasement of the unjust must end.

This is not musical chairs or an alcohol controversy--people are suffering and dying under the weight of a cruel oppression. This University has leverage to do something about the situation in South Africa. Notre Dame must act now.

-SCHOLASTIC

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FEATURES

2/Business, Bars, and Bargains

by Rick Whalen and Mark Bradshaw

4/Sky's The Limit

by Joseph M. Kapitan

8/The Other Side Of Rush Street

by Eric Wold

10/Mayors, Machines, And Mayhem

by Ted Kelleher

14/See Jane Run

by Ann Lechleiter

16/What's Going On In Chicago

18/But If You Can't Get To Chicago

by Michael J. Songer

22/What Is It Like To Be An "Other" At ND

by Kendra Ervin

23/A Crucifix In Every Classroom

by Rebecca Goodell

28/We Are The Victims Of Our Own Success

by Kristin Anders

32/Why? Why Not!

by Walt Hart

36/Myself Alone

by Gene Boes

42/Making The Grade

by Thomas Fehlner

DEPARTMENTS

13/On Other Campuses

by Paul Aiello

24/Gallery: Study Modes

27/The Aisle Seat

by Theodore E. Mandell

31/Music

by Rachel Nigro

41/Computer Corner

by Louis Fuka

44/Calender

Compiled by Karen Dettling

46/Fiction

by Chuck Eham

47/The Final Word

by Mark Lechner

Aside from Goshen, Chicago is the closest major city to South Bend. As such it provides a much-needed social and cultural outlet for Notre Dame students. In this issue we provide some helpful hints and necessary information to make your trip to Chicago, be it a weekend expedition or only a day-long road trip, the best it can be. Included is coverage of everything from the best bars and museums to guides to Chicago's best and worst exports (architecture and politics, respectively.) Enjoy the issue and send us your comments and opinions on the new direction of the magazine.

When winter casts its bleak shadow on the ND campus, many a student has focused a yearning soul toward that alluring glitter to the northwest: Chicago. And with good reason. The Windy City offers a myriad of alternatives to hanging around LaFortune watching the lint collect. But the discerning student, one who wishes to maximize fun and minimize hassles, needs to know where to go. First, let's get there.

2 Last year, seven tired and hungry men and one woman rode from South Bend to Chicago in the back of a cab after failing to catch the train. It cost them \$96 and the bumpy ride took too long. If you feel that you don't want the challenge of taking a cab to Chicago, there are better ways to go.

If you are driving take 80 West to 90/94 North. That's the Dan Ryan Expressway. Get off at "Washington" for the Loop and "Ohio" for Water Tower. If you are without auto, take the South Shore train (for \$7) to Randolph & Michigan -- that's two blocks east of the State Street Mall and just a few blocks north of the museum district on Michigan. Once downtown, buses cost 90 cents and \$1 for a transfer, good for one hour (although that's never enforced). A phone call to the Chicago Transit Authority at 836-7000 will get you directions and routes. The "el" train runs almost everywhere and is above ground joining

BUSINESS BARS & BARGAINS ...

A DOMER'S GUIDE TO THE WINDY CITY

by Rick Whalen and Mark Bradshaw

the Loop. Again a \$1 transfer can get you anywhere in the city.

For those interested in a little cultural experience, the southeast loop along Michigan Avenue offers museums, the Art Institute, the Shedd Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium. All these attractions charge admissions (from \$2-\$6) and all are located east of Michigan Ave. along the lake south of the Loop. Those of you interested in theatre should go to the Shubert in the middle of the Loop. The Auditorium and Goodman Theatres are located in the south Loop.

If you're interested in the financial district, Chicago has the Board of Options Exchange, the Mercantile Exchange, the commodities floor and various brokerage houses and banks. Chicago does more trading volume than any other city in the world. The Chicago Board of Options Exchange alone trades more options on shares than the New York Stock Exchange. If you are interested in seeing the volatility of the biggest trading floors in the world, the Board of Trade is in action from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with tours every day.

The Loop has the biggest variety of shops around. From Marshall Field's on the corner of Randolph and Washington and State Streets to P.K. Fashions at 237 South State St., the mall offers fashions for every taste. You'll find the purchases a little easier on the budget here.

Want to go to Water Tower place? Start any visit to this area with the show "Here's Chicago" at the old water pumping building just east of the tower (After that you'll be able to throw out this article). The Water Tower area is located on North Michigan Ave., just 4 blocks north of the river. If you want to spend big bucks this is the place to be. From Marshall Field's and Lord & Taylor to Neiman Marcus, the Polo Shop, and I. Magnin, one can find anything from a \$3 box of Frango mints to \$700 angora sweaters or a \$1200 Colettazinni linen T-shirt. Even if you aren't in this price range, there are reasonable deals to be found.

Silly question, but are you interested in bars? For night life, Rush Street is unparalleled. North of the

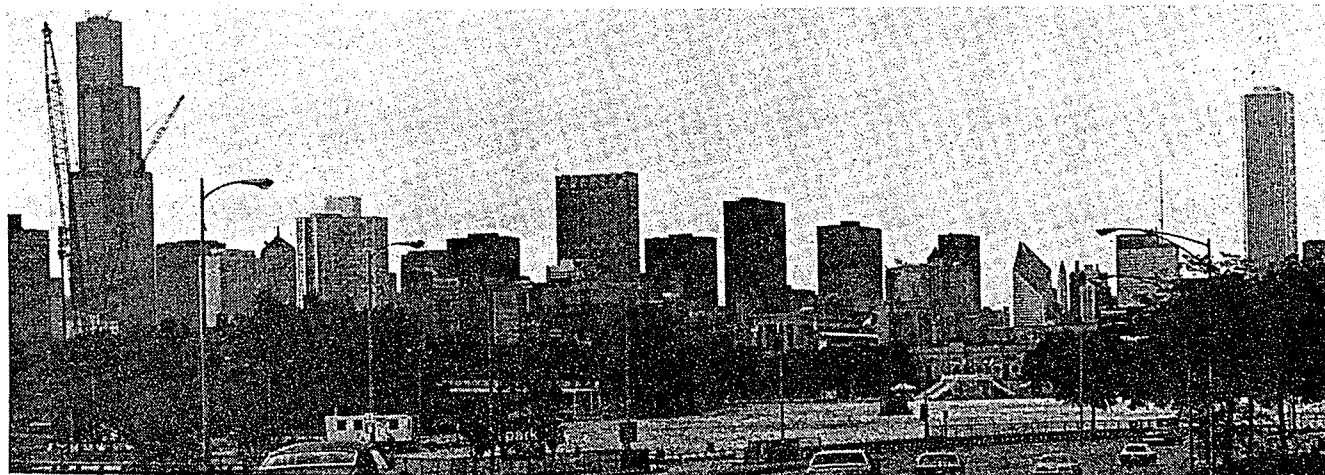
In a wild mood? Try the Limelight at Dearborn and Loop and northwest of Water Tower is Rush Street which for our purposes runs from Chicago Ave. to Division St. If you're in Chicago for the first time at night, that's where you'll want to be. If you're 21 years old or a reasonable facsimile thereof, go to Division street which has the Snuggery and Muldoon's, among others.

South of Division on Rush are more night clubs. Underage people can always find a place to go near Harry's Cafe on Elm St. For an intimate evening, take her (or him) to the Back Room which is a little farther south on Rush. Look for the awning -- it's easy to miss. The Back Room has live jazz, dark cozy booths and expensive drinks. This two-floor haven is perfect for mellowing out after that exciting night dancing on Division.

For dinner, go to Don Roth's Blackhawk (the one on Wabash St. is much better than the one at Pearson by Water Tower place). Try their spinning Caesar's salad or go to Ireland's on N. LaSalle for seafood.

Ontario. Need a device? Try the Pleasure Chest at 3021 N. Broadway. Need a cheap place to stay, but still in the thick of things? Try the Hotel Continental on Michigan Ave. Need a romantic walk after Rush St.? **DON'T GO WEST!** That's the Cabrini-Green projects. For that romantic walk, go east to the Oak Street Beach. Need a view? The Sears Tower in the southeast loop is the tallest building in the world. On the best of days, you can even see 80 miles across the lake to the Golden Dome of ND. All other excitement is unprintable and must be found individually.

To cap off the evening, go to the Hancock building and take a horse-drawn carriage ride around the city. It's great when it's not too cold. Need to practice survival tactics? Go the South Side at night or the West Side; anytime. If this guide to Chicago has totally confused you -- good. Adversity builds character. It's much more fun to spend a lost evening or two in the city, figuring places out as you go. You can always ask Officer Friendly. •



SKY'S THE LIMIT

A HISTORIC LOOK AT CHICAGO'S FAMOUS SKYLINE

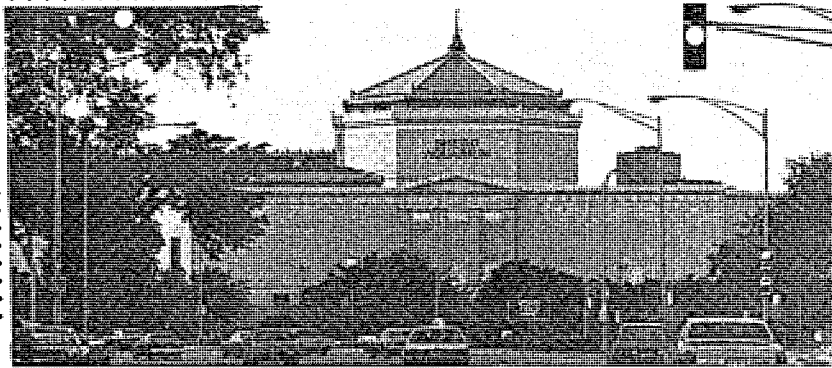
by Joseph Michael Kapitan



It has been said that Chicago is an international city, and nowhere is this more evident than in its architecture. Chicago's buildings have influenced, and been influenced by, architecture throughout the world.

A glance at the Chicago skyline will showcase the most prominent example of its international architecture - the skyscraper. From its humble beginnings in Chicago, this dominant twentieth century building form has grown to the mammoth height of the Sears Tower, currently the tallest structure in the world.

After the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 left much of the city in ruins, massive reconstruction followed, replacing the burnt-out wooden structures with masonry buildings. As urban space became scarce and costly, it seemed logical to build upward. The weight of masonry walls, however, prevented tall construction because the fear of collapse was all too real. It was not until the advent of the elevator and steel frame construction that skyscrapers could be feasibly and safely built. The fathers of the skyscraper, famous architects such as Sullivan, Adler, Root and Burnham, constructed many fine examples of early skyscrapers in the "Chicago" style during the late 1800's, and for the next several decades the form of the Chicago skyscraper remained relatively unchanged. Sullivan, for example, followed his famous maxim of "Form



follows function" in constructing the Chicago Auditorium in 1889. Located at the corner of S. Michigan and Congress, this building was the first of Sullivan's to bear his functionalistic philosophy. Another excellent example of his work, the Carson-Pirie-Scott Bldg., can be found at W. Washington and LaSalle.

During the post-World War II era, American architects such as Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were influenced by the German "Bauhaus" school of architecture. Mies manifested this influence in his "less is more," steel-and-glass "boxes" which sprouted throughout Chicago and became the modern prototype for the skyscraper. As head of the architecture department at the Illinois Institute of Technology for a number of years, he designed many of the university's buildings. Today, his influence is still felt as evidenced by a recent controversy in which a multi-colored awning was removed from the facade of one of his buildings. The reason given was that it conflicted with the all black building's minimalistic style.

The Miesian influence is also evident in the work of other architects such as Skid-

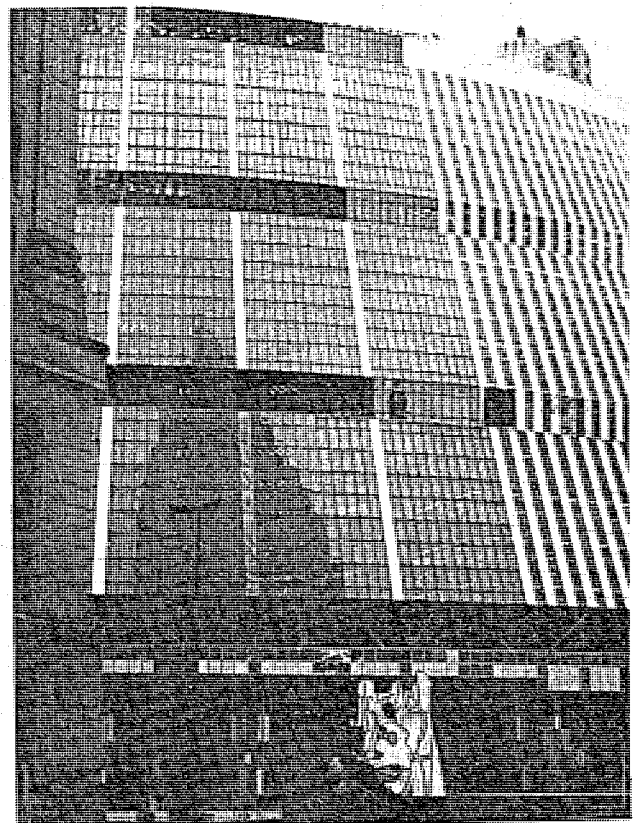
more, Owings, and Merrill(SOM). SOM, Chicago's first large architectural corporation, is responsible for the two dominant buildings of today's city skyline. These are the Sears Tower located on S. Wacker Dr. and the John Hancock Center found on N. Michigan Ave. Mies' influence is evident in these buildings as each provides adaptations of his black box theme. Together, Mies and SOM are responsible for many of the

modern skyscrapers in the Loop and Magnificent Mile districts.

More recently, however, Chicago has witnessed radical new developments in architecture. The construction of Helmut Jahn's State of Illinois Bldg. on LaSalle and Lake has sparked a great deal of controversy. Jahn's structures question the skyscraper's traditional form of functional minimalism as established by Sullivan and Meis. Through innovative use of form, color, and material Jahn's buildings present a more aggressive, non-functional style. Only time will tell if this will develop into a new era for Chicago architecture, or remain an isolated experiment.

Chicago's architectural heritage does not end at the city limits, however, but

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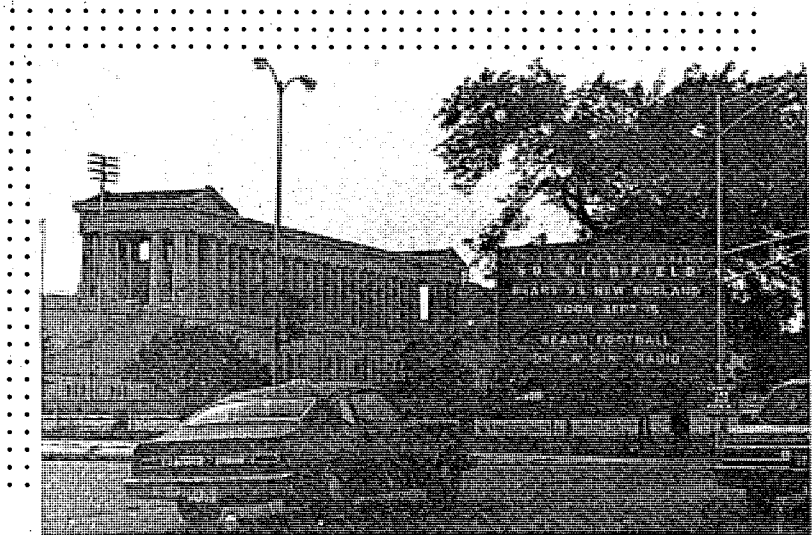
extends into the suburbs surrounding Chicago. Here a rich variety of domestic architecture representing many contrasting architectural styles can be found. Chicago can be proud of the fact that it was the birthplace of the "Prairie" school of architecture, made famous through the work of its creator, Frank Lloyd Wright. From 1900 to 1915, this great architectural genius built a large number of homes in the suburbs of Chicago, primarily concentrating in the Oak Park district due west of the city. Some of Wright's more famous projects are located here.

One of his most well known buildings is the Unity Temple, famous for its molded concrete walls which were an

artistic as well as structural innovation. Other buildings such as the Robie House or his own house and studio provide excellent examples of the attention Wright paid to detail.

He not only designed a building's structure, but took a holistic approach designing patterns to be placed in the windows, the type of wallpaper to be used, and even the furniture in the house. Nearby is the architecturally diverse campus of the University of Chicago and several other "Prairie" style homes designed by followers of Wright.

