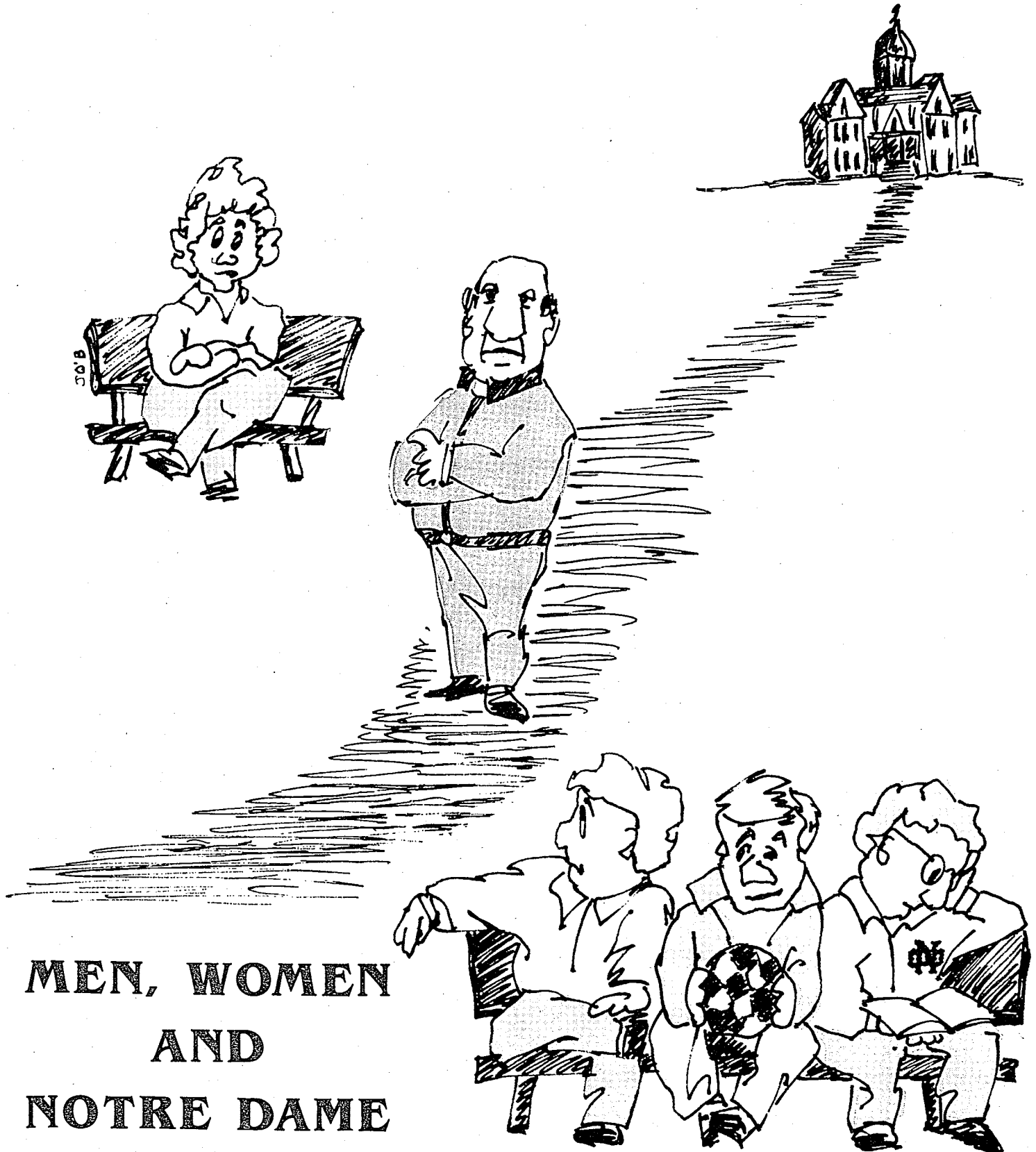


SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame

March 5, 1986



**MEN, WOMEN
AND
NOTRE DAME**

editorial

As of 1983 women occupied 36.3 percent of all post-secondary teaching positions. As of 1986 women occupied 16.3 percent of all University of Notre Dame faculty teaching positions. This gap is appalling.

The University's Academic Affirmative Action Committee examines the efforts of its recruitment policy and has recognized this problem. Its goal is to "encourage approximate equivalence between the representation of minority persons and women on the faculty and their availability for appointment."

As of May 1985 the departments of anthropology, modern and classical languages, psychology, art, communication and theatre, English, sociology, music, philosophy, history, accountancy and earth sciences hired fewer than half of the women available in their respective graduate programs.

The difficulties in recruitment of women are many. The competition among top schools for the best female candidates is intense. South Bend competes with Chicago, New York, Boston and San Francisco as a desirable location for young single faculty. Relocation of spouses can be difficult in the depressed economy here. Even when women are hired, many do not stay at Notre Dame long enough to be eligible for tenure.

Yet until the departments make the hiring and retaining of women a top priority, the overall academic environment will fall short of its potential. Female undergraduates would benefit from the example and attention of female faculty. More female graduate students will be encouraged to come to Notre Dame if the numbers increase. Even the faculty atmosphere improves with normalized ratios.

The psychology and sociology departments should be applauded for their efforts. Sociology has two women in endowed chairs and psychology has indicated it will search for only women for its three available openings.

Achieving equivalence between the number of female faculty and the number of women available in each field will only be possible when it becomes a top priority of each department. There are many defensible reasons for the present deficiency. There are a lot better reasons for working harder to close the gap.

-SCHOLASTIC

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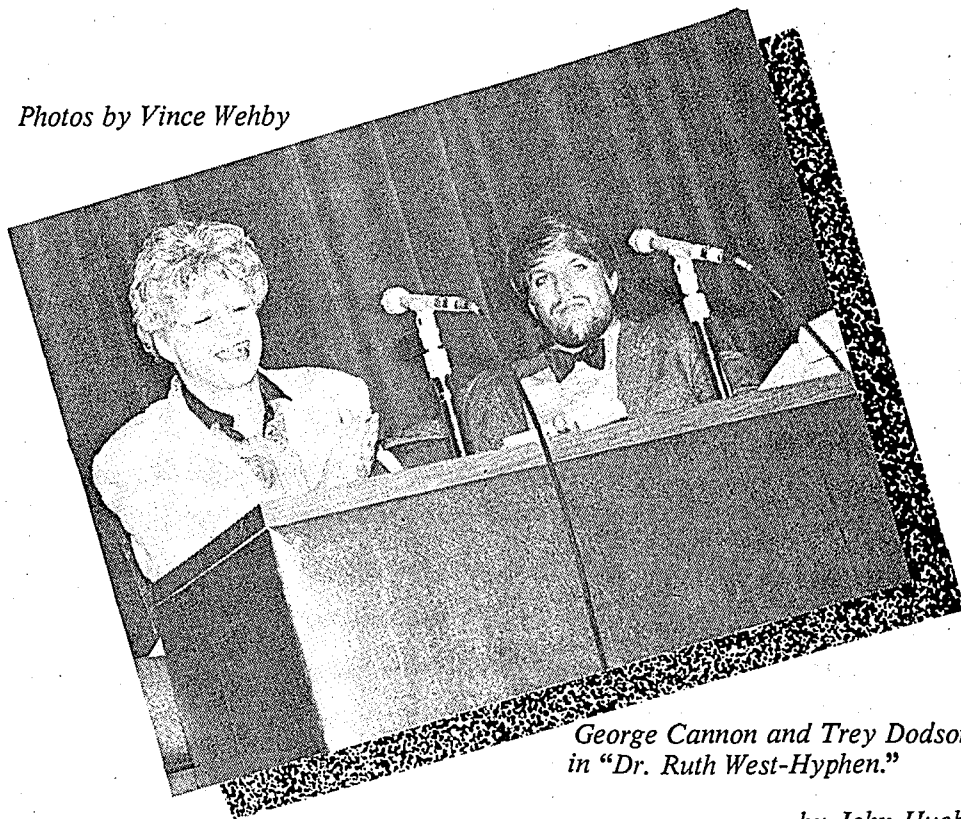
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by Paul Aiello

The *Scholastic* accepts letters from any interested reader. Please address all correspondence to: Letters, Scholastic Magazine, 3rd Floor, LaFortune Student Center, Notre Dame, IN, 46556. *Scholastic* reserves the right to edit for clarity and space.

Every year students lucky enough to see the Keenan Revue are amazed at how smoothly and efficiently the show is run. From the audience's perspective, everything - or nearly everything - seems perfectly coordinated. From a backstage perspective, it's a different story.

During intermission on Thursday, February 6, the opening night of the Keenan Revue, I am standing with my friend Jeff Chou at the back of the lower level of O'Laughlin auditorium, where the main sound system for the Revue is located. I have with me the sound track for *Indiana Vice*, a skit in which I co-star with Terry Cross and Marty McNulty. In the three rehearsals prior to opening night, the music has not once been properly synchronized with the action and dialogue of the act. So now, less than an hour before *Indiana Vice*'s big debut in a last-ditch

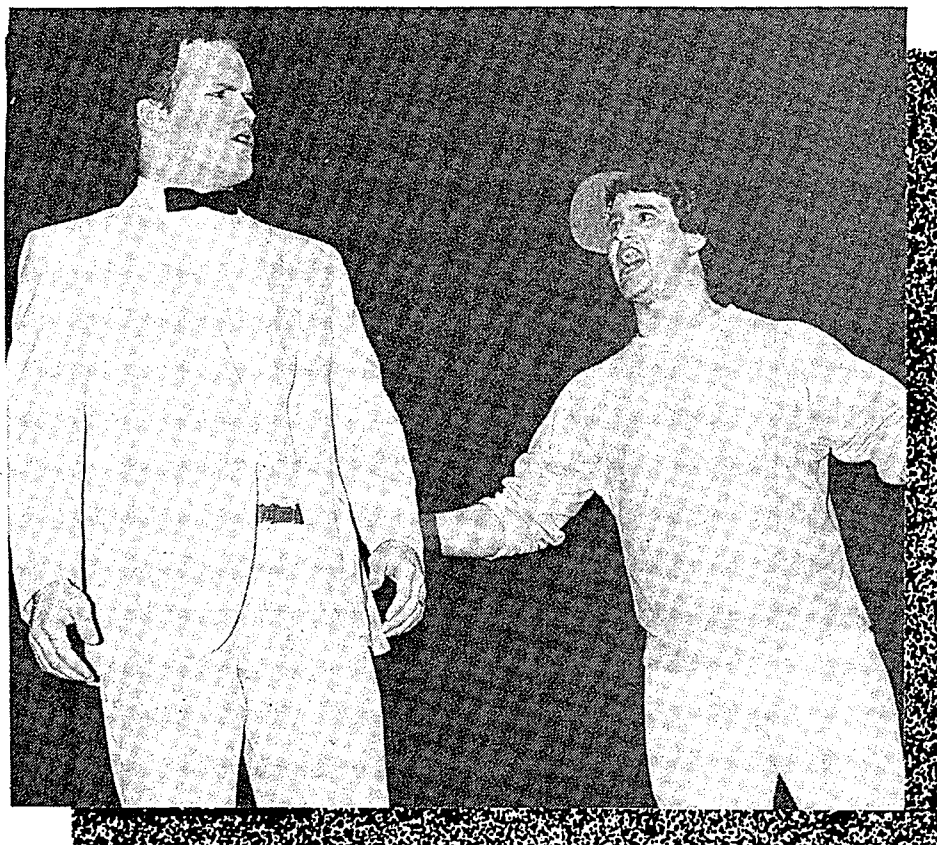
Photos by Vince Wehby



George Cannon and Trey Dodson in "Dr. Ruth West-Hyphen."

by John Huebl

BACKSTAGE AT THE KEENAN REVUE



Tom Galloway and Mike Seasly in "Who's on First?"

effort to get it right, I have recruited Jeff to run the tape.

"Terry and I are in the car," I tell Jeff. "The spotlight hits us. Start the tape! Play it fairly loud, and then, when it gets to 18 on the tape-counter, shut it off."

Jeff nods. "Got it."

I have previously written the tape numbers down, but the tape counter on my stereo back in Keenan is different from this one in O'Laughlin, so the segments of the tape must be measured again. As I explain the procedure to Jeff, I am writing additional instructions on a piece of paper.

"After Terry and I leave the stage for the first time, start the tape again. The song will be 'Cocaine'. But count to five before

you start it, because I have to run around behind the stage in order to enter from the opposite wing." Jeff and I listen as the tape plays its brief excerpt from "Cocaine" and watch the tape counter tick away. "Cocaine" ends at thirty-two. "Turn it off at thirty-two," I say. Jeff rolls his eyes. "Okay, okay, so I'm paranoid," I say. I can't resist being over-explanatory. "Terry and I bump into each other on that last 'Cocaine'. That can be a signal to you if for some reason the tape counter gets messed up or something."

"Right," Jeff says, patiently.

"The next time you start the tape is when Terry and I leave the stage after blowing Marty away," I say, while again pushing the play button and writing some notes. "Play this soft, because Terry and I have to speak over this music." I write **SOFT** in big capital letters and underline it several times next to the caption "You Belong in the City." Two days earlier, in Tuesday's rehearsal, this part of the tape had been played loud, and even though Terry and I had tried to shout over it, no one had been able to hear us. "You Belong in the City" ends at 54, and I stop the tape. "Here," I tell Jeff, "you don't have to stop the tape, because Terry has the dialogue timed so that he'll be saying 'Indiana Vice - Freeze!' just as the tape is rolling into the next song." Actually, I have no idea whether Terry has yet managed to accomplish this timing or not - I'm just hoping that he has. "All you do is turn up the volume so that the shots can be heard."

"No problem," Jeff says confidently. Jeff's cool contrasts with my nervousness. I am wishing that he would show a little more concern, but then I figure it is just as well that at least one of us is staying calm.

"Shut off the tape after the seventh shot," I tell Jeff. I note the number on the counter. "That's exactly at 70. The strobe light will

go off and the lights will come up. I feel Marty's ankle for a pulse and then Terry and I talk back and forth while we're getting in the car. Start the tape again immediately after I deliver my last line, 'Best looking women on campus.' And turn it up loud!" I write **LOUD** on my sheet of instructions.

