

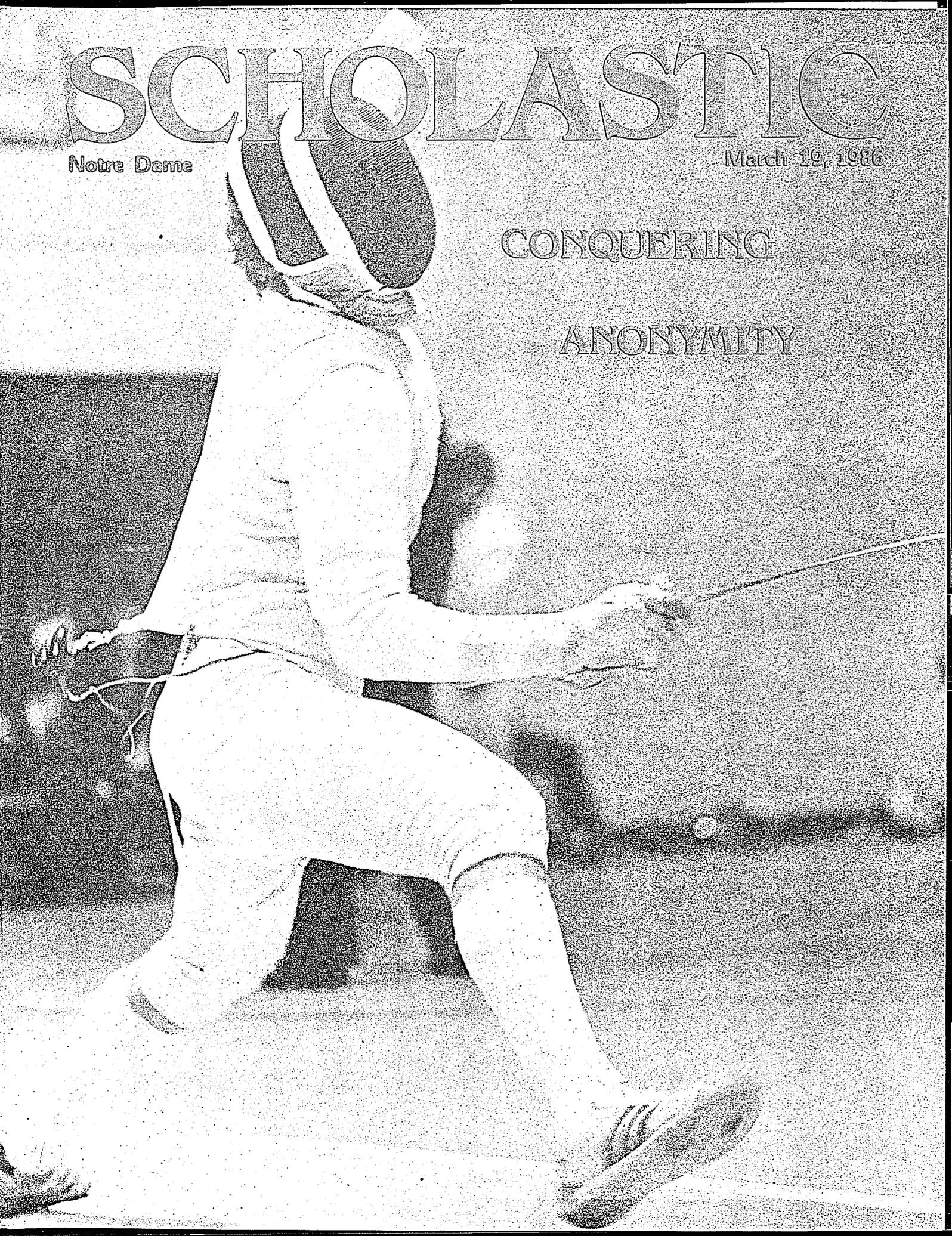
# SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame

March 19, 1986

CONQUERING

ANONYMITY



A Student Government newsletter is not, in and of itself, a bad idea. A newsletter offers student leaders a forum to tell their constituents exactly what they are doing for them. It can be the instrument through which the needs and desires of the student body are perceived, discussed and refined.

The most recent issue of *We the People*, the official publication of Student Government, does none of the above. Instead, what we the people got was an expensive-looking thank you note from Bill Healy to himself. According to our best estimates, the current 16-page epic on the struggles of Bill, Duane and "all the president's men" cost somewhere between \$2,300 and \$2,500.

And what did we the people get for all that money? An honest, critical evaluation of the Student Government's operation over this last year? Hardly. What we got was 16 pages of self-congratulation with a few not too subtle swipes at Student Government "enemies" thrown in for good measure. The constant pokes at the *Observer* were particularly distressing. We also got self-serving interviews of Bill and Duane, sycophantic chats with Father Tyson and Joni Neal and an outright homage to Father Hesburgh.

Healy's name was mentioned in the newsletter, by our count, about forty times. With this sort of publicity it's no wonder that 81.6 percent of the campus knows who the Student Body President is, as Healy's poll points out. We have nothing against using student government funds for a newsletter. We object strongly, however, as do many students on this campus, to the use of this much money for blatant self promotion. At a time when students are questioning the relevance of Student Government, less frivolous expenditures of funds are advisable.

-SCHOLASTIC

# contents

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Volume 127 Number 11  
March 19, 1986

**SCHOLASTIC**

## FEATURES

- 2/New Orleans Hospitality  
by John Affleck
- 6/The Point Of The Matter  
by Dan Fabian
- 8/Out Of The Blue  
by Dan Fabian
- 9/Steely Determination  
by Chuck Ehrman
- 11/The Iron Lady Under Fire  
by Pat Markey
- 18/Is The Grass Any Greener On Other Campuses?  
by Pat Collins
- 22/Where Does All The Money Go?  
by Maher Mouasher
- 26/Four For The Road  
by Pete Pranica
- 29/A Different Kind Of Program  
by Patricia Warth

## DEPARTMENTS

- 10/On Other Campuses  
by Paul Aiello
- 14/Music: My Favorite Tunes  
by Donald Seymour
- 15/Cinema: No Longer Clowns  
by Eric Cruz
- 16/Coming Distractions  
Compiled by Karen Dettling
- 25/Restaurants: What's Cooking ?  
by John Markey
- 31/Final Word: Trading Places  
by Patricia Warth
- 32/Crossword

Cover photo courtesy of Notre Dame Sports Information

# New Orleans



## Hospitality

Students Grace Central Lockup For A Night

*By John Affleck*

I'm not big on omens, but when we were going 70 m.p.h and the left back tire of the van blew out at 4:30 a.m. in the middle of Mississippi, we should have known.

It was more or less a whim that took us to New Orleans. Steve McKay, my roommate, had wanted to see Mardi Gras and had found a cheap way to get there (by hitching a ride from five other ND guys).

Down in New Orleans we met up with Squirrel, a friend of ours, who was on leave from the service.

After the Mardi Gras parades, most of the action is in the French Quarter. Thousands of people, smashed on beers, or stoned on dope, or rushing off hits of laughing gas, hang out on the streets, beers or Hurricanes in hand, waiting for something to happen.

The crowds in the street scream for women on the balconies of the bars to flash their breasts.

Many oblige. Down the street, at a gay bar, transvestites and hermaphrodites get their kicks flashing to unsuspecting straight guys. Meanwhile, the cops gather in clusters on the corners or bust some kids for God-knows-what reason.

We got to know the cops in New Orleans pretty well, and this is where the story really begins.

On our first trip downtown, Saturday night to see the krewe of Endymion's parade, Squirrel did a dumb thing. He forgot about the

danger of crowded places and wore his \$200 gold chain and \$100 gold cross.

After about an hour of standing on Canal Street, waiting for the parade, Squirrel went to use the facilities and got mugged. One young kid grabbed Squirrel's arms while another kid ripped the chain off his neck and split. Squirrel bummed.

Squirrel told a couple of cops what had happened. The cops, who were stationed about every two blocks to control a crowd of thousands, said there was nothing they could do. Squirrel tried to enjoy the rest of the night.

Returning to Squirrel's car that night, we discovered that a brick had been smashed against the windshield. The windshield hadn't shattered. No one said much about the brick. The car was still there and, after the chain incident, how much worse could things get?

Sunday was marked by drinking; by the time the parades were over and it was time to head for the Quarter, we'd hit a groove. In the Quarter we visited Pat O'Brien's, a club famous for a drink appropriately called a Hurricane. Hurricanes taste like they have every kind of liquor known to man in them, plus Kool-Aid. After a couple of those babies I remember thinking, John, you are definitely disqualified from operating anything with wheels.

Mercifully, I thought, we got out of Pat O's a little after midnight. Heading up Bourbon towards Canal, Squirrel once again did a dumb thing.

Now slightly paranoid of separation from the group because of the mugging, but once again needing the facilities, he chose to relieve himself behind a nearby car. Enter New Orleans' finest. From my blindside, two cops came charging at Squirrel, and carried him down the street, unzipped and dangling.