The city of Chicago, being a large political, economic, and cultural center, presents many opportunities for learning through the experience of a typical American urban environment. In addition, its proximity to South Bend makes the city a viable laboratory for Notre Dame/Saint Mary's students to study the many facets of the large international city, of which architecture is but one. Next time you find yourself in Chicago for a Cubs game or a visit to Rush St., take some time to enjoy the rich historical and architectural heritage that Chicago has to offer. The following is a list of some of Chicago's more famous and interesting buildings. •



SKYSCRAPERS:

Chicago Auditorium Bldg., 1889
 Monadnock Bldg., 1891
 Chicago Stock Exchange, 1894
 Carson-Pirie-Scott Bldg., 1904
 Chicago Tribune Tower, 1925
 Board of Trade Bldg., 1930
 Richard Daley Center, 1965
 Federal Center, 1965-69
 First National Bank, 1969
 John Hancock Center, 1969
 Sears Tower, 1974
 Watertown Place, 1976
 One South Wacker, 1981
 333 Wacker Dr. Bldg., 1983
 State of Illinois Bldg., 1985

S. Michigan and Congress
 53 West Jackson Blvd.
 W. Washington and LaSalle
 State and Madison
 N. Michigan at the river
 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Dearborn and Washington
 Dearborn and Jackson
 Dearborn and Madison
 N. Michigan Ave.
 S. Wacker Dr.
 N. Michigan and Chestnut
 S. Wacker Dr.
 Wacker Dr.
 LaSalle and Lake

CIVIC AND CULTURAL BUILDINGS:

Art Institute of Chicago, 1892
 Chicago Public Library, 1897
 City Hall, Cook Cty. Bldg., 1911
 Field Museum of Natural History, 1912
 Navy Pier, 1916
 Soldier Field, 1924
 Shedd Aquarium, 1929
 Adler Planetarium, 1930
 Museum of Science and Industry, 1933
 McCormick Place, 1970

N. Michigan and Adams
 E. Washington
 Washington and LaSalle
 S. Lakeshore and Roosevelt
 Grand Ave. and Streeter
 E. 14th St.
 S. Lakeshore and E. Roosevelt
 Achsah Bond, east end
 Lakeshore and E. 57th
 S. Lakeshore and E. 23rd

Downtown Chicago Map

HOTELS & MOTOR INNS

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| 1. Americana-Congress | C-6 | 22. Hotel Continental | C-3 |
| 2. Allerton | C-2 | 23. Hyatt Regency | C-4 |
| 3. Barclay | C-3 | 24. LaSalle Motor Lodge | B-2 |
| 4. Best Western Inn | D-2 | 25. Mayfair Regent | C-1 |
| 5. Chicago Lakeshore | D-2 | 26. McCormick Center | D-10 |
| 6. Chicago Marriott | C-3 | 27. Midland | B-5 |
| 7. Conrad Hilton | C-10 | 28. Palmer House | C-5 |
| 8. Drake | C-1 | 29. Park Hyatt | C-1 |
| 9. Essex | C-7 | 30. Raphael | C-2 |
| 10. Holiday Inn-City Center | D-3 | 31. Rodeway Inn | A-6 |
| 11. Holiday Inn-Lake Shore | D-2 | 32. Ritz Carlton | C-2 |
| 12. Holiday Inn-Mart Plaza | A-3 | 33. Tremont | C-2 |
| | | 34. Weston | C-2 |
| | | 35. Whitehall | C-2 |

THEATERS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 31. Arie Crown | E-10 |
| 32. Auditorium | C-6 |
| 33. Blackstone | C-6 |
| 34. Civic Theatre & Lyric Opera Hse. | A-4 |
| 36. Goodman | C-5 |
| 37. Orchestra Hall | C-5 |
| 38. Shubert | B-5 |

POINTS OF INTEREST

- | | |
|--|------|
| 40. Adler Planetarium | F-7 |
| 41. Apparel Center | A-3 |
| 42. Art Institute | C-5 |
| 43. Band Shell | D-5 |
| 44. Board of Trade | B-5 |
| 45. Buckingham Fountain | D-6 |
| 46. Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry | B-4 |
| 47. Chicago Public Library | C-4 |
| 48. Chicago Cultural Center | C-3 |
| 49. Chicago Gift Shop | C-4 |
| 50. Chicago Water Tower | B-4 |
| 51. City Hall & County Bldg. | C-2 |
| 52. DePaul University | B-4 |
| 53. Field Museum | C-5 |
| 54. Filtration Plant | D-8 |
| 55. John Hancock Building (Observation Tower) | F-2 |
| 56. Marina City | C-1 |
| 57. McCormick Place (Exhibition Hall) | B-3 |
| 58. Mercantile Exchange | 10-E |
| 59. Merchandise Mart | A-5 |
| 60. Midwest Stock Exchange | A-3 |
| 61. Meigs Field | B-5 |
| 62. Navy Pier | E-9 |
| 63. Northwestern University | F-3 |
| 64. Richard J. Daley Center (Picasso) | D-2 |
| 65. Roosevelt University | B-4 |
| 66. Sears Tower (Observation Tower) | C-6 |
| 67. Shedd Aquarium | A-5 |
| 68. Soldier Field | E-7 |
| 69. Standard Oil Building | D-8 |
| 70. U.S. Courthouse (Dirksen Bldg.) | D-4 |
| 71. U.S. Post Office | B-5 |
| 72. Water Tower Place (Shopping Mall) | A-6 |
| | C-2 |

Issued By the

VISITORS BUREAU

Chicago Association of
Commerce and Industry
200 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601
580-6900

CITY PARKING GARAGES

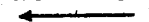
BUS STATIONS

90. Continental Trailways C-4
91. Greyhound B-4

RAILROAD STATIONS

94. Chicago & Northwestern A-4
95. Illinois Central C-4
96. LaSalle Street B-6
97. Union Station (AMTRAK) A-5

ONE WAY STREETS



MAP NOT TO SCALE

The Other Side Of Rush Street

THE PEOPLE ARE THE BIG ATTRACTION

by Eric Wold



CREMA DOLCE CAFFE

Any trip to Chicago is worthless without a visit to infamous Rush Street. Rush remains the number one social spot in Chicago and must be included in any road trip. Known mostly for its rowdy bars and jazzy nightclubs, the University's alcohol policy-abiding student can still have a wild time like we underage freshmen did.

The first place to hit on any trip to Rush St. is Gino's Pizza. Walking into Gino's your average Domer might think they walked into some street gang's party room. There

is the typical Rush St. staircase leading below street level at which point you encounter "E.X.," "Steve R. loves P." etc. scribbled on the wall. Yes, boys and girls, let your creative juices flow. I know you've always wanted to do heavy vandalism, but being the law-abiding student that you are, you wouldn't dream of writing, painting, or carving your name on the walls, seats and tables of a public restaurant. Or would you? These smokey walls with the soft red light falling on them can be so inspiring. There are the mun-

dane carvings, but there are also the works reflecting the joy of the human experience. For instance, I was sitting on a "DJ & PW were happy here! 9-11-82" and on the menu was "Lisa R. + Steve R. Married 10/30/84." Ah yes! romance at Gino's. Now if this doesn't warm your heart, finish eating and take a walk as we did.

As you emerge from Gino's, many sanctuaries of liquid refreshment are within a beer bottle's throw; all behind closed doors or muscled

"Known mostly for its rowdy bars and jazzy nightclubs, the University's alcohol policy-abiding student can still have a wild time..."



bouncers. However, these guys aren't too up on current alcohol policy. Bruno the Bouncer asked for I.D. but, as I explained to him, since I was drinking behind closed doors -- I didn't need one. Bruno didn't like that answer.

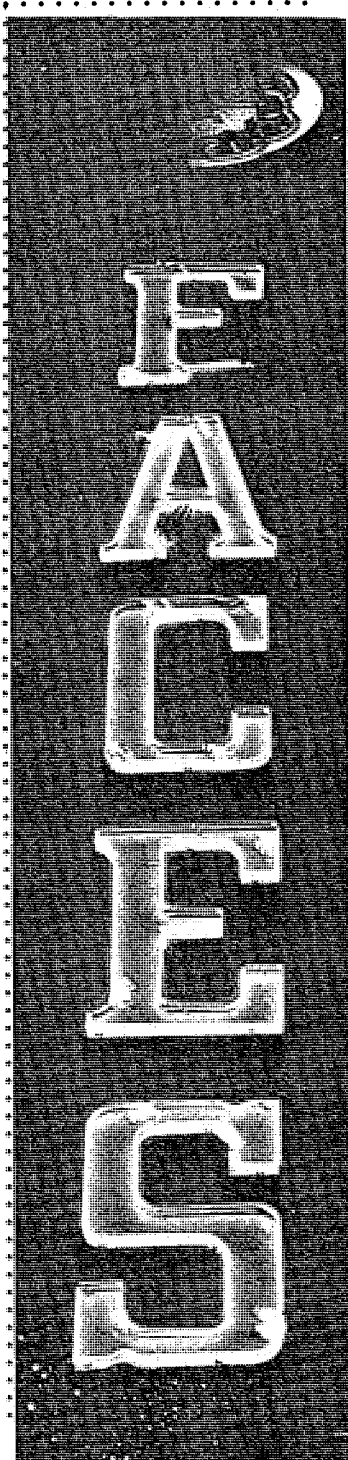
So we moved along taking in the various sights. Neon lights threw fluorescent streaks across slick white limousines and pimp mobiles while a ragged hispanic man sipped a cup of beer taken out of a garbage can. As we passed by Faces, a very high class club with an intimidating fifty year old bouncer in a tux, a police officer was telling some street kids "Read my lips. Get out of here or I'm gonna twist your _____ off!" Walking past The Snuggery, Rush St.'s famous singles bar, we met eighty year old Frank asking for something to eat. Fortunately we had leftovers. Everybody loves Gino's. So did Frank. As Frank and I talked, bombarded by the cruel comments of drunken Yuppies, my friends met two guys from the south suburbs, Marlon and Jim.

After Frank left, I met Marlon and Jim. Once I told Marlon that I was writing a magazine article, he insisted on showing me Rush St.'s finer aspects. I met everyone from a prostitute to an Australian business man (He even gave me his card; Rush St. is a great place to make business references). After about an

hour of this, I realized a couple of things: I was having an incredibly great time, totally sober, just talking with two guys I had just met. I also found it interesting to know that if I ever wanted to get to know someone who normally wouldn't give me the time of day, I just had to tell them I was writing a magazine article. Getting to know people of various situations in life was the most exciting part of the evening. According to people we talked to, the different types of people who come to Rush St. are its major attractions.

People's other reasons for coming were also very interesting. One self-proclaimed Dallas native (if this guy is a Texan, J.R. is from New Jersey) comes to Rush St. "for the girls, yeeechaah!" Another more philosophic lush, Dianne, comes to Rush to relive her college days. To her Rush St. is "fantasy which is make-believe made real." Boy, if I remember that quote I should be able to get out of Philosophy 111.

Amidst all the rowdiness and good times of Rush St. the people stood out as the big attraction for me -- people partying like Dianne and people like Frank who come to Rush St. to beg for something to eat. They are the two extremes of the social spectrum, but both are accessible to all on Chicago's Rush St. •



FACES

Mayors, Machines, & Mayhem

A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO CHICAGO POLITICS

by Ted Kelleher

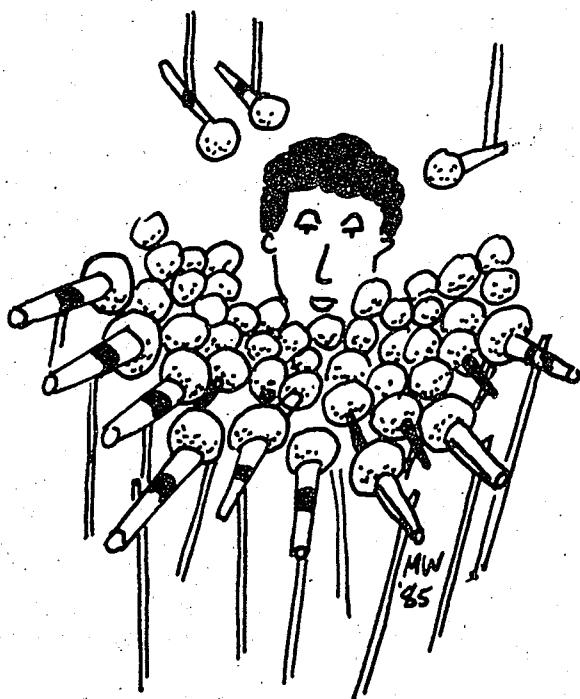
I used to be one of those East Coast snobs. You know the type, the kind of person who thinks that the United States ends at the Mississippi and considers Cleveland part of the Old West. Many Eastern elitists like myself come to Notre Dame only to discover that there is a lot of land between South Bend and the Pacific Ocean and there are major American cities besides New York, Washington and Philadelphia. In particular, you discover Chicago.

In addition to being an eastern elitist, I have one other vice—I am a political junkie. Thus, it is only natural that my attention was focused on Washington, Philly and New York. Sure an occasional outsider, like a Carter or a Nixon, made it big on the Coast, but it was the Kennedys, the Rizzos and the Lindsays who called the shots.

Then, in 1983, I saw the light. Even as a stoical young Wharton school graduate named Wilson Goode was destroying the last vestiges of the Frank Rizzo dynasty in Philadelphia, my gaze was held fixed on events taking place in the Windy City. I'm referring, of course, to the landmark 1983 mayoral election in Chicago, which produced the city's first black mayor, Harold Washington.

The election was stunningly exciting, albeit hard to follow. Chicago politics has a vocabulary all its own and only

SCHOLASTIC



the most strung out political junkies are fluent in its Politicalese. Thus, a lot of what went on was over my head. So for those of you tired of only being able to understand the Tribune's Sports page, I've put together a list of some of the key actors in Chicago politics. The list is by no means comprehensive and some true aficionados of Chicago politics may scoff at the simplicity of my definitions. But for the benefit of all you Deep South, West Coast and East Coast snobs (as well as for you Texans), here we go:

RICHARD J. DALEY: To many Chicagoans, Daley (a.k.a. "Da Mare") is the only mayor Chicago had or will ever have. It is hard to overstate his importance to the politics of Chicago because he has shaped, in almost every important way, the structure of the city's government. Even though he has been dead for nine years, his presence is still felt and much of current politics revolves around coming to terms with him and his legacy.

Daley became mayor in 1955 after ousting incumbent Martin J. Kennelly in the primary and then defeating Republican Robert E. Merriam in the general election that April. From the start, Daley was highly committed to the physical development of Chicago. His accomplishments in this area are impressive, including the expansion of Chicago's expressway and mass transit systems, the enlargement of O'Hare Airport, urban renewal and public housing programs and the massive buildup of the downtown Loop area, which led to the construction of the several new skyscrapers, including the Sears Tower.

Daley's accomplishments in the political realm are no less impressive. He is the man who presided over the golden age of Chicago machine politics. As both mayor and party chairman, he wielded immense control over the Democratic Party, which was and is Chicago's party. The machine existed before Daley but no one ran it as masterfully as did "Da Mare." "The machine" refers to the complex hierarchical system of patronage, payoffs, and political leverage which envelops all parts and levels of municipal government in Chicago.



Between 1955 and 1976, when Daley died, the only government the city of Chicago knew was the machine. The machine controlled the budget, the jobs and the bureaucracy and Daley controlled the machine. Daley's true talent, what made him a political genius, was his judicious use of the machine's immense resources to advance the interests thereof. After Daley's death, the structure of the machine remained unchanged, but none of his successors have been able to harness the great beast as effectively as Daley himself did. Clearly, there's a sense of nostalgic fondness for Daley

and his era among Chicagoans. Daley's shadow looms over everyone, and his ghost still inhabits city hall.

MICHAEL A. BILANDIC:

Bilandic became mayor after Daley's death in 1978 only to return to private life after his stunning upset in the primaries by Jane Byrne. Everything, including the weather, seemed to be working against Bilandic. Since he could never come close to filling Daley's shoes, he was largely viewed as an interim figure, serving until someone more suitable could be found. Bilandic's demise began on New Years Eve 1978, when it began snowing; in the ensuing months Chicago suffered through two major blizzards and a series of political blunders by Bilandic. Snow clearance and mass transit were handled so poorly by Bilandic that when primary day dawned (ironically, bright and warm) droves of discontented and snow crazed Chicagoans sent Bilandic a message of utter frustration. Thus we have Jane Byrne.

JANE BYRNE: Byrne ran a campaign that criticized machine politics and pledged reform. After her upset victory in the primary, victory in the general election seemed assured. After all, Chicago with a Republican Mayor is like the Church with a Jewish Pope. Byrne had long been considered a protege of Daley; it was Daley in fact that brought young Byrne into Chicago politics in the early sixties. Many machine politicians resented Byrne's ascent through the party and in 1977, shortly after Daley's death, she was ousted as co-chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party, a position to which Daley himself had elevated her.

Bitter about being robbed of what she considered her rightful power, she ran a vitriolic reformist campaign in 1979. Ironically, once in office Byrne did little to break up the machine she had so vehemently attacked. The new mayor retained and used Daley's system of patronage and also kept in place many of the machine's top lieutenants--people she had earlier referred to as a "cabal of evil men." Byrne's reign was to be cut short by the surprising events of 1983.

RICHARD M. DALEY: Mayor Daley's son is sometimes thought of as having a special birthright to the mayor's office. Not nearly as charismatic as his father, Daley was a rather average Illinois State Senator when Jane Byrne came to power. He was soon faced with the choice of either submitting to or challenging Byrne's attempts to consolidate her power within the machine. In 1979 he chose to challenge Byrne by running against a Byrne backed candidate for Cook County States Attorney. He won the race, and in so doing, became a major threat to the newly elected Mayor Byrne. Little effort was made to hide his intention to oust Byrne in 1983. Ultimately, it was the Byrne-Daley struggle that opened the door for the election of Chicago's first black mayor, Harold Washington.

HAROLD WASHINGTON:

Not only is Washington the city's first black mayor, he is also the only mayor from outside the machine since the machine began. Washington brought to the 1983 campaign a strong record as a congressman, remarkable oratorical skills and the special wisdom

of a veteran politician. He also brought a conviction for income tax evasion, several substantial and long overdue water and telephone bills and an embarrassing incident in which his law license was temporarily suspended for "failure to render adequate services." It's no surprise that Washington spent most of 1983 cloaked in controversy, some of which still lingers today.

Washington's political career is long, but his rise as a major figure began in 1980, with his election to the U.S. Congress. Around this time efforts to organize a campaign to put a black in the mayor's office were beginning; Washington was soon seen as a viable standard bearer. His candidacy was formally announced in 1982.

Racial tensions run fairly deep in Chicago and race was clearly an issue in the 1983 mayoral primary. Washington played on these tensions masterfully. His political program was based on an "80-80" strategy: get 80% of all blacks to vote and get 80% of these voters to back Washington. Given such a turnout, Washington could foreseeably capture 40% of the total vote. With Daley and Byrne bludgeoning each other for control of the Democratic machine and thus splitting the white vote, 40% would be all Washington needed. Washington didn't get an 80% turnout among blacks, but he did capture 80% of the votes from those blacks who voted. This gave Washington 36% of the total vote--and a 2 point victory over second place finisher Jane Byrne. Race was the issue in April's general election. Chicagoans demonstrated that perhaps

they were ready for a Jewish Pope. Enter Bernard Epton.

BERNARD EPTON:

Republicans are rarely taken seriously in Chicago. Bernie Epton is an exception. With Washington's nomination, Epton, a wealthy attorney and a Jew, saw the chance to become the city's first Republican mayor since 1927. Such graceful losers as Jane Byrne and alderman Edward Vrdolyak tried to convince Epton to relinquish his nomination in favor of a more electable candidate (Byrne suggested herself).

Epton dove wholeheartedly into the campaign, armed with slogans such as "Vote right--vote white" and "Epton. Before it's too late." The campaign was marked by constant racial barbs and vicious mudslinging. Jane Byrne even launched a quickly aborted write-in campaign. Washington saw his initial lead dwindle as white Democrats turned to Epton. However, not enough whites voted purely on the racial issue to give Epton a victory. And so Washington has served a divided city and struggled with a divided party. He has had little success in reuniting either.

EDWARD VRDOLYAK:

No list of Chicago politicians would be complete without the man they call "Fast Eddie". Fast talking, street smart, aggressive and allegedly a little corrupt (or a lot corrupt, depending on who you listen to), Vrdolyak is the living embodiment of an era that may be ending in Chicago. The election of Harold Washington marks the first real challenge to the supremacy of the machine. Chicago politics is in a state of flux. Watch and enjoy.