Jeff assures me that he knows exactly what to do. I leave the tape

with him and head backstage to get ready for the second act. Downstairs, I put on a shirt, tie, and sports coat for the Keenan News skit. I check to make sure that I have my sports and weather notes in my pocket. As I'm heading back upstairs, I remember that I'm supposed to wear a hat which will signal my change from sportscaster to weatherman (and hopefully, *maybe*,



"A Truly Big Occasion"

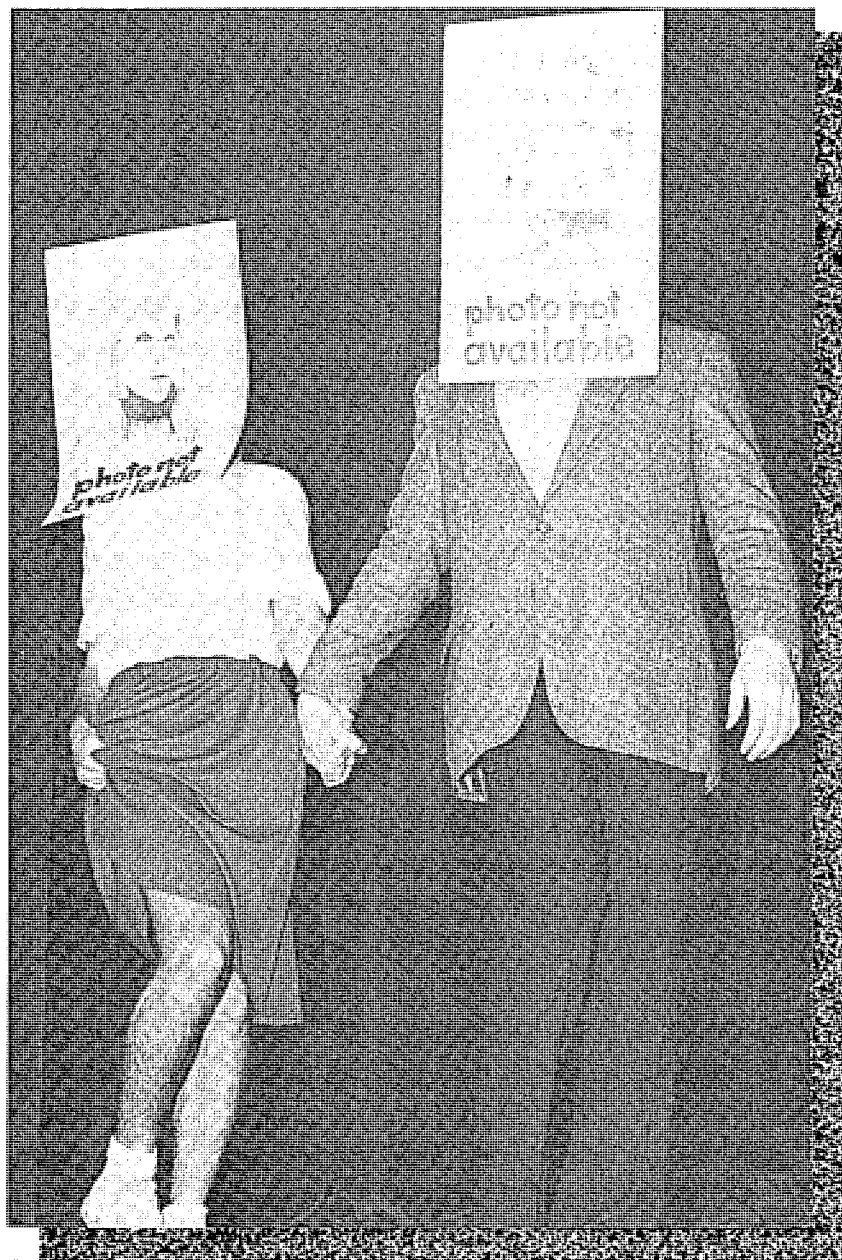
get a laugh). Throughout the Keenan Revue there is always someone looking for someone or something in the ridiculously overcrowded dressing rooms downstairs (most theatres are not designed to accommodate a cast of over 200). Clothes and props are piled everywhere, covering every inch of counter space and a good deal of the floor. I start looking and calling around for a hat. I bump into Mick Lamberto who graciously offers me his corduroy Notre Dame baseball cap. "Perfect," I say.

Mick tells me he needs the hat for his skit, Johnny, and shows me where to leave it for him. I promise to return it there right after the news.

As I'm waiting in the wings before it is time to go on, I'm hoping that the news will get a good response because reaction to our jokes in rehearsal had been somewhat subdued. Also, I'm not sure that the audience enjoyed my first skit of the night, "Get Thee to a Punnery."

Finally, it's time for the news, and I walk on stage with Tim Malone, who shares a desk with me. Marty McNulty and Bob Kaemmerlen, the anchor men, start the news. Happily, they are drawing laughs. The sports go smoothly, and then I do the weather. When I finish I say, "And now back to you, Bob," but nothing happens. Bob sits in darkness. Uh-oh, a technical difficulty. Bob turns what could have been an awkward pause into a good laugh: "And over at this end, the weather is dark!" he cracks. The spotlight flashes to Bob and Marty. The audience loves it. Marty adds, ad-libbing, "That was a *bright* idea." The audience's response is one of both laughs and hisses.

Immediately a pun comes to my mind, for Marty and I belong to a quasi-cult of punsters in our section who practice our habit all the time, and who came up with the script for "Punnery" just the day before



the audition. Hearing the hisses and wishing to come to my roommate's aid, I want to say, "Hey, he was only trying to shed some *light* on the subject. But I hesitate. Will the audience think it's funny? Do I dare deviate from the script? I hesitate too long, and the opportunity is lost.

Nevertheless, the spontaneity loosens me up. "What the heck," I think, "this is *The Revue*. There shouldn't be any pressure here. You're out here to have fun. I sit back and enjoy Tim Freehill's editorial on Uranus and Mark Runfola's blurb about various solutions to Notre Dame women's weight problem.

After the news, however, I start to get tense again. I run downstairs to change into my Don Johnson outfit. As I listen to the speaker in the dressing room, I realize that I have overestimated the amount of time between the news and Indiana Vice. Two of the acts between are very short, and suddenly I'm hearing "Cascade," the duet played by Chris Barnabo and Keith Tadrowski, and I realize that Indiana Vice is next. I slosh my hair in the bathroom sink and comb it back Don Johnson style. Then I start looking for my t-shirt but can't find it. The only other shirt I have with me is a button-down oxford, which would entirely spoil

the Don Johnson effect. I'm also looking for a gun. How can I be Don Johnson without a gun? PANIC!!

I find what I need and get upstairs just in time. Assistant director Mark Boyle, whose job is to make sure that all actors are present and ready before the curtain goes up (so to speak) looks a little anxious. "You ready?" he asks. "Yes," I lie. "Go right out. Good luck."

Terry and I walk onstage. The lights haven't come up yet, and I can't see anything with the dark glasses on. I have to lift them up in order to find the chairs. I'm saying to myself, "Relax, think positive, this is going to be fun," but also, I can't help remembering that never, not once, not in pre-audition rehearsals, not in the audition, and not in one of the three rehearsals at O'Laughlin had Indiana Vice been run from beginning to end without a major technical difficulty of some sort - the music, the lights, or the props having invariably failed somehow.

Jeff starts the music and we're off. Soon I forget all my nervousness, for after all, it's a stupid, silly, skit, and besides, the audience seems to enjoy it. Terry and I are enjoying the exposure - we ham it up, have a good time. As Terry and I exit the stage after the first scene I'm in for a second dose of spontaneity. BAM!! I hear a loud explosion from onstage. "Jeez, they blew up the phone!" I laugh while racing behind the curtain toward the other end of the stage. The first line of Indiana Vice was "Note from the chief - some voodoo master telephoned to say that he's going to send us a telephone bomb." A few days earlier I had asked the special effects people if it would be possible to blow up the phone (anything for a laugh) and they had said it wasn't possible. Later they had changed their minds without telling me. Opening night, I was as surprised as everyone else.

The rest of the skit goes smoothly, until the final scene.

Terry and I have just finished our thorough destruction of the Coke machine. While Terry is delivering a line, something catches my eye and I look down into the Coke box where Marty, shielded from the view of the audience, is gesturing and making faces at me, trying to make me laugh. It's hilarious. I manage not to laugh, but I do become distracted to the point where I start to deliver the wrong line, and not being an actor by trade, I can think of nothing else to do but simply stop abruptly halfway through and start the correct one.

Marty kids me about it later. The next night, he has another surprise for me - he refuses to die. While I'm feeling his ankles for a pulse, he continues to bounce his feet up and down, making my pronouncement of his death seem rather foolish.

Saturday night, following an exceptionally potent telephone bomb explosion, Marty enters and asks those in the first row, "Are you all right? Not that it matters or anything..."

After Indiana Vice is over, I breathe a sigh of relief. Finally it worked! I meet Jeff backstage and thank him for his help, and then I get dressed for my last skit, Instant Replay. After that, I sit down to relax, but not for long. I remember that I have to do the senior song. I

change back into casual clothes, and meet a group of seniors for a quick rehearsal. This rehearsal is important, since the senior song has just been completed the night before, and the seniors, as a group, have never even rehearsed it. Soon we are supposed to perform it! As I'm familiarizing myself with the lyrics and melody, I hear the call for Johnny. Mick's hat! I forgot!

I can't even remember where I put it. I forget about the song for the moment and go searching for Mick's hat. It's not in the locker room. Not in the bathroom. Not in the make-up room. Finally, I find it on a desk backstage. I find Mick heading up the stairs toward the stage. "Thanks," he says as I hand him his hat. I'm figuring he's thinking, "Where have you been?"

I was privy to a couple of other interesting improvisations during the Revue. In "Get Thee to a Pun-nery" my cohorts and I had hoped for a comic effect from both witty dialogue and slapstick. Hence part of my job was to get knocked around on stage. Saturday night I'm lying supine on the stage after being thrown off one of the couches, and suddenly I'm getting stepped on. All 190 pounds of Bill Rossiter balance momentarily on my stomach. It was entirely unplanned. Bill tells me later, "I was crossing the stage, and suddenly I saw the opportunity. Then when I stepped on you, I wondered if I should be doing it. But I figured it would get a laugh." It sure did.

Nearly everyone who participates in the Revue has stories of clever improvisations and humorous, impromptu solutions to unexpected technical difficulties which occur during the show. To the audience, the Revue is a smoothly run, seemingly professional, well-planned public joke. And to the men of Keenan, the most important consideration is that the audience enjoy the show. But for the actors and crew, the Revue - the funniest part of it - is often an inside joke. •



Pat Wenning dances in "Vortex."

The University experienced a time of watershed change with the admission of women over a decade ago. This process of change, challenging, frustrating and sometimes painful, is continuing. This week Scholastic examines the state of relations between the sexes at Notre Dame. Our examination covers a wide spectrum: campus sexual attitudes, the sources of tension in social life and the role of women within the institutional structure of the University. This is a complicated issue which would take more space to cover completely than we have pages. We do hope, however, that this broad overview can spark debate and discussion on these issues of such great importance to the life of the University.

CAUGHT IN A RUT

by Gretchen M. Froehlke

A Psychoanalytical Look at ND Relationships

Most students agree that relationships between the sexes are not all they could be. Explanations for the tensions that permeate these relationships vary. Some faculty members offer psychological and sociological explanations for the state of relationships at Notre Dame. Dr. Wayne Pellegrini, a clinical psychologist from Counseling and Psychological Services, likes to call it "a unique situation."

Now that we all know something unusual exists here at ND, the question is "Why?" Why is it unique to Notre Dame? No, it's not because we all come from single-sex, Catholic high schools. To reach the answer we must delve deeper than that. The answer is two-fold, involving psychological factors as well as elements particular to Notre Dame's history and traditions.

First, the psychological analysis. College students are struggling to develop a sense of identity. Dr. Daniel Lapsley, a psychology professor specializing in human and adolescent development, stated that students need to realize that they can develop

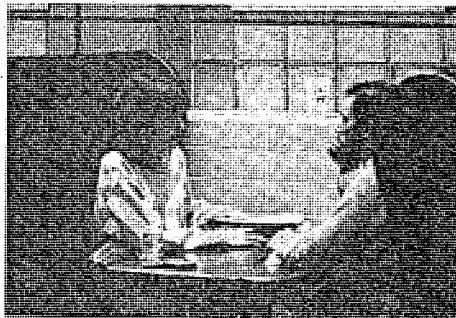
themselves as individuals within the context of others. Pellegrini echoed this, "Relating can help the student to grow, yet, students don't realize that."

Pellegrini explained that one reason relationships are difficult for young adults is that males and females reach their sexual peaks at different ages. Males peak during college, ages 18-21, while females generally don't peak until 33-35. Pellegrini concluded that college males tend to look for a physical type of relationship, whereas females seek intimate relationships. He added that young men need structure in their lives regarding social activities. If the structure is not there then a relationship may not develop.

The issue of structure in dating moves us to those sources of tension indigenous to Notre

Dame. Pellegrini feels that SYR's are an asset to ND's social life. According to him, they add the structure that Notre Dame males may need. On the other hand, Lapsley refers to SYR's as "systematic blind dating." Blind dates, he says, are the most difficult dating forms because they cause so much anxiety.

Young men need structure in their lives regarding social activities. If the structure is not there then a relationship may not develop.



Fr. Edward Malloy, associate provost, agrees that SYR's cause anxiety by compelling students to "invest themselves." This idea of self-investment may be the underlying cause of problems with relationships at Notre Dame. The academic competition at ND often means that any self-

One reason relationships are difficult for young adults is that males and females reach their sexual peaks at different ages. Males peak during college, ages 18-21, while females generally don't peak until 33-35.

investment energy students can muster is devoted to academics and reaching that elusive career goal. "Relationships are risky and require time and energy," said Malloy. Given the fact that most ND students come from privileged backgrounds where things have come easily, they might not have the desire to try and work something out.

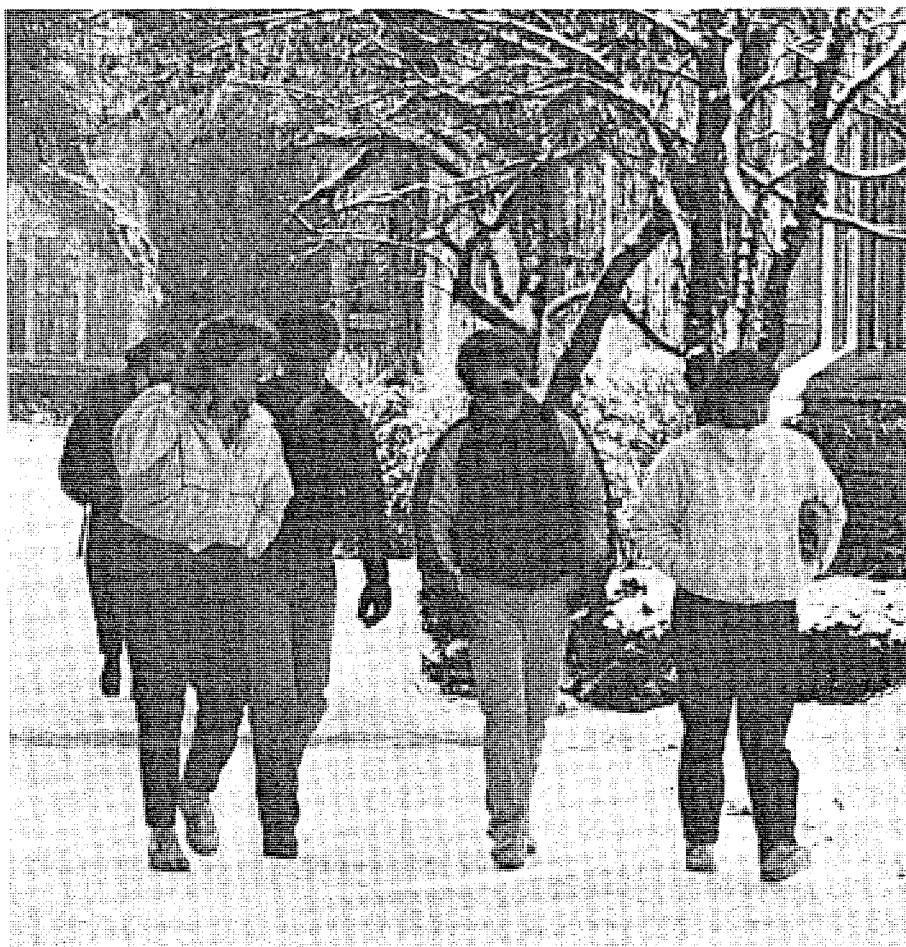
The academic atmosphere here fosters a sense of competition which is responsible for stifling many potential relationships. The women at ND are competitive and "The men are conservative and are reactionary toward the role of women," said Lapsley. As many ND men were raised in a traditional household where the mother stayed home and the father worked in the office, it is difficult for them to consciously accept the changing role of women today.