Bewildered, McKay and I conferred on what to do. What's goin'

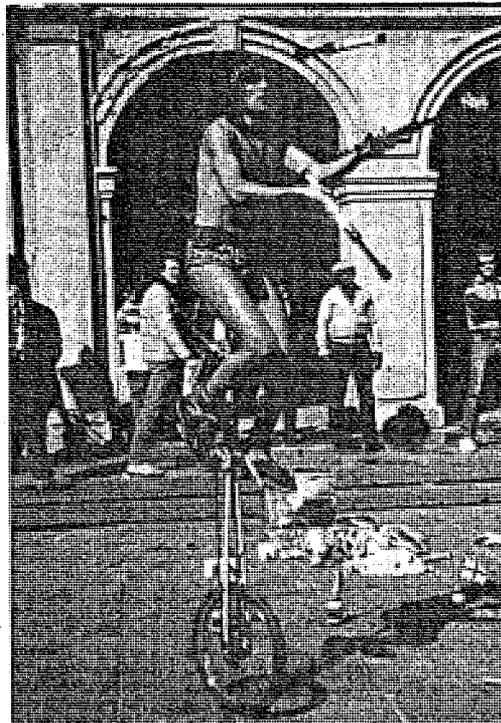
on? Where had they taken Squirrel? Could we bail him out? After a couple of futile searches up and down the block, we wandered onto a side street where a van was surrounded on the front and left by police barricades. Presumably this is where they held prisoners and insurrectionists.

We walked past the police van. Halfway down the block we decided to go back and ask a cop where they took their prisoners. Approaching from the back and right we walked up to the van.

"Officer, a friend of ours got arrested. Do you know where he'd be held?" said McKay to a cop outside the door of the van. "What de hell you doing here?" said the cop. "Why you comin' up ta dis van - they just can't wait ta be arrested." Uh-oh, I thought. Mistake. "No, officer-" "Git in there." With that, two cops forced us into the van.

Once inside, we were immediately questioned without being read our rights and were searched. No one told us what we were charged with. We'd found Squirrel, though. The cops were transferring him to the military police.

McKay is a great talker and



under questioning he was in classic form. He'd hidden his I.D. in his hand when he was searched, so now he gave the cops a fake name and told them he was in ROTC because he thought the military police would give him a better deal.

So the cops handcuffed McKay and Squirrel and led them through the French Quarter to the MPs, much to the delight of the people on the street. I was left in the police van, with the rest of the prisoners.

The cops had fun with me. "Are you in the military?" said a cop. "Yes. No. Yes. No." "Look at 'im.

**After about an hour of standing on Canal St., waiting for the parade, Squirrel went to use the facilities and got mugged. One young kid grabbed Squirrel's arms while another kid ripped the chain off his neck and split. Squirrel bummed.**

He don't know whether he's in the military or not."

My initial reaction to the question was to try and stay with Squirrel and McKay, but then I realized with long hair and an earring, nobody was going to believe I was ROTC.

"I didn't do anything, sir. I was looking for my friend-" "Sure. Heh-heh. Sure." "I didn't do anything." "You crossed a police barricade." "No I didn't. And if I did, I didn't mean to. I was looking-" "Heh-heh-heh. Stand up." They put the cuffs on me. "What about my rights?" "This here ain't storybookland. This here's Nawleans." "I know. I know."

A little while later we were put in a crowded paddywagon and taken to Central Lockup. It was

beginning to dawn on me what was going to happen next. If there was any system of justice in New Orleans, which was an open question, I'd be processed, searched again, one phone call - all the *Dragnet* stuff. I'd probably spend the night in jail, but if I could make bail I'd be out by morning. Man, I hope I don't get raped, I thought. What a drag, man. That would be a real drag.

The guys sitting next to me in the wagon were O.K. Both had been busted at Mardi Gras before and they filled me in on what the cops had planned. Once at Central Lockup we were indeed searched again, and put in a holding cell. This cell was rancid: there were more than 30 men in the room and someone had been sick and passed out in the toilet.

At 1:51 a.m. I was taken out of the holding cell and processed by a fat, white, blonde, female desk-sergeant. I gave her my name, address - all the essentials, including my personal affects. "Would it mean anything to you if I said I wasn't read my rights?" I asked.

No answer. They're not big on rights in New Orleans. Or answers. "How 'bout telling me what I'm charged with?" "You've already been charged." "Oh. Thanks." That



*The author and his friend "just can't wait to be arrested."*

next to the phone. I turned to her and said, "What would you do if you were me?" I will always love this woman; she alone out of all the authority figures in New Orleans thought before she answered one of my questions. She said I could have money wired to me via Western Union. I called my sister in Syracuse, New York, and said, "Joni, I'm in New Orleans and I'm busted. I need \$200. Now." She laughed. Then she said she'd send the money as soon as possible.

While waiting for bail I was put in another cell for overnight guests.

**He was standing stark naked, hands in the air, right foot off the ground, eyes closed, waiting for the aerosol disinfectant, when a cop stuck his head in the door and called McKay's fake name. "Thank God," said McKay.**

cleared everything up. "You can have your phone call."

I was then given a copy of my arrest record and access to a phone. My record said I needed a \$200 money order, or cash, to make bail. I didn't have that much in New Orleans, nor did the place we were staying have a phone, so I couldn't contact anyone. What to do?

A black lady cop was sitting

drunkenness." That gave us a hearty guffaw - McKay gets busted for being drunk on Bourbon Street.

The cell got crowded around 6 a.m. I counted 28 men, all in varying stages of hangover and stench. Time started dragging. Finally, about 9 a.m., an hour before my arrest record said I was supposed to appear in Municipal Court A to answer my charge, bail came.

I wasn't released till 9:30 because one of the functions of the cop who processes the forms for prisoner release appears to be to take as much time as he can with each one to get on the inmates' nerves. I could see this guy as he opened my folder, left to get a drink of water, flirted with a secretary, wrote something on the folder, then repeated the process.

Court might as well have been an assembly line. In the 30 seconds I had before the judge, the court gave me three choices. I could plead not guilty. This meant setting a trial date at least three weeks away, and returning to New Orleans for the trial. I could plead not guilty and skip the trial, which would get me out of a conviction, but which also meant the court kept my \$200 bail money, which it was still holding. It also meant if I ever was in New Orleans again (God forbid) there would be a

It was similar to the other cell except no one had thrown up in it recently. I laid down on the dirty cement floor and passed out.

Around 4 a.m. I was woken up by McKay, whom the MPs had handed back to the regular police. It was quite the Papillon scene. "Hey man, what did they get you for?" he said. "Disturbing the peace." (That's what my arrest record said.) "And you?" "Public

standing warrant for my arrest. Or, I could plead guilty, take the misdemeanor conviction, and get \$70 of my money back after they deducted \$130 for the fine and court costs.

Aw hell, I thought. I needed the money to spring McKay whose trial was set for Wednesday, and what's one little conviction? "Guilty," I said. I got my \$70, took a cab to the apartment where we were staying, and collected Squirrel who the MPs had released at 3 a.m. We drove back to Central Lockup and bailed out McKay.

McKay was glad to see us. Conditions in the cell had deteriorated since I left. The group in our cell had been moved to a smaller (already occupied) holding cell so there were now 45 guys in a space the size of a Campus View living room.

Then the cops had strip-searched the inmates collectively. This was to be followed by disinfecting, showers and lunch. When McKay was bailed out, the cops were disinfecting. He was standing stark naked, hands in the air, right foot off the ground, eyes closed, waiting for the aerosol disinfectant, when a cop stuck his head in the door and called McKay's fake name. "Thank God," said McKay.

They left McKay sitting around naked for a while, then finally gave him his clothes and, when the release cop got around to it, let him go.

Grateful, because we thought our troubles were over, our first move out of jail was to go right

back to the Quarter for more Hurricanes. That set the tone for the last two days of Mardi Gras. We ate at good places, went to interesting clubs, and heard some good blues piano, performed by Al Broussard, "The Human Trumpet."

Mardi Gras night we left Al, who plays at the 711 Club, and caught a cab home. Since it was Mardi Gras night we had to share the cab with a loner who was dressed in some sort of weird pink costume. McKay was in the front seat chatting with the driver when we got to our destination.

The driver told McKay he wanted us to pay for the full fare, although the meter was running before we were picked up. Plus, he said, he wanted the full fare from the loner as well. "That's not cool,



man," McKay said.

The cabbie didn't say anything at first. Instead, he calmly pulled out a pistol, probably a .38, and pointed it at McKay's head. The pink loner freaked out. I hadn't been listening. I looked up to see the cabbie holding the gun. To be

honest, I wasn't really surprised.

"This here ain't Detroit, boy," the cabbie said, with a threatening wave in the direction of Squirrel and myself. "This here's Nawleans." "I know," said Squirrel. "I know."

"Gimme my money." "Oh come on, man," said McKay. "Will you

**The cabbie didn't say anything at first. Instead, he calmly pulled out a pistol, probably a .38, and pointed it at McKay's head.**

be fair?" "Steve, the man's got a gun. I'm gonna pay him," I said. I paid the cabbie and we got out. "Thanks," McKay said. "If that gun had gone off it woulda hurt like hell."

McKay and Squirrel had alertly picked up the cab's number and license plate. They called the cops from a pay phone; McKay said it was an emergency. An hour and a half later a cop showed up to tell them the police weren't going to do anything about the situation because we wouldn't be in town to press charges.

The next day was Ash Wednesday and early in the morning the guys from ND gave me a ride back to school. Squirrel and McKay went to municipal Court A at 10 a.m. McKay's trial was a lot like mine, except McKay got a word in edgewise.

"Judge," he said. "Before you convict me there's something I'd like to say. While I was in New Orleans my friend was mugged, someone tried to break in our car and a cabbie pulled a gun on us. And I spent the night in jail for asking directions." "Have a nice day," the judge said.

You've gotta love New Orleans hospitality. ●

# The Point Of The Matter

## IRISH FENCERS FOIL OPPOSITION

by Dan Fabian

What Notre Dame athletic squad has the best winning percentage over the last 25 years? If you guessed the football or basketball teams you are wrong. The fencing team outdoes both of them. At a school noted for its athletic tradition, the fencing team has a tough time competing with Digger's cagers or the legendary Irish gridgers for attention. Despite their relative anonymity, however, the Notre Dame fencers continue to win at an astonishing pace.