ROTC

Compiled by Paul Aiello

tested for

AIDS

an Oklahoma State coed has sued her school for \$4.5 million, claiming that her civil rights were violated when she was removed from a nursing program for wearing low-cut sweaters. •

A University of Utah study which analyzed 150 stress reports claims that college students experience less stress because they have greater control over their lives than their non-student peers in the real world. According to Neil Whitman, co-author of the study, "Stress is directly related to how much control you have in your life... and let's face it, a college student has a lot of control. Going to college itself is a matter of choice. You control your use of time, decide what classes to take and how to study. Nonetheless, within the student body different levels of stress exist. For example, law and medical students, with more intense schedules and greater focus on jobs tend to feel more pressure than liberal arts majors." •

In a related story, a group of Yale students last year formed their own "Stress Busters" massage service, which for \$20 provided "non-sexual, legitimate" body massages to help students relax and unwind during finals. •

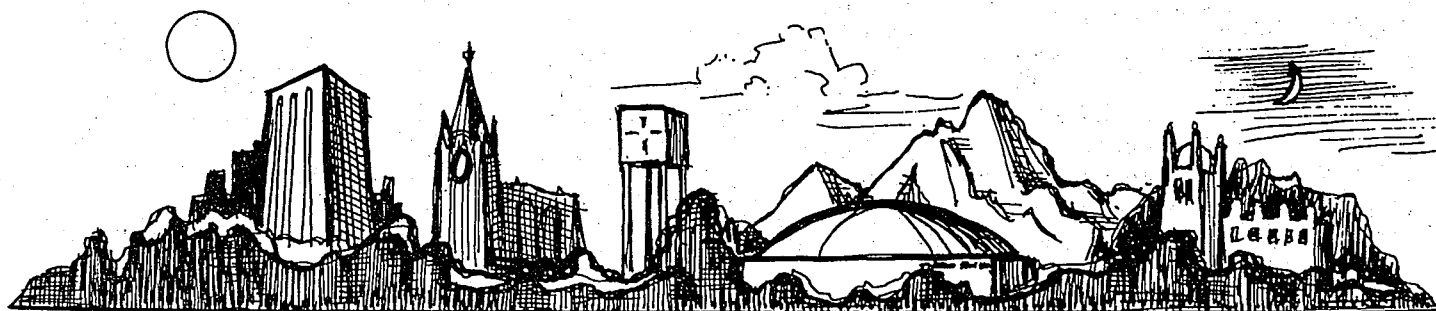
On military matters, the Defense Department has announced that all sophomore ROTC students will be required to be tested for AIDS. •

In the latest skirmish between companies that coach students to take standardized tests and the companies that sell the tests themselves, a federal judge has barred test coaches from using Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) questions. Judge Clarkson Fisher issued the ban because of practices by many coaching firms that threaten the validity of the exam. For example, many firms would send people to take the SAT only for the sake of memorizing certain questions so that they could report them back to the firm to be used to coach students.

A Washington University professor has a unique approach to his course on the novel. Students are required to read children's fiction, formula romances, detective novels and pornography to learn what "real novels" are. •

Clemson officials, alumni and student body became outraged after the first tickets for the big football game between Clemson and rival South Carolina were distributed last week. The design for the ticket featured the names of the two schools side by side and underneath them the words "Academics and Athletics." Many Clemson fans believed that the centering of the word "Academics" under South Carolina and "Athletics" under Clemson was a cheap shot at Clemson in light of the University just getting off a three year probation by the NCAA for recruiting violations. There is no telling how far the battle between these two intellectual giants will go. •

13



SEE JANE RUN

A LOOK AT "FIGHTING JANE"

by Ann Lechleiter



14

Jane Byrne is best known as Chicago's first woman mayor. But who is the woman behind the politics?

The second of six children, Byrne (born Margaret Jane Burke) grew up in an affluent Irish Catholic family from Chicago's Northeast side. Her father was a steel executive, while her mother ran the household with emphasis on personal achievement and self-confidence. In 1952 she began her education at Barat College. Barat was a Catholic Liberal Arts college for women, headed by the religious women of the Society of the Sacred Heart and possessing an exclusive reputation although its admission stan-

dards were not as stringent as other women's colleges.

Many of Byrne's friends and former classmates attribute much of her ambition and fortitude to her years at Barat. An academically demanding environment, Barat instilled in its graduates both high ideals and the confidence that women can achieve and become whoever they desire. Several of Jane's classmates recall Barat as a place where, above all they gained a love of learning.

Enrolling as a biology major, and planning to attend medical school, Jane looked to her aunt, Dr. Janet Towne, as role model and mentor. Sister Margaret Burke, former Barat

president, was also a close friend and confidante to Jane. She once stated, "Being a women's college, Barat could give students their heads, plus range and room to create... while the faculty encouraged individualism.... The role of women then was to be intelligent and well-educated...and Barat tended to produce strong articulate women." Jane has often attributed to Sister Burke a major role in her development at Barat.

It was at the University of Notre Dame that Jane met her future husband Bill Byrne, "an outgoing, garrulous fun-loving guy." Choosing to postpone medical school indefinitely, she married late in

1956 and bore her daughter Kathy a year later. In May 1959, Bill Byrne, a Marine Corps pilot, died in a plane crash, leaving his wife and daughter at a tragic personal turning point.

In 1960, Byrne redirected her energy into politics. Volunteering her services to John Kennedy's presidential campaign, she became secretary-treasurer of his Chicago Citizens Committee. It was during this campaign that she met her future political consort and mentor, Chicago's Democratic Mayor, Richard J. Daley, who offered her a minor city hall post, and then in 1968, appointed her commissioner of consumer sales.

She immediately gained the reputation of being Daley's first woman commissioner, but soon became known as "the tough commissioner." Among her accomplishments were the banning of phosphate detergents, updating meat grading requirements, and establishing standards for packaging perishable items. She was later appointed national Democratic Committeewoman, and in 1976 became commissioner of public vehicle licenses.

In December, 1976 Mayor Daley died, succeeded by Michael A. Bilandic, who went on to win the next election. Although Byrne supported his candidacy, she began voicing her disapproval of the mechanical workings of City Hall, referring to it as "the Machine." She further accused Bilandic of misappropriating funds and transportation fare increases. An insurmountable rift developed between Byrne and Bilandic which cost her her job in



November 1977.

In March 1978 she married Jay McMullen, a reporter who supported her policies and accepted his new identity as Jane Byrne's husband. A year later she challenged incumbent Bilandic in the mayoral primary. Despite the fact that Bilandic had ten times Byrne's financial support, she won the primary by approximately 17,000 of some 800,000 votes. With a landslide victory she surpassed Republican stockholder Wallace Johnson, and became the first woman mayor of America's second largest city.

While in office, Byrne faced opposition to her policies of union loyalty, but was labelled "union buster." Although her greatest support came from the black neighborhoods and after the election she appointed a number of minority members to the school board, she was severely criticized for opposing the presidential board election of Reverend Kenneth Smith, a

black minister. Throughout her mayoral tenure, Byrne faced opposition from various parties and acquired the nickname "fighting Jane." Defeated in the 1983 mayoral election she has recently resurfaced on the political scene, announcing her candidacy for the next mayoral election.

15

Jane Byrne has firmly relied on the values and strength she gained attending a women's college, and enjoyed watching her own daughter graduate from Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame in 1979. Speaking at Saint Mary's in September, 1985 Jane described today's women as "prepared, educated and powerful", but because of societal pressure, "are in danger of losing sight of their womanliness." Throughout the years she has expressed much support for women's issues, and believes the nation is ready for more women in leadership roles, a statement indicative of the fighting spirit which may soon lead her back into office. •

What's Going On in Chicago

SPORTS:

Baseball: Cubs at Wrigley Field

Tues, Oct 1, 1:20pm Pittsburgh

Wed, Oct 2, 1:20pm Pittsburgh

Thurs, Oct 3, 1:20pm Pittsburgh

:White Sox at Comiskey Park

Thurs, Oct 3, 7:30pm, Seattle

Fri, Oct 4, 7:30pm, Seattle

Sat, Oct 5, 7:30pm, Seattle

Sun, Oct 6, 1:30pm, Seattle

Horseracing:

Balmoral Race Track-

Dixie Highway, Crete, Illinois

Harness Racing: October 16 - December 12.

Hawthorne Race Track-

3501 S. Laramie Avenue, Stickney, Illinois

Thoroughbred Racing until December 30th.

Maywood Park Race Track-

North & Fifth Avenue, Maywood, Illinois

Harness Racing: Sept 30 - Dec 31.

CONCERTS

Arie Crown Theatre: Aretha Franklin (October 4)

The Vic Theatre

3145 N. Sheffield (871-3000)

October 4: Spyro Gyra

October 5: Robert Klein

U of I at Chicago Pavilion

October 6 - Vincente

October 12 - All-Star Wrestling

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Water Tower Visitor Information

N. Michigan Avenue at Chicago Avenue

Open daily 9-5

Chicago Council on Fine Arts

346-3278 Hotline

Chicago Visitor Eventline

225-2323 24 hour recorded message on events

TOURS

Archicenter Tours

330 S. Dearborn Street

Call 782-1776 for info and reservations

Jane Adams Hull House

Halsted at Polk Street

Weekdays only. Call 996-2793 for info and reservations

City Hall

121 N. LaSalle Street

M-F, Reservations Required (744-6671)

Chicago Board of Trade

121 N. LaSalle Street

M-F, 9:30-3pm (435-3620/3626)

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

30 S. Wacker Street

8:30-1:30 Business Days

Call 930-1000 for information

Chicago Sun-Times Newspaper

401 N. Wabash Avenue

Mon-Thurs 9:30 & 10:30

Call 321-2032 for reservations

Chicago Tribune Newspaper

777 W. Chicago Avenue

M-F, 9:30, 11:30, and 2:45

Call 222-3993 for reservations

John Hancock Center

875 N. Michigan Avenue

Observation Tower, 94th Floor

Open daily: 9am - midnight.

\$2.50

Sears Tower

Wacker Drive at Adams Street

Observation Tower, 103rd Floor

Open daily: 9am - midnight \$2.00

THEATRE:

Apollo Theatre: "Pump Boys and Dinettes",
Friday, 8pm; Saturday, 6:30 & 9:30, Sunday, 3pm & 7pm.

Cabaret Continental: "Forbidden Broadway",
Friday, 8:30pm, Sat., 6:30 & 9:30, Sun., 3pm & 7:30.

Candlelight Dinner Playhouse: "A Chorus Line"

Drury Lane, Oakbrook Terrace:
Oct 1 - Oct 6: "Four Girls Four"
Oct 9 - Dec 29: "How to Succeed in Business"

Goodman Theatre:
Oct 4 - Nov 10: "Government Inspector"

Mayfair Theatre:
"Sheer Madness"

Shubert Theatre:
"Cats"

Wisdom Bridge: "Rat in the Skull".
Friday, 8pm; Sat., 5pm & 8:30, Sun., 3pm & 7:30.

HOT TIX BOOTH:

24 S. State Street, on the State Street mall.
1/2 price day of performance tickets to theatre, concerts,
sporting events and other attractions:

Hours Mon: 12 noon - 6pm

Tues - Fri: 10am - 6pm

Sat: 10am - 5pm

Phone 312 977-1755

ZOOS

Lincoln Park Zoo
2200 N. Cannon Drive in Lincoln Park on the Lakefront
Open daily all year.
Admission Free

SPECIAL EVENTS:

October 6: Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament Pavilion, at University of Illinois, Chicago.

October 11-27: Ringling Brothers Circus Rosemont Horizon Call 635-6600

October 14: Columbus Day Parade
12:45pm
Dearborn Street; from Wacker to Congress

October 20: America's Marathon Chicago
8:45am

November 1: Chicago International Film Festival
Call 644-3400 for information.

2 OCTOBER 1985

MUSEUMS:

Adler Planetarium
1300 S. Lake Shore Drive
Daily 9:30 - 4:30, Friday open until 9pm.
Admission Free

Art Institute
Michigan at Adams Street
Friday, 10:30-4:30, Sat., 10-5, Sun, 12-5
Suggested Admission price: \$4.50

Chicago Academy of Sciences
Clark and North Avenue
Mon-Sun, 10-5
\$1.00

Chicago Historical Society
Clark and North Avenue
Mon-Sat 9:30-4:30, Sun, 12-5
\$1.50

Field Museum of Natural History
Roosevelt Road at South Lake Shore
Daily 9-5
Students with I.D. \$1.00

Museum of Contemporary Art
237 E. Ontario Street
Tues-Sat, 10-5
\$3.00

Museum of Science and Industry
57th Street and South Lake Shore Drive
Daily 9:30 - 4:30
Free Admission

John G. Shedd Aquarium
1200 Lake Shore Drive
Daily 10-5
\$2.00

GUIDED SIGHTSEEING TOURS

American Sightseeing
530 S. Michigan Avenue
427-3100

Grayline Sightseeing
33 E. Monroe Street
346-9506

Having trouble finding a place to take a date? Sick of the usual Huddle and Engineering Auditorium movie routine? If the only places you visit off campus are University

Park Mall, Burger King and nondescript house parties then you should consider exploring many of the sights and establishments South Bend has to offer. Contrary to popular belief, South Bend boasts more

than just a unique ethanol smell and decibel-induced police raids. What follows is just a sample of the many fun and interesting activities you can pursue when you have nothing to do and all day to do it.

BUT IF YOU CAN'T GET TO CHICAGO...

THINGS TO DO IN THE RIVER CITY

by Michael J. Songer

PLACES TO VISIT:

the Potawatomi Zoo

18

One of the more pleasant surprises of South Bend is the Potawatomi Zoo, located off Lincolnway East, right across from IUSB. This is not the petting zoo you've been seeing in malls for the past ten years of your life. It offers a menagerie of animals from vultures to iguanas, to lions and tigers and bears (Oh my!). The star of the zoo is a two-year old chimpanzee named Abby who entertains visitors with numerous antics and routines designed to grab your attention and food. It takes about an hour or two to stroll through the park and enjoy the animal kingdom and is a perfect place to take your neighborhood little brother or sister. The zoo is open every day from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and it only costs \$1 admission.

Studebaker Museum

Whether you're an old car buff or just interested in the history of the automobile, the Studebaker Museum is for you. Located on the corner of

Lafayette and South Streets, the museum features over 50 vehicles from the early wagons to the 1950's cruising machines. The history of this former automotive giant is traced from its successes at the turn of the century and after World War II, to its demise in the mid-1960's. The museum itself was once part of the Studebaker factory. The collection is open from 11:00 to 4:00 Tuesday through Friday, 10:00 to 4:00 on Saturday, and 1:00 to 4:00 on Sunday. Once again, admission is \$1 with no fee charged on Tuesdays.

Century Center

One of South Bend's better known attractions is the Century Center, featuring a unique architectural design and inspiring view over the Saint Joseph white water rapids. Situated inside the complex are five individual cultural centers: an Art Center, a Convention Center, the Discovery Hall Museum, the Great Hall and a Performing Arts Center. If you are in the









museum mood, the Discovery Hall Museum is much like the Smithsonian but on a smaller scale. It offers an interesting panorama of the industrial development of the South Bend area. Engineers take note: famous Bendix automotive and aircraft components that changed the shape of their histories are featured in this refreshing change from ordinary museums. If you're really in need of culture and are attracted to collections like those featured in the Snite, stop by the Art Center. Two galleries display work from area artists as well as several national and international exhibitions throughout the year. Operating hours vary for each center, so call 284-9711 for further information.

the Saint Joseph River

The most popular and heavily featured attraction in South Bend remains one created by nature herself--the Saint Joseph River, a waterway that one major magazine

BONNIE DOON

BONNIE DOON - 100% ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM

			
1.50	45c	45c	1.50
			
1.50	45c	45c	1.50

TELEPHONE

Bonnie Doon

Home of the world famous Choco-Mint float, Bonnie Doon lies like a diamond in the rough of South Bend's vernacular cuisine. Founded in the 1930's, this local favorite proudly maintains its traditional decor refusing to submit to passing fast-food trends. The result is a pleasant fifties atmosphere, replete with drive-up stands, and attended by Captain Carhop. Sporting a menu to tempt even the most iron-willed dieter, Bonnie Doon serves everything from burgers to dogs to soups. The highlight of any trip, however, is the homemade ice cream with flavors running from the common Chocolate, Vanilla and Strawberry to Lemon Custard and Cherry Chip. Found at several convenient locations around the South Bend-Mishawaka area the closest, and most tempting, remains a mere 5 minutes north of campus on U.S. 31 South.

has described as having so many "winds and turns that even the moon doesn't know which side it is rising on." The river is easy to reach from campus, as many rowers well know. Just head towards town for about a mile and you'll trip over the water. Highway 31 North crosses the river right before you reach the business section of South Bend. The most famous and exciting part of the South Bend Riverfront remains the New East Race Waterway, created in 1984. First the good news: tubing, kayaking, and rafting are all offered at the race, the only artificial waterway in the United States (there are only three such waterways in the world). Now the bad news: the course is closed for the season, and won't reopen until Spring. However, you can walk or jog the length of the course, 1.4 miles, along the river up to Howard Park. If you're tired of feeding the same old ducks down at the lakes, stroll along the mighty St. Joe to the Viewing Park at the end of Notre Dame Avenue, and to Memorial Park, near Twyckenham Street to discover that the hunger of local ducks remains similar to their Notre Dame cousins.

PLACES TO EAT:

fat Shirley's

One fabulous South Bend eatery is Shirley's 24-hour coffee shop, located on Twyckenham and Mishawaka, where the food improves as the night progresses on into single digits and in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol ingested beforehand. These two theories hold since the more unaware your body is of this experience the better. The mind-body dilemma is in full swing at this "must do" South Bend landmark because, as I was told as a freshman, "Yeh the food stinks, but it's a tradition." I personally recommend the truckers' special (eggs over easy), a bowl of chile and a glass of water, not that it tastes good or anything, but that's what you're supposed to order. Affectionately known as Fat Shirley's after its colorful, somewhat legendary owner, this all night hideout offers a wide variety of patrons, as well as a memorable cup of coffee.