One last factor contributing to the relationship problems under the Golden Dome is the perennial problem of lack of social outlets. Both Lapsley and Pellegrini commented that if students wanted to go on dates they wouldn't know where to go. Kevin Dunay, a graduate student, emphatically agreed, "If I wanted to ask her out, I wouldn't know where to

take her." Dunay added, "Campus social life is constrained."

Most people agree that there is a problem with relationships at Notre Dame. If we reflect on this, however, we begin to realize that

maybe the problem isn't with relationships, but with attitudes. The problem lies in the idealization of the perfect relationship. If we can recognize our unrealistic expectations and stop our griping, we'll be much closer to developing mature relationships. •





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SURVEY SAMPLES SEXUAL ATTITUDES

Scholastic recently conducted a survey on sexual attitudes of undergraduates at Notre Dame. While we feel the sample was fairly representative of the undergraduate student population as a whole, we also believe that there are many potential biases that could have influenced the results. Therefore, no generalizations across the entire student body should be made. The results of the survey should only be interpreted as representative of the 300 students responding. The margin of error is approximately plus or minus 5.5 percent. -editor

ATTITUDES

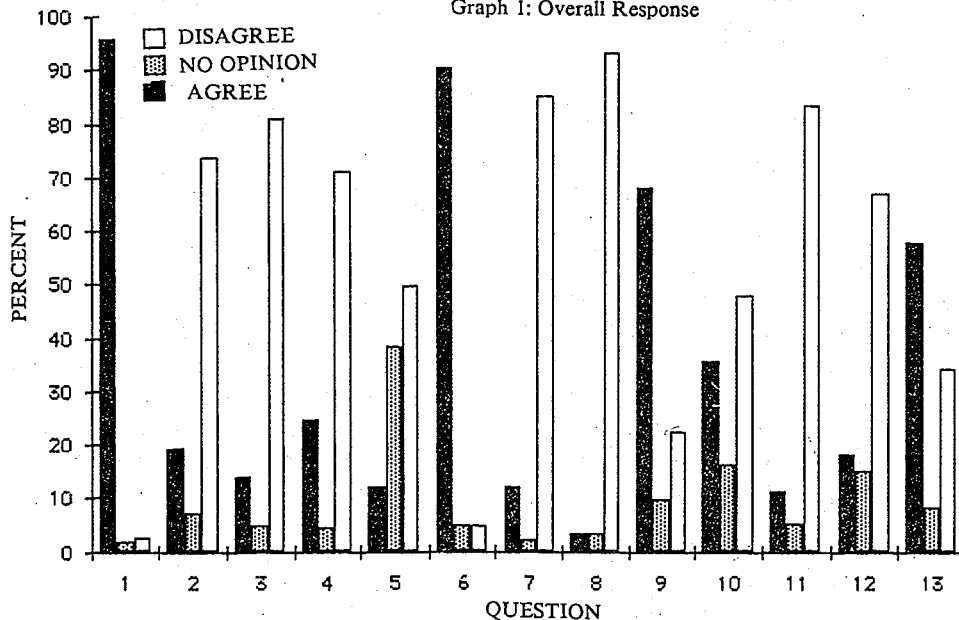
by Maher Mouasher

Questions:

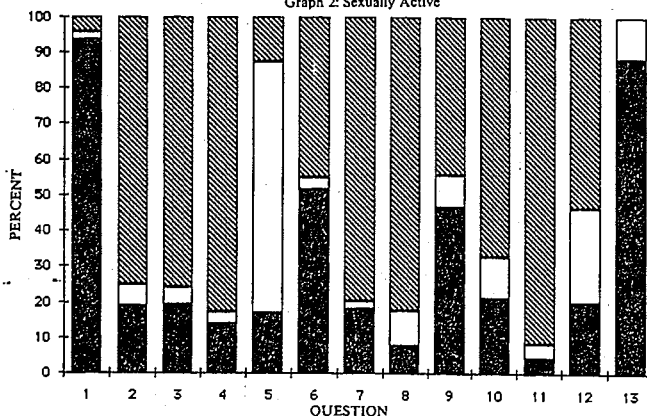
1. I am able to act on my values and stand up for my beliefs.
2. Men should be the dominant partner in heterosexual relationships.
3. Abortion is a contraceptive option.
4. Premarital sex is immoral.
5. Homosexuality is genetic in its origins.
6. One can be in love and not be sexually active.
7. Sexual intercourse is part of every serious relationship with a member of the opposite sex.
8. In sexual relationships it is the woman's responsibility to be concerned about birth control.
9. Abortion is murder.
10. Homosexuality is immoral.
11. Birth control is immoral.
12. N.D.'s Catholic orientation provides for a healthy sexual atmosphere.
13. I think parietals contribute to an unhealthy sexual atmosphere on campus.

The following graphs reflect survey responses to the statements listed above. The first graph is of overall response, the second graph is of sexually inactive respondents' answers, the third is of sexually active respondents' answers, the fourth is of males' answers, and the fifth is of females' answers.

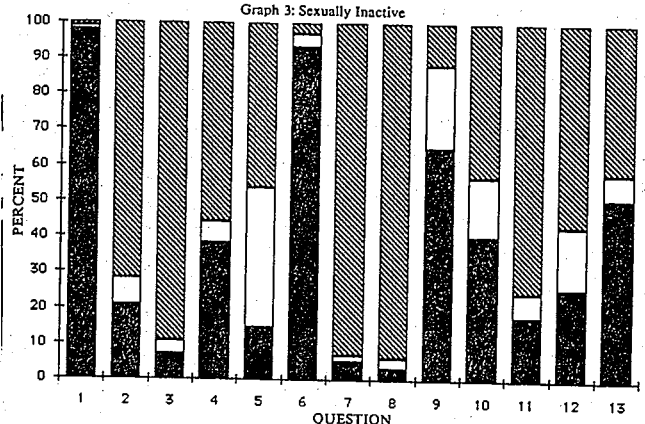
Graph 1: Overall Response



Graph 2: Sexually Active



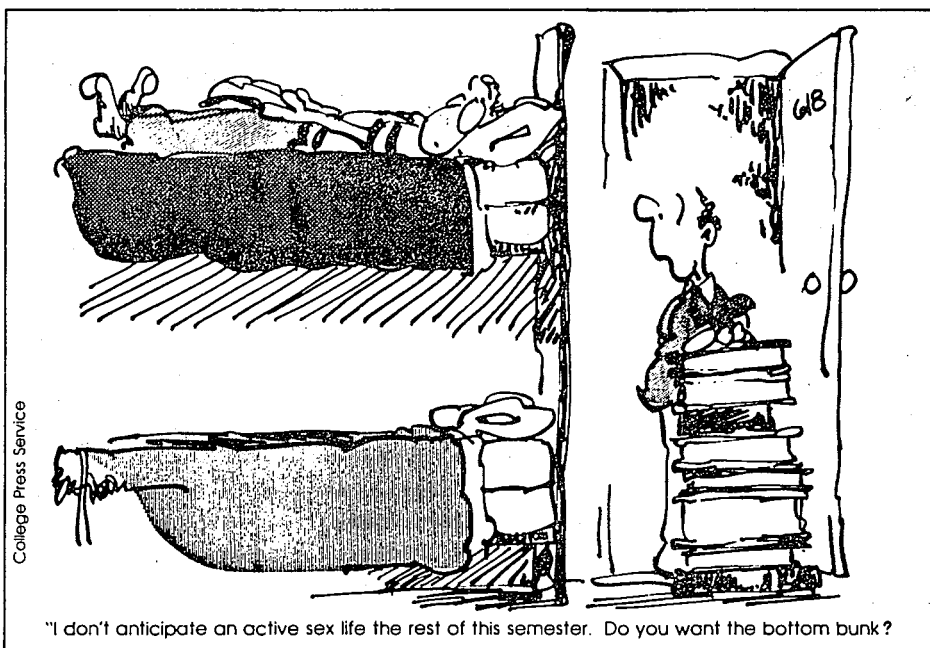
Graph 3: Sexually Inactive



The recent survey conducted by Scholastic shows that 45 percent of the respondents consider themselves sexually active. This figure was higher among the male respondents, with a 52 percent incidence of activity, than among the females, with only a 32 percent incidence of activity. Juniors were the most active sexually, with a 57 percent incidence, and Seniors were a close second, at 53 percent.

A whopping 96 percent of all respondents agreed with the statement "I am able to act on my values and stand up for my beliefs", and strong disagreement was registered (74 percent) for the statement "Men should be the dominant partner in a heterosexual relationship." Respondents agreed with the statement "I think parietsals contribute to an unhealthy sexual atmosphere on campus", (52 percent to 34 percent).

The people who answered the survey also agreed that "Abortion is murder" with 68 percent exhibiting strong agreement or agreement, and only 22 percent expressing disagreement. Males were evenly split on the statement "Homosexuality is immoral" with 43 percent agreeing and 44 percent disagreeing. Females were less agreeable to the statement, with 54 percent disagreeing to only 23 percent agreeing and 23 percent express-



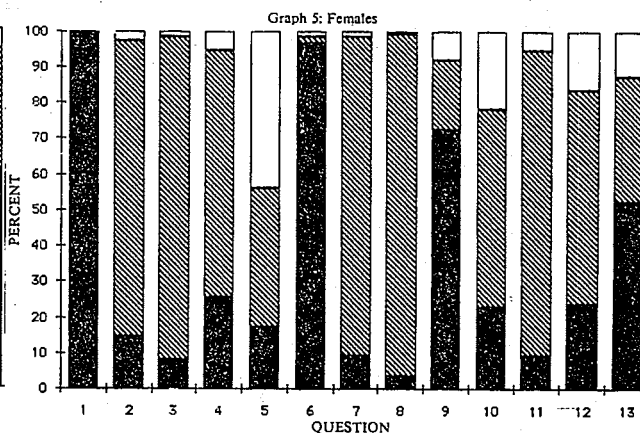
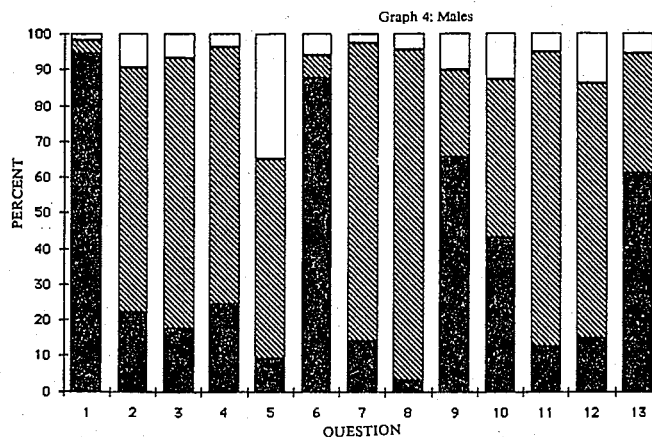
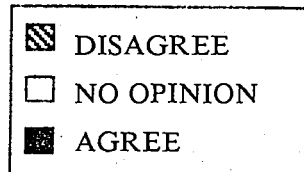
distinction by respondents between homosexuality and homosexual activity, a distinction that was not made in the question.

The results for the statements "One can be in love and not be sexually active" and "Sexual intercourse is part of every serious relationship with a member of the opposite sex" reflected similar beliefs, with 91 percent of all respondents agreeing with the first statement and 86 percent disagreeing with the second. There was no significant difference between the answers given by males and females, or by sexually active and inactive people to the statements.

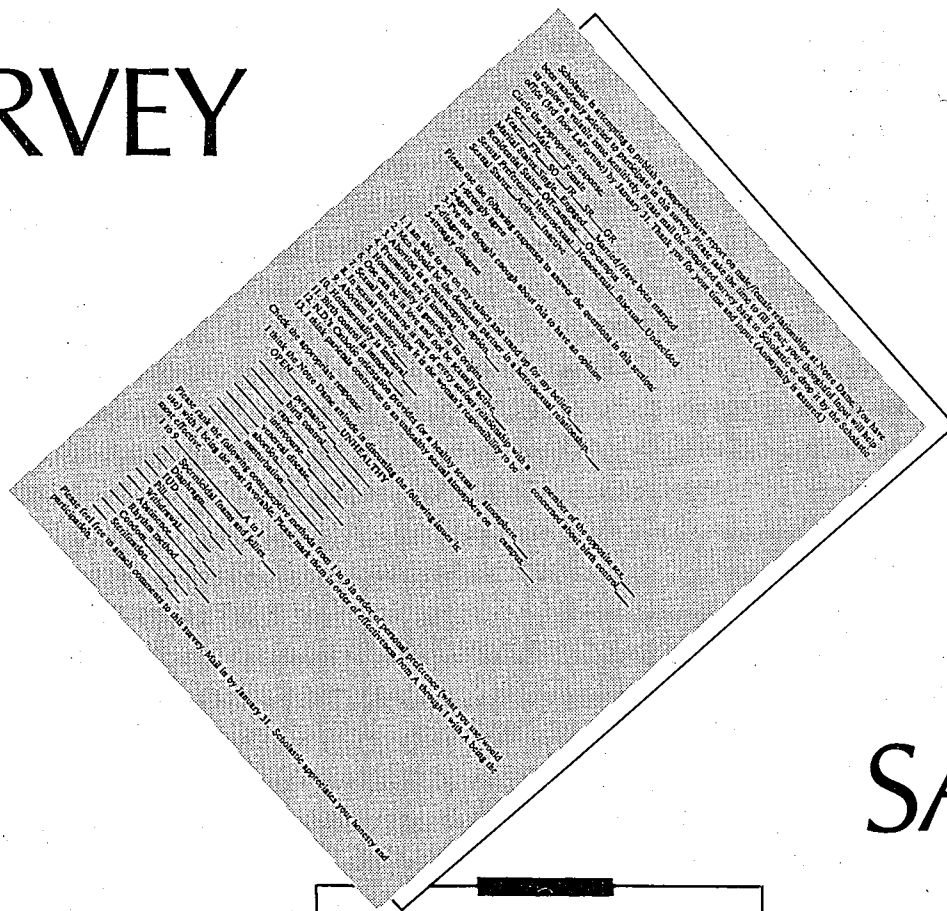
Little agreement showed up for the statements "Homosexuality is immoral" and "Birth control

is immoral". Only 26 percent agreed with the first statement while 48 percent disagreed, and only 11 percent agreed with the second statement, while 83 percent disagreed. Few people agreed that "Premarital sex is immoral" as well, with 70 percent disagreeing and only 25 percent expressing agreement.