Head coach Mike DeCicco has posted a record of 484-40 (.923) in 25 years at the helm of the Irish fencing team. DeCicco has coached the Irish to a pair of NCAA Championships in the seventies, and is one of the most respected coaches in the country. DeCicco's latest edition in his ongoing dynasty has posted a 26-0 record and extended their win streak to fifty-three meets dating back to February of 1984. They also won the Great Lakes Championships for the third straight year, on the way to qualifying the maximum allowed six fencers for the NCAA Championships held March 18-22 in Princeton, New Jersey.

Despite all the success the fencing team has achieved, few people understand what fencing is all about. The men fence three weapons: foil, sabre, and epee. Each bout usually lasts five touches and three fencers in each weapon take part in a dual meet during the regular season.

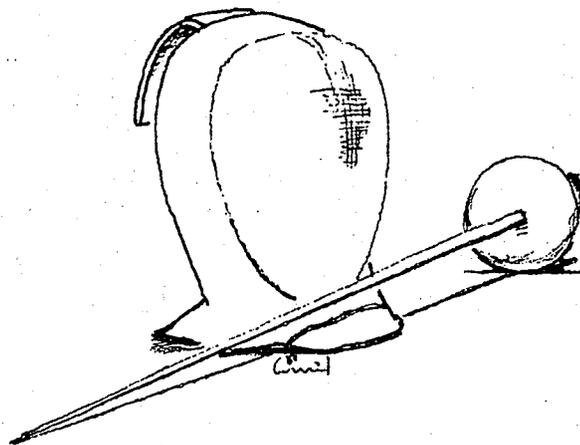
Touches are scored in foil when the point of the blade lands on the chest or the back. The scoring is

done electrically through a wire connected to the fencers weapon and running down his arm. Another key aspect of the foil bout is the rule of the right of way. "You need to remember that the person who attacks first has the right of way. When both fencers attack at the same time the touches are disallowed," explains junior foilist Charles Higgs-Coulthard who posted a 32-5 record in '86.

Higgs-Coulthard and sophomore Yehuda Kovacs (40-4) will represent the Irish foil squad at the NCAAs. Senior captain Mike Vander Velden (36-6) held down the third starting position throughout

and comes from Hod Hasharon, Israel. In fact, he is the first Israeli to ever fence at Notre Dame. "I heard it was a good fencing school, and I wrote Coach DeCicco a letter," noted Kovacs who won the Great Lakes Championship. "He expressed an interest in me as a person. Coach even went as far as having a local Rabbi write me on the religious question. I am so glad I decided to come to Notre Dame; it is a very special set up."

The next weapon, sabre, has some similarities with the foil. In sabre, a touch can be scored on the upper body, and right of way still holds in a bout. The key difference



the regular season, and won second place at the Great Lakes. Coach DeCicco has had some good foil squads in twenty-five years, but he claims this year's as his best. "The members of this foil team push each other. They are the best foil squad in the country," he says.

Kovacs came to Notre Dame in an interesting way. He is Jewish,

is that touches can be scored with the entire blade, and not just the point. Sabre is the fastest moving of the weapons and cannot be scored electrically because the entire blade is legal. The electronics is replaced with a panel of four side judges, who help the director decide on the touches.

The sabre squad at Notre Dame



has had a very productive season. Seniors Don Johnson (28-9) and John Edwards (28-4) will take part in the NAAs for the third time in their careers. "It is very competitive in sabre this year. I would like to finish in the top three, but very little separates the top ten sabremen in the country," said Edwards about his chances at the NCAA Championships.

The third weapon is epee. Touches can be scored on any part of the body with the point of the weapon. Also, the right of way is not a factor in a bout. Epee is scored electronically and double touches can be awarded when both fencers attack at the same time.

Two Irish epeeists, seniors Christian Scherpe (34-7) and Mike Gostigian (17-7) qualified for the NCAA's by finishing first and second at the Great Lakes. The third starter, junior John Haugh, finished fourth at the Great Lakes and won the bout that allowed

Scherpe to win the championship. "I enjoy fencing against the stronger people. It brings the best out in me on the strip. I am thought to fence classically, and taking on similarly trained opponents is very satisfying," noted Haugh.

Another reason for the success of the Irish this season was the

senior sabre captain Tony Consoli (40-8). Twenty seniors are graduating after this season, and coach DeCicco has said they are his greatest class. "I'll just remember the fun I had being part of the fencing team. That is much more important than the wins and losses on the strip," commented senior Mike Van der Velden.

**"The members of this foil team push each other. They are the best foil squad in the country."**

**--Coach DeCicco**

work of the captains: Mike Van der Velden, Tony Consoli, and Tim Vaughan. "It is my job to get the fencers pumped up for a meet. I have to make sure the guys are stretching out and getting ready to fence. If you are not physically and mentally ready, it is very difficult to be a successful fencer," said

"This is a special group of kids," noted head coach Mike DeCicco. "I just wish that the whole team could fence at the tournament later this month. I feel that we have a good chance to be very successful at Princeton. The 1986 Notre Dame fencing team will go down as one of the best." ●

# OUT OF THE BLUE

## SULLIVAN LEADS WOMEN'S TEAM

by Dan Fabian

The arrival of Molly Sullivan a year ago sent the Irish women's fencing team on the road to being one of the nation's finest.

In fact, Molly Sullivan started fencing almost by accident. Sullivan's mother worked as a teacher's aide to a female fencer. "My mother became interested, and had her demonstrate the sport to my family. I showed some interest, and started working with Joe Pechinsky," noted the Irish sophomore. "Joe taught me all the basics, and I owe a lot to him. He turned me into one of the top female fencers in United States," commented Sullivan.

Sullivan competed in various Junior World Games in high school, and gained a reputation as one of the top fencers. When it came time to choose a college, the decision was easy for Molly Sullivan. "Coach DeCicco is the reason I came to Notre Dame. He really cares about everything, and not just the fencing. He has done so much for me. I just hope I can repay him by making the Notre Dame women's fencing team as successful as possible."

Sullivan posted a 43-4 (.915) mark as a freshman, and won the '85 Great Lakes Championship. She also earned All-American honors placing fifth at the NCAA finals held on the campus of St. Mary's College last spring. Her fencing carried the team to a 12-7 record, and the future looked even brighter. "Last year was kind of frustrating at times," noted the North Andover, Massachusetts, native. "The team was just coming into it's own. We were losing a lot of 5-4 bouts. I just felt like I was carrying the team in a lot of meets."

During last summer, Sullivan turned her full attention to fencing. She became the first woman ever to win both the junior and senior gold medals at the Nationals, as well as being a member of the gold medal team. "She just did not lose at all, and I knew that '86 could be a very special year for Molly Sullivan," commented Coach DeCicco.

The addition of new women's coach Yves Auriol and another top notch fencer, Janice Hynes, has

The team was given the top seed in the Midwest tournament by virtue of posting a successful record despite the competitive schedule of the '86 season. "It is great to have a chance to compete with the top squads in the country. If we fence well we could win the team title at the NCAAs."

Despite all her success, the one thing that keeps Molly Sullivan going is the sport itself. "I fence because I enjoy fencing. I get into all aspects of the sport, and just hope I get an opportunity to fence after my career at Notre Dame. I would really like to be part of the '88 Olympics in Seoul."

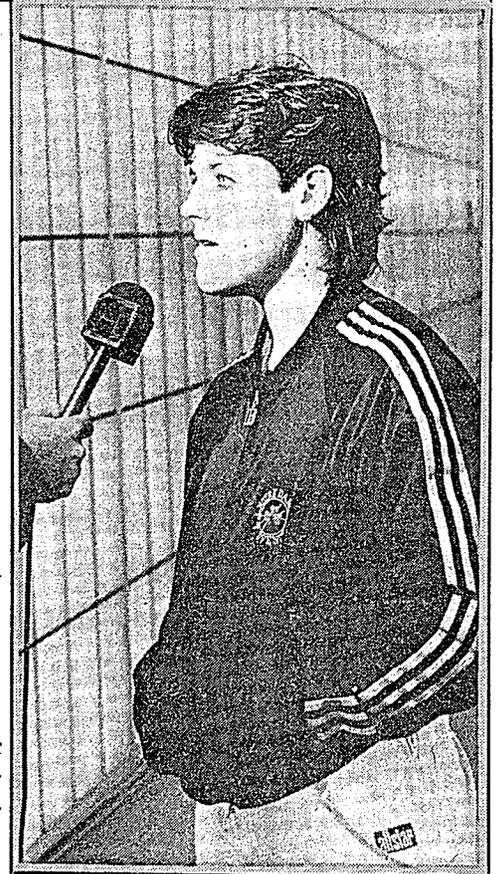
The way Molly Sullivan has been fencing, the chances are very good. ●

**"I fence because I enjoy fencing. I get into all aspects of the sport, and just hope I get an opportunity to fence after my career at Notre Dame. I would really like to be part of the '88 Olympics in Seoul."**

Courtesy of Sports Information

been the turning point for the Irish fencers. "Coach Auriol has refined my fencing, as well as every one else's. We went from being a good team to the top women's team in the Midwest in one season," added Sullivan.

The team has rolled to a 23-0 mark in the '86 season, as well as winning the Great Lakes Championships. Sullivan has posted a 48-3 (.941) record and now ranks second on the career winning percentage list (.929) and sixth on the career win list (91). Defeating teammate Hynes for the Junior Olympics gold medal in February, Sullivan won her second straight Great Lakes title. Sullivan and Hynes also qualified for the NCAA individual championship. "I was thrilled to see Janice qualify for the nationals. It will help us both greatly, because it gives you someone to warm up with and someone who understands the situation you're in," said Sullivan.