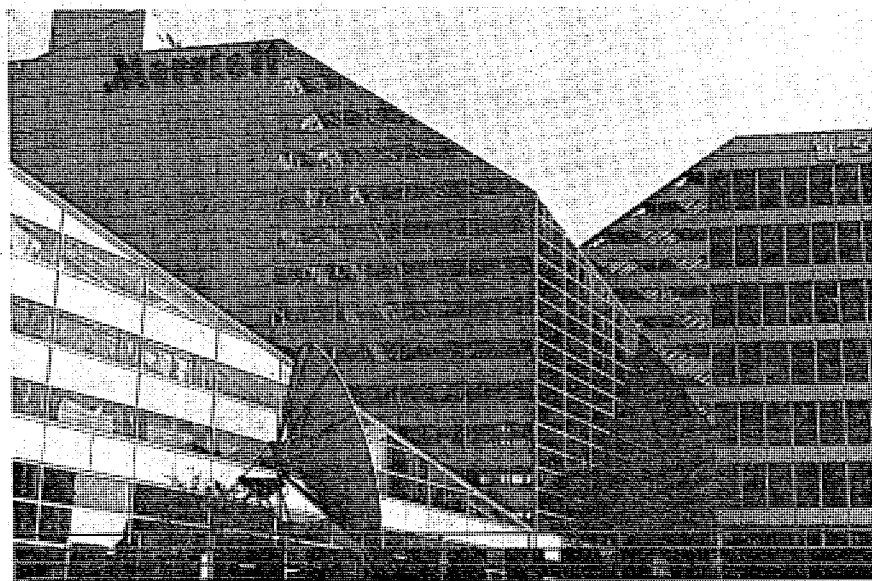
Cornucopia

One place for those with a more organic tendency is the Cornucopia restaurant, located at 303 S. Michigan

Street in downtown South Bend. Specializing in natural cuisine, the restaurant offers a wide variety of vegetarian, fish, tofu and salad plates, as well as natural juices, nectars, or wine and beer if you desire. Prices here are reasonable and the atmosphere is somewhat more peaceful and relaxing. One recommendation is the Malfatti - a spinach and egg dish baked with a special sauce and topped with grated cheese. And try one of the tofu specials if you're feeling adventurous.

the Rib Shack

For those of us with less delicate palates, the Rib Shack, on Michigan Route 18, offers an alternative for the more lively tastebuds. True to its name, the Rib Shack lists a selection of barbequed anything as well as a deli-sandwich menu. The Rib Tips dinner can't be beat, especially when you take advantage of the all-you-can eat option which runs at about \$5. The Rib Shack is also ready to accommodate large parties in one of their banquet rooms, serving their tantalizing ribs and tips along with an endless supply of water and napkins.





the Wharf

The Wharf, one of South Bend's best bargains in elegance is situated on the St. Joe riverfront at 300 East Colfax Avenue. Offering a large selection of dinners from Prime Rib to Fisherman's Specials (like Char- Broiled Shark Steak and Fresh Lake Perch) the Wharf maintains a nautical atmosphere at reasonable prices. Dinners include a non-stop voyage to their full salad bar which includes a superb caesar salad among the standard salad bar fare. For those on restricted diets, the Wharf's menu is also rated according to the American Heart Association's dietary guidelines. Whether you are in the mood for a simple steak dinner or a seafood feast, take time to investigate the bar and dessert menus and, on your way home, their wharf market which sells freshly caught seafood. For a romantic and relaxing evening be sure to ask for a table near the window where you can view the powerful cascades of the damned St. Joe ... and determine for yourself on which side the moon rises.

Non-Catholics at Notre Dame:

WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE AN "OTHER" AT NOTRE DAME

by Kendra Ervin

When a foreigner enters Saudi Arabia, he is required to declare his religious preference as either Muslim or heathen. When I entered Notre Dame as a new student in 1981, I was allowed to chose between Catholic or "other".

Then last spring a letter arrived from the Notre Dame administration which deserved more than the usual cursory glance. This letter informed me that my time had finally come--the University would now allow me to state specifically my religious preference rather than be listed among the ranks of "other". After a bit of thought, I discarded the letter. Why abandon the label which most accurately described my situation?

As a child I never cheered the Irish on to victory; I never heard my father reminisce about the good old days at ND; I didn't even rejoice when ND went coed. Notre Dame and it's traditions didn't become reality for me until I filled out my application five years ago.

I came to school with virtually no conception of what it means to be a Catholic. I'd heard rumors of meatless Fridays, celibate clergy, and infallible Church leaders, but little else. My Lutheran family background didn't properly groom me to become a Domer and neither have my last four years. I remain an other.

The "Notre Dame Family" is a concept integral to the ND experience. It suggests the security of belonging and being accepted. As I

"My peers failed to approach my religion with the same openness and respect as I did theirs." end

struggled to follow the liturgy at the Freshman Orientation Mass I realized that I wasn't fully a part of that experience because I wasn't Catholic. Four years and many masses later, I no longer stumble over the responses. I value worshipping with my friends and sharing their community. And I want to participate in this community as fully as I am able, but it continues to be their family and I continue to feel my difference.

My experiences as an other began even before I enrolled at Notre Dame. As many seniors in high school do, I visited the campus to get a sense of the University. Along with the typical questions about dorm life, dining hall food, and freshman

classes, I was anxious to get a sense of what the non-Catholic experience would be like. That weekend a priest and two Catholic students assured me that I would encounter absolutely no problems for this was a university open to diversity in thought and belief. Unfortunately, those three (and many others with the same opinion) are mistaken. The non-Catholic at Notre Dame has a very different experience; he is confronted with a unique set of challenges, and graduates with a good understanding of the problems minorities must face.

As an English major, I was required to take the Arts & Letters Core Course, a class designed to "explore the different ways of knowing." During the early sections of the course the conservative attitudes and narrowmindedness of my classmates became painfully apparent to me. Once we began the unit called "God" this irritation became outright offense. While discussing the possibility of worshipping the same God in more than one "right" way, one of my classmates offered the observation that his several visits to a Lutheran service had led him to the conclusion that all my religion consisted of was "showing up to shake hands, sing 'God Bless America', drink coffee, and go home." No one, student or professor,

continued on page 26

SCHOLASTIC

On the Outside Looking In

A CRUCIFIX IN EVERY CLASSROOM

by Rebecca Goodell

My status here is deceptive since no one can tell from my appearance that I am a minority--a Protestant at Notre Dame. Usually, my minority status passes unnoticed since the majority simply assumes that I'm "one of them."

Actually, I don't mind being in the minority on a campus of Catholics. I like the challenge of introducing a different perspective to a discussion or taking a non-Catholic view on an issue. Confronting and being confronted with opposition is essential for both intellectual and personal growth. What I do mind, though, is being perceived as somehow wrong or inferior because of my differences. Rarely do I encounter people at this university that have a genuine willingness to accept my religious preference.

From the very first contact I had with Notre Dame, I felt deceived. The Admissions Office informed me that being a Protestant at Notre Dame was no problem at all. In fact they said ND was actively seeking qualified non-Catholics to add to the diversity of the homogeneous student-body. The admissions counselor also informed me that the campus provides transportation each Sunday to and from any non-Catholic places of worship.

As a senior in high school I felt confident about attending ND--after all it was a

reputable institution and they would aid me in my desire to worship independently. Shortly after arriving on campus, I learned that the only service the university would provide for non-Catholics was a list of area churches which could have just as easily been found in the phone book. Thus, I had to be content with attending campus masses while worshipping in a highly personal way.

By the time my first class started a few days later, I had forgiven the Admissions Office for misleading me. I figured that theirs was a pardonable offense as long as they didn't try too force Catholicism on me. Wrong. My very first course, Physical Geogra-

"The Admissions Office informed me that being a Protestant at Notre Dame was no problem at all."

phy, began with the whole class standing to recite the 'Hail Mary', a singularly Catholic prayer. I was appalled that a professor would include a non-ecumenical prayer in an academic environment. A moment of silence would have been more appropriate. What right does a science teacher--or any teacher--have to impose his religious convictions upon his students? A university classroom

is no place for religious biases. Since that professor never left open the option to abstain from participation in the prayer, he denied me my freedom of religion.

Certainly this single experience, no matter how ethically wrong, was not earth shattering; however, this is not an isolated incident. Stop for a moment to consider the biased nature of the Graduation Mass, the Opening Mass, or the fact that meat is not served in the dining halls on Lenten Fridays. The presence of a crucifix in every classroom is even more imposing. With a crucifix in every classroom and a prayer before class, how can a student be expected to give any serious consideration to the validity of other beliefs? The crucifix says in effect, "Although you may be studying Buddhism or deism or existentialism or atheism or feminism or libertarianism, don't take them seriously because they are wrong."

continued on page 26

OCTOBER 2:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME- VARSITY

Soccer - Bowling Green 4 pm

FILM: "Trading Places" 7, 9:15, 11:30 pm

Engineering Auditorium

ART: George Rickey in South Bend

Exhibition located; The Art Center,
Indiana University at South Bend,
Saint Mary's College, The Snite Museum
September 8 - October 20

Women Photographers

Moreau Gallery September 20 - October 18

Annual Faculty Exhibition

Snite Museum Through October 13

Faculty Senate Meeting CCE

College of Arts and Letters - Career Day CCE

President's Address to the Faculty Washington Hall

White Water Series

Century Center 12 Noon

OCTOBER 3:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME-VARSITY

Women's Field Hockey - Goshen 4 pm

FILM: "End of Summer" Loft 7:00 pm

"Trading Places" Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:15, 11:30 pm

ART: Women Photographers

Annual Faculty Exhibition

OCTOBERFEST

In Dining Hall 4:45-6:45 pm



OCTOBER 4:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME

Women's Volley

Women's Field

Cross Country

2/3/4 pm

NOTRE DAME-CLUB

Women's Soccer

FILM: "Under the Volcan

7:30, 9:30 pm

"Beverly Hills Cop

7, 9, 11 pm

ART: George Rickey in S

Women Photographers

Annual Faculty Exhibition

South Bend Beauty Supp

Annual Quilt Show and S

Seniors: Senior Informal

Sophomores: Reggae Dan

Watch for details

OCTOBER 7:

NOTRE DAME - VARSITY

Golf - at Midwestern Collegiate Conference Golf Championships

FILM: "A Man Escaped" Snite 7 pm

"Taming of the Shrew" Snite 9 pm

ART: George Rickey in South Bend, Snite

Women Photographers, Moreau Gallery

OCTOBER 8:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME VARSITY

Golf - at Midwestern Collegiate Conference Golf Championships

SAINT MARY'S VARSITY

Volleyball - Goshen College and St. Francis College 6 pm

FILM: "Big Deal on Madonna Street" Snite 7:30 pm



OCTOBER 9:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME

Soccer - Marqu

Women's Volley

FILM: "Coogan's Bluff"

"The Graduate" -

7, 9, 11 pm

White Water Series, Centu

Oct. 12: cont'd.

Lifestyle and Leisure Show - ACC

Oktoberfest - North Village Mall

Coin, Stamp and Baseball Card Show - University Park Mall

South Bend Symphony Orchestra - Morris Civic Auditorium

Graduate Record Examination - Engineering Auditorium

OCTOBER 12:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME VARSITY

Soccer - At Illinois State Tournament,

Vanderbilt And Illinois State, 1:00pm

Women's Volleyball- Illinois State, 7:00pm

Women's Tennis - At Conference Tournament

St. Louis, Missouri, 9am

Women's Field Hockey - At Eastern Michigan

11:00am

Baseball - Southwest Michigan College,

Doubleheader 1:00pm

GOLF - At Spartan Fall Invitational

CLUB SPORTS:

Rowing - Blue/Gold Intersquad Regatta

Women's Soccer - Marquette- Stepan 3pm

Rugby - University Of Chicago - Stepan

Before Football Game

SAINT MARY'S VARSITY

Tennis - Taylor University - 10am

Soccer - At Calvin College - 1pm

FILM: "Tootsie" Engineering Auditorium, 7,9:15, 11:30

THEATER: "The End of the World"- Washington Hall,

ART: Annual Faculty Exhibition 8:10pm

George Rickey in South Bend

Women Photographers

OCTOBER 13:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME VARSITY

Soccer - At Illinois State Tournament (Vanderbilt

And Illinois State) 1:00pm

Baseball: At Valparaiso, Doubleheader, 1:00pm

Golf - At Spartan Fall Invitational

Men's Tennis - Quadrangular

SAINT MARY'S VARSITY

Soccer - Marquette University - 1:00pm

MUSIC: Guest Recital: Audubon String Quartet

Annenberg Auditorium 4:00pm

Lifestyle and Leisure Show

ART: George Rickey in South Bend

Women Photographers

Annual Faculty Exhibition - Last Day

OCTOBER 14:

FILM: "Psycho" Snite -

ART: George Rickey in

Women Ph

12

13

Varsity
Soccer - at Xavier 8 pm
Hockey - Calvin 3 pm
Notre Dame Invitational

Loyola Stepan 4 pm
Snite

Engineering Auditorium

South Bend

Congress ACC
Scottsdale Mall
Chicago October 4-6

Varsity
ette, 3:00pm
ball - at Loyola, 7:30PM

Loft 7 pm
Engineering Auditorium

Center 12 noon

OCTOBER 5:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME-VARSITY

Soccer - at Wright State Tournament
(Wright State and Miami of Ohio)
Women's Volleyball - at Dayton/Marquette
12 noon
Women's Tennis - Irish Invitational 9 am
Football - at Air Force
Baseball - at Bradley College
Fall Invitational Baseball Tournament

NOTRE DAME-CLUB

Women's Cross Country - at Loyola
Rowing - at the head of the Trent Regatta
Women's Golf - at Purdue University
Rugby - Northwest Indiana
Behind Stepan Center Before football game

SAINT MARY'S-VARSITY

Soccer - Wheaton College 1 pm
Tennis - at Irish Invitational

FILM: "Beverly Hills Cop" Engineering Auditorium
7, 9, 11 pm

ART: George Rickey in South Bend
Women Photographers
Annual Faculty Exhibition

Law School Admissions Test Engineering Auditorium
South Bend Beauty School Congress
Annual Quilt Show and Sale Scottsdale Mall
Sportsmen 10K Convention Hall - Century Center

18TH Annual Feast of the Hunter's Moon
Fort Ouiatenon Park, Lafayette, IN
10 am - 5 pm

Seniors: Senior Informal in Chicago

Freshmen: Freshman Night at the Alumni-Senior Club

OCTOBER 10:

FILM: "High and Low" - Loft - 7:00pm
"The Graduate" - Engineering Auditorium
- 7,9,11

THEATRE: THE END OF THE WORLD
- Washington Hall - 8:10pm

ART: George Rickey in South Bend
Women Photographers
Annual Faculty Exhibition

OCTOBER 15:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME CLUB

Women's Soccer - At Wheaton - 4:00pm

SAINT MARY'S VARSITY

Tennis - At Manchester College - 2:45pm
Volleyball - Bethel College And Huntington College
6:00pm

FILM: "Henry V" - Snite - 7:30pm

LECTURE: William Simon,
Memorial Library Auditorium, 8:00pm

MUSIC: Vernon Wicker, Singer and Peter Stadtmuller,
Sacred Heart Church 8:00pm

ART: George Rickey in South Bend
Women Photographers

10th Anniversary Celebration Week
- North Village Mall

OCTOBER 6:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME-VARSITY

Soccer - at Wright State Tournament
(Wright State and Miami of Ohio)
Women's Tennis - Irish Invitational 9 am
Women's Field Hockey - Albion 2 pm
Baseball - at Bradley College Fall Invitational
Baseball Tournament
Golf - at Midwestern Collegiate Conference
Golf Championships, Zionsville, IN, 8AM

NOTRE DAME-CLUB

Women's Soccer - at Nazareth 1 pm
Women's Golf - at Purdue University

SAINT MARY'S - VARSITY

Tennis - at Irish Invitational
Soccer - at University of Wisconsin
(Milwaukee) 11 am

ART: George Rickey in South Bend

Women Photographers

Annual Quilt Show and Sale: Scottsdale Mall

Alabama Concert with Judds and Charlie Daniels Band
ACC, Tickets \$15.50

Sportsmed 10k Convention Hall-Century Center
Senior Informal in Chicago
Sophomore Class Mass, details to be announced.

OCTOBER 11:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - VARSITY

Women's Volleyball - Butler, 7:30 pm
Women's Tennis - at North Star
Women's Field Hockey - at Central Michigan
Baseball: Glen Community College, 3:30PM
Golf: at Spartan Fall Invitational, East Lansing,
MI, 8AM

A: "Diva" - Snite - 7:30, 9:45

"Tootsie" - Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:15, 11:30

ATER: THE END OF THE WORLD
- Washington Hall - 8:10pm

Lifestyle and Leisure Show - ACC

Freshman Date Night

Sophomore Nerd Night

Senior Oktoberfest

MUSIC: "La Boheme", Whitewater Opera
Richmond, Indiana October 11 and 12
Tickets: 317 WOC-7106

OCTOBER 16:

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME VARSITY

Soccer - At Akron - 4:00

FILM: "The Bandwagon" - Loft - 7:00pm

"Godfather" - Engineering Auditorium - 7, 10pm

Alumni Board Fall Meeting

White Water Series: Century Center 12 Noon

10th Anniversary Celebration Week - North Village Mall

ART: George Rickey in South Bend
Women Photographers

Compiled by Karen Dettling

(Other at N.D. cont.)

objected to this generalization. The Protestant denominations stood condemned.

At that time I objected to that particular student's theological views with defensiveness and anger. I was bothered by the fact that my peers failed to approach my religion with the same openness and respect as I did theirs. Looking back, I now object on much broader grounds; indiscriminate generalizations and the inability to consider alternate systems of thought are counter-productive to the entire learning process, and therefore undermine the ultimate objective of any university.

Such Catholic fanatics are greatly outnumbered at ND by another group, those who are willing to accept the existence of the "others" and their right to a different system of thought but have no desire to understand what creates those differences. This lack of

curiosity is bred by the complacency of belonging to the majority and closely reflects the Administration's attitude toward the small population of others on campus.

When I told my grandfather I was coming to ND, his response was, "Well, try to convert a few of them before you leave, OK?" This becomes an impossibility when natural curiosity is lacking and when awareness of other faiths is discouraged by administrative policies such as that which requires two Catholic theology courses for graduation. Why shouldn't the students of ND be encouraged to explore alternative systems of thought?

After four years of being an other at Notre Dame, I have become accustomed, even attached to the label. My difference has forced me to become a person whose ideology/philosophy/theology is based on conscious choices rather than unchallenged habit.●

(Crucifix cont.)

Roman Catholic belief is the only correct belief so be on your guard against any contradictory views."

My intention here is not to attack the religious community here at Notre Dame. The spiritual nature of this campus adds much to the community. What I find disagreeable is the imposition of any one particular religion--namely, Catholicism--into the academic sphere. If Catholicism is to have its place on this campus while the administration is seeking a religiously diverse student body, the Catholicism should be voluntary and never imposed.

"A university classroom is definitely no place for religious biases."

This space contributed as a public service.