93 percent of all respondents disagreed that "In sexual relationships it is the woman's responsibility to be concerned with birth control." Only 3 percent agreed, and those were evenly split between males and females. •



SURVEY



SAYS...

The following is a compilation of some of the comments *Scholastic* received from its recent survey on sexual attitudes. When possible, comments have been coded for sex and year.

M=male; F=female; 1=freshman; 2=sophomore; 3=junior; 4=senior.

COMMENTS ON BIRTH CONTROL:

"It's a McDonald's world and complicating sex with an arsenal of contraceptive machinery can become tedious and unromantic." M2

"Birth control in a marriage for the right purposes is moral."

"Although 'natural family planning' is unreliable as a birth control method, it is the only form of birth control which I would consider using." F4

"The most favorable and most effective (forms of birth control) would actually be a combination of two contraceptives such as condom and foam or condom and diaphragm." F3

"Parietals may enforce Catholic thought by reducing temptation, but they don't teach responsibility."

On the IUD as a contraceptive: "...Form of abortion, therefore not truly a contraceptive; rather, an insidious weapon for murder." F1

"I have been convinced for a long time now that I would only consider natural means of birth control, if I consider them at all - my reasons go beyond the fact that the Church preaches against unnatural means - I also don't like anything unnatural and man-made being a part of such a natural, special moment." F3

On birth control in regards to which methods to use: "None with the exception of the methods approved of by the Church." F2

ON PARIETALS:

"The residents have a right to privacy." M2

"Parietals may enforce Catholic thought by reducing temptation, but they don't teach responsibility." F4

"They do not allow one to make the choice of when and where to interact, sexually or not, with the opposite sex...In life, outside of ND, you'll have to make

those decisions. Now, in college, is the time to develop that decision-making process. Parietals at ND stifle this form of self-development on-making process. Parietals at ND stifle this form of self-development that is essential to well-being." F2

Parietals "seem to say that a male and female together after a certain bewitching hour are going to have sex. If the two really want to have sexual intercourse parietals are not going to stop them. It seems to me to be a childish attitude/treatment towards/of adults." F1

"Can't do schoolwork together after midnight." M4

"Not parietals in themselves, but single sex dorms greatly restrict healthy relationships." F3

"By making a conscious and informed decision to attend Notre Dame, students are agreeing to abide by certain regulations, such as parietals. If they don't like it they should attend state universities. Notre Dame has a responsibility to project Catholic values." F1

"They are an inconvenience but do not create an unhealthy atmosphere."

"Parietals need serious re-adjustment and re-evaluation!!!" M1

"..Parietals imply that there is something wrong with being together which for some people isn't so. I think parietal free dorms would be a good idea - providing choice for both groups."

HOMOSEXUALITY

On homosexuality as genetic in origin: "For some; others use homosexuality as a way not to conform, a curiosity." F2

"As for homosexuals, I believe them to have a disease; defining disease as meaning having any bodily function deviate from normal. Man was meant for woman."

"I am active sexually but not here at Notre Dame...it is extremely difficult to stand up for my beliefs as a homosexual in the homophobic atmosphere which the University fosters. I believe people here are ignorant of what homosexuality actually is and therefore look down or in some cases, even hate homosexuals. This

"Who discusses these issues in anything except a joking way? I have yet to encounter an open mature, non-dogmatic discussion of any of these topics."

"I think its about time a survey was mailed out. I wouldn't call myself promiscuous but the sexual attitude conveyed on campus sometimes makes me feel like a sleaze. Thanks!"

attitude is harmful to those homosexuals who are struggling to come to terms with their own sexuality and accept themselves."

THE IMPACT OF NOTRE DAME'S CATHOLICISM ON THE DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL ISSUES

"I agree that ND is not open with the issue of sex at all, but I do not feel that this unopenness makes the issue of sex at ND unhealthy." M3

"Who discusses these things except in a joking way? I have yet to encounter an open, mature, non-dogmatic discussion on any of these topics."

"Yes, you found one who still follows the teachings of his Catholic Church. Not that there's anything wrong with me, but sex is as nature intended for the continuation of the species."

"I've never 'heard' much discussion about any of these 'things we're not supposed to talk about' here at ND. I think it's time we all admitted we can be Catholic and human at the same time." M3

"...just because something is discussed openly doesn't imply that the discussion is healthy,"

"The ND attitude towards sex is not only old fashioned but wrong. Sex seems to be something oh so wrong that even a mention of it is a mortal sin. I really believe that where there is openness, communication and understanding, good relationships can flourish."

"The Catholic part is good but the ND influence makes it unhealthy."

"ND is not open in its attitude because the Church sees these issues basically only one way but that's not to say that their attitude is an unhealthy one, either." F2

"Being Catholic is one thing, being stifling and ignorant is another." F2

"As a freshman I remember the talk given to the female freshmen about personal safety by Sister John. 'There has only been one case of rape in the past eight years, however there have been eight cases of men taking advantage of their guests' hospitality.' I was astounded by her attitude. Quite simply, rape is rape whether it is by a stranger or your SYR date. I soon

began to fear that her attitude was typical of the administration and I'm sorry to say that my fears came true.

My point is this - due to the attitude I perceive from this University - I do not feel I could go to any health officials or administrators for help or with questions. If I decide to become sexually active while I'm at ND I would not seek information or help on campus. I would take the time to get outside help. I just hope others will/would do the same instead of taking an unnecessary risk and believing 'God would never let pregnancy happen to me.'" F2

"I think any problems in male/female relationships are not really sexual problems but rather non-sexual problems in relationships. The school's policies of single-sex dorms and parietals inhibit genuine, platonic friendships between the sexes." M1

ON THE SURVEY

"Sex, gays, VD, birth control is not the major issue that you media types here think it is. Please, enough is enough already!"

"Thank you for giving me the chance to at last express myself on this issue."

"I don't know that sex should be the main concern of a survey of male-female relationships at Notre Dame."

"I think its about time a survey was mailed out. I wouldn't call myself promiscuous but the sexual attitude conveyed on campus sometimes makes me feel like a sleaze. Thanks!" F3

GENERAL COMMENTS

"I think you'll find that the great majority of people will mark 'strongly agree' to the statement 'Abortion is murder.' I agree. I don't think most people realize the depth of their statement, however. They are claiming that the life of an unborn child has the same importance as a human being at any other stage of development. Again, I agree. How would they react to a clinic that helped mothers exterminate their four-year olds? We're a little too tolerant because we don't believe what we're saying. That's too bad." M4

"ND seems crowded with people who act 'morally' all the time, then get drunk and assault the nearest person. If the atmosphere were healthy people wouldn't

need to get drunk to decide they want the sex the University won't let them have."

"Since the topic is avoided in class discussion, forbidden in DuLac, and blustered as a macho, recreational sport in dorm conversations, most guys graduating from ND...probably had 5 kids before they figured out the limitations and the realities of sex....I've encountered some of the most disgusting attitudes about sex, often bordering on the sadistic, since my arrival here. These...mostly from guys who believed 'premarital sex is wrong' but still spoke in an incredibly depreciating manner about all members of the opposite sex, except, of course, their mothers and sisters..."

"The mere existence of this survey is a symptom of the root problem on the ND campus - people are all too concerned about sex. In the introductory paragraph to the survey, it is called a study on 'male/female relationships' at ND, when the questions are not about relationships, but the sexuality of relationships...the problem lies with relationships as a whole, and sexuality is just an offshoot. Which leads to the question, how do I make good friends, the kind that lead to any lasting relationship, with people of the opposite sex? The answer given...is all too often the 'party.' Go to a party, get drunk...and go score with some chick if you're a guy, or wait for some guy to hit on you if you're a girl...The partying, drinking scene is exactly what promotes the temporary, superficial, and all too physical type of relationship that is under study in the survey. It fosters a bad attitude toward the opposite sex...instead of developing the gradual healthy relationships that should exist in the Christian community. ...So guys and

girls need to spend casual, relaxed free time just getting to know one another. Where do they do this?...The only place...is the dormitory. That is where students relax and spend their free time, and that's where they make true friendships...Co-ed dorms do not turn into orgy houses nor do they disallow a good studying environment...At the very least, students here deserve a choice. If by the time we enter college our morals and values concerning sex aren't established enough to make single sex dorms and parietals utterly useless, then we don't belong here. It's time to let the children take on some responsibility on the road to adulthood, and college is the perfect environment..." •

"Yes, you found one who still follows the teachings of his Catholic Church. Not that there's anything wrong with me, but sex is as nature intended for the continuation of the species."

THE NOTRE DAME MEN-TALITY

by Mary Dolan

WOMEN IN A MALE ENVIRONMENT

Notre Dame is no longer just a men's school with a football team. It is also not a completely well-rounded academic institution fully responsive to the needs of its students. What can a female student expect if she decides to spend the next four years of her life at Notre Dame? As it stands now, she can expect a ratio disparity, a lack of female role models and adversity.

After fourteen years, coeducation at Notre Dame is a way of life. While the physical presence of women has been accepted, attitudes remain which demonstrate that ND must continue to make progress in order to achieve equality between its men and women.

Sister John Miriam Jones, assistant provost, has experienced Notre Dame before, during and after the coeducational process. No doubt exists in her mind that conditions for women have improved dramatically since the early difficult years. Jones feels that "although a residue of the all-male environment permeates attitudes," she believes that women "don't get short-changed but benefit and prepare realistically for a world which is tainted with these values."

In 1972, coeducation involved 100 percent of Jones' time. Now it involves only the ongoing needs of normalization. According to Jones, the University's goal is applicant parity: the percentage of women enrolled equal to the percentage of women in the applicant pool. Presently, women comprise 34 percent of the applicant pool and about 28 percent of an incoming

class. Since housing limits space for women, the competition for admission is stiffer for women. On the average 500 spaces are available for women, 1300 for men. The odds for those spots are 5:1 for women, 3.5:1 for men.

Parity can be achieved if two proposed women's dorms receive funding and are constructed. If the new dorms open 600 spots, Admissions predicts that in four years this will raise both the percentage of women in the applicant pool and in a class to 36 percent.

This is a worthwhile goal yet it is evident that the University expects the number of female applicants to peak at approximately 40 percent. Thus, an equal ratio can never be expected at Notre Dame. Women will always remain a minority.

Many women claim that equality at Notre Dame will not come in numbers, but in spirit. They believe Notre Dame men must recognize that women's issues concern them as well and merit their support. Consider a few of the inequalities:



Sr. Marietta Starrie

"Of the total faculty, 143 of 809 are women. Many students graduate from ND exposed to only four or five female professors. Too many students never encounter a female professor in their major -- it's an impossibility -- there aren't any."

--The University automatically charges men for the St. Michael's laundry service. Some men might prefer to do it themselves, and some do, but without washers and dryers in their dorms, this is difficult.

--The Rockne Memorial provides swimsuits for men, while women must bring their own. Equality dictates the abolishment of this tradition or the provision of swimsuits for women.

--Any movement to alter the words of the Notre Dame Victory March to include "loyal sons and daughters" is greeted with strong resistance. Whether one agrees with the move or not, the vehement reaction such a small change provokes is indicative of this male-dominated campus.

Even more important and subtly destructive to equality is the paucity of female role models. Notre Dame women lack role models in student government, the faculty and the administration.

Since 1976, when the first class of women became seniors, women

have held only 16 percent of campus leadership roles. No woman has even run for Student Body President. Jones recalls that she has known women more capable than their running mates, but has found these women reluctant to assume the primary role of president. These same women were high school student government leaders, editors of newspapers and yearbooks and captains of high school athletic teams.

Female role models are especially important here as women choose professions which were previously dominated by men. Of the regular teaching and research faculty, 57 women (compared to 544 men) are on the tenure tract. Two-thirds of the female faculty in this group are assistant professors with less than the six years teaching

required to be up for tenure. 382 men have tenure, only 14 women do. George Howard, psychology department chairman, reveals another facet of this problem: "Junior faculty are in need of role models just as much as the students."

Of the total faculty, 143 of 809 are women. Many students graduate from Notre Dame exposed to only four or five female professors. Too many students never encounter a female professor in their major -- it's an impossibility -- there aren't any. Although appointing women to the faculty is a University priority, each department is responsible for its own hiring.

ND's philosophy department boasts 31 professors, one of the largest undergraduate philosophy departments in the nation. Only one

graduate students are women and that these students are offered many attractive teaching offers. He noted that ND is competing with the best departments in New York, Boston and Chicago. Given ND's locale, it becomes "very hard to recruit the very best...women. Two of the four female faculty members who left, left South Bend, Indiana," he said.

The psychology department's faculty consists of 17 men and 3 women. In the past ten years the department has hired an equal number of men and women. In that time the turn-over rate for men has been 6 percent; for women, 60 percent. Thus, the issue of female faculty is complicated by their low retention rate.

This year the department has made the hiring and retention of women a top priority. Its *Report and Policy Statement by Department Committee on Women* recommends that "the Department consider only women for the three positions currently open." The statement further suggests that the positions remain available for women until they are filled by "appropriate and acceptable" female candidates. Howard feels this is important since it will provide a better education for students. He also cited evidence which suggests that women are more likely to pursue psychology and go on to become professors when exposed to female faculty.

The college which invokes the most criticism is the College of Engineering. It has no female faculty members. Roger Schmitz, the dean of engineering, stated: "The department is after the best people." With only 3-5 percent of engineering graduate students women, the problem is intensified. In the nation, the number of female chemical engineering professors is so low, Schmitz says, he could probably count them on both hands. For many years, women with bachelor degrees in engineering accepted attractive offers from industry which kept them from seeking graduate degrees in engineering.

Senior Linda Simon, a math major, was accepted at every dental school she applied to. She said that she "most assuredly" would return to Notre Dame again. College is "what you make of it. You can't depend on what college will give you. You have to take advantage of what's here, especially the faculty and people you live with." She doesn't identify any role models because "I never see anyone who's doing what I am doing." In her experience she feels that men within her major have dealt with women as equals and colleagues in and out of the classroom.



Linda Simon

professor is a woman and she is tenured. Philosophy Chairman Cornelius F. Delaney recognizes this discrepancy but says that the scarcity of female professors is not due to a lack of trying. "Almost every year we have offered jobs to women. In the last six years, four have accepted and then left for better jobs."

Delaney explained that only about 10 percent of philosophy gra-

When Tess Doering, Notre Dame's first female Rhodes scholar, was asked if she were choosing a college, would she choose Notre Dame again, she hesitated and said she would tend to say no because of the the traditional attitudes of the men here. "If a woman comes off as smarter, the men are intimidated more quickly than the women."