# STEELY DETERMINATION

## FENCER HIGGS-COULTHARD HAS IT

by Chuck Ehrman

"He deserves all he gets," says Head Coach Mike DeCicco. "He goes after everything with an unusual amount of determination, vigor and pride. And that impresses me."

Indeed, Charles Higgs-Coulthard has refined his fencing ability into an art form, a fluid poetry. Seven years of practice and sweat has brought him this far. As a freshman he won the NCAA foil title, and last year in his own sequel, finished fourth in the NCAA finals. Both seasons brought him All-American honors. Once more, in 1986, he will represent Notre Dame in the NCAA foil championship; a result of winning a gold medal at the Midwest Regionals in early March.

For the junior from St. Edward's Hall, the pressure is on, and he feels it more than in past years. "I won the NCAA freshman year, but there wasn't much pressure on me because it was just my first year. Plus, I had already fenced against a lot of the competition earlier in the year, so I knew what I was up against." He knows that he has set a high precedent for himself, but he remains undaunted and optimistic in a sport where the smallest of mistakes can spell instant failure. "I want to win the NCAAAs again," he says.

But his lofty aspirations do not stop here. For Higgs-Coulthard, the NCAA title is just the tip of the iceberg. His future plans include competing for spots on both the Pan Am and U.S. Olympic teams.

Higgs-Coulthard gets a good deal of personal satisfaction out of the sport. "As far as the competition is concerned," he says, "everything is one-on-one. So when you win, the credit is yours alone. The lack of publicity for the sport

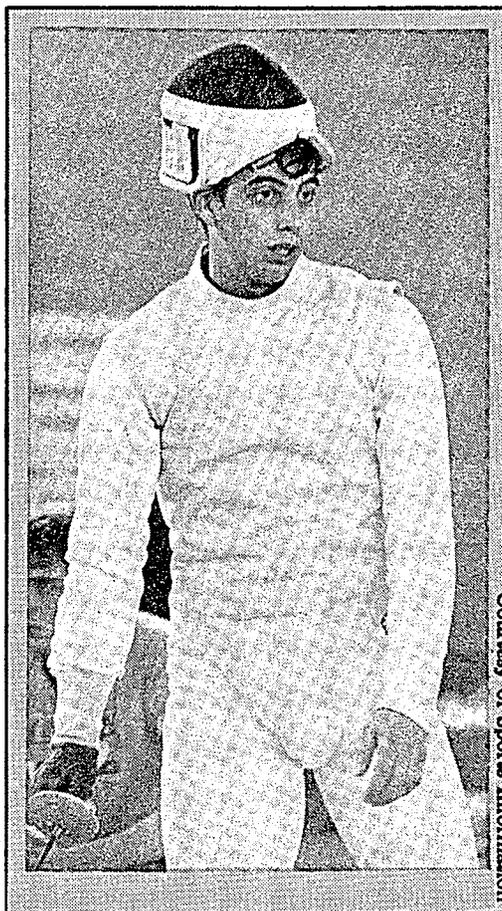
doesn't really bother me, I get satisfaction just from going out there and doing the best I can."

Coulthard came to Notre Dame for reasons not solely associated with fencing. "I picked Notre Dame because I was looking for a school that had a good pre-med program, as well as a good fencing program. Plus, I liked the area. I had lived in a rural area back in Massachusetts." And when he arrived he took the sport and did wonders with it. Freshman year he finished 43-6 (.878), sophomore year he finished 33-2 (.943), and so far in his junior season, up until the Great Lakes tournament at the start of March, his record stood at a very fine 32-5 (.865). That puts his collegiate career record at a stunning 108-13, good enough for

ninth on the career foil win list as a junior.

Coach DeCicco has nothing but respect for the gutsy competitor. "He's a devoted sportsman," says DeCicco. "He doesn't have the God-given talent or the natural physique of a fencer. He's made himself into a great foilist. He works hard, and his dedication carries over to the rest of the team. Charles came within a whisper of competing for the gold last spring at the NCAAAs. He is one of the top foil men in the country. He's the kind of person you want to have on your team, he always turns in a good effort, and his work carries over into his studies too. He's going to be a doctor, and he goes about his school work with just as much determination as he does his fencing."

For young Higgs-Coulthard, the sky is the limit in anything he chooses to pursue. Put simply, he is the type of person you have to take your hat off to. He is the guy that gives it 100% and more, refusing to be anything but the best. With a little luck he may just bring home the NCAA gold medal in the foil one more time. ●



Courtesy of Sports Information

**"For Higgs-Coulthard, the NCAA title is just the tip of the iceberg. His future plans include competing for spots on the Pan Am and U.S. Olympic teams."**

# Adult Education In Japan

Compiled by Paul Aiello

The Setagaya College in Tokyo, Japan, celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. What makes Setagaya College unique is that all its students are well into their 60s and 70s. The purpose of this part-academic, part-geriatric institution is to deal with the growing problem of people forced into retirement and thus into a personal sense of uselessness. Admission to the two year college is free with no academic requirements, thereby allowing the elderly an opportunity to make new friends and develop new interests. Fordham University New York City has initiated a "College at 60," the first U.S. imitation of the Japanese program.

The latest round of campus anti-apartheid demonstrations indicates that protesters are switching to more aggressive tactics. Besides the recent erection of Dartmouth shantytowns around campuses, many student movements have tried to enforce boycotts of Coca-Cola products, stage more sit-ins and most frightening to administrators, threaten to interfere with college efforts to recruit minority students.

According to forecasts by the American Council on Education (ACE), in spite of a booming economy and low inflation rate, total college costs are due to rise an average five to six percent next year. Cathy Henderson, the head of

the ACE survey, claimed in the report that a large proportion of the rise in costs comes from state supported public institutions. "State legislatures would rather have students pay higher tuition than raise taxes."

According to several in-depth studies, American women, and college females in particular, have deep feelings of dissatisfaction with their bodies. A *Better Homes and Gardens* survey reported 90 percent of women think they weigh too much, while a recent University of California survey reported that four-fifths of fourth grade girls surveyed had tried dieting.

Clemson University appears to be on the brink of a new campus alcohol policy because of a University concern to match state minimum drinking age statutes. According to Dean of Student Life Joy Smith, "the statistical projections indicate that one in three universities will be sued in the next five years for an alcohol or drug-related liability." For Clemson, and many other universities as well, this risk is not worth taking.

Contrary to the message of major weekly publications, like *U.S. News and World Report*, a new Gallup poll of college students reveals that "it is still not okay to have sex before marriage in this

society." This attitude contributes to guilt and lack of communication regarding birth control. The poll of more than 600 students at 100 campuses, found that 32 percent of those surveyed believed withdrawal will protect women from pregnancy. Another 75 percent believe that taking the pill is as dangerous as having a baby.

Faced with the prospect of deeper cuts in the college budget, the University of Nebraska has taken action to avoid provoking the legislators who make those decisions. One budget committee member expressed his objection to the school's art gallery showing Jean-Luc Goddard's controversial "Hail Mary" and the showing was cancelled. In another move, University officials requested the student newspaper not run a picture of state senators sleeping on the job.

Miami Beach is now recruiting the college crowd during Spring Break. Riding the crest of its *Miami Vice* fame, the city is trying to capitalize on the collegiate mania for fun in the sun. To add some incentive Miami Beach is constructing shoreline refreshment stands stocked with beer, contrary to the new stringent drinking policies imposed this year in Fort Lauderdale and Daytona Beach. Fort Lauderdale mayor Robert Dressler's response to the competition, "We would be delighted to share our blessings."

# The Iron Lady Under Fire

THATCHER'S CONFRONTATIONAL STYLE DRAWS CRITICISM

by Pat Markey

Margaret Thatcher has polarized the United Kingdom as has no one before her. She has shattered the consensus of post-war British politics - the gentle swing of the pendulum between alternating Labour (Socialist) and Tory (Conservative) governments. She attacks trade unionism and the Labour Party with a previously unheard of vengeance. She has privatized some of the state's most prized assets, among them British Telecom and British Airways. She is even making in-roads toward dismantling the sacrosanct welfare state. With her confrontational style and rigid dedication to capitalism, she has alienated many, including some within her own Conservative Party. Certainly she is one of the most controversial and revolutionary leaders the House of Commons has ever seen. She has changed British politics, perhaps for good. There is no longer a middle ground in Britain: One is either a Thatcher lover or a Thatcher hater.

An understanding of traditional British society and political parties goes a long way toward explaining why Margaret Thatcher has been labeled a radical. In America, she might be described as a Republican - maybe as a Reaganite - but definitely not as a revolutionary reformer. In Britain, though, things are different.

The Tory Party, which finds its roots in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries' landed elite, stands for the maintenance of existing social order. That is, it stood for this until Margaret Thatcher took over its leadership in 1975.



Historically, the Tories never had an aggressive policy of their own. Their goal was always to temper the policies and objectives of the opposition, be that Liberal or Labour.

After the industrial revolution gave birth to an urban proletariat, there came cries from workers for an extension of the franchise. Tories ensured that the extension would be instituted in a manner which would wreak the least havoc on the status quo.

When socialist movements emerged at the turn of the century

in England, Conservative policy wisely steered them in the direction of the political party system. The Tory Party recognized that there was little to be gained from a battle against societal forces stronger than itself. Tories sought only to tame the unbridled energies of reformist movements. They liked to travel downstream with the current.

When Clement Attlee's Labour Government nationalized several key industries and created a welfare state in 1945, Conservatives again acquiesced to the plan. Tory governments that followed preserved socialism. It had become the new status quo. Conservative

accommodation was such that there were no major inter-party conflicts for the next three decades. Britain had entered the "Age of Consensus." Labour and Conservative policies were by no means identical. They were not, however, irreconcilably opposed.