THANK GOODNESS FOR THE HEALTH
YOU ENJOY. BUT IF YOU SMOKE, YOU CAN THANK
CIGARETTES **FOR NOT** LETTING YOU
FEEL YOUR BEST. SO QUIT **SMOKING**
ON NOV. 21 THE GREAT
AMERICAN **SMOKEOUT**
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY®

Being a Protestant on this very Catholic campus has challenged me in innumerable ways. I am open-minded to what Catholicism espouses, and have even, after careful consideration, incorporated parts of it into my own belief system. As it stands, though, this university makes it difficult for its students to approach academics without biases. Students are not forced to break out of the comfortable, narrow range of beliefs. My hope is that my fellow students will be open-minded and willing to have their beliefs challenged. ●

At the Snite: "Under the Volcano"

by Theodore E. Mandell

No se puede vivir sin amar. One cannot live without love. A phrase repeated in dialogue and dramatically expressed by Geoffrey Firmin, the intoxicated British Consul in "Under The Volcano". This expression becomes a measuring stick in evaluating the enormously complicated yet intriguing Mr. Firmin. Albert Finney's stunning portrayal of Geoffrey in this 1984 John Huston film brings to life Malcolm Lowry's 1947 novel in a way many screenwriters felt was impossible. With Huston's haunting cinematic direction of Guy Gallo's adaptation, "Volcano" achieves the turmoil, tension, and tragedy intended for its protagonist.

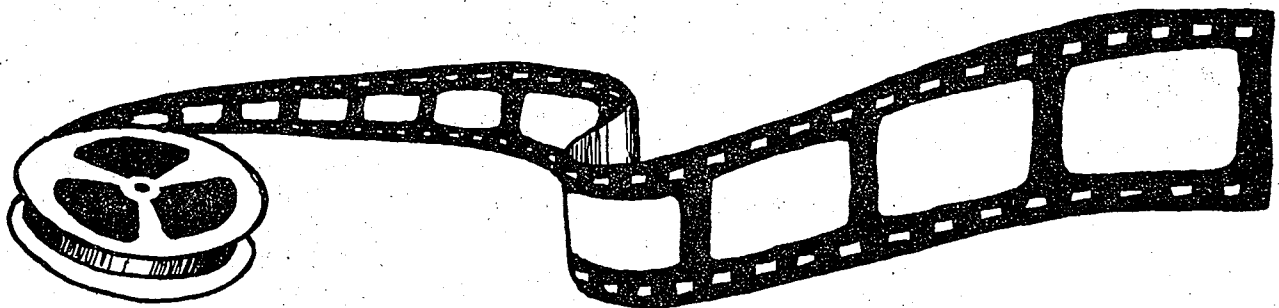
Set in a small Mexican town in 1938, the film's plot line doesn't appear too stimulating on paper. Geoffrey's estranged wife Yvonne (Jacqueline Bisset) comes back to him on the Day of the Dead, a Mexican celebration where the spirits of the deceased live for a day, looking for a reconciliation of differences. She had left him and had an affair with Geoffrey's half-brother Hugh

(Anthony Andrews), the caretaker of the inebriated Finney. This covers much of the narrative's action. But one must realize this is not a typical cause-and-effect Hollywood story. Instead, it follows the compelling, tragic decline of Finney's character.

No superlatives would accurately describe Finney's brilliance in transferring Geoffrey's character to the screen. His wobbly knees slosh across the ground while his upper torso stiffens proudly. Childish facial gestures turn into stern gazes as he taunts with sarcasm, "Stop walking in your sleep, stop sleeping with my wife." His chin cocked and lips stiff, Finney portrays the volcano: rumbling inside with torment, outer shell protecting and disguising. While Yvonne symbolizes the Day of the Dead incarnated in Geoffrey's life, she cannot penetrate a man whose inability to forgive is as obsessive as his remarkable consumption of alcohol. It's not that Geoffrey does not want to rejoin his wife. He cannot. Dependent on the bottle, he is unable to truly love anyone. No se puede vivir sin amar.

John Huston's direction enhances Geoffrey's image with low-angled shots of Finney's upper body added to below the waist shots of his jelly-kneed waddle. With many long takes and reverse tracking sequences, Huston realizes this is Finney's picture, much like his dominating role in Peter Yates' "The Dresser." Finney is allowed as much screen time as needed for him to accentuate a scene with dramatic punch. Bisset and Andrews support his performance. Then again, this type of quality has become an assumption in any film which credits John Huston as director. •

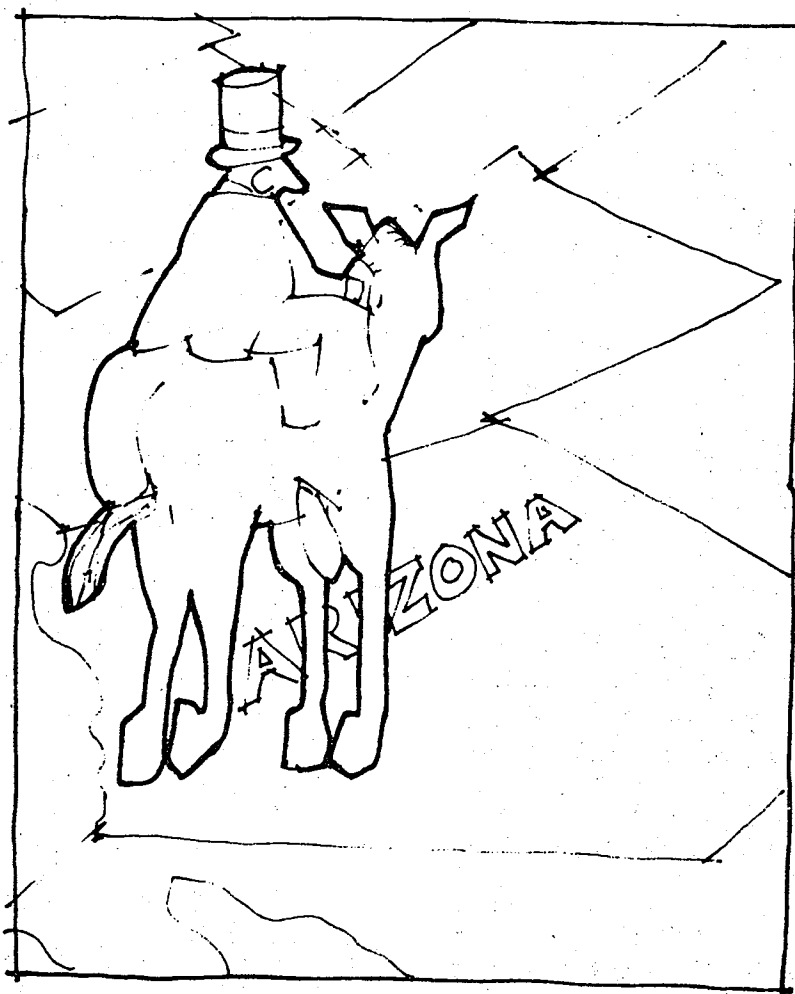
"Under The Volcano" shows Friday, Oct. 3rd at 7:30 and 9:30 in the Annenberg Auditorium of the Snite Museum. Admission: \$3.00. Running Time: 112 Minutes. MPAA rating: R.



"We Are the Victims of Our Own Success"

Governor Bruce Babbitt Assesses the Democratic Party's Ills.

Interview by Kristin Anders



Arizona to practice law with a prominent Phoenix law firm.

Babbitt's next step was the office of state's attorney general in 1974. In 1978, incumbent Governor Wesley Bolin died unexpectedly, and Babbitt succeeded him. He finished the year, and was re-elected as governor for two terms. Presently serving his second full term, he will not seek re-election, nor will he run for Senate, a move which he had considered as early as 1978. These announcements have led to speculation that Babbitt may emerge as a Democratic candidate in the 1988 presidential election.

Babbitt's growing national prominence can be attributed to his work in the Democratic party. He is calling for a major change in Democratic thinking, and a re-evaluation of Democratic goals. As he stated in a speech to the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, "We must step away from the lazy orthodoxy that represents what we did 30 and 40 years ago."

Scholastic spoke with Governor Babbitt by phone on September 17.

Bruce Babbitt, governor of Arizona, is a figure to watch on the national political scene. Former chairman of the Democratic Governor's Association, and a member of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, Babbitt is deeply committed to the re-evaluation and renewal of the Democratic party.

Babbitt, a native of Flagstaff, Arizona, graduated from Notre Dame in 1960 with

a degree in geology. He then went on to study geophysics at the University of Newcastle in England, and to receive a law degree from Harvard.

Babbitt then went on to work for the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. In March of 1967, he was appointed special assistant to the director of VISTA, a domestic anti-poverty program. He remained with VISTA two years, then returned to

The Democratic party has had a poor showing in recent national elections. What can the party do to improve its competitiveness?

Babbitt: There are fundamental changes taking place in this country that are not generally appreciated. Americans have grown wary of the progressive centralization of government. They're going home. There's a search for community, a trend away from central government. You see it in the entrepreneurial community; you see the same thing happening in the political community. There's a disillusionment, not with political goals, but with the means to reach them.

People have come to identify the Democratic party as the party of national government, the party of more federal power on a larger national level. The party will have to wrestle with how to reassert progressive liberal ends in the context of this movement back to community.

It has been said that "There are Republicans in New York who are more liberal in the traditional sense than Bruce Babbitt is." How would you respond to such a comment?

Babbitt: I am a liberal. I believe deeply in using the community in government, in the aid of civil rights, social justice, egalitarian values. I have no sympathy for the current trend which exalts individualism and disregards our mutual responsibilities to each other and to the community. The Democratic party has been the victim of its own success. We have come to assume that the only path for social justice is a federal grant program. The government has become an enemy to the community in some ways, has ex-

acerbated the problems in this country.

The reform going on in public education is a wonderful example. The reason that we have a sense of energy in these reforms is that control has finally moved away from Washington into the hands of states, governors, mayors and school districts. These are the people willing to grapple with the issues of curriculum standards and quality and merit pay.

What do you see as the most urgent priority for national domestic policy?

Babbitt: The first order of business for Americans is always the economy. Social issues become marginal when people don't have jobs. These economic issues relate to basics -- and the basics are questions of fiscal policy, monetary policy and competitiveness. Trade issues are wrapped up in the deficits. The overvalued dollar is a direct function of high interest rates which in turn is a result of too much government demand on the credit market to finance the budget deficit. We must deal with the deficit issue. We must then become more competitive.

I reject protectionism. Protectionism is a good way of becoming less competitive. Every tariff or quota for an industry makes that industry less competitive. Historical facts on that issue are crystal clear.

The President is a Calvinist in trade policy. He says he believes, has faith in, free trade, and faith alone is sufficient for salvation, no works are needed. What we ought to do, in fact, is not erect walls of protectionism, but rather, head out into the world and bargain

with foreign markets. This all relates to the competitiveness issue. We ought to be investing a lot more in science and development. We ought to be passing tax reform laws to give incentive to invest capital in productive industries.

You promote New Federalism, a plan which advocates increased federal responsibility for welfare programs in exchange for lower grants-in-aid to the states. What are the strong points of this exchange?

Babbitt: We ought to have a national standard; we ought to decide what the federal government owes by way of a basic level of assistance for every American. There are two theories of how a government provides these basics. One is to create a giant potlatch; take from one generation to give it randomly to the preceding generation. I think a more logical theory is to establish a basic level of support, which is necessary, but not to send out checks to the Rockefellers and the DuPonts and the Mellons. It's a regressive and demeaning system.

Would the use of means-testing alienate those who have paid into the social security program for years, expecting to get their money back eventually?

Babbitt: The average Social Security recipient gets more than three times his contribution. People who need Social Security benefits ought to get them, and everyone ought to get his money back. But if we use some restraint, and focus the benefits where they're needed, then we'll have the resources for dealing with impoverished children and the like.

It is important to deal with entitlement programs separately, because that is one thing the federal government does very well. What they don't do well is administer grants-in-aid programs. I learned, when I was a federal employee, that when a federal official comes to town handing out checks to local organizations, he creates a dependency that lowers the ability of the community to help itself.

You endorse merit-pay programs for teachers, yet criticize federal spending for education. Where should the state find the increased funds?

Babbitt: With the return of public education to state control, there has been a tremendous increase in the level of support. People are voting tax cuts on the federal level at the same time they're voting increases for teacher pay and public education. They understand it in the context of their community. There's a mutuality; it relates to them.

When these things are done in Washington, that nexus dissolves, and people become disinterested in the fate of their community. Education is not just a matter of bucks, it's a matter of involvement, creativeness in the community. Those are tremendously important distinctions.

For some reason, liberals aren't comfortable with these distinctions. Liberals have come to assume that anything with the word national in it is automatically good, and anything that is associated with local government deserves suspicion.

Terms like "New Democrat" and "Neo-Liberal" have been used in reference to you because of some of your ideas. What do these terms mean to you?

Babbitt: "Liberal" means I believe passionately in the core values of the Democratic party: the strong, unequivocal assertion of civil rights, social justice, and egalitarian values. I believe, however, that there are limits to what the federal government can usefully do, and that in many cases federal action makes matters worse because it destroys the sense of community that lies at the heart of solving a lot of social issues. Bobby Kennedy used to quote Louis Mumford in saying that democracy begins and ends in communities within which people can see and touch and interact with each other. These are most powerful ideas.

"There's a disillusionment, not with political goals, but with the means to reach them."

Would means-testing as a method of curbing expenditure involve so much paperwork and red tape so as to make it a less than viable program?

Babbitt: The simplest means test is called your tax return. You don't eliminate benefits, you simply scale them down as a function of income. If your

adjusted income is over \$100,000, for example, then you aren't entitled to benefits in that year. It's an automatic system. It's not a matter of soup-lines or standing outside the county courthouse. If you have more, you pay more taxes, and you claim proportionately fewer benefits. It's a mirror image of the tax system.

But it's hard to get new concepts into the public debate. Democrats have been very successful, and we tend to feel that we should never change our ideas. We have to.

One noticeable change in national politics has been the shift of young voters, traditionally a Democratic bloc, to the Republican party. What can the Democratic party do to attract and retain young voters?

Babbitt: That's an ominous sign, because when I was in college, 80% of the students, including all of the activists, were Democrats. The changes taking place on college campuses portend real problems for the Democratic party. Young people are entrepreneurial in their views; they are skeptical of more government; they're contemptuous of the way the Democratic party has created a massive welfare state to crank out benefits to every interest group. It's a giant money machine.

Young people are much more independent, much more community-minded and contemptuous of that sort of overweening bureaucratic state which pacifies people with all kinds of benefits. It's not a loss of idealism; it is a profound skepticism about the Democratic party's tendency to equate progress with larger central bureaucracies. That is a linkage we must break. •

A-OK on OMD

by Rachel Nigro



Orchestral Maneuvers in the Dark is a band best characterized as the unexpected coupled with the upbeat, the pop with the bizarre, the danceable with the subdued.

The band's most recent album, "Crush," contains boppy, pop-synthesizer music, typical of many of the progressive dance bands that emerge from Britain. At the same time, however, the album lapses into enough weird moments to save it from being glaringly typical. This paradox creates a diverse mix of both popular and innovative styles that make for unusual as well as fun listening.

The vocalizations of lead singers, Paul Humphreys

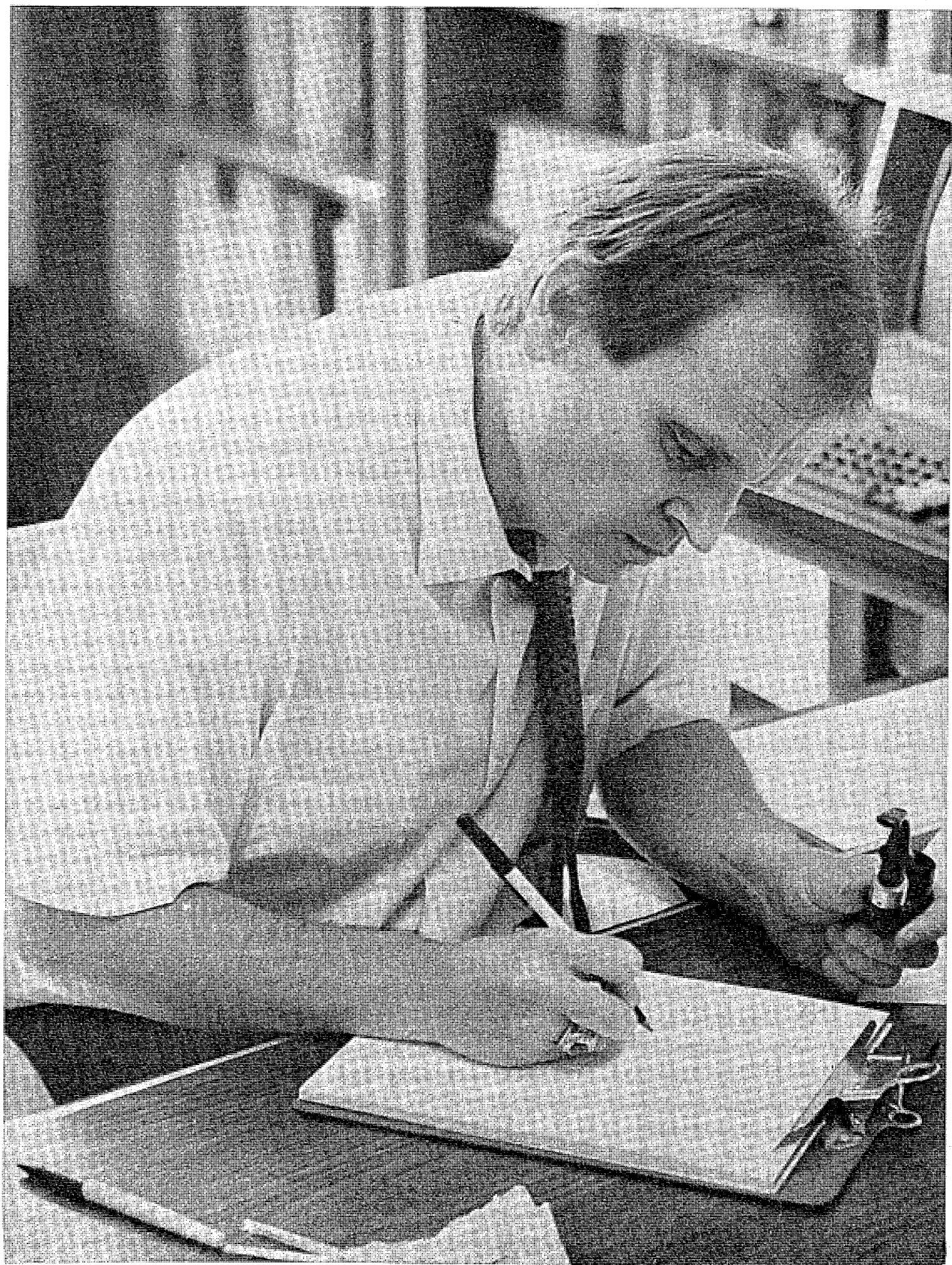
and Andy McCluskey, are a unique aspect of the songs on "Crush". The smooth, baritone voice of Andy McCluskey is a sound rarely heard in progressive groups and distinguishes OMD apart from other British progressive bands, such as B-Movie, Depeche Mode and Modern English.