Tess Doering

Schmitz says that the problem with recruiting women is two-fold. The outstanding women whom the department recruits are also sought by many other universities. The second problem reflects a growing trend in our society: with more husband and wives working, recruitment is involving the couple, not just the individual. Schmitz revealed that they have presented an attractive offer to one candidate, but that South Bend cannot offer a suitable position for her husband.

The drought of women in administrative capacity is again detrimental to both men and women. No woman is an officer of the University; no woman is a dean of any college; no woman is a department head. Only six women sit on the Board of Trustees. Perhaps the very fact that no woman can ever aspire to become president of this University is the most telling sign of the attitude that permeates this campus. Women should see the example of successful female professors and men should realize that the likelihood of working for a woman is a real and natural possibility.

More than once in discussions with people on campus, the Notre

Dame woman was described as determined, hardy and a survivor. Although these will probably do her well in the long-run, the description also belies the fact that women still face adversity on this campus and must fight to achieve equality.

Sister Marietta Starrie, associate director for service and learning at the CSC, has seen many classes of men and women progress through ND. "The women of Notre Dame are sensitive to the change of women's role in society and want

to move in that direction." Starrie speculates that men have felt threatened by this change and need to question what their role is. Rather than creating harmony and interdependence, the push toward equality fosters competition and estrangement instead. Over time, Starrie has seen women become "less inhibited about making their own statement."

Dr. Allison Finn, staff psychologist at Psych Services, says that women encounter conflicting messages from society and this University. Be successful have a career; get a husband, raise a family. The undergraduates see little example of this being possible. Only when the number of women who administer and teach at Notre Dame becomes larger will the undergraduates benefit from the inspiration and insight these women can provide.

No one believes equality in spirit is around the corner. Instead, women continue to make progress slowly. In a *Notre Dame Magazine* (May 1982) article chronicling the atmosphere of women after ten years of coeducation, Kerry Temple states that "women are no longer strangers at Notre Dame, but many believe they are not yet full colleagues."

That feeling still prevails. •



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COMING DISTRACTIONS

WED MARCH 5

MARCH 5 :

- FILM: "The Love Parade"
Social Concerns 7 pm
- FILM: "Volunteers"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9,11 pm, \$1.50
- SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - at Indiana - Purdue University
7:30 pm
- ART: "Mauricio Lasansky : A Retrospective Exhibition"
The Snite Museum of Art
February 16 - March 30
- ART: "The Creative Process, Fiber Arts Exhibition"
Moreau Gallery
March 1-22
- ART: "Redbud Show"
Hammes Gallery
March 1-22
- ART: "Modern Drawings and Watercolors From the Permanent Collection"
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East
January 19 - April 20
- ART: "Urban America"
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East
January 26 - April 13
- ART: "Artists and Models :
Portraits From the Hishhorn Museum"
Print, Drawing and Photography Gallery
February 2 - March 9
- ART: "Richard Stevens : Recent Photographs"
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East
February 23 - April 13
- Sophomore Literary Festival
Memorial Library Auditorium

THUR MARCH 6

MARCH 6 :

- FILM: "Spellbound"
Loft 7 pm
- FILM: "Volunteers"
Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.50
- SPORTS - Varsity:
Women's Basketball - at Xavier
Men's Swimming - at Midwest Invitational (Chicago, IL) March 6-8
- PERFORMING ARTS: "The Tempest"
Washington Hall 8 pm
March 6,7,8
- MUSIC: Steve Kruse, viola
8 pm
- Sophomore Literary Festival
All Star Band Concert
Washington High School 7:30 pm
- IUSB Philharmonic
Kaleidoscope '86 - The Stanley Clark 8th Annual Fundraising Dinner Auction
Century Center

FRI MARCH 7

MARCH 7 :

- FILM: "La Nuit de Varennes"
Snite 7:30,9:30 pm
- FILM: "Splash"
Engineering Auditorium 7,9,15,11:30 pm \$1.50
- SPORTS - Varsity:
Hockey - at Alabama - Huntsville
Men's Swimming - at Midwest Invitational
- SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - at Miami University
7:30 pm
- PERFORMING ARTS: "The Tempest"
Sophomore Literary Festival
Indiana High School Basketball Sectionals
SOPHOMORES: Sophomore Cotillion

SAT MARCH 8

MARCH 8 :

- FILM: "SPLASH"
Engineering Auditorium 7,9,15,11:30 pm \$1.50
- SPORTS - Varsity:
Hockey - at Alabama - Huntsville
Women's Basketball - at Dayton
Men's Basketball - Dayton
1 pm
- Men's Swimming - at Midwest Invitational
Fencing - at NIWFA (New York City)
Track-Indoor - IC4A Championships (Princeton) March 8-9
- SPORTS - Club:
Gymnastics - Miami of Ohio
men and women
- PERFORMING ARTS: "The Tempest"
Sophomore Literary Festival
Indiana High School Basketball Sectionals
JUNIORS: Class Formal

SUN MARCH 9

MARCH 9 :

- SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - at Indiana(2)
1 pm
- Track-Indoor - IC4A Championships
- JUNIORS: Class Mass
- LECTURE: Jean Kilbourne on Women in Advertising
Memorial Library Auditorium
Sponsored by Junior Class
- Maple Syrup Public Tours
Bendix Woods Park
- Chamber Concert featuring Sue Davids, harp soloist
Concord High School, Elkhart
3:30 pm
- Michiana Area Composers Recital
IUSB Campus Auditorium 8:15 pm
- Indiana Women's Caucus Art Exhibition
Warner Gallery
March 9 - April 13

MON MARCH 10

MARCH 10 :

- FILM: "Marnie"
Snite 7 pm
- FILM: "Juliet of the Spirits"
Snite 9:15 pm
- SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - at Ca
7:30 pm
- N.D. Basketball Banquet
ACC Arena and Conco

TUES MARCH 11

MARCH 11 :

- FILM: "Palm Beach Story"
Snite 7:30 pm
- DEBATE: Phyllis Schafly vs Sara
Lifestyles of Men and
Washington Hall
Sponsored by Junior C
- JUNIORS: Blood Drive
Infirmary
March 11-12

WED MARCH 12

MARCH 12 :

- FILM: "Footlight"
Social Concerns 7 pm
- FILM: "Life of Brian"
Engineering Auditorium
- SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - Bal
7:30 pm
- LECTURE: Sr. Joan Chittister
Women in the Church
CCE
Sponsored by Junior C
- Alcohol Awareness Program
Events TBA
March 12-14
- White Water Series
Century Center 12 no
- JUNIORS: Blood Drive
Glee Club Spring Concert
Washington Hall 8 pm

THUR MARCH 13

MARCH 13 :

- FILM: "Life of Brian"
Engineering Auditorium
\$1.00
- SPORTS - Varsity:
Wrestling - at NCAA
(Iowa City, IA)
March 13-15
- LECTURE: Gloria Steinem
Men and Women in S
Angela Athletic Facil
Sponsored by Junior

0

FRI

14

MON

17

MARCH 14 :

FILM: "A Week's Vacation"

Snite 7:30 pm

FILM: "American Dreamer"

Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 \$1.00

SPORTS - Varsity:

Women's Swimming - at NCAA Diving Regionals
(Columbus, OH) March 14-15Men's Swimming - at Diving Regionals
(Columbus, OH) March 14-15

Wrestling - at NCAA Championships

Track-Indoor - NCAA Indoor Championships
(Oklahoma City) March 14-15

Cavalcade of Wheels

ACC Concourse and Fieldhouse
March 14-16

Bacchus Regional Conference

CCE

Alcohol Awareness Program

SAT

15

MARCH 15 :

FILM: "American Dreamer"

Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.00

SPORTS - Varsity:

Wrestling - at NCAA Championships

Baseball - at Depauw(2)

1 pm

Lacrosse - Ashland

1:30 pm

Men's Swimming - at NCAA Diving Regionals

Women's Swimming - at NCAA Diving Regionals

Track-Indoor - NCAA Indoor Championships

SPORTS - Club:

Gymnastics - at Eastern Michigan
menMen's Volleyball - at University of Wisconsin
7:30 pm

International Festival

Washington Hall 7:45 pm

Cavalcade of Wheels

Memorial Hospital Ball

Century Center 6:30 pm - 1 am

LaBoheme (opera)

Morris Civic Center 8 pm

Sugar Camp Days & Breakfast

Bendix Woods Park

SUN

16

MARCH 16 :

SPORTS - Varsity:

Baseball - at DePauw(2)

1 pm

Cavalcade of Wheels

Sugar Camp Days & Breakfast

Chester String Quartet

with Karen Buranskas and Laura Klugherz

Annenberg Auditorium 4 pm

13

MARCH 17 :

St. Patrick's Day

FILM: "The Big Heat"

Snite 7 pm

FILM: "The Damned"

Snite 9 pm

SPORTS - Varsity:

Baseball - St. Joseph's(2)

1 pm

TUES

18

MARCH 18 :

FILM: "The Sin of Harold Diddlebock"

Snite 7:30 pm

SPORTS - Club:

Men's Volleyball - at Purdue University
7:30 pm

NOONTALK: "Mauricio Lasansky :

A Retrospective Exhibition"

Teri Douglas Larkin

O'Shaughnessy Gallery East

12:10 - 12:55 pm

SOPHOMORES: SAC

Keenan 7 pm

WED

19

MARCH 19 :

FILM: "My Man Godfrey"

Social Concerns 7 pm

FILM: "Spring Break"

Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.00

SPORTS - Club:

Men's Volleyball - Western Michigan University
7:30 pm

NCAA Regional Basketball Tournament

ACC March 19-23

Fernwood Nature Photography

Gallery Show

White Water Series

Century Center 12 noon

Ice Capades

ACC Arena

March 19-23

THUR

20

MARCH 20 :

FILM: "Spring Break"

Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.00

NCAA Regional Basketball Tournament

Compiled by Karen Dettling

A WOMAN'S OPTIONS

Clinics on St. Louis Run the Gamut

by Laura Temple

Coeducation has exposed Notre Dame to many of the problems faced by contemporary women. An unwanted pregnancy is one such problem. The Notre Dame woman facing this problem may find it difficult to seek help. At this University, services offered concerning contraception and pregnancy are limited at the Student Health Center. The Health Center, however, does offer some options for a woman needing a gynecological examination:

1) The University doctor will do a gynecological exam, including a pelvic and a Pap test, for free with a fee charged only for the lab work;

2) A woman may request to be seen by the University's consulting gynecologist who sees four patients on Wednesday mornings. The exam costs \$20 plus lab fees. Appointments are usually made several weeks in advance.

Carol Seager, the director of the Student Health Center, says that as far as birth control, pregnancy testing and related information are concerned, they will refer women to local physicians.

Locally, there are a number of clinics offering various services at moderate rates. Three of these, each representing a different philosophy and variety of services, are detailed below.

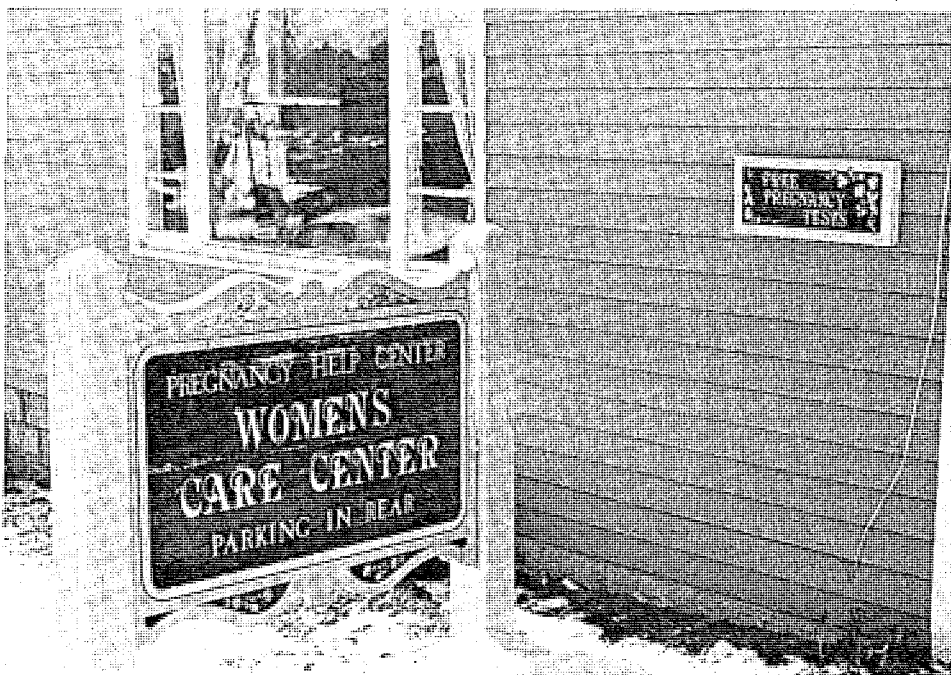
The Women's Pavilion is a privately owned clinic located at 425 North St. Louis, behind the St. Joseph Medical Center. Pavilion Administrator Marne Greening said

that the Pavilion, founded in 1978, is a "helping agency for a person with an unplanned pregnancy" that also provides emotional support and birth control information.

Pavilion services include U.C.G (Urinary Choronic Gonadotropins) and ICON (company trademark) pregnancy testing, various forms of birth control, pelvic exams and Pap smears, pregnancy and birth control counseling.

The U.C.G. pregnancy test and the counseling are free. Other services carry charges ranging from \$7 to \$225. Most procedures require scheduling an appointment in advance. The Pavilion emphasizes the client's right to confidentiality. To enter, the door must be unlocked by a staff member and visitors are not welcome on procedure day.

The Women's Care Center was established in 1984 by ND professor Janet Smith and former ND student John May. They created it in response to a need they saw in the community for an alternative kind of counseling and care for pregnant women.



The Women's Care Center stresses a community atmosphere.

Next door to the Women's Pavilion is the Women's Care Center, a small, blue house at 417 North St. Louis. The Care Center was established in 1984 by Notre Dame professor Janet Smith and former ND student John May. They created it in response to a need they saw in the community for an alternative kind of counseling and care for pregnant women.

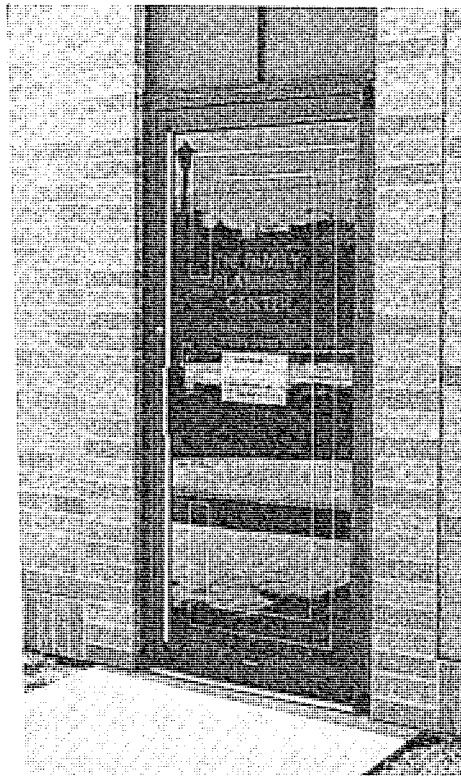
The Center is funded by donations and is largely run by carefully trained volunteers, many of whom come from the Notre Dame/Saint Mary's community. Deb Rogers, the director of the Center, says the Center is "geared for the convenience of the person walking through the door." The free pregnancy tests offered are what initially brings most of the 150 clients per month to the Center.