Now, they are. Now, Britain has entered the "Age of Thatcherism." The Prime Minister took office in the Spring of 1979, after the "Winter of Discontent" when strikes paralyzed the country. Gravediggers, trash collectors, nurses, and teachers joined others who had walked off their jobs. Thatcher would see to it that they walked back on. She would see to it also that Tories forgot what the word "consensus" meant. No longer would the Conservative Party float downstream with the current. No longer would it protect the status quo.

Mrs. Thatcher is a radical in the British parliamentary system. By virtue of her supreme inflexibility, remarkable intelligence and addiction to work, she is usually able to get what she wants. Those who share her desires for the country are fervently behind her. Those with different visions of the future are fervently against her.

What Thatcher wants for the British Isles is free enterprise. This, she sees as the quickest route to the establishment of a vibrant and international economy. Her faith in the free-market is such that she believes anyone who has enough spunk can make it on his own. With hard work and determination, she rose from grocer's daughter in Grantham, Lincolnshire to Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. She has little sympathy for those who are chronically down and out. Like Reagan, she wants to cut social spending, which she sees as being responsible for the creation of a permanent underclass.

The role of government is not to provide jobs, according to Thatcher, but govern men to nour-

ish the conditions under which private enterprise can flourish. When it flourishes, it will provide the jobs - or so goes the plan. In Britain, this scheme has yet to be realized, as unemployment approaches 25 percent in certain areas. Current trends aside, however, the Prime Minister recognizes that government can best serve business interests by mitigating inflation.

Toward this end, she has married her policy to the Milton Friedman inspired model, wherein deficit spending and budget deficits are taboo. Monetarists like Thatcher

**Margaret Thatcher is not someone who will soon be forgotten. Like it or not, future generations will probably mouth her name in the same breath that they speak those of Attlee, Lloyd George, Gladstone, and Churchill.**

dissent from the view which claims that increasing the money supply stimulates demand and hence production. It is their contention that deficit financing can lead to only one thing: inflation. Thatcher claims that government is best to keep its hands off the economy. Left to themselves, free from inflationary pressures, private business and industrial sectors can more than adequately meet the needs of society.

An unregulated economy is something of a panacea for societal ill according to this model. To those who adhere to it Margaret Thatcher is just what the doctor ordered. For those who have embraced socialism or egalitarian idealism, however, she is the toxin that the doctor warned against. She is dismantling all that "consensus" sought to preserve. In doing so, she is incurring the wrath not only of

Labourites, but also of those old-time conservatives who seek gradual change and a general maintenance of entrenched institutions.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Harold McMillan asserts that "Toryism has always been a form of paternal socialism." Mrs. Thatcher would probably agree that this has been the case in the past, but she might also add that she has had enough of the past. The "Iron Lady" has so irked some of her Conservative compatriots with talk like this that they have formed the "Tory Reform Committee." Members are the Conserva-

tives of consensus days. They see rising unemployment and conclude that the Prime Minister is doing the nation no favors.

Consensus Tories tolerated her administration for a time. They even lent her their support in 1979 when she was perceived to be the only one strong enough to break the spoiled unions. Many, however, felt that she took things too far in her battle against Arthur Scargill and his National Union of Mineworkers (N.U.M.) last year. It became a personal crusade for her. An unconditional surrender by the miners was the only outcome that she would accept. In the eyes of many, she proved to be too much of an ideologue.

Thatcher presided, and presides, over her cabinet like a dictator. She has divided her own party. There are "Wets" - those who prefer the old ways, believing,

perhaps, that Britain needs change, but feeling that it need not occur overnight - and "Drys" - those who, like Thatcher, feel that a radical alteration of the economy can not wait. In September of 1981, she sacked a number of Wets in her cabinet. She will not tolerate dissent.

Over the years, her noncompromising style has lost her the support of many Wets in the

first among equals in the Cabinet. By tying his resignation to her overbearing style, the Minister of Defense struck her where she is most vulnerable and inflicted significant damage.

Heseltine's mutiny could signal the onset of Margaret Thatcher's demise. The process whereby she is gradually weakened and eventually replaced as party chief by a more moderate Tory may have begun. Certainly, the Heseltine affair is the

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House of Commons. Men like Edward Heath, whom she replaced as party leader in 1975, do not hesitate to break party discipline and publicly criticize her. She has been able to weather the intra-party storms though, as she could always count on the loyal backing of her Drys who enjoyed a majority in the party. Recently, this may all have changed.

On January 9 of this year, Michael Heseltine, a prominent Dry, slated by many to succeed Mrs. Thatcher as Party leader, resigned from his post as Minister of Defense. A dispute had grown out of a routine issue: What to do about the Westland Corporation, a faltering British helicopter manufacturer. Heseltine favored selling minority interest in the state owned company to a European corporation. Mrs. Thatcher preferred to sell the shares to America's United Technologies.

Ultimately, the Prime Minister won and Heseltine quit. It had long been said of Thatcher that she rules without regard for the principle that the Prime Minister is the

worst blow that has been levied upon the Prime Minister since she took office. For seven years, she has pitted herself against "consensualism." Now she is backed into a corner and will have to compromise her hard-nosed style or go down in defeat.

Before the falling out, polls showed the three main parties in Britain running neck and neck. Now, however, they indicate that

Conservatives have fallen behind. The public sees party support for Thatcher breaking down. It realizes that the Prime Minister's iron will is no longer capable of holding the ranks in file. The image received is one of chaos.

With elections due to be called before January of 1988, Mrs. Thatcher has her work cut out for her. She must rebuild her Tory Party and present to Britain a united front. Thatcher's political survival will hinge on her willingness to become a "consensualist." At least until the crisis in her party has passed, Mrs. Thatcher must bury her radicalism and float downstream with the current.

Whether or not she will be able to re-embrace strict confrontationism after the crisis has past is a matter that is open to debate. Whether Thatcher's adversarial politics is a temporary aberration from traditional consensualism, or a permanent and salient replacement for an archaic British political mode, one thing is certain: Margaret Thatcher is not someone who will soon be forgotten. Like it or not, future generations will probably mouth her name in the same breath that they speak those of Attlee, Lloyd George, Gladstone and Churchill.●



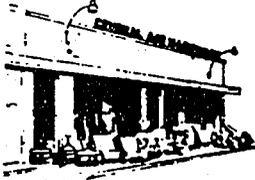
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# My Favorite Tunes

## SOME SUGGESTIONS TO TAKE OR LEAVE

by Donald Seymour

There is no such thing as an ideal party tape. The perfect tape varies with taste, which itself changes often, sometimes overnight. Tapes need to be revised every couple months, if not weeks. As a DJ on WVFI, I can offer some suggestions to those who are willing to take my arbitrary advice.

On party tapes, I like to combine what is commonly called "party" music such as Joe Jackson, the Animal House soundtrack, Motown, Talking Heads, REM, the Romantics, the B52s, and "Tequila" with black music (often outdatedly called "disco"), like Alisha, Ready for the World, Kurtis Blow, D-Train,



Phyllis Nelson, Colonel Abrams, New Edition, and Lisa Lisa and Cult Jam. In between is the usual Top 40 fare such as Madonna, Prince, Kool and the Gang, and Whitney Houston, as well as lesser known synth-pop, often British, bands like Propaganda, Bronski Beat, Depeche Mode and New Order.

You may also want to include

rock tunes by the likes of ZZ Top, John Cougar Mellencamp and Billy Idol. The imaginative may even choose to throw on some old disco like "Knock on Wood" by Ami Stewart, "Le Freak" by Chic, "Shake Your Body" by the Jacksons, or (gasp) "Disco Inferno" from the Saturday Night Fever soundtrack. A lot of us still have that...somewhere.

The crucial element of party tapes is pacing. In dance clubs, songs should move in cycles based on beats per minutes. At home, sets on a tape should at least start out slow, steadily build to a frenzied peak, then decline--like waves on the ocean, ending in a slow song.

Here's a sample tape I threw together: "Never You Done That" by General Public, "Oh Sheila" by Ready for the World, "Everybody Dance" by Ta Mara, and the Seen "Sun City" by Artists United Against Apartheid(AUAA), "Sanctify Yourself" by Simple Minds, "Rock Me Amadeus" by Falco, "A Love Bizarre" by Sheila E, "Secret Lovers" by Atlantic Starr, "Baby Talk" by Alisha, "Object of My Desire" by Starpoint, "Conga" by Miami Sound Machine, "Once in a Lifetime"(live version) by Talking Heads, "You're a Friend of Mine" by Clarence Clemons, "Face the Face" by Pete Townshend, "Radio Free Europe" by REM, "Stages" by ZZ Top, "Tequila" by the Champs, "I Melt with You" by Modern English, "Perfect Way" by Scritti Politti, "I Wonder if You

Take Me Home" by Lisa Lisa and Cult Jam, "Caravan of Love" by Isley,Jaspar and Isley, "Holiday" by Madonna, "Go Home" by Stevie Wonder, "Living in America" by James Brown, "Everything Counts" by Depeche Mode, "One More Time" by Joe Jackson, "Truth Hits Everybody" by the Police, "Going Down to Liverpool" by Katrina and the Waves,



... it could go on.

As for studying, I can't concentrate to anything with words, so I prefer jazz or classical music, including Bach's *Brandenburg Concertos*, Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*, symphonies by Haydn and Mozart and Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue* and *An American in Paris*.