"Crush" begins and ends with several dance tunes. Songs such as "Secret" and "Electricity" move in a funky, "pop-synth" mode that makes them easy to dance to. Sandwiched between these upbeat tunes are some slower paced songs which contain strange twists in melodic line that are not very conducive to dancing. However, one can still drum fingers and tap feet to songs like "88 Seconds in

Greensboro," despite the unusual lyrics and eerie melody.

The songs on "Crush" are not intricate. Rather, the album's simplicity is welcome in a music world inundated by synthesizers and gimmicky modern noise. The unusual melody and lyrics of the songs makes up for the lack of intricate harmonies, both instrumentally and vocally.

OMD has been very popular for years in Great Britain, and has quite a faithful following in the United States. OMD's "Crush," the band's fifth album, is bizarre but fun, and a must for anyone who enjoys something a little different in a good progressive pop-synth dance band. •



WHY? WHY NOT!

DR. HOWLAND HAS THE ANSWERS

by Walt Hart

"Coordinate systems are a device of man--not of God! Automobiles don't roll off the assembly line with an abscissa and an ordinate stamped on their doors." --Dr. Robert A. Howland

Since 1981, when he joined the staff of the Aerospace Mechanical Engineering Department at Notre Dame, Dr. Robert A. Howland has lectured to students of all engineering disciplines on the utility of the study of mechanical statics and dynamics. Until the core engineering curriculum was changed for the class of 1987, all aspiring engineers were required to take Professor Howland's Mechanics I course. The suspicion of most students entering the course (especially those in disciplines that would seem to require little mechanics--such as electrical or chemical engineering students) was that the course was designed specifically to "weed out" anyone lacking a Spartan desire to become an engineer. Thus, since his arrival at Notre Dame, Dr. Howland has been faced with the twofold task of teaching aspiring engineers how to systematically think through engineering problems while simultaneously trying to convince them that they are not the target of a directive to reduce the population of the College of Engineering.

Howland's academic specialty, not surprisingly, is listed as analytical mechanics; however, his education reflects

a much broader base. He attended Yale University where he graduated with a degree in physics and philosophy in 1965. He also received an M.S. in astronomy from Yale in 1967. Howland next attended North Carolina State University where he obtained his Ph.D. in engineering science and mechanics with a concentration in mathematics.

"Professor Howland has a reputation of staying in his office until students stop coming to ask him questions."

He stayed on as an instructor at North Carolina State until 1978 when he accepted the position of assistant professor at Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology in Terre Haute, Indiana. Howland came to Notre Dame in the summer of 1981 and now holds the position of assistant professor.

Dr. Howland's success at Notre Dame is reflected both by his awards and by his relationship with his students. One honor that exemplifies his professional success is the College of Engineering Outstanding Teacher Award which was presented to him in 1984. This award was established in 1977 to honor excellence in teaching among the faculty of the Col-

lege of Engineering. Other recent teaching awards include the Paul Fenlon Teaching Award presented by the men of Sorin Hall, the Department of Aerospace-Mechanical Engineering Faculty Award, and the AT&T Foundation Award.

Several factors contribute to Howland's great popularity among his students. Among these factors are his availability and demonstrated concern. Professor Howland has a reputation of staying in his office until students stop coming to ask him questions. One senior mechanical engineer commented, "I stopped in one time at midnight and he was there, ready to help me with a problem." In addition, he lives near campus in an apartment complex heavily populated by students, and he can often be seen walking to or from campus.

Another reason students appreciate Howland is his fairness and integrity towards grading and study. Although course material is difficult and exam scores are low relative to what students receive in other courses, final grades are representative of understanding. The shock of receiving a 55% (usually close to the mean) on an exam can be distressing at first, but low scores are common in engineering courses and letter grades are determined from a curve. At worst, the prospective engineer is forewarned about the type of grading sys-

tem he will encounter for the rest of his college career.

Even students who don't do especially well in Dr. Howland's class seem to appreciate his sense of humor. As one senior electrical engineer related, "I couldn't stand his class, but he made me laugh." Howland, who does not seem to view himself as a particularly amusing man is quick to point out that his purpose is to generate interest in the subject rather than just be funny. And it surprises him to find that students laugh at the same stories year after year. Howland draws on past experiences for classroom examples. These examples range from common objects like chairs and boxes ("This is a low budget operation.") to more curious things like Scottish games and British sportscars. The latter subject apparently provides a wealth of good stories due to those cars' frequent need for repairs. As Dr. Howland tells his classes, "If a car part, say a fan rotor, needs four bolts to hold it to the car, American engineers will use four, German engineers will use six, and British engineers will use two."

Although Dr. Howland presents mechanics in a light, relaxed atmosphere, he certainly does not take his teaching lightly. He realized that even after the curriculum change, which no longer requires Mechanics I of all engineers, the course is still the introduction to a specific discipline which most of his students have chosen. Mechanics problems, in contrast to problems in many non-engineering courses, require multi-step solutions. It takes time, toil, and patience to develop the intuition necessary to solve these problems. How-

"Howland seems to possess the rare talent not only to anticipate students' questions, but to be able to communicate both the questions and the answers to them in the context of their initial confusion."

land teaches a rigorous mathematical approach and stresses theory rather than cookbook examples.

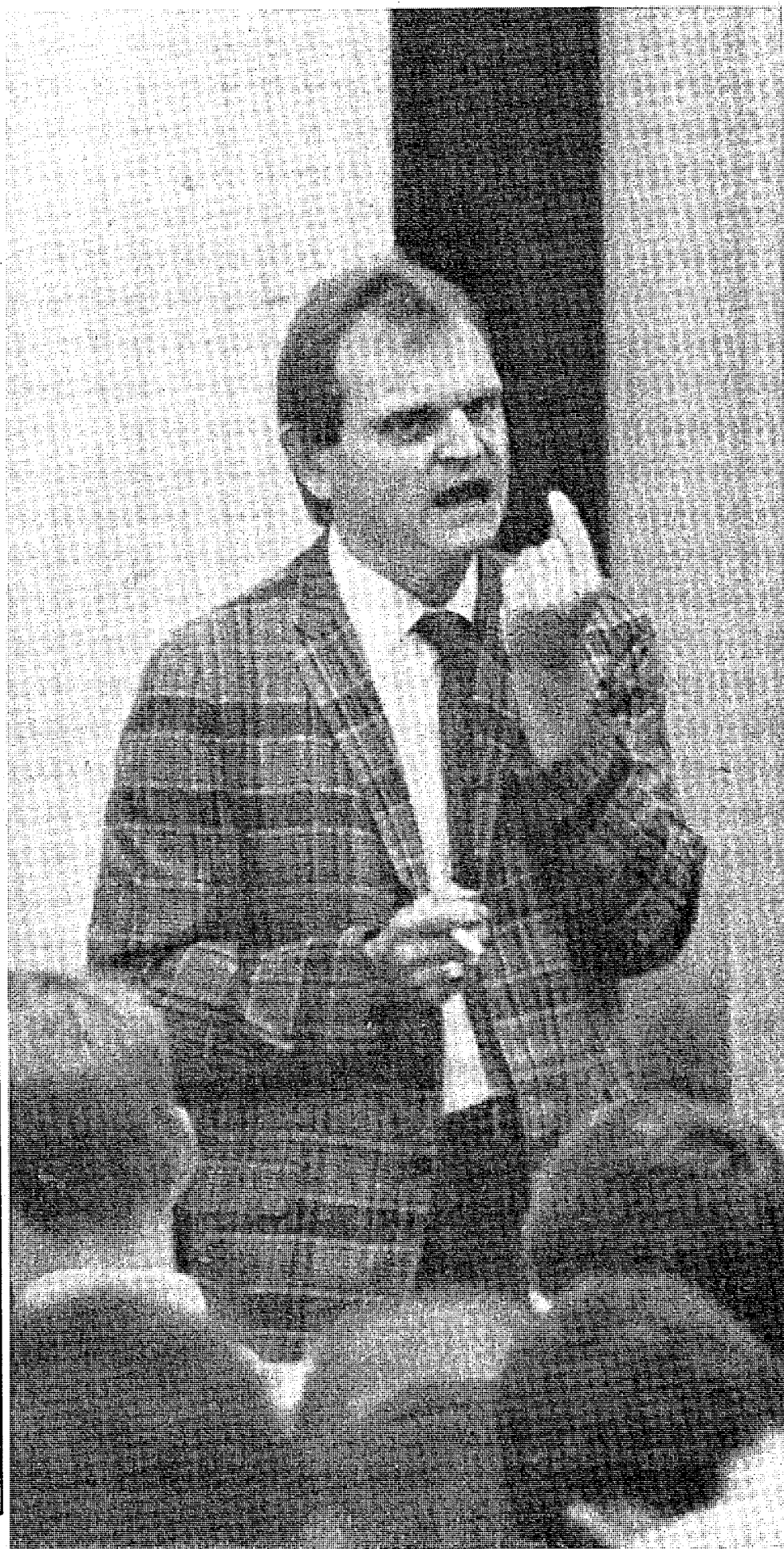
Theory can be dull without motivation to understand it. Many students think they will never use mechanics in their majors--often a mistaken impression since even the chemical engineers see the course material again in fluid mechanics. Howland seems to anticipate this situation. Often after presenting a concept, he will interject, "...to which you say..." The class then picks up on the cue and responds with a resounding, "So what?" The stage is then set for an explanation. Of course at this point, many teachers would proceed to put students to sleep with their tedious explanations. Howland seems to possess the rare talent not only to anticipate students questions, but to be able to communicate both the questions and the answers to them in the context of their initial confusion. Many students are able to recognize their inability to understand a concept, but are unable to pinpoint their specific difficulty. Howland presents examples that lead students to the root of their confusion, if not to outright understanding.

Contrary to widespread opinion, engineering problems often demand a great deal of creativity. When explaining the use of a given problem solving approach, Howland often adds, "Why...Why not?" While this favorite phrase of Howland's does not suggest any particular method or "best time" to try a new approach, it at least suggests to engineers that it is acceptable, even desirable to be innovative.

A modest man, Howland is quick to admit that not

everyone likes his teaching style. Every semester, he receives a few TCE forms that would deflate any ego. Teaching a large class demands a performing skill comparable to that of acting or playing music. The teacher must take someone else's material and make it new every time. Perhaps it is in the realization of this aspect of teaching that Dr. Howland is able each year to rediscover with his students that Great Fixed Coordinate System in the Sky. •

"Even students who don't do especially well in Dr. Howland's class seem to appreciate his sense of humor."



MYSELF ALONE

A NOTRE DAME ATHLETE FIGHTS HIS WAY TO THE TOP ON HIS OWN

by Gene Boes

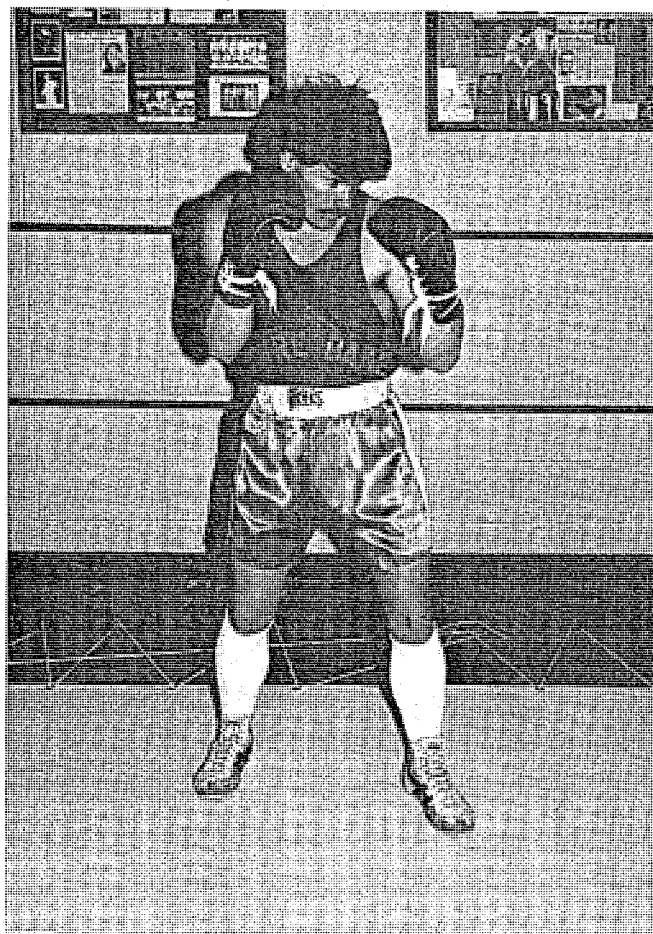
The Date: April 13, 1985.

The Place: Westchester High School Gymnasium.

The Event: National Collegiate Boxing Association Championship Finals, 139-lb. weight class.

Edmond Joseph Kelly steps into the ring, about to face off against Rodney Smith, a cadet from West Point. He is ready to transform a dream into reality: the dream of becoming a National Champion. Fittingly enough, he is prepared to complete his quest just as he had begun: alone.

36 Eddie stands facing his corner, awaiting the bell signalling the start of round one. After the bell sounds he knows he will be completely on his own. All those who have helped him must remain behind. He will be alone in the ring, armed only with his strength, skill, and the burning desire to win. Nearby, a great aura of support looms in his corner. Sean McCormick, his mentor and close friend, is there. Brothers Brian, Steve, Dan and Sean stand close by. Parents and cousins sit at ringside. The spiritual presence of seven other siblings, roommates, classmates, practice partners, and a multitude of other supporters join those physically present. Yet something is missing. There is a void in the aura. A space that should have been filled with the support offered by Notre Dame lies empty and cold. The Athletic Department had not even acknowledged his partici-



pation in the tournament. Eddie doesn't dwell on the void. Instead, he harnesses the positive power of the aura as he answers the bell. Three rounds later the Dream becomes Reality.

Four months have passed by, and Eddie Kelly has yet to receive the proper recognition he deserves here at Notre Dame. In order that everyone may realize the magnitude of his accomplishment, one must start with the conception of the Dream.

The Dream took root at the end of the summer of

1984. After winning the Bengal Bouts as a freshman in 1983, Eddie decided to take the next year off to concentrate on his studies. The mechanical engineering major spent his sophomore year in seclusion as he fought a new kind of fight, carrying 21 credit hours the fall semester and 20 credit hours the spring semester. Towards the end of the summer after his sophomore year, Eddie turned his attention back to boxing and decided to dedicate himself to the Dream: a National Championship.

The first day back at Notre Dame he began his training. He met with Sean McCormick, one of the Notre Dame Boxing Club coaches. From the start Sean made it clear that they would be on their own. A good deal of controversy surrounded the Boxing Club and its role at Notre Dame. The long-term existence of the Bengal Bouts was even in question. Their chances of getting any form of assistance whatsoever from the University were slim at best. Despite all the obstacles that they knew would lie ahead, Sean and Eddie formulated a schedule that would ultimately lead to the NCBA tournament.

The first goal they set was a collegiate tournament called Salute to Boxing Greats, held in late November at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York City. The competition would be fierce, and it would serve as an indicator of what Eddie's potential actually was. For the first half of the semester Eddie trained in the Boxing Room at the ACC. He started off each practice by leading the novice boxers in calisthenics, then went off on his own to do drills. At the end of novice practice he led another round of calisthenics, then continued with the rest of his own workout.

After the Novice Tournament was held in mid-October, the Boxing Room was closed. Although he was under contract as the Boxing Club coach, Sean was not issued a key to the room. As they no longer had access to the university facilities, Ed and Sean found themselves looking for an alternate training location. In addition to a new location they needed new equipment, as the university equipment was locked in the

Boxing Room. Sean found a new training spot in downtown South Bend, the Michiana Boxing School.

Eddie remembers his early visits to the gym. "After doing my running, which at that time was 5-6 miles a day, Sean and I drove down to the gym. There was no heat in the place, and no running water. If I ever was tired going in to a workout, the smell of urine in the locker room woke me up."

The gym was predominantly black and hispanic, and most of the fighters there were professionals. Many times Eddie was the only white boxer in the gym. He took precautions to insure that he didn't come across as "the rich white boy from Notre Dame." He often found himself downplaying his affiliation with Notre Dame by wearing his jersey inside out. He merely wished to be regarded as an individual striving to improve and willing to pay the necessary dues. After his first workout Eddie explained to gym manager Pete Thomson that he

would spar with any of his fighters as long as it helped him to develop as a boxer. For the first few weeks Eddie collected his share of cuts and bruises. All the local boxers welcomed the opportunity to spar with the "white boy from Notre Dame." However, they quickly realized that he wasn't just a hot shot punk from the "Big School." They sensed his sincerity and dedication to boxing, and devoted a good deal of their time helping him to improve. In turn, Eddie realized that these men were truly class individuals.

At the start of Eddie's last practice before leaving for New York City, Pete Thomson stepped up into the ring and made an announcement about the tournament. The other fighters applauded to show they were behind him and to wish him good luck. "Gaining their respect meant as much to me as any of my victories."

37

In addition to the physical and mental preparation, Coach McCormick and his understudy struggled to finance their endeavors. The two spent a great deal of their personal savings, which fell far short. They relied on private donations from area boxing enthusiasts to help meet their expenses.

"Funding the trips was always a big problem. Fortunately, though, things always seemed to fall into place."

Sean took time from his teaching job at St. Joe High School to accompany Eddie to the Big Apple. Eddie quickly stood out from the other fighters. The other participants had been sponsored by their schools, and had received spending money in addition to their travel expenses. When he stepped into the ring to face



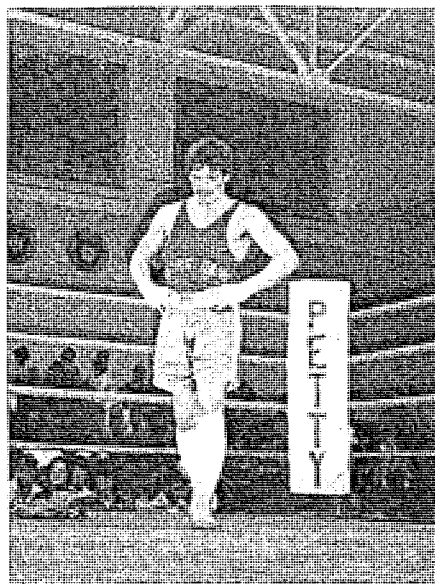
Ed and father

his opponent from Virginia Military Institute Eddie wore the jersey he had designed and paid for himself. Sean's sweat top was draped over his shoulders in place of a robe. He won by unanimous decision, and impressed the judges enough to be voted the tournament's Most Outstanding Boxer. At a banquet later that evening he received a trophy and had his picture taken with Muhammad Ali, the boxing great being saluted by the tournament.