Women who come to the Center are asked only for their first names and the first initial of their last name. Since many of the volunteer counselors are students, the woman, especially if she is a student, has the choice of seeing a student or a different counselor with strict confidentiality being maintained either way.

Though the Center mainly provides counseling for women who suspect they are pregnant or who are pregnant, they provide counseling in many areas. Stressing "whole person" counseling, they are concerned with any problems related to an unplanned pregnancy including family, self-esteem, or relationship problems. Rogers noted that they are interested in seeing more men either alone or with their partners when an unplanned pregnancy occurs.

The Center also gives information on birth control, however, they have a definite Catholic/pro-life position and will only recommend natural family planning. The Center also tries to inform women who are considering abortion about the procedure and all the possible risks. They will not refer or assist in

MARCH 5, 1986



Planned Parenthood deals with a wide range of sexual health issues.

"Planned Parenthood is a nationwide organization that is 'an advocate of reproductive rights for everyone regardless of race, age, sex, disability or economic circumstances.'"

abortions but say that a woman could go there for counseling both before and after an abortion and not be judged, regardless of her decision.

The Center is not a licensed adoption agency but will refer interested clients to the proper

"The Pavilion emphasizes the client's right to confidentiality. To enter, the door must be unlocked by a staff member and visitors are not welcome on procedure day."

agencies. They also provide information on pre- and post-natal care, parenting classes and government and non-government agencies and programs designed to help young unwed mothers.

The St. Joseph County branch of Planned Parenthood is a little further down the street at 121 South St. Louis in the Family Planning Center. Planned Parenthood is a nationwide organization that is "an advocate of reproductive rights for everyone regardless of race, age, sex, disability or economic circumstances."

Barry Kasler, director of community services, said that their philosophy is to "provide leadership for the implementation and preservation of reproductive health and choice in order to enhance the quality of family and community life." Planned Parenthood offers medical examinations that test for sexually transmitted diseases, cancer, anemia, and diabetes. They have a nutritionist on staff who provides nutrition information and safe, low-cost, weight control programs. They do pregnancy testing and offer information and counseling on all options available to pregnant women. They will refer clients to other doctors or agencies as needed on an individual basis. •

Tension At Dartmouth

Compiled by Paul Aiello

Dartmouth students constructed a shantytown on campus recently to protest the college's \$63 million of investments in South Africa. Another student group, the Conservative Committee To Beautify The Green Before Winter Carnival destroyed the shanties. Most of this group belonged to the staff of the *Dartmouth Review*, a conservative newspaper which recently editorialized against the increased admission of Jewish students claiming, "if standards have to be lowered it would dilute the value of the degree." Reaction by other students eventually resulted in a day of cancelled classes to discuss racism, sexism and the toleration of dissent.

The Brown University food services director removed a student spoof of a dining hall publication, *Stockpot*, renamed *Stinkpot*, from Brown dining halls last semester causing a minor controversy. One feature called Cathy's Corner wished on its readers "experiences with regurgitated meals and various other unpleasant body fluids and secretions." The director, Norman Cleaveland, felt this reading inappropriate to the dining hall environment, although it was an "excellent spoof." Student editors were upset about its removal from circulation while admitting it was an editorial mistake.

The Fort Lauderdale Police Department has banned public drinking along the "Strip" in its attempt to quiet the raucous activities of college vacationers. Anyone found with beer or any other alcohol will be asked to dump it onto the street. If Fort Lauderdale sports the crowds it is famous for during spring break, the streets of that city should be flowing.

China has been the sight of student demonstrations within the past four months. Nine college student demonstrations occurred over issues such as nuclear testing, birth control and the quality of cafeteria food.

A meeting of college presidents in Washington resulted in the suggestion that "civic responsibility" be a requirement for graduation in an effort to discourage college students from becoming too self-obsessed. One suggestion is that community service be a requirement for financial aid.

Terrorism has hit college campuses - in the form of new courses, anyway. Classes which study international terrorism attempt to understand the politics, the psychology and technology which affect the terrorist act. Tufts University students simulated the hijacking of a T.W.A. plane by Palestinian terrorists. Students acted as terrorists, government negotiators and reporters and gained at the very least an understanding of how complicated the issue is.

Groups From Nowhere

BANDS EMERGING IN 1986

by R. Shrader

Forget about R.E.M. Forget about Husker Du. Forget everything you've read about in *Rolling Stone*. Many bands play throughout the country whose records you may have never heard who are making real rock and roll. That's rock and roll, you know, the stuff with spirit. No act, no mumbling, no statements or messages, just the aim to add variety and keep music alive in a self-destructive business. The following seven bands stand out on the strength of recent releases which provide the backbone for the music industry today. Loud, fast and brutal describe the majority of this group, so prepare to have your musical tastes assaulted and challenged.

Naked Raygun: Heralding from Chicago, Naked Raygun is the next best thing to a hometown band. They start by pounding a certain rhythm into the listeners' head incessantly. Their lyrics are humorous and pointed without being stupid. Elements of jazz and noise are added to their steamroller sound for variety. The material on the first LP, "Throb-Throb," is two years old now and with line-up changes the new album, "All Rise" (due any day) should bring them into some national prominence. It all adds up to make them Chicago's best band. Do not miss a chance to see them if you visit Chicago.

The Pandoras: Wielding one of the greatest names in rock history and one of the greatest screamer voices, the Pandoras have weathered a lot of changes in the past few years, but their time has finally come. Lead vocalist and guitarist

Paula Pierce had to start from scratch when three original members split after the first album, "It's About Time". Her new Pandoras play with all of the conviction of their predecessors with the addition of a greater sense of production values. Basing their sound on the sixties' primal guitar and garage rock, they update the sound, just like the early Fleshtones. The new album, "Stop Pretending," should propel this female foursome into the charts.

Tex and the Horseheads: Texcala Jones has the only voice in L.A. to challenge Paula Pierce's wail and she uses it in a spirit of totally wasted fun. This band's country-punk hybrid mix is real party music, raunchy enough to make hair grow on a coffin, plus they can pull off a great ballad too. "Life's So Cool" is proof of a band's ability to play a great set while rolling around drunk on a stage (no joke) and that's what rock and roll is about.

Sonic Youth: Imagine a band so powerful, so sonically intimidating that it causes tape decks to melt and friends to run screaming from the room. Sonic Youth, from New York's Lower East Side, detunes guitars, pile drives them into amps, attacks them with screwdrivers and forces it all into musical patterns. Their "Bad Moon Rising" is more than an album, it evokes the rhythms which creep through your brain when you plot destruction and murder. They will never reach the Top 40, but with a new contract on SST records they should gain visibility. It definitely takes guts to love this band.

The Voodoo Kittens: Take the

Velvet Underground and add a twisted sense of pop sensibility and you get the Voodoo Kittens. A Pennsylvania band from the middle of nowhere, they have just released their first cassette, "Color Box One," which reveals range, influences and talent. Strong pop songs and weird studio tricks abound on this sixty minute tape, as well as some intense musical passages and heartfelt singing. Just to the skewed left of rock and roll, Kitten music should be big in the upcoming year.

Soul Asylum: A Minneapolis quartet, formerly called Loud Fast Rules, Soul Asylum play roaring guitar songs. The twin guitar work jumps all around on this album, but not in the way you would expect. Playing few leads, they concentrate on the rhythmic possibilities of musical interplay. Strong vocals add to this to make their album debut, "Made to be Broken," a worthwhile addition to today's extensive underground music. Buy this record and go for a spin.

Volcano Suns: This Boston band's 1985 debut "The Bright Orange Years" scored with the critics, but was almost impossible to find in stores. These guys are a noise fest unto themselves, with drummer/vocalist Pete Prescott (formerly of Mission of Burma) writing songs about the simple life with titles like "Stewtime," "Cornfield," and "Animals." Less melodic and more complicated than Husker Du, this trio, using Mission of Burma's formula of strange musical structures and shouted vocals, could make the big time.

These are the seven bands to look out for in 1986. You won't find most of them in the Top 40, but a little legwork will reward you with great listening nonetheless. •

CONGRESS ADOPTS NATIONAL DAD TO BATTLE DEFICITS

BUT CAN HE GET THEM OFF THE HOOK?

by Mike Vore

In high school, when friends wanted to go out, and I didn't, I'd sometimes ask my dad whether or not he cared if I went out. He always answered the same way, regardless of weather or evening's aim: "Oh, Mike, I get so worried when you go out. Why don't you stay in tonight?" So, I'd tell my friends I couldn't go out because of Dad. He'd get me off the hook.

President Reagan and Congress have the same problem. They are having a hard time saying "No" to big deficits. So, they've decided to use my old trick: They're letting Dad get them off the hook. The funny thing is that there is no National Dad who can say "No" when Congress and Reagan can't decide something on their own. But such small matters never trouble Congress and Reagan. They got together, thought about their dilemma, and decided to set out to find an authority whose "No" they could borrow. Thus, Congress adopted a National Dad; the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings for short.

Now, when constituents call on their Congressmen to spend - spend - spend, and the Congressmen want to cut - cut - cut, the Congressmen can call on National Dad. He'll tell those party-animal constituents that there is no

money. National Dad will invoke automatic spending cuts, and the Congressmen will get off the hook.

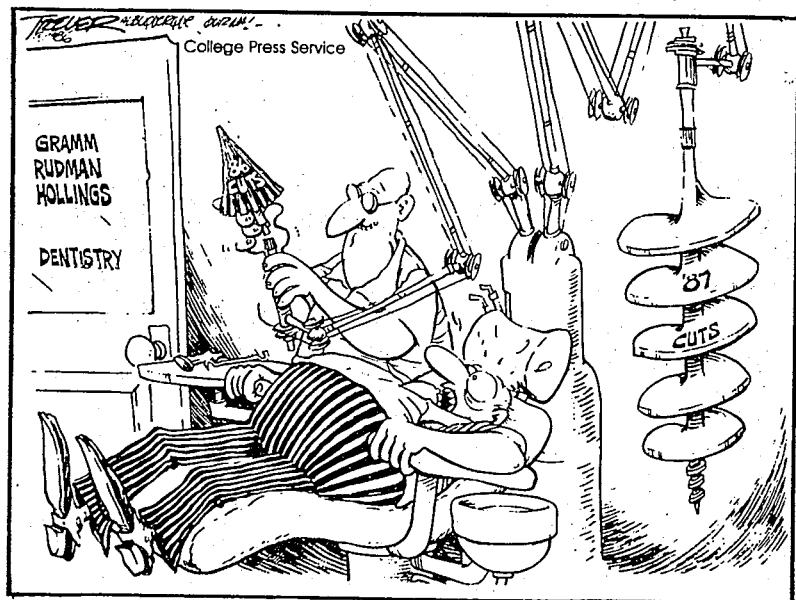
Our government runs on a budget. And for twenty-four out of the last twenty-five years, the government hasn't followed it's budgets. Of late - during the last five years - Congress hasn't even come to grips with the budget before the beginning of the fiscal year. Last year, Congress passed the 1985 budget just months before the 1985 fiscal year ended. We are currently in fiscal year 1986, which started on October 1, 1985. True to form, Congress has yet to pass a budget for 1986. President Reagan just submitted his 1987 budget proposal on February 1st. They are really on

top of things in Washington, aren't they?

Thus, you can see what a mess the budget process has become. Congress knows it will never be able to cut a program as it actually comes up for approval, so it's decided to shift the burden. Rather than hand sculpting a budget which meets specific needs, Congress has found a National Dad who can invoke automatic cuts with the grace of a jack hammer. The aim: shrink the stone, shrink the budget, period.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sets limits on the size of our deficits. We're not allowed to go over budget by more than a certain amount. Example: for fiscal 1986, the deficit ceiling is \$171.9 billion. The budget says we can spend x dollars. However, we're going over budget spending about \$200 billion this year. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is the National Dad who can cut that \$200 billion to \$171.9 billion.

If Congress and the President don't come to an agreement on how to cut the 1986 budget, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings mandates that the set ceiling be met automatically. We need to get rid of \$28.1 billion, half from defense, half from social spending. No talk, no bargaining, no compromises, \$13.55 billion gets lopped off domestic programs,



\$13.55 billion gets lopped off defense. That's National Dad in action.

The man who puts National Dad into action lives in the General Accounting Office, and is officially known as the Comptroller General. He goes into action like this: if Congress and the President have not agreed on a budget which meets the deficit ceilings by a certain date, he calculates up-coming expenses and expected deficits. Then, he sends an order to the President mandating spending cuts which meet the deficit ceilings. After receiving the order, the President tentatively imposes the cuts. Congress and the President then have one month before his cuts become final.

The first order was sent to President Reagan on January 20 this year. President Reagan tentatively imposed the cuts on February 1, and both he and Congress have until March 1 before the cuts become final. Once final, the cuts will diminish each program's budget equally. There are some important exceptions to National Dad's axe, though. Social Security, Veterans pensions, Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the Children, Women and Infants Nutrition Program, Supplementary Security Income, food stamps, child nutrition, Veterans compensation and interest on the national debt.

One other large exception has been made this year. Currently, when cutting the military budget, spending cuts have to be met, yet each program is treated separately. After 1986, military spending will be cut as blindly as non-military spending.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings plants the following ceilings in National Dad's mind: 1986, \$171.9 billion; 1987, \$144 billion; 1988, \$108 billion; 1989, \$82 billion; 1990, \$46 billion; 1991, zero. The deficit ceilings can be waived in times of recession or war. You know what war means. Recession, according



to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, means two consecutive quarters of less than one percent growth, or two forecasted years of a decline in economic growth, as reported by the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and the Budget.

Will the National Dad plan work? That may depend upon its survival. Twelve Democratic Congressmen and a union of

General is not one of the President's officials. He can be removed from office by Congress, and is therefore under its power. In other words, he can't send those automatic deficit cuts to the President.

I don't ask my Dad about going out with friends anymore. I've grown a little older, more secure in my own authority. These days, I get myself off the hook. If National Dad dies in the Supreme Court, Congress and the President may have to learn to do the same thing.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is National Dad's adoption agency. It sets limits on the size of our deficits.

government employees (whose members would lose money under the plan) sued the Federal Government on February 7, a three-judge panel decided in favor of them.