In the end, no one can say what's good and bad. I've just written a highly indulgent article on the music I like, but I don't think anyone will take what I've said as gospel. At least I hope not. ●

# No Longer Clowns

## THE HISTORY OF BLACKS IN FILM

by Eric Cruz

Film is a reflection of society. This fact becomes clear when we examine the history of blacks in film. Movies about blacks reflect the oppression and progress of blacks in American culture. Only very recently have blacks begun to be treated as equals on the silver screen.

In 1915 D.W. Griffith produced a silent motion picture, *Birth of a Nation*, depicting the U.S. before and during the Civil War. The movie is an example of then-existing social attitudes. The movie depicts Northerners as conceited "Yankees" who only help black people to get revenge on the South for seceding. The movie also reveals the fear that the blacks would dominate the South if the North were to win the war. The most potent image Griffith created was the depiction of a black man raping a white woman. This portrayal of black people as brutal, savage, and incapable of civility dominated the silent film era.

With the coming of sound to film in the middle twenties came a new attitude towards the black person. In 1927, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, was released. In it, a white man played the role of a black man by use of blackface makeup. Blacks were not allowed to appear on film, but if they were, they had to wear blackface makeup as well. This impersonation of blacks by whites dominated until the thirties.

By the early thirties blacks were allowed to star in motion pictures,



*Whoopi Goldberg confers with producer/director Steven Spielberg during filming of The Color Purple.*

not as actors, but as entertainers. Black people sang, danced and played jazz in the movies. This new portrayal of black people by Hollywood was an attempt to appease the black community who objected to their previous presentation as slaves or jokesters. However, the presentation was still stereotypical. Nonetheless, a black person chosen for a role had no choice as to what type of part he wished to play. If he did not agree, he did not work.

Finally, in the late seventies, moviemakers succeeded in their

**The strong emotions evoked respond to the individual personalities and not to the skin color of the characters.**

quest of the proper characterization of blacks on film -- as human and emotional beings. The first use of this discovery was "Ragtime" starring Harold Rollins. Rollins portrayed a young black man, who wanted to be accepted and respected as an equal member of society.

The most recent success by Hollywood is *The Color Purple*, starring Whoopi Goldberg. The characters of Celie and Mister are portrayed in such a manner that the audience reacts positively to one and negatively to the other. The strong emotions evoked respond to the individual personalities and not to the skin color of the characters. These two characters are people who are loved or hated; people who possess the same positive and negative attitudes that are present in all people. Hopefully, Hollywood will continue to present the black as real human beings. This can only have a positive influence on American culture.

# Coming Distractions

Compiled by Karen Dettling

## MARCH 19 :

FILM: "My Man Godfrey"  
Social Concerns 7 pm

FILM: "Spring Break"  
Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.00

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: "Richard Stevens: Recent Photographs"  
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East  
February 23 - April 13

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

## MARCH 20 :

FILM: "Spring Break"  
Engineering Auditorium 7,9,11 pm \$1.00  
NCAA Regional Basketball Tournament

## MARCH 21 :

NCAA Regional Basketball Tournament  
Home & Garden Show  
Fieldhouse  
March 21-23

MIDSEMESTER SPRING BREAK: March 22-April 1

## APRIL 2 :

FILM: "The King & I"  
Engineering Auditorium 7,9:30,12 pm \$1.00

FILM: "Old Maid"  
Social Concerns 7 pm

ART: Portfolio Review  
SMC-All Galleries

SPORTS - Varsity:  
Baseball - at Valparaiso  
2:30 pm

MUSIC: Notre Dame Faculty Trio Recital  
8 pm  
White Water Series  
Century Center 12 noon

## APRIL 3 :

FILM: "The King & I"  
Engineering Auditorium 7,9:30,12 pm \$1.00

ART: Portfolio Review  
SMC-All Galleries

MUSIC: Notre Dame Faculty Trio Recital  
8 pm  
White Water Series  
Century Center 12 noon

"Engineering & I"  
 Engineering Review  
 ACC - All Galleries  
 Notre Dame Concert Band Spring Concert  
 S - Varsity:  
 Men's Swimming - at NCAA Div.1 National  
 Championships (Indianapolis, IN)  
 Baseball - at Bethel (2)  
 1 pm

APRIL 6 :  
 SPORTS - Varsity:  
 Baseball - Wisconsin(2)  
 1 pm  
 Auto Parts Swap  
 ACC  
 Fine Arts Festival

APRIL 4 :  
 FILM: "Amadeus"  
 Engineering Auditorium 7,10 pm \$1.50  
 FILM: "Zelig"  
 Snite 7:30,9:30 pm  
 SPORTS - Varsity:  
 Men's Swimming - at NCAA Div.1 National  
 Championships  
 Football Coaching Clinic  
 ACC April 4-5  
 Fine Arts Festival  
 ND/SMC Theatre  
 O'Laughlin Auditorium  
 April 4-20

APRIL 7 :  
 FILM: "Blade Runner"  
 Snite 7 pm  
 FILM: "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion"  
 Snite 9:15 pm  
 Fine Arts Festival

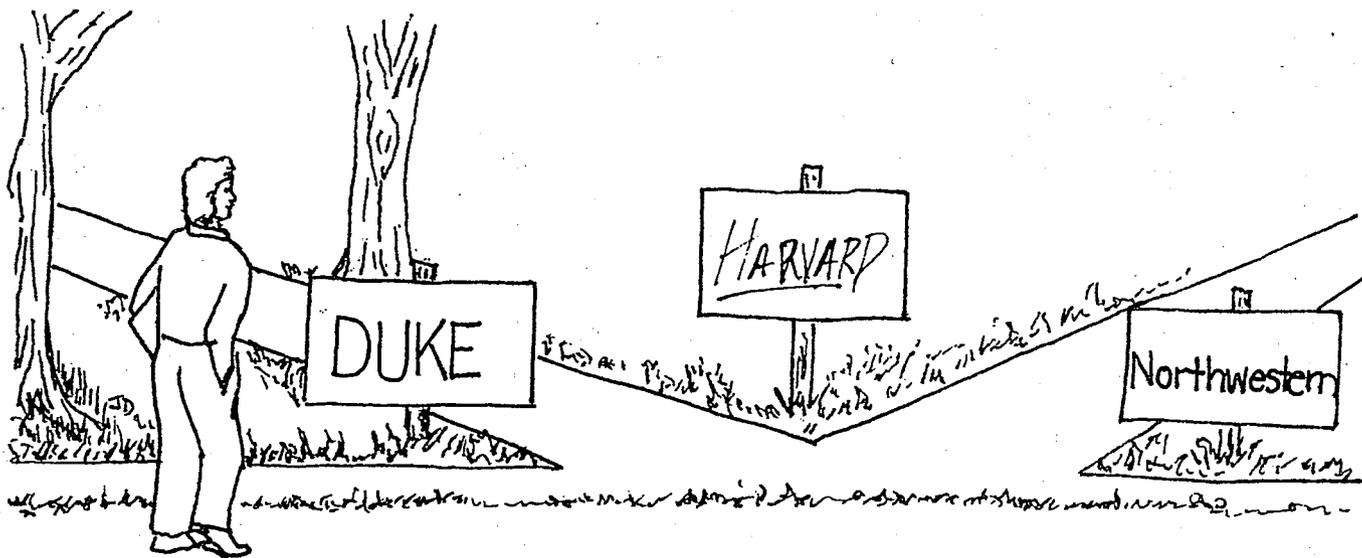
APRIL 5 :  
 FILM: "Amadeus"  
 Engineering Auditorium 7,10 pm \$1.50  
 ART: Senior Comprehensives, I,II  
 SMC - All Galleries  
 April 5 - 10, April 11 - 17  
 SPORTS - Varsity:  
 Track - Indiana/Michigan State  
 (Bloomington)  
 Lacrosse - Wooster  
 1:30 pm  
 Men's Swimming - at NCAA Div.1 National  
 Championships  
 Baseball - Wisconsin(2)  
 1 pm  
 SPORTS - Club:  
 Men's Volleyball - at Bowling Green State  
 Invitational 8 am  
 Football Coaching Clinic  
 ACC  
 Fine Arts Festival

APRIL 8 :  
 FILM: "Every Man for Himself"  
 Snite 7:30 pm  
 SPORTS - Varsity:  
 Baseball - at Michigan State(2)  
 1 pm  
 SPORTS - Club:  
 Men's Volleyball - Indiana-Purdue University  
 7:30 pm  
 Fine Arts Festival

# Is the Grass Any Greener on

STUDENT GOVERNMENTS ACROSS THE NATION

FIGHT FOR EFFECTIVENESS



by Pat Collins

Opus the Penguin, of Bloom County fame, recently turned in a strong performance in the University of Mississippi student government presidential election. At about the same time as Opus was having a brush with high office, rebel organizations at the University of Texas were seeking to abolish "useless student government." While student cynicism with their elected leaders is rarely expressed so strenuously as in these instances, it does appear that a general dissatisfaction with the activities of student government is growing on college campuses across the country.

Granted, criticism of student government has been a favorite pastime of undergraduates over the years. Many of the criticisms hurled at student government have been unfair and unjust. But what about the legitimate complaints of ineffectiveness on key student issues?

Recent controversies over financial accountability, student life, and the divestment question have brought this issue to the fore on this campus. Is Notre Dame's student government able to provide effective representation for student needs and concerns or must it remain an outlet through which students vent their frustrations with peer governance?

Voter participation in student government elections may be considered a crude instrument to measure the degree of confidence that students place in the democratic governing process. Since voter participation at universities is also a function of the convenience of voting, one must be careful in drawing conclusions solely on the raw percentages. At Northwestern University (enrollment of approximately 7500), the University of Illinois (36,000), and Indiana University, voter participation is consistently below 25 percent. Only two schools we contacted (Harvard

and Duke) approach even a 50 percent turnout rate.