After spending Thanksgiving break at his home in Massachusetts, Eddie returned to school and began preparing for his final exams. He decided to take the month of December off to rest his body and concentrate on his studies. The move paid off as he made the College of Engineering Dean's List. When he resumed his training on New Year's Day, the intensity which had carried him through the previous semester was alive again.

The first day back at school Sean walked into the north dome of the ACC. A runner circled the track and headed toward him. A broad grin lit up his face as Eddie stopped in front of him. Sean shook his head, saying "I figured it was you."

Now the workouts were much harder than before. Eddie spent at least five or six hours each day practicing. At the advice of Pete Thomson, he cut his running down to three miles, but the pace was greatly increased. By mid-February his daily morning routine consisted of a sub 17-minute three mile run, six 220-yd. sprints, and five to ten 60-yd. sprints. After running he did calisthenics and finished up with finesse drills.



After breaking for lunch and his afternoon class, he would jog the 2-mile loop around campus. When the weather permitted, he finished his jog at "the House that Rockne built" and ran the stadium stairs. His third daily workout consisted of either Bengal Bouts practice at the ACC or a trip to the downtown gym.

Even though the Dream was to capture a National Championship, in Eddie's mind a second Bengal's title was a necessary prerequisite to his participation in the NCBA's.

"To me, the Nationals would have been meaningless if I knew I wasn't the best at my own school."

Despite weighing in for the Bengal Bouts at 134-lbs. he chose to compete in the 145-lb. weight class for, as he saw it, a greater sense of accomplishment could be found in winning the heavier division. His unanimous decisions in the first two rounds sent him to the finals where he squared off against defending champion Tom Lezynski. After three fast

and furious rounds, the fighters stood in the ring awaiting the judges' decision. On Eddie's shoulders rested a robe his aunt had presented him the previous summer at her son's funeral. The robe had belonged to Frank MacDonald, Eddie's deceased cousin, and was the last awarded him as a three-time New England Golden Gloves Champion. As Eddie's arms were raised in victory, his promise to his aunt was kept: that he would dedicate his Bengal Title in Frank's memory.

There was no time to celebrate, however, as the NCBA Midwest Regional Tournament in South Carolina was just one week away. Again, the lack of funds stood between Eddie and the Citadel in Charleston. He had spent the previous three weeks organizing a raffle which would help him to finance the trip. Through the solicitation of area merchants he was able to put together this 10-prize fundraiser which netted him over \$200. Other monetary aid was provided by Grace Hall, former Bengal Champion Angelo Perino (Notre Dame's most successful past entrant in the NCBA's, a Midwest Regional finalist), Domino's Pizza, and other private sources. Ron Kalmin, a South Bend school teacher, also lent Eddie a robe and trunks to wear in the tournament.

With most of his time being spent settling the financial and travel itinerary, as well as his regular physical conditioning, Eddie found little time to sleep, averaging only five hours a night. He and Sean left Thursday morning, catching a shuttle to Chicago. From there they flew to Newark, N.J. A connecting flight took them to

SCHOLASTIC

Greensboro, N.C. They drove a rental car to a friend of Sean's who lived an hour from Greensboro, arriving at midnight. They spent the night, then started the six hour drive to Charleston at 7:00 a.m. By the time they got to the arena, Eddie was exhausted. Despite feeling drained, he confidently stepped into the ring and earned a unanimous decision over his Xavier University counterpart. A second round bye gave him ample time to rest and prepare for the championship bout, where he squared off against an Air Force cadet who had earned his spot in the finals with two second-round knockout victories. Eddie went into the fight as the underdog, but his superior conditioning enabled him to capture a split.

The NCBA National Championships were scheduled to take place in Atlantic City on April 12 & 13, giving Eddie and Sean plenty of time to prepare. Even the smallest of details was worked out. They would leave Thursday morning and arrive in Atlantic City in the afternoon, so Eddie would have a full day to rest before the first fight. But on Wednesday morning Eddie got a call from Sean. The promoters in Atlantic City who were handling the NCBA'S had backed out of their contract, leaving the NCBA to find an alternate location. The best they could come up with was a high school gymnasium in Westchester, Pa.

They were able to scramble together a new itinerary that would enable them to arrive in Westchester late Thursday afternoon. On Wednesday night a check was wired from North High School in Worcester, Massachusetts (Eddie's alma mater). The

check for over \$200 got the two a flight to Newark, N.J. where they met the coach and a participant from Miami University of Ohio. The group then made the two hour drive to Westchester.

After arriving at the hotel, Sean left Eddie to mentally prepare himself for what lay ahead. Hour after hour he sat alone in the room, visualizing the fight in his head, while Sean restlessly paged through magazines in the lobby. On Friday night at the designated time, Eddie appeared in the lobby. They silently shook hands and departed for the gym.

The first semi-final bout at 139-lbs. pitted Eddie against a boxer from University of Nevada-Reno, and the other matched a West Pointer against a Naval Academy midshipman. Eddie's family sat anxiously watching him fight his way to a unanimous decision. Next to the family sat an old man quietly taking notes.

Following his victory, Eddie stepped down from the ring where his jubilant family congratulated him. The old man glanced over, but remained in his seat, intently studying the fight that followed.

Eddie stood at ringside and watched the midshipman hit the canvas late in the first round, unable to rise without help from his corner. Seeing this, Eddie looked over at his next opponent, turned, and headed back toward the locker room. As he told himself over and over that he would beat Rodney Smith, an elbow in his side broke his train of thought. He looked up into the face of the old man, as a bony finger waved in front of him.

"Listen to me....You can beat this kid."

"I know I can."

The old man thrust a program into Eddie's hand. "Take this. I've written down exactly how you're gonna do it."

39



Eddie looked down at the program as the old man walked away. Most of the words at the top were indecipherable, but four words scribbled over and over at the bottom made the message clear: "JAB, JAB...MOVE OUT."

When Eddie approached his family, he saw the look on their faces. In saying goodnight he assured them that they would see a victory the following evening.

That night Eddie lay in his hotel room, mentally going over the fight time and time again. He vividly envisioned every detail, as if he were watching a film of his future.

The day of the fight was upon him, and though the night had passed with little sleep, he felt rested and more relaxed than he had before any of his previous contests. This feeling followed him into the ring that night.

From the opening bell Eddie knew that this fight would be different. For the first time his opponent was stronger than he, so he knew he would have to rely not only on finesse and superior conditioning. He would need every tactic from his bag of tricks to pull out a win. In winning the first round Eddie learned not only of his opponent's power but his predictability as well. He returned to his corner, looked at Sean and excitedly said "I'm gonna be National Champ!"

However, the West Pointer came out strong in the second round, solidly connecting twice with head blows. Each sent Eddie to the canvas. After the first knockdown, Eddie used the mandatory eight-count to rest, then immediately attacked after the

break. After the second knockdown Eddie once again initiated the action, although this time the eight-count wasn't enough to clear the cobwebs in his head.

The third round was very similar to the first as Eddie controlled the pace and outpointed his opponent. With a minute remaining, someone from the crowd yelled out "one minute!" The two exhausted fighters seemed to stop in their tracks as they looked each other straight in the eye. Without words, it was understood that it was now a battle of wills, and Eddie knew his will was stronger. Throughout the countless hours he had spent preparing himself for this exact moment, his motivation had been "hard work pays off." Pain had been his daily companion, always

with him, in every sprint and every drill, day in and day out. All the work he had taken upon himself had been in anticipation of the single minute that he now faced. Eddie had no doubt that no one could beat him in this situation. As the bell signalled the end of the fight, Eddie raised his arms high in the air, and tears began to stream down his face. After congratulating his opponent he returned to his corner. Coach McCormick and Eddie's brother Sean silently returned his hugs. The family stood quietly at the edge of the ropes as Eddie reached down to them. Although Eddie had already begun celebrating, the others were still uncertain as they waited for the winner to be announced. Seconds later a gold medal hung from Eddie's neck. •



Ed Kelly, Mohammed Ali, and Sean McCormick, ND boxing coach

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR COMPUTER

by Louis Fuka

Computers can be very intimidating. A peek inside one reveals a very complex and frightening jumble of wires, screws, electronic parts and little numbered boxes. It is enough to weaken the resolve of the most determined layman. If you have had this experience, take heart. Computers are essentially very simple. They are composed of easy to understand components which themselves are made of easily understandable components, and so on. In this column we will attempt to examine the largest components of the system and consider the basic units in another column. This is the easiest approach.

Computers consist of the following functional blocks: Input devices, Output devices, Memory and a Processing Unit. These are connected as shown below (see diagram)

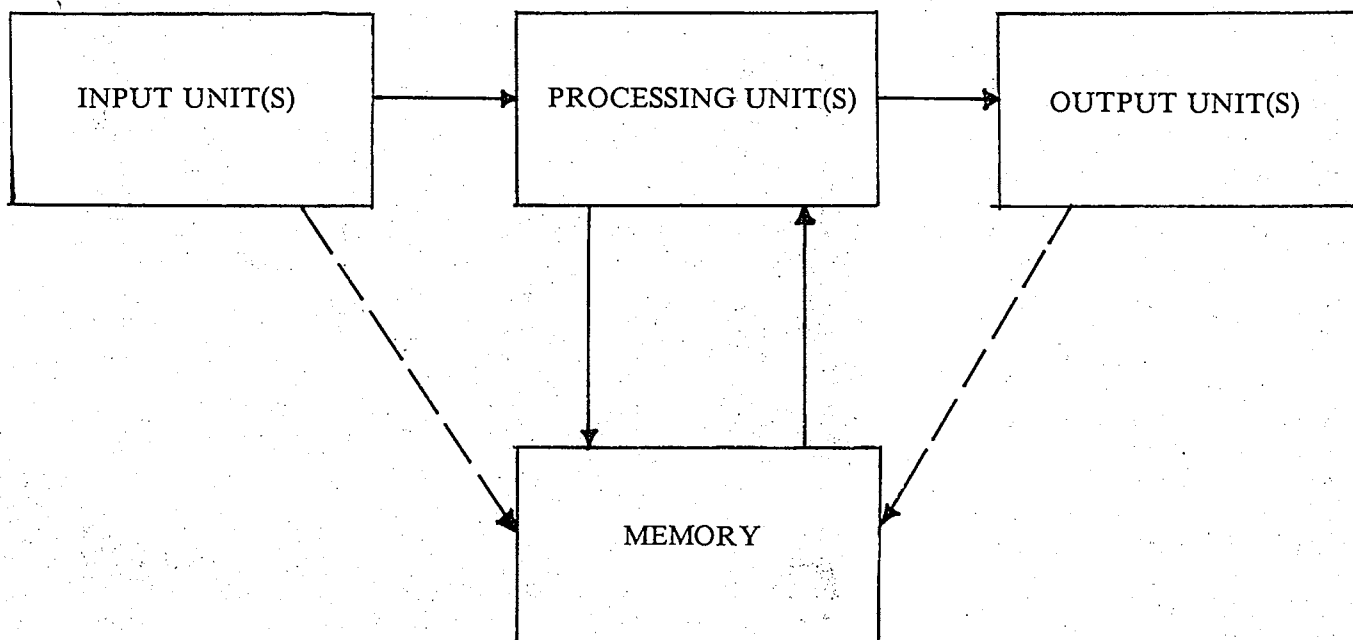
The lines show the path of information flow. As an example, information flows from the input to the processing unit. From there it can go to an output unit or to the memory, or both. In some computers information can go directly from the input to the memory or from the memory to the output without having to go through the Processing Unit. This is called Direct Memory Access or DMA.

We are most familiar with input and output devices because they are what we use to interact with the computer. A keyboard is an example of an input device. The screen, or Cathode Ray Tube (CRT), is an example of an output device. The processing unit is the brain and workhorse of the computer. It executes instructions, processes and moves data and controls the memory,

input and output. The memory, finally, holds the data and instructions for the processing unit to work on.

These four functional blocks of the computer form the physical make-up of the computer. Since they are tangible things, they are called the hardware. This hardware, however sophisticated, is useless without a list of instructions telling it how and what to do. This intangible list of instructions is called the software. When not in use, it is stored in the memory or a medium, like a floppy disk. Some very important lists of instructions may be kept permanently in a special part of memory that cannot be erased. These instructions are known as firmware.

During our next issue, we will see how the processing unit follows the instructions to accomplish a task, and find out how these instructions are stored in memory.





MAKING THE GRADE

WITH CONSTANT PRESSURE AND POSITIVE RESULTS, JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM REMAINS A MIRROR OF THAT COUNTRY'S SOCIETY

The Japanese people are often pictured as hardworking drones, but Japan is an advanced nation with all of the variety that the term implies. Contrary to the modern stereotype, Japan has its problem as does any other advanced nation. Since the oil shock of the early 1970's slowed the progress of the Japanese economy, the social detriments of growth-oriented policies have become more and more apparent.

More than ever before the Japanese are finding it necessary to call into question those institutions that seem to have formed the basis of their country's success. Of these, perhaps none is more in the public eye right now than education. Everyone seems to agree that there is something wrong with the way things are being done, but no one seems to be able to point to what exactly it is that is wrong.

Learning has always been valued highly in Japanese society. Some attribute this to Confucian values imported from China, while others say

that the trait is natively Japanese. It was not until the aristocracy began to decline during the Meiji Restoration of the 1860's, however, that education became available to everyone. This education was very limited though, and it was not until the early 1900's that universal education through the sixth year was established. Higher education was technically open to any man who could pass the entrance exam, but for the most part remained the privilege of the elite.

Japan has become, in the words of some, a meritocracy

After World War II, the educational system was viewed as having been a vehicle of propaganda for the former militant right-wing government and was consequently revamped as part of the reforms instigated by the Occupation Forces. Compulsory education was extended from six to nine years, and the system was changed from the pre-war 6-5-3-3 (six years of grammar school, five of junior high school, three of high school and three of college) to the American 6-3-3-4. Emphasis, too, was shifted from what was thought of as a

rote memory education to a more creative atmosphere. The creativity emphasized early in the Occupation, however, has gradually submerged back into memorization. The complexity of the Japanese writing system is sometimes blamed for this tendency toward memorization in education.

The life of a Japanese child whose parents are bent on success is not an easy one by our standards. They attend normal school five and a half days a week, and, in addition, many go to special "cram schools" after school hours, Saturdays, and sometimes even on Sundays. Most children are assigned daily homework from the first or second grade, and their short vacations are usually spent doing some kind of school work. This includes summer vacation when children may be assigned to keep diaries or to read certain books in preparation for next term. What is more, many attend summer school.

Japan has become, in the words of some, an educational meritocracy. Education has replaced almost all other forms of social mobility. Neither status nor personal connections can move an individual up the ladder as quickly as the ability to take tests. Indeed, test taking has become the central factor in obtaining an education in Japanese society. In order to enter a university a student must first pass rigorous entrance exams. A good high school can be

viewed as preparation for these exams, but one must first be admitted to the proper high school by passing their entrance exams.

Each school has their own entrance exams, and "examination hell" can extend as far back as grammar school. These entrance exams take on added importance when one realizes that the Japanese do not have honors programs or programs for the slow in their schools. Rather, the entire school is on a fast, normal, or slow track. Students are sometimes sent to special kindergarten and nursery schools to get as much of an edge as possible. High school graduates who fail college entrance examinations often enter preparatory schools in an effort to pass next year's examinations.

While the style of education that has evolved in Japan can claim such successes as one of the world's highest literacy rates and possibly the world's most technically equipped graduates, it has many shortcomings. First among these is the enormous amount of pressure it generates. With the constant demand to succeed present from such an early age, many Japanese who pass through the system never have the chance to be children.

Yet the mere deprivation of childhood is not the worst effect. Those students who cannot succeed by the system's standards have become more and more disillusioned as of late. Some just lapse into apathy, but others turn to violence, drugs, and crime. Violence in Japanese schools and among Japanese youth is on the upswing. One must keep in mind, though, that in real numbers violence in Japan falls far below most other

Each school has its own entrance exams, and examination hell can extend as far back as grammar school

Is it fair to put so much blame on a system for the symptoms of social ills so readily apparent in other industrial countries as well? It may not be. The breakdown of clearly defined roles in a rapidly changing society has probably also had much to do with the problems. Instead of being the source of the trouble the system seems to have become both a mirror and a magnifying glass for most of the social dilemmas facing Japan today.

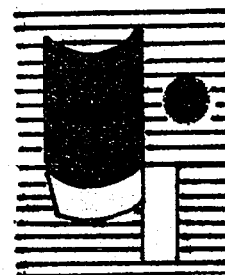
The real problem seems to lie in how the system is put to use within the society. As long as Japan remains a solely educational meritocracy, as long as the same mothers and fathers who complain of undue emphasis on educational achievement continue to push their children, no adjustment in the educational system itself would be much of a step toward effecting a cure for the social ills in question as critics suggest it would.