The court said that the Comptroller General wasn't independent enough to act in an executive fashion. The President can mandate spending cuts, as can his officials. But, the Comptroller

National Dad hasn't died yet, though. The case must go before the Supreme Court in June or July, and nobody knows how that Court will treat it. Even if the court should kill the Comptroller General's power, National Dad, alias Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, still provides a way for Congress to enact the cuts without his help. National Dad will still send an order to the President. But for it to be effective, it must be treated like a bill. Congress must pass it, and the President must sign it. Thus, authority is placed firmly back on their own shoulders, and National Dad falls into the background again. In the meantime, he's living well in the General Accounting Office, awaiting March 1. •

WILL STUDENTS FEEL THE PINCH?

GRAMM RUDMAN COULD MEAN MASSIVE CUTS IN EDUCATIONAL AID

Washington, D.C. (CPS)

Colleges around the country still aren't sure how they will compensate for the federal funding they're about to lose as a result of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill.

In unveiling his proposal for the federal budget for the 1987 fiscal year, which must meet the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit ceilings, President Reagan announced he once again wanted to reduce the government's role in running and financing American higher education.

The president proposed drastic cuts in every one of his past budget plans. Congress, while agreeing to cuts less severe than the president wanted in 1981 and 1982, let some college funding creep upward in subsequent years.

Among the suggestions in the president's proposal for the 1987 fiscal year, which stretches from October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987, were to:

End interest-free student loans: Students would begin paying interest on their Guaranteed Student Loans from the day they got them. Under the Reagan plan, students would pay a rate tied to current interest on Treasury bonds - now seven percent - while still in school, and then the Treasury bill rate plus three percentage points after they leave school. Students could begin repaying the interest immediately, or borrow more to cover the accumulating interest charges.

Push students off aid: The proposal, passed, would cut off aid to one million students.

Change the subsidy to the banks: While borrowing students are still in school, the government currently pays about 3.5 percent

interest to banks that make the student loans. It would cut the subsidy to three percent if Congress approves the proposal.

Cut Pell Grant funding: By cutting Pell Grant funding from \$3.4 billion to \$3 billion, the administration hopes to stop subsidizing some 500,000 students each year. The administration also wants to make Pell Grants harder to get by tightening income need tests for them.

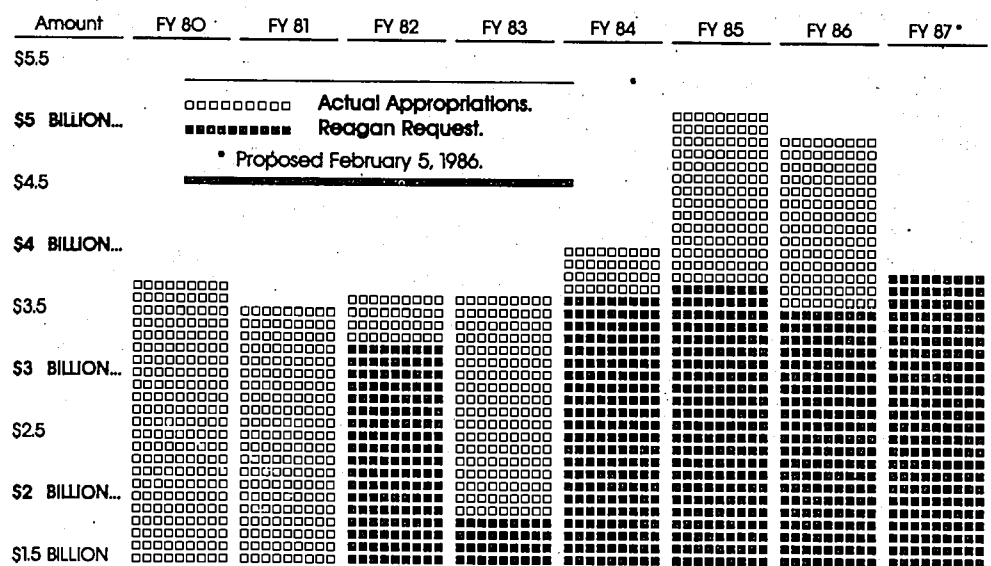
Merge and cut various programs: The president proposed to cut the College Work-Study Program, which helps schools and nonprofit groups pay student employees, by about 40 percent, and merge it with the Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants program. He wants to eliminate the State Student Incentive Grant and National Direct Student Loan programs altogether.

Create a new teacher scholarship program: The department would funnel \$1 million in scholarships to prospective math and science teachers under a one-year-only Christa McAuliffe Scholarships program.

Create a new loan program: A new program, run by colleges themselves, would loan up to \$4,500 a year to undergraduates and \$10,000 to graduate students. Repayment schedules would be tied to how much students subsequently earn after graduation, with each year's payments limited to 15 percent of annual income.

Initial reaction on campuses around the country to the new proposal is less than calm. If Congress approves the plan, bankers say they they'll have to stop lending, students say they'll have to stop studying and colleges say that, once again, they'll have to raise tuition costs. •

★ FEDERAL STUDENT AID FUNDING ★



SOURCE: American Council on Education COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

Scientific Story Tellers

by Sam Siewert

"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science."- Albert Einstein

Those who truly love science should indulge in its fiction. Science fiction expands the mind of the contemplative reader who explores the mysteries of existence. Science encompasses the smallest particle of subatomic physics as well as the incomprehensible magnitudes of space. Writers of science fiction artfully portray the wonder and mystery of science by combining both the literary and scientific skill required by the genre. Unfortunately, too frequently the ideals of the literary population are alienated from the objective goals of science. Science fiction incorporates a full vision of the potential of man through the humanities and science. The range of science fiction should interest almost all readers, even those who may have an aversion to science. Science provides a factual basis from which the author extrapolates an impression of man and his world with vivid imaginative, creativity.

Buck Rogers, War of the Worlds, and 2001: A Space Odyssey, involve the human drama interwoven with a scientific background. These types of productions which enjoy a spotlight position amid the general public are referred to as mainstream science fiction, represent only a small portion of the range of science fiction. The phantasmagorical special effects produced for science

fiction films have awed many fans, but have also evoked criticism of it as only scientific thrill and chill. Although intrigue and entertainment were the intent of early science fiction writers like H.G. Wells' *When Worlds Collide* and Jules Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Later scripts with the same intent like *Star Trek* and *Star Wars* are called "space opera" by the science fiction community. The entertainment value is important to these forms of science fiction which are enjoyed by almost everyone.

Because of the accelerating pace of technology, science fiction remains one of the most innovative genres of literature. For many years the literary world hesitated to accept the merits of this high-tech literature. However, the genre has enjoyed extreme popularity and is experiencing increasing demand. Even the academic world is included among its fans and in the classrooms, the true scholarly and provoking character of science fiction is explored. Science fiction has emerged from the low profile of science fiction "fanzines," hidden book sections and anthologies to appear now on best seller racks. Science fiction stories with a strong basis in the sciences

Even the academic world is included among its fans and in the classrooms, the true scholarly and provoking character of science fiction is explored.

are being read by a population who greet the technology explosion with increasing comprehension and an eagerness to identify and gain perspective on the world.

The two major types of science fiction relate to the sciences on which they are based. Hard science fiction involves the physical sciences, mathematics and technology, such as robotics, spacecraft and genetic engineering. Soft science fiction portrays the interaction of life forms, with technology. The best science fiction combine both types of science. Authors, like Isaac Asimov, Robert Heinlein, and Arthur C. Clarke, are accomplished scientists who have also demonstrated their literary talent in science fiction. Fiction in general has always been a medium where the author can shape characters and situations creating a vision of man which provides a greater appreciation and understanding of life. Science fiction authors go one step further, creating a picture of reality based on an extension of science through the imagination, yielding a sense of man's humanity and his place in the universe. Finally, science fiction does not predict the future, but discusses possibilities and speculates upon the course of current scientific views.

Science fiction may not predict the future, but the close relation between frontier science and science fiction often give that illusion. The technology age has just begun and as the effects become greater upon society, more people will be interested in the reflections of science fiction literature. •

BACK IN THE USSR

STUDENTS EXPERIENCE THE SOVIET UNION

by Jim Butterfield

The Soviet Union is a land of paradoxes. People are aloof yet friendly, distrustful of foreigners yet innately fascinated with Western life. Cities that are notable for their drabness possess a distinct, vibrant character at the same time. It is a society that is wholly politicized and at the same time almost completely apolitical.

These are some of the conflicting impressions brought back by a group of students who travelled to the Soviet Union over Christmas break. Composed of eight Notre Dame students and four students from other universities, the group visited Leningrad, Moscow, Tbilisi and Helsinki, Finland over a period of 13 days. In an informal poll of their reactions taken after the trip, I found very few clear-cut impressions. I also found no one whose preconceptions about both the Soviet Union and especially the Soviet people had not changed.

We had many opportunities to meet with Soviet people during the trip. We made the most of the inordinate amount of freedom we had and set out on our own in



Police and military uniforms are omnipresent.

Western. Most of the traders know just enough English, French and German to initiate a conversation and to propose a trade or outright purchase of tennis shoes, ski jackets, gloves or backpacks. Some are more sophisticated or highly skilled at identifying and bartering with Westerners.

Part of our group met up with one such entrepreneur, a character by the name of Alexei who

lacquer boxes, Soviet flags, ivory tusks, icons, fur hats and more. He was mostly interested in getting clothing and radios from us. When the group asked about potential problems with customs on our exit from the country, he assured them it would be no problem and presented them with a business card written completely in Russian, but with the English inscription at the bottom, "Big Al, Entrepreneur Extraordinaire." We surmised that operating with such blatancy in a country that regularly prosecutes black marketeers with little mercy, he must have been the son of a high party official or had similar highly-placed connections to protect him.

Another meeting in Leningrad started out in a similar vein but quickly turned into one of the most interesting conversations we experienced. A young fellow by the name of Igor, dressed in an attractive Italian sweater and a London Fog jacket, attempted in broken English to buy the tennis shoes off the feet of one of the group. After assuring him that we were not interested in selling our clothes on the subway at the 60th parallel in the middle of January, he started querying us about our visit. He offered to meet us the next day and show us around town; we agreed and set up a meeting place somewhere in the bowels of the Leningrad subway system. When we arrived the following afternoon, he was waiting with a friend who was a shoe factory worker and who spoke not a word of English. They offered to show us some tourist attractions, but when we told them we had already seen most of them, they suggested we go to a local bar and

"He assured them there would be no problem with customs and presented them with a business card with the English inscription at the bottom, 'Big Al, Entrepreneur Extraordinaire.'"

smaller groups to explore the cities. The people we met fell into one of two categories: the traders and average people.

The traders were rampant in Leningrad, a cosmopolitan city that reflects its proximity to the West with a fascination in things

was fluent in English. His attitude toward his trade was remarkably brazen; he showed much less caution than similar individuals in his dealings with our group members. He had everything imaginable to offer in barter: military uniforms, badges,

talk instead.

In the next few hours we learned several things: the Russians have an unsurpassed capacity for hospitality; they have little of the obsession for cleanliness that Americans have (the bar was filthy); and the government controlled press is very effective in conveying to the Soviet people inaccurate and incomplete images about life outside of Russia.

Both of our hosts were extremely interested in American life. The tenor of their questions reflected a healthy inquisitiveness about us and our society. But the questions themselves reflected the effectiveness of media socialization in the Soviet Union: Is there really a vast number of unemployed in America that are living in poverty? How bad is mafia crime? How bad is the treatment of blacks? Are American Indians a repressed minority in America? How much has the Ku Klux Klan infiltrated the American government? Other queries included the standard of living of American factory workers and the cost of consumer goods. They met each reply with thoughtful, interested looks. And at no time did they bring up the arms race.

Two of our group who spoke no Russian met up with a fellow named Andre in the same bar who spoke fluent English with a perfect British accent. He had never been abroad, but listened regularly to BBC broadcasts. The composition of his questions was very similar to those posed to us. He also imparted the genuine warmth and hospitality that we experienced with our two friends. Despite the fact that these two conversations were separated by several tables, we all came away with very similar impressions about the effects of government-controlled media and about the Russian people themselves.

It was easy to detect a generation gap among the Russians in



St. Basil's Cathedral dominates Red Square.

their attitudes towards life. The elderly, having lived through Stalinism and World War Two, give the impression of having compromised with life in exchange for survival. They seem to ask very little except to be able to go about their daily lives without undue interruption. They are particularly distrustful of outsiders; a fellow in Leningrad who was talking to two of us on the street was accosted by an old *babushka* for associating with foreigners. An elderly Muscovite turned tail and disappeared when asked by one girl if she could take a picture of his grandson.

One case in particular illustrates the fear of being photographed by Westerners. While going up a mountainside tram in Tbilisi an old, toothless, wizened woman started babbling and kidding with us in Georgian and surprised us with her openness and friendliness. When one of the

group pulled out his camera, however, she immediately turned her back and refused to talk with us anymore. When I tried to explain to her in Russian (not knowing if she even understood Russian) that he had put the camera away and would not take her picture, she swung her bag around and nearly caught me flatfooted. She was willing to talk and tease with us as long as no one else was around, but as soon as someone pulled out a camera, she quickly disassociated herself from us completely.

Despite the presence (almost omnipresence) of political slogans and banners, the Russians seem to pay little attention to them. In Leningrad, the signs were geared toward the Party Congress that was only a month away with slogans like, "All Leningraders Rise Up and Meet the 27th Party Congress with Open Arms!" Others reflected the most recent cam-

paign in the Soviet press with comments such as "Increase Labor Productivity and Discipline in the Workplace!" The slogans in Moscow were more stridently political, including "Communism will be Victorious!" and "Glory to the Communist Party!" When I asked one Russian what her reaction to all the sloganeering and political proselytizing was, she claimed that she never even noticed it. She likened it to Western billboard advertising (she had been in London for a short visit), and I could hardly but concede the point.

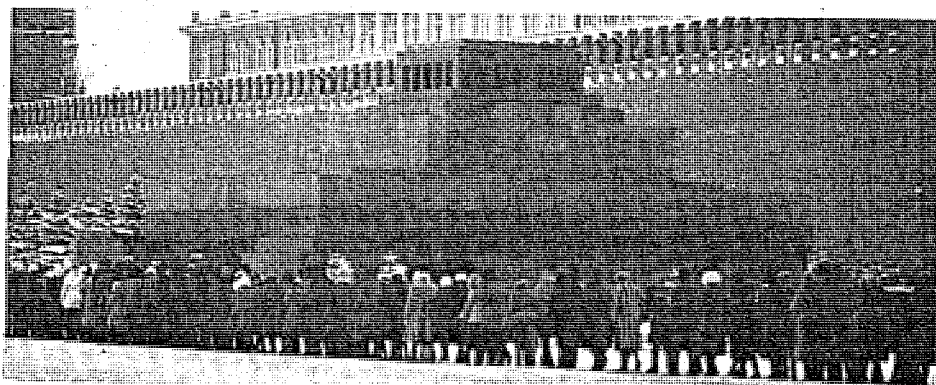
Our experience was that most Soviets reflected this apoliticism. If it was notable in Leningrad and Moscow, it was rampant in Soviet Georgia. Georgia is a republic in the southern part of the Soviet Union that has no ethnic or cultural ties to Russia. We found it very easy to forget that we were in the Soviet Union while in Tbilisi (the capital of Georgia). The people were outwardly emotional, exhibited an attitude of excitement toward life (there is no sanctity for the pedestrian in Tbilisi, a point which one of our group found out the hard way by nearly getting killed at a crosswalk), and made a point of speaking their native Georgian unless they had to use Russian. The

"One of our group attended a Catholic mass. He was struck by the composition of the congregation; no youth, no men and no families, only elderly women."

temperature was about 40 degrees warmer than in Moscow; except for the fact that street signs were dually in Russian and Georgian and the occasional mandatory statue of Lenin, we almost felt we had left the country.