In light of these statistics, one wonders if students even have a desire for participation in the peer

**How can voter turnout be improved? At Duke University, where participation fluctuates between 60-80 percent, voting on controversial student referenda is held simultaneously with student elections. Higher turnout is insured, if for no other reason than controversy attracts student input.**

governing function. Steven Davenport, president of the Indiana University Student Association

# Other Campuses?

(IUSA), commented on their 17 percent turnout: "It's amazing how many students will let others make important decisions for them. The governing function and the allocation of funds will be made regardless of their voting patterns. If students voted in greater numbers, they would probably be more satisfied with their selection of leaders."

While Davenport seems to place the burden of low turnout on the shoulders of student negligence, Jobie Masagotoni, president of Northwestern's student government, attributed their low voter turnout (20 percent) to student perceptions: "I think it comes down to the belief that most students have about peer government - that we have no power and don't do anything of importance."

At Notre Dame, where voting is greatly facilitated through easy access to voting facilities, participation has, nonetheless, hovered well-below 50 percent. During last year's presidential election, voter turnout was at a five year low. When less than one in four eligible voters cast their ballot, a very significant statement is being made. And while student negligence appears to be a significant factor in these low totals, a pervasive perception of weak and inert government seems to predominate.

How can voter turnout be improved? At Duke University, where participation fluctuates between 60 and 80 percent, voting on controversial student referenda is held simultaneously with student elections. Higher turnout is insured, if for no other reason than that controversy attracts student input. In the recent election at Notre Dame, a similar phenomenon occurred. Our investment policy in

South Africa and, to a lesser extent, the organizational restructuring of government sparked the participatory chord in many students. Turnout for the election was around 60 percent.

In addition to the referenda coordinated with general elections, turnout may be increased through the alteration of student perceptions of ineffective government. This long-term solution can only be accomplished if the issues addressed by student leaders are the concerns of the student body. This, in turn, requires increasing student awareness of the duties of an effective government and a face-lift of the contemporary mode of peer governance.

Increasing student awareness may be accomplished through the articulation of the budget power of student governments. At Northwestern, the student government allocates over \$210,000 for its

**At Northwestern, student government allocates over \$210,000 for its programs; that amounts to about \$30 per student. Most students would be fairly concerned about the fund distribution if they considered in terms of a \$30 stake in a company.**

programs; that amounts to about \$30 per student. Most students would be concerned about fund distribution if they considered it in terms of a \$30 stake in a company. Consequently, a few more people might show up at the polls to voice their opinion on who should be able to operate the purse strings of this substantial budget.

At Notre Dame, student government has direct budgetary control

of \$60,000, their share of the student activity fee. It also has control over the distribution of the remainder of the \$250,000 fee. In terms of voting, it must be made clear that students have a right to receive benefits from these public funds. With the knowledge of government's budgetary function, students would take greater interest in the election of those responsible for these funds.

The necessary transformation of student government from a subordinated power broker to one of substantial influence requires outside influence. Harvard University (enrollment of 6400) has adopted a novel approach for this conversion and, in the process, has brought credibility to student governance at Harvard.

In the early 1970s the Dean at Harvard created a faculty committee to examine the question of the feasibility of a legitimate student

governing body. The Harvard student unrest of the 1960s had diminished, leaving a vacuum of student leadership. This body, named the Dowling Committee after its chairman, Professor John

Dowling, attempted to discover specific ways that the University could incorporate student and faculty opinion on matters which impacted the entire Harvard community.

Hoping to channel student input through an institutionalized structure, Dowling's group created two student-faculty committees: the Committee on Undergraduate Education and the Committee on Hous-

ing and College Life. With faculty influence lending credibility to student goals, the two committees achieved real gains from a cooperative administration. Within the first year, honors prerequisites were drastically restructured and a comprehensive undergraduate guide detailing courses and instructors was published and distributed to Harvard students for the first time. In housing matters, students were granted the right to store possessions free of charge during the summer months.

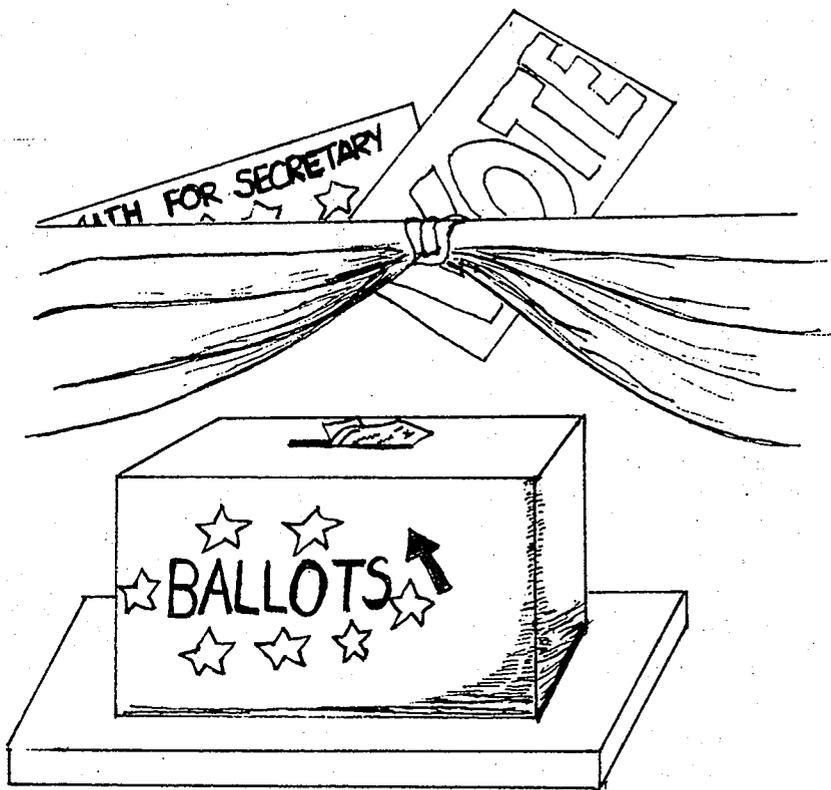
While Harvard still lacked a centralized student governing body throughout this period, student concerns continued to be addressed through the bipartisan committees. The Dowling Committee, in its quest to foster an effective and legitimate voice for student input, recommended the creation of the Undergraduate Council (UC) in 1981. Integrating the existing student-faculty committees into an elected assembly, Dowling hoped the UC would be an effective forum for internal governance matters. The foundations for this 75 member student-faculty assembly was a committee structure, consisting of Education, Housing, and Student Service Committees, which advised the administration on the current issues.

Bryan Offutt, president of the current UC, explained its impact on achieving student goals: "We have been able to accomplish many of our objectives through persuasion. By researching our proposals extensively and presenting them diplomatically, we have scored

ment in the UC has provided the legitimacy necessary to deal effectively with the administration. With the autonomous faculty advising us, [the Administration] has to take us seriously."

The effectiveness of this unique partnership is indicated through the

Each student government head we spoke to attempted to distinguish their internal governance function (e.g., student services, housing matters, and academic policy) from external university matters (e.g., investment policy). Their effectiveness, while not solely limited to internal matters,



types of projects the Undergraduate Council is presently involved in. The UC is presently negotiating with the Administration in the hopes of overhauling University Health Services. The Council is lobbying for upgraded staffing and improved emergency care. Few student leaders at other universities would be able to get very far in such an ambitious undertaking sim-

noticeably diminished as they ventured into the often hostile turf of external university affairs.

Thus, while the Harvard's UC has institutionalized an effective approach to internal governance, like most of its counterparts, it falls short of comprehensive governance. That is, when Harvard student leaders attempted to alter administration investment policy in South Africa, only minor accommodations to the investment position were made. Likewise, at Northwestern, Indiana, Illinois - student government efforts encouraging divestment, backed by referenda, have fallen on deaf ears.

While the lack of tangible results should not be cause for abandonment of noble aims, it is clear that as a student government increases

**...It does appear that a general dissatisfaction with the activities of student government is growing on college campuses across the country.**

many points with the administration." Offutt was quick to credit the faculty for their part in these achievements: "Faculty involve-

ply because they lack the leverage the UC has. At Harvard, the faculty has legitimized the UC in the eyes of the administration.

its focus on these macro issues, it will be held accountable for its failures. In this realm, whatever power students glean from their elders will be a function of the intransigence of the administration. The victories by student governments in these external governance areas are predominantly moral ones.

While Harvard's Undergraduate Council depends heavily on faculty participation, institutionalized faculty participation in student government at Notre Dame has been minimal. The Academic Council and the Campus Life Council are two notable exceptions. Not coincidentally, these two bodies are the only government organizations recognized by the Board of Trustees. The CLC consists of student, faculty, and administrative personnel, and this tripartite arrangement has vast potential. Yet most students are not even aware of its existence.

Through this cursory analysis of some crucial ingredients to effective student government, it does seem plausible that students can

have significant input in internal governance. To do so, however, effective leadership must combat student apathy through thoughtful planning and sensitivity. Executive elections, like our recent one, should include controversial referenda to increase voter turnout. In addition, students must be made aware of the fact that, for better or worse, the government functions

governing body that has gained the respect of two traditionally skeptical groups - the administration and the student body. The achievements have been impressive; this joint partnership successfully tack-

les meaty issues which would, in all probability, be deemed inappropriate for Notre Dame's student government to address.

**The Academic Council and the CLC are two beacons of light which could help direct the floundering student government ship through uncharted waters.**

and the allocation of funds will be performed regardless of voter apathy.