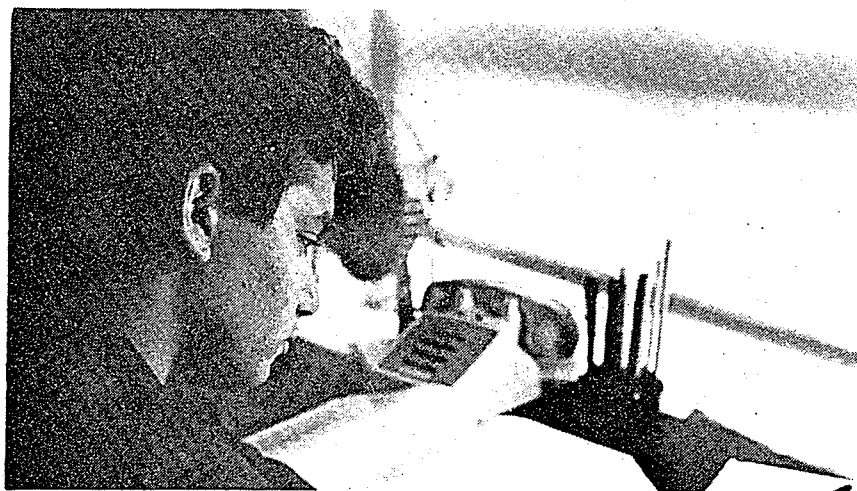
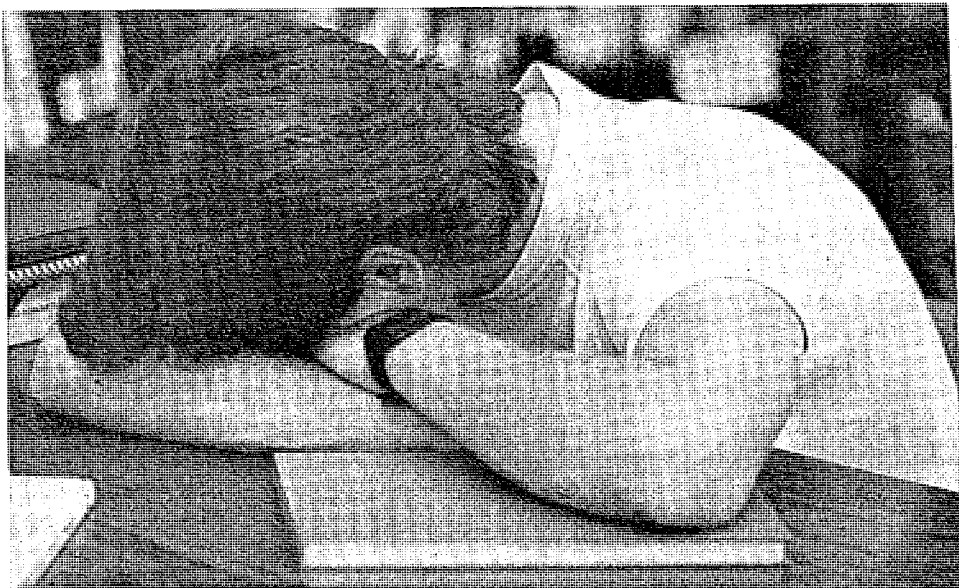
countries. However, the increases were sharp enough to draw the attention of many Japanese; they have taken to blaming the system, claiming that it is at least in part responsible for the problems that have recently come to light.

Behind the horror stories, however, lies a success story that must also be mentioned. Despite all of the frightening pressures built into their educational system, many of the Japanese have faced them and came out of the system happy, healthy and intelligent and were the builders of modern-day Japanese society. The educational meritocracy has also been one of the deciding factors in eliminating class differences (in one poll 95% of Japanese when asked called themselves middle-class). A university education is inexpensive and open to anyone willing to put in the hard work required. Finally, whatever the future holds for Japan, it is certain that the educational system and Japanese approaches to it will play a vital role in the way Japan deals with the challenges of an ever-changing world.

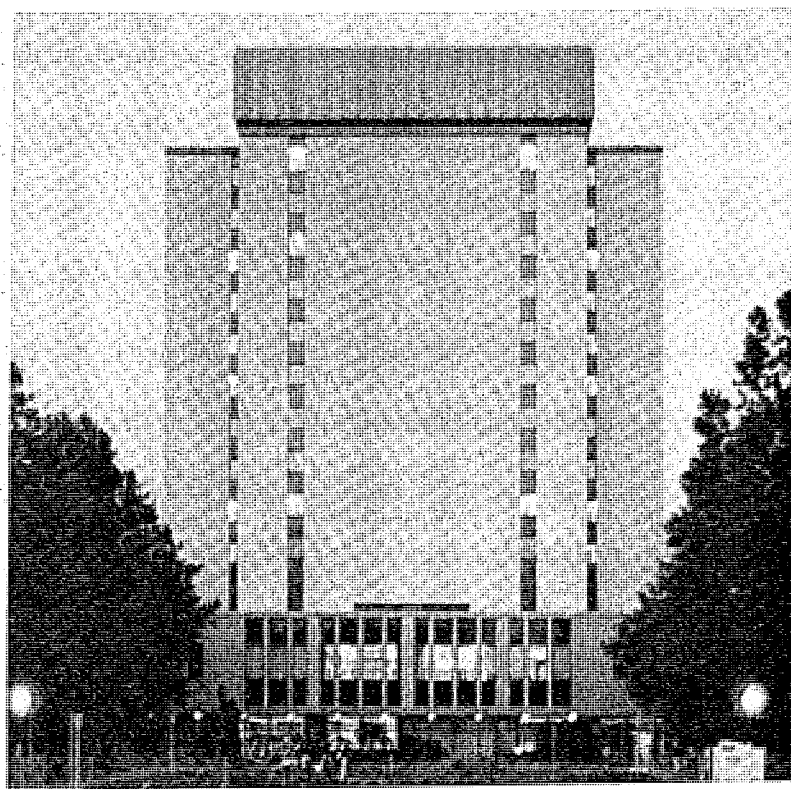
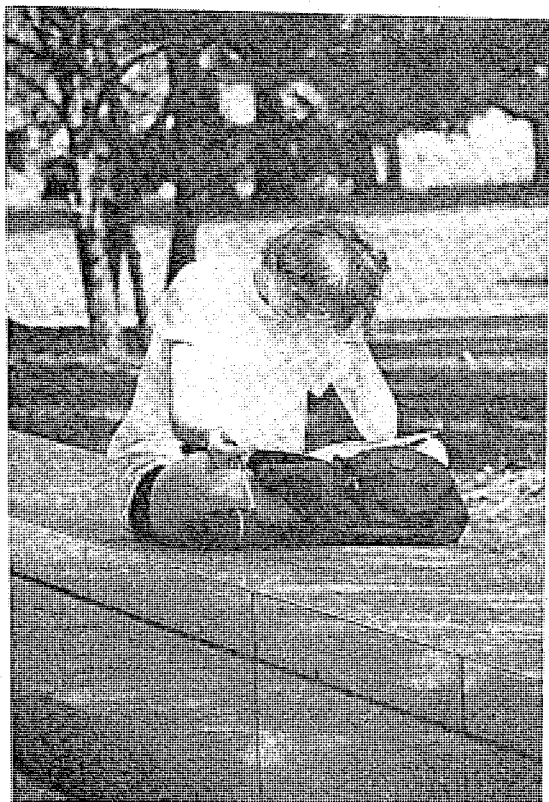
by Thomas Fehlnert

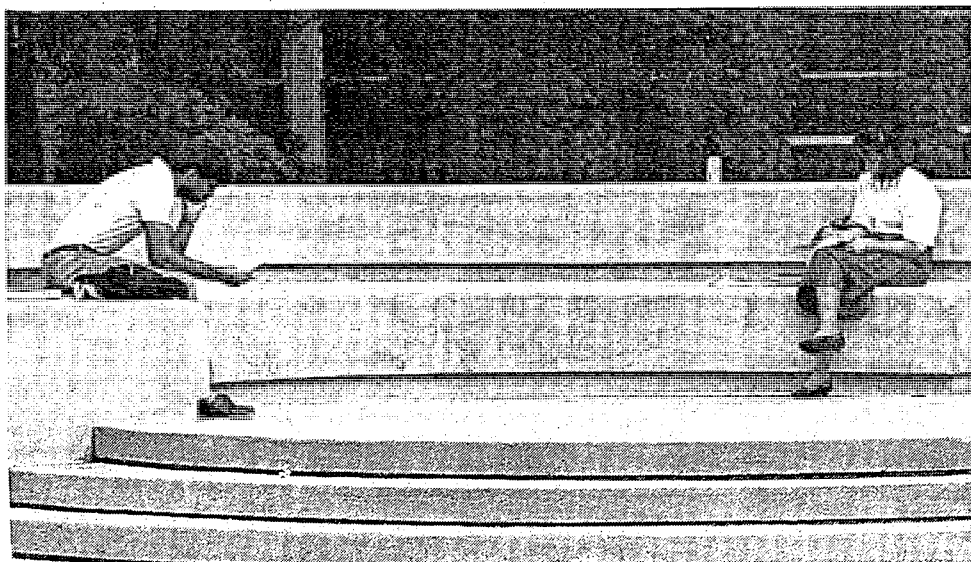
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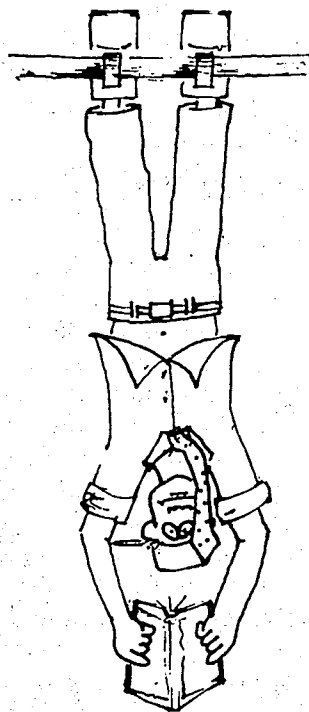
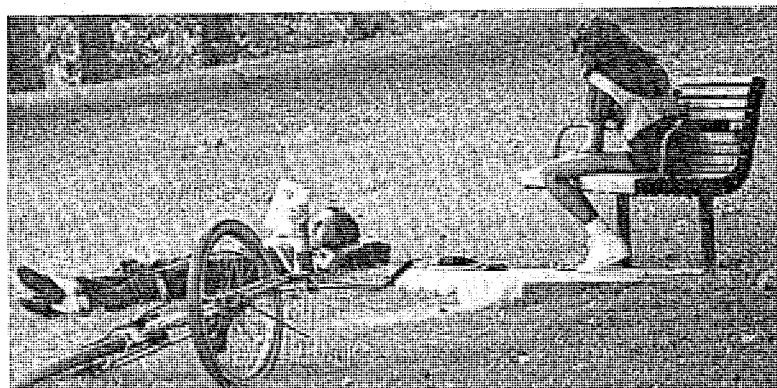


STUDY





MODES.



Emil J. McCandless
1966

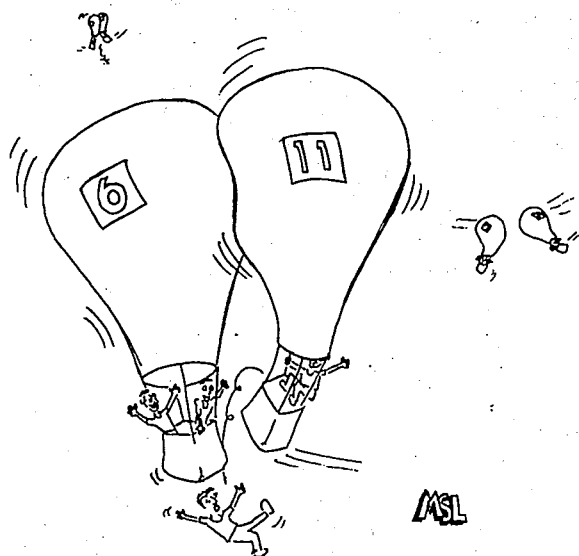


Emil J. McCandless
1966

LOVE LETTER..

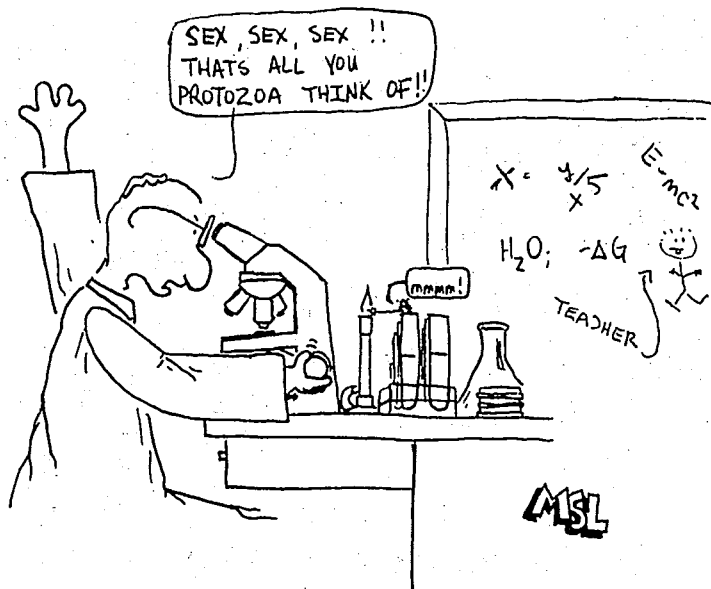
so I come walkin' down the hall in the boarding house to my room wonderin' why for God' sake it always has to rain in this damn town and I am carrying the day's mail in my hand and the envelopes all gettin' wet from the water drippin' from my hair and I notice that one of the letters is from my sweet little daughter Missy how I miss her and want to see her again so maybe I should call home tonight but then maybe I shouldn't now God when I unlock my door and go in I am cold nearly ready to snow outside so I turn up the heat and turn on the television not a damn good show on anyways I decide to open the mail just an electric bill then I open the letter from Missy hard not to cry and I sit thinking how pretty and cute she must be now some seven years old and in second grade so I want to see her and the letter is sweet and simple sayin' "dear daddie xoox how are you xoox doing xoox I love you xoox so does care bear xoox we love you xoox daddie xoox love xoox Missy xoox xoox" cute as that written in crayon now I wonder if I'll ever be able to visit her God I want to God knows I do and so does Mary I should call Mary maybe she would let me come over but I know she won't but I pick up the phone anyways and dial all of a sudden I hear it ring once then twice then three times so I quickly hang up and look around the room for some cigarettes God knows I need one now but just where the hell they are I don't know so I pick up the phone again and dial listenin' to the damn thing ring in my ear once then twice and oh God it stops ringin' and me I hear Mary answer and say "hello" sort of funny like so I say "hi Mary it's me I just called to talk" and then I don't say nothin' for a second thinkin' maybe she'll hang up on me and then it'll be over but she doesn't so I say to her "Mary I got Missy's letter today" and she sighs and says "I know I mailed it yesterday" so I sort of laugh feelin' stupid and ask her if maybe I could come over and see the little doll tonight and then my Mary says "Missy is asleep right now she has school in the morning" so I say "Mary you know I'm sorry for what I did God knows I didn't mean to drop you in the dirt but things just happened so fast" and all she says is "I know" sweet and sympathetic like so I say with my fingers crossed "could I stop by tonight I need you can it be tonight" then neither of us say anything more until I hear her say "no you can't someone is already coming by later" so I say to her "no problem I guess he's better than me" and then I ask her how she's been and all that sort of stuff and all she says to me is "just fine" so I sit there on the couch for some time thinkin' hearin' the rain not sayin' anything but I can tell she's still there listenin' and finally she up and tells me that she has to be going but I say "Mary I'd like to see you really soon I hope" and she gets quiet again till she says "I don't think we should" and God how that makes me feel so damn bad I miss her so I say "why" and then she says to me "because I'm pregnant again" and she don't say no more so I speak up angry askin' if she knows by who this time kind of sarcastic and this makes her holler "go to hell" but she tells me that she has a good idea and then she says something about an operation and then she says "bye" so I say "say hello to my little girl would you" and then I hear her hang up click goes the phone and God I want her God I want to see my baby again so finally I let the damn phone drop to the floor and then I wonder what if she had had an operation when she was with my favorite girl what if and then I find the blessed cigarettes on top of the television so I light one and sit smokin' for a bit smokin' and thinkin' about things like how much I want to go home to see Mary and Missy thinkin' about how screwed up my life is so I walk to the window and stand smokin' in the draft lookin' out at the rain and the dripping streetlights and all the dirty buildings and how alone I feel so I can only think of one thing to say "Goddamn you" I say •

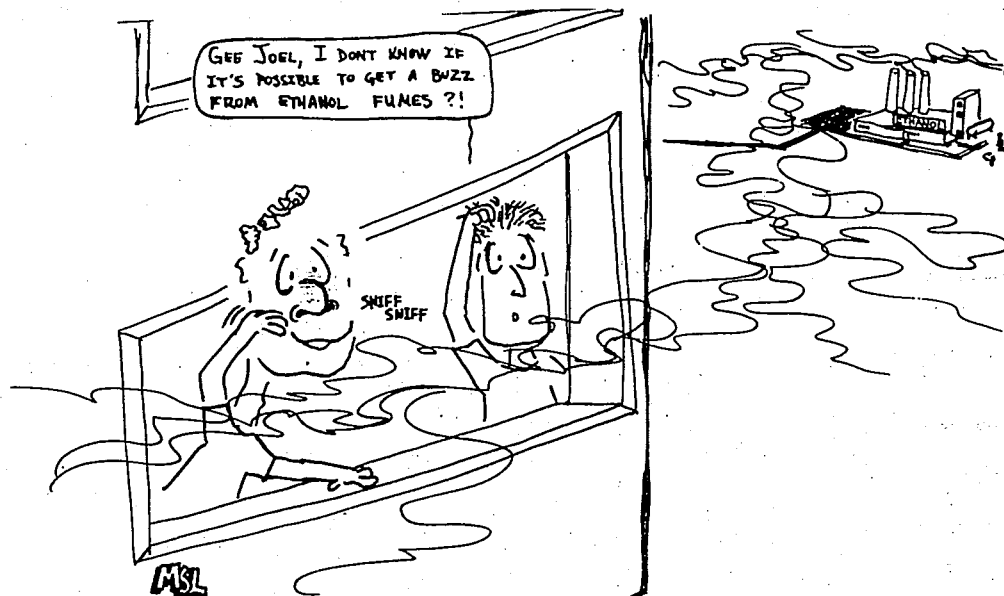
INTRODUCING CARTOONIST MARK S. LECHNER



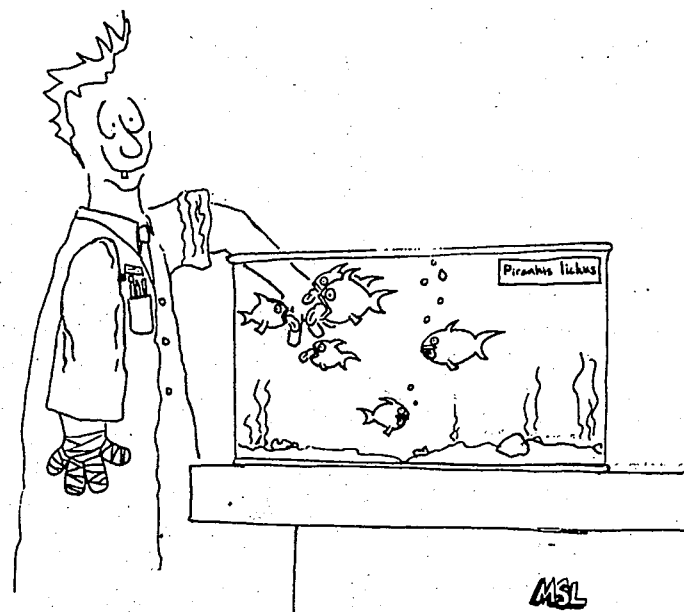
47

BUMPER BALLOONS WAS ONLY
A SHORT-LIVED PAD





48



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