Most of us expected to find a dearth of consumer goods and grocery items, and still we were surprised at the inavailability of many things. Fresh orange juice,

fresh milk (at least anything that looked or tasted like milk to us), fruits and vegetables were almost non-existent. The selection of goods in department stores was limited and very often of low quality. I never understood why Americans needed 23 different brands of deodorant; in the Soviet Union the problem was just the opposite. In order to find some band-aids for one girl who was developing a blister, I went into a drugstore. I stood in one line to reach the counter to select the item I wanted. I found no band-aids so selected some gauze wrap



instead; I then went into another line to pay for it. After paying I re-entered the first line and upon showing the receipt to the sales clerk I received the gauze. In all the process took about 20 minutes and I came away with only a substitute for what I wanted. Our

shoppers were quite willing to stand in line for it, even for several hours.

Other impressions abound. We all missed color. The Soviets do not dress in colors; even our friends in Western dress acquired clothes that were black, grey, brown or dark blue. The cities are a monotonous string of gray block buildings. The effect of this lack of color was gradually apparent to us; it lends to the general drabness of Russian daily life. The contrast was notable when we left Leningrad for Helsinki, a Western city full of brightly-lit windows

Soviets wait to visit Lenin's tomb. and very colorful clothing.

The biggest exception to architectural conformity are the old Russian churches with their brightly colored cupolas. The Soviets have admirably preserved these historic buildings, yet very few of them operate as churches anymore. There are only 21 "working" churches in Leningrad, a city of 4 million. Most of the other old churches and cathedrals have been turned into museums.

One of our group attended a Catholic mass at the only Catholic church in Leningrad. Even though he understood no Russian he followed most of the mass, although he recognized the mystical aspect common to religion in Russia. He was also struck by the composition of the congregation; there were no youth, no men and no families, only elderly women.

Several of us happened upon a

general impression was that this was the norm for Soviet shoppers, not the exception.

The queues were not as bad as we had heard, although the purchase of any item always requires going through three lines. Only once did we see a very long line, in the shoe department of a large store. Evidently a new shipment of some highly sought-after style had just come in, and the

wedding outside of Tbilisi in a Georgian Orthodox church. While operationally distinct from the Russian Orthodox church, the two religions are very similar. The priest who presided over the wedding wore thickly encrusted robes and conducted most of the proceedings in ceremonial chants. Occasionally an elderly black-robed priest would step out of the back and join in the chants. The bride and groom each wore beads on their heads, and the bride also wore a shawl over hers. After 20 minutes of chants and praises the priest led the couple in three ceremonial trips around the altar, kissed them both and excused them. At no time did the couple utter a word. We were all crammed into a small room near the side of the church, and the couple was surrounded by the wedding party, friends and a few curious foreigners.

Weddings are a cause for celebration in Russia, much the same as in the United States, except the celebrations are tied into Russian society and history in a way different from us. In Moscow it is customary for a newly married couple to do three things after the ceremony; visit one of the vista points overlooking the city, visit Lenin's mausoleum and lay flowers at the tomb of the unknown soldier, as it was explained to us, "to thank those who died so that we may experience this happiness."

This theme of Russian patriotism, especially as related to the War and to Lenin, struck us again and again. A war memorial dedicated to the defenders of Leningrad during the 900 day siege was a sobering sight due to its somber structure and evocative statue, but the freshly laid flowers, already frozen and lightly dusted with snow, were perhaps the most sobering. A march through Lenin's tomb convinced us of the sincerity with which most Russians revere their



Russian children are a magnet for photographers.

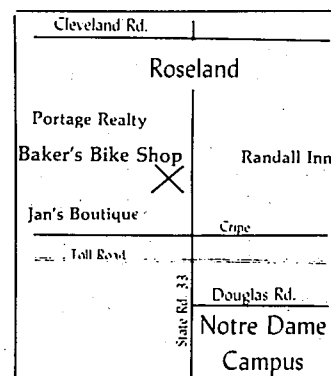
national hero, as did the crowd of people that gathered around the tomb late at night after it was closed to pay their respects. The Russians are incessantly patriotic, despite their apoliticism, despite the hardships of Russian life and despite their fascination with things Western.

For most of us our visit was summed up one evening on Red Square. In front of us stood St. Basil's Cathedral, a multi-colored, multi-cupolaed structure built by Ivan the Terrible that symbolized the history and the mysticism of Russia. Next to us was Lenin's mausoleum with its crowd of people laying flowers. Behind it was the Kremlin, mysterious and almost forbidding in its presence. Around us people marched silently by, barely talking to each other and merging into one grey mess in the late evening mist. At one moment we felt the history, the mystique, the power and the pomp, the excitement and the drabness that characterize the Soviet Union. ●

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A HARD PILL TO SWALLOW

by Gene Boes

In response to the drug problem that has plagued professional sports, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has formulated a new policy on substance abuse. Any athlete found in violation of the new directive will suffer considerably more than a slap on the wrist - the NCAA has taken a hard-line stance in order to maintain the integrity of collegiate competition.

In the past, NCAA regulations required that:

"the student athlete shall annually, prior to participation in intercollegiate competition during the academic year in question, sign a statement in a form prescribed by the NCAA council in which the student-athlete submits information related to eligibility, recruitment, financial aid, amateur status, involvement in organized gambling activities..."

The new drug policy has added one more stipulation to the signed statement. The student-athlete must also "consent to be tested for the use of drugs prohibited by NCAA legislation. Failure to complete and sign the statement annually shall result in the student-athlete's ineligibility in all intercollegiate competition."

The actual testing conducted by the NCAA only takes place at the championship level, which includes only any NCAA sanctioned championship or certified post-season contest. That means individual schools are responsible for testing their athletes during the regular season. Only a handful of schools have any drug testing and counseling programs already in existence, so there are a great number of institutions working quickly to establish similar programs. Thus, according to John

Toner, chairman of the Special Committee for National Drug-Testing Policy and director of athletics at the University of Connecticut, the new policy is already achieving success.

"The purpose of the new drug policy is four-pronged," according to Toner. "We want to prevent the abuse of drugs through education, detection, deterrence and rehabilitation. Our testing only takes place at the championship level, so it is imperative that each conference or individual school establish a drug testing and rehabilitation program to insure that substance abuse is prevented during the regular season."

The NCAA does not specify the action that must be taken against any athlete who tests positive during the regular season. However, any staff members of an athletic department or anyone employed by the intercollegiate athletics program who has knowledge of an athlete involved in substance abuse, and fails to follow institutional procedures dealing with drug abuse "shall be subject to disciplinary or corrective action."

Thus, coaches can no longer "look the other way." They must deal with the problem or suffer sanctions themselves. Coaches definitely can't afford to ignore the problem if they plan to participate in any type of post-season competition for a minimum of ninety days. After ninety days, a penalized student-athlete may appeal for restoration of his eligi-

bility to an NCAA committee. If the student-athlete tests positive after being restored to eligibility, he will be charged with the loss of one entire season of eligibility in all sports.

The list of banned drugs that the NCAA has adopted covers everything from psychomotor stimulants to diuretics to anabolic steroids - over eighty-six drugs made the list. Even high concentrations of caffeine can be grounds for suspension. The lesson is unmistakably clear: If you want to do drugs, you won't do sports. Period.

For certain drugs, it is possible to test negative even if the traces of drugs are detected in a urinalysis. Three drugs that fall into this category are caffeine, testosterone (an anabolic steroid), and marijuana. In order for an athlete to test positive for caf-

feine, the concentration must exceed 15 micrograms/ml. For testosterone, the ratio of testosterone to epitestosterone must exceed six. And for a suspension to result from marijuana, one must test positive on a repeat testing.

Marijuana is handled differently for several reasons. First, an athlete can test positive in a passive sense, which means he may have been exposed to the drug without actually having used



it. Second, it is the most used drug by far, so in dealing with it, one must be sensitive and cautious. In most cases, when a student-athlete tests positive for the first time, the NCAA will issue a private warning to the university officials and the student-athlete, giving the offender the opportunity to clean up his act. When a follow-up test is administered a positive outcome results in all sanctions being imposed.

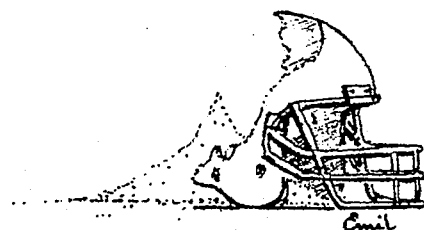
Although the NCAA only tests during championship competitions, Toner sees the new policy as "a strong incentive for schools and conferences to institute private testing programs during the regular and off-seasons." Such programs would help to prevent "failures and the embarrassment that would necessarily follow for any athlete or teams playing at the championship level."

Of the few schools where drug testing programs already exist, many programs are grossly inadequate. At one school, the athletic department announces the date on which the urinalysis was to be held - over three weeks before the test! This is inadequate because most drugs leave the system after a few days. Cocaine leaves the system in about forty-eight hours. Marijuana has the longest duration period for it leaves the system in approximately twenty-eight days.

The program established at Notre Dame is one of the better programs in the country. It is aimed at keeping the student-athlete educated and aware of the perils of using drugs and maintaining eligibility. Urinalysis is taken randomly and unannounced. For example, the football players are divided into groups. One week the linebackers, running backs, and receivers are tested. The next week the offensive linemen, running backs, and defensive secondary are tested,



while the following week could be linebackers, defensive linemen, and specialty teams. Just because you're tested one week doesn't mean that you're off the hook - your number could come up the following week as well. And drug testing is administered to all varsity teams and every varsity athlete.



The moderator for Notre Dame's program (until the last week in January when he left for a position at Case Western University) was Dr. Richard Hubbard. The moderator's job is to align the tests with the training staff. Also, he is the only person notified when a student-athlete tests positive. In the event of a "first offense", the person is referred to counseling through the

University's Psychological Services or to an "off campus" counseling program. When the case is a repeated offense, the athlete must then meet with Athletic Director Gene Corrigan and his coach to discuss his future with the team. When an athlete has a substance abuse problem, the main concern is to help the individual evaluate his or her situation and correct the problem. If counseling doesn't help, dismissal from the team can be resorted to. In most cases, the individual feels eligibility is more important than the drug and dismissal from the team is not necessary.

The program here at Notre Dame seems to be effective and adequate in maintaining the integrity of each team. The new NCAA regulation should have little if any impact on the present program here, but will greatly affect most other NCAA member institutions. The new NCAA drug regulations have established a very high standard for behavior, and rightly so. Athletic competition, whether on a professional or collegiate level, is not a playground for drugs. As the saying goes, "Get High On Sports, Not Drugs." Collegiate athletes must now make a serious decision and commit themselves to it. ●

Come On Down!

Fond memories of daytime television

by Paul Aiello

I woke up this morning with a stuffed up nose and a scratchy throat, longing to return to the days when missing a day of school meant doing nothing but urging the defending champion of *MatchGame*, a portly middle-aged dental hygienist from San Fernando, to correctly match answers with Richard Dawson for the big \$10,000 grand prize.

On those sacred days off, mom would storm into my room around seven, armed with a glass of Tropicana orange juice and a handful of horse pills. As I choked down the capsules, she would refill the vaporizer, discuss the day's menu and caution me about the risks involved in shooting baskets in the backyard while Dad and she were at work. I never really could understand mom on those mornings. I was always a bit too disorientated...propelled into nirvana by a two inch thick layer of Vicks Vapor Rub that mom globbed under my nose the night before.

At 7:55 a.m., dad would drive the old blue bomber out of the garage and begin putt-putting his way to the train station. By the fifth putt-putt, the television set was on and I was hooked for the day. The *Bugs Bunny/Road Runner Hour* was not my favorite program of the television viewing day. However, watching the Coyote blow himself up with devices supplied by the "Acme Co." was an amusing way of passing the time until the news programs ended and the waves of game shows and serial reruns began.

What I loved most about the morning game shows was their

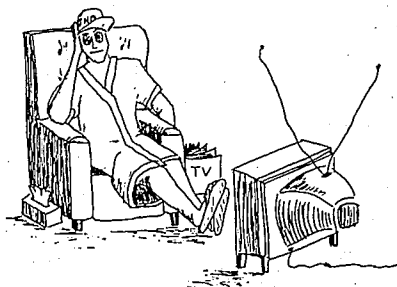
predictability. Day in and day out, I couldn't wait for *Gambit's* Wink Martindale to casually taunt his contestants for going over 21 in blackjack. "Sorry Mr. and Mrs. Jones, but you just didn't count your cards very well, did you?...Wave good-bye to the studio audience." With *The Price is Right*, I never could understand why the contestants acted like lunatics when Johnny Olsen "called them all down." After all, everybody knew that the grocery store game was fixed in favor of those who bought Turtle Wax. As for *Hollywood Squares*, even today I still can hear distant voices calling out "Paul Lynde to block!" Jonathan Winters. Dolly Parton. Charo. Betty White. The entire old *Laugh-In* cast partook in *Hollywood Squares*. They supported the theory that television celebrities never die but live on in game show heaven.

Sometime between 12:30 and 1:00, the game shows and Rice-A-Roni commercials would give way to boring soap operas and Midol commercials. During this time of day, my mom was always happy to see me "get away from that darn boob-tube for a while." During the dry spell, I usually ate my first substantial meal of the day or took a

short nap. Yet, without fail, at 2:29 I was back in front of the T.V. anticipating the onslaught of afternoon reruns.

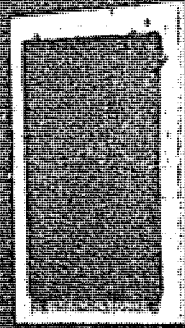
Usually, the afternoon line-up of reruns brought me up to a viewing frenzy. At first, things would start off quite innocently with *Get Smart* and agent 86's "Would you believe's"; however, about half-way through the next show, *The Adam's Family*, I would be well on my way to becoming a full T.V. junkie, yearning to hang out with Uncle Fester, Cousin It. Later, *The Munsters* and *The Partridge Family* would continue to keep me glued to the tube. Agreeably, every now and then Herman's "Darn, Darn, Darn's" and Danny Partridge would get on my nerves; however, Granpa Munster's crazy inventions and a mom that played in a rock'n roll band more than made up for those deficiencies. In any event, at 6:00 the madness would finally end with Batman's spokesman asking all viewers to return tomorrow "at this same Bat time...on this same Bat channel."

Ahh, those were the days. I knew Batman wasn't going to die, but it was worth playing sick for one more day to find out. •



NEXT

ISSUE



TOUCHÉ!

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students tour USSR