Perhaps the most useful recommendation that might be offered to Notre Dame's new student leaders can be extracted from the Harvard experience. Their novel integration of the faculty into the Undergraduate Council has resulted in a

The Academic Council and the CLC are two beacons of light which could help direct the floundering student government ship through uncharted waters. If this destination is pursued with vigor, Opus the Penguin will be cast overboard and forced to paddle back to his polar home. •

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Crossword solution.

Crossword appears on page 32.

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**Prisoner in correctional institute seeks correspondence with student.**

Contact: Sylvester Milner  
P.O. Box 45699  
Lucasville, Oh 45699-0001

# Where Does All The Money Go?

## A PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FEE HIKE RAISES SOME FISCAL DOUBTS

*by Maher Mouasher*

The annual attempt to increase the student activity fee (currently at \$35) is well underway. Proponents of the increase argue that the reason for social events losing money is that the concerts coming to campus are too unimportant to arouse student interest and that the money available is too small to attract big-name acts. They say that an increase in the fee is the only way to improve upon the social situation. Opponents of the increase argue that Student Government wastes too much money already, and that big name bands won't come to South Bend anyway. They say that tighter fiscal controls are the key to improved programming and that an increase in the fee at this stage in the game will only lead to more waste.

A little background information is necessary if one is to understand the issue. The student activity fee is required of every undergraduate student. It amounts in total to \$245,000 each year, and is currently distributed as follows. The Student Activities Board (SAB) gets \$100,000, Student Government gets \$64,000, the Off-Campus Council gets \$3,000, the classes and clubs get \$49,000 and the Hall Presidents Council gets the rest. Of the \$49,000 for the classes and clubs, the classes (sophomore to senior) get \$3750 each with the freshman class getting \$1000.

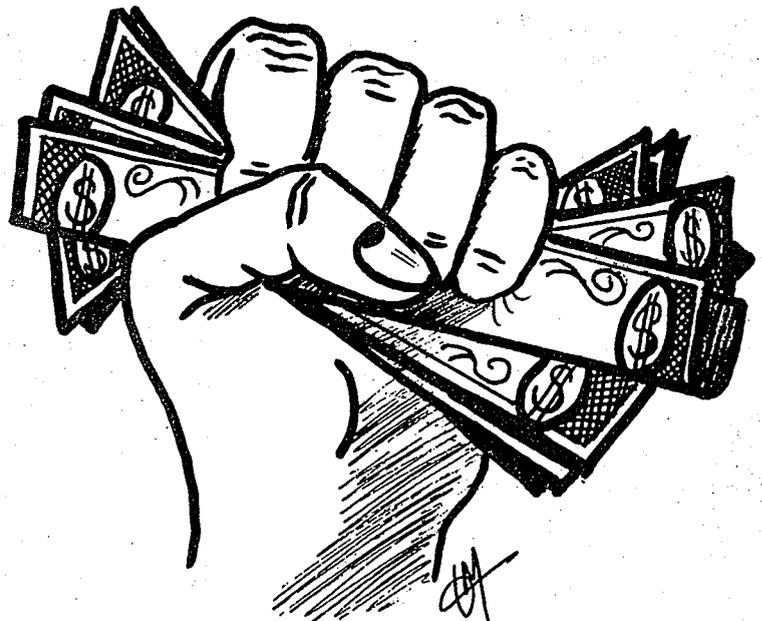
The SAB spends its allocation exclusively on programming and on the student businesses (Irish Gardens, the record store, and the ticket store). Student Government spends its allocation on administrative expenses, on orientation for new students and on student concerns. The Hall Presidents Council divides its money up between the dorms, and the classes and clubs spend their share on their respective members.

These diverse groups are all represented by Student Government, and it is through Student Government that any budgetary decisions are made. If a proposal for a fee increase is going to be presented to the Board of Trustees in May, it will most likely be by a Student Government official. Student Government officials have argued for fee increases in the past,

and most of their efforts have been successful.

There is, however, one major difference between this year's proposed increase and the proposals from previous years. While previous requests and actual increases ranged from \$2 to \$7, this year's talk is more in the range of \$15-25. The major reason for this, according to Fr. David Tyson, vice-president for Student Affairs, is that the Board of Trustees refuses to consider a small increase. Student Government has requested small increases of a few dollars two years in a row. As a result, the Board won't even listen to a petty increase.

For such a large increase to be even considered, one would think that the amount of money currently available is being stretched very tight, but is still highly deficient in meeting the needs for the available projects. A closer look, however, shows that this is far from being the case. The way in which the money is accounted for would drive a self-respecting accountant to tears. Student Government officials are only just wrapping up their accounts from last year (not last semester, but last academic year). If Student Government still doesn't know how much money it spent last year, how can it be



expected to account for almost twice as much money next year?

Delving through the mass of jumbled figures isn't an easy job, but it does produce some interesting results. For example, Student Government and the Student Activities Board together hold over \$37,000 in sinking funds. Last year, over \$11,000 was deposited in these funds, hardly something that a financially strapped organization can do. Over \$23,000 of that money is unbudgeted, it is there only to pay for "capital purchases", presumably whenever somebody



for about \$109,500 (if you consider a \$15 fee increase) or about nine times the combined budget of the classes right now. Student Government currently gets about \$64,000 of the money, and they don't seem to need any more, especially when they stress that they don't want to take over the programming role that the SAB plays right now. Lee Broussard, SAB manager, stresses that the SAB doesn't need any more money either. "We get enough money right now, and, we really can't do much more with more money."

The only two other groups that want additional funding are the

ing for funding. Taking that fact into account means that most of that excess \$30,000 in applications is probably false demand and thus should not be accounted for anyway, especially when clubs make over \$30,000 on concession stands at home football games each year.

The only other justification that proponents of the increase give is that it would allow for big name bands to come to Notre Dame, and that it would allow the SAB to show first run movies as opposed to six month old releases. Talking to Broussard, whose Student Activities Board would handle such events, reveals that the expectations are highly unrealistic. Broussard said that the SAB has investigated the possibility of getting big name bands like Bruce Springsteen, but that a concert featuring someone of that stature, if they would agree to come to South Bend in the first place, would lose over \$20,000. This is due to the fact that performers like Springsteen demand an appearance fee of up to \$100,000, regardless of the gate receipts. Due to the relatively small size of the ACC and the high rental fee, profits from the gate are not sufficient to cover the advance fee, thereby resulting in losses of over \$20,000.

While some of the major events that the SAB sponsors, like AnTostal and the Sophomore Literary

**The way in which the money is accounted for would drive a self-respecting accountant to tears. Student Government officials are only just wrapping up their accounts from last year.**

classes and clubs. Joni Neal, director of Student Activities, says that clubs really need more money. Her argument is that clubs requested over \$62,000 last year, when only \$32,750 was available for allocation. This argument sounds convincing at face value but talking with any club president reveals that clubs make an allowance for what they will probably get when apply-

Festival, cost a lot of money, there is still a lot of room for fairly substantial savings. Student Government, for example, budgets \$1500 a year for "miscellaneous administrative expenses", even though every other conceivable office necessity is listed under some other heading within the \$10,000 administrative expenses budget. Miscellaneous expenses are probably perfectly

**WVFI is by no means the only worthwhile place where student Government officials can spend the money to which we entrusted them, but it is probably the most pressing.**

can think of something to buy. One other reason that is given for the existence of this money is that a contingency fund is needed for Student Government. It would seem to the layman that the best way to make sure you don't end up owing the University money is not to have some 23,000 dollars in spare cash lying around, but rather to exercise some budgetary control.

People arguing for the increase stress that the classes don't get enough money. The classes each get \$3750 each year. They do a great job with that money, especially when one considers the fact that the Student Activities Board gets over \$100,000 to spend, of which about \$27,000 is spent on publicity. Since the Board of Trustees refuses to consider a small increase, however, Student Government is trying

legitimate, but they can hardly be crucial. There are many other instances within the Student Government and SAB budgets where unnecessary expenditures are made, and the money that could be saved could be used to help out some of the financially starved organizations on campus.

WVFI, the student run AM station, for example, is in dire need of money. Student Government and SAB spend over \$180,000 each year, if the income that is generated and spent is taken into account. If only \$10,000 a year is saved, or just 5.5 percent of the combined budget, a complete reoutfitting of WVFI could take place in 6 years, solving one of the most common student gripes; mainly that there is no station worth listening to in the South Bend area.

WVFI is by no means the only worthwhile place where Student Government officials can spend the money to which we entrusted them, but it is probably the most pressing. The University will not come to the aid of student organizations, it is the duty of the students elected officials, or Student Government to do so.

Trimming the budget isn't even the only way to get more funds for financially strapped organizations at Notre Dame. Student Government still has that \$23,000 unaccounted for in sinking funds. After even this quick look at the figures, it seems that the problem is not lack of money, but rather lack of control over amount of money that is at least sufficient but possibly more than Student Government knows what to do with.

The only way to account for money is to be able to approve expenditures before they are made. After the money is spent, the only thing that can be done is to caution against budget overruns occurring in the future, but pre-approval ensures that no overspending occurs in the first place.

Student Government is considering going on the University unit budget system, which means that the University general accounting office would take care of all accounting and disbursements that Student Government makes. This would be a good first step, but it is not enough. While the University budget system would take care of some of the delay in accounting for the spending, it does not help where controlling expenditures is concerned. Serious evaluation also has to be made on a regular basis of many of the expenditures. (For example, each student pays about

\$1 for minority concerns, \$1 for new student orientation, and about \$1.25 for administrative costs. For SAB activities, each student pays about \$3.75 for publicity)

Every year, students hand over \$35 each to Student Government. In total, the money amounts to about a quarter of a million dollars. We rarely ask Student Government to account for how they are spending it because we trust them. After all, we elected them. But it is time to start looking more closely at where the money is going because Student Government wants more, and they just might get it. ●

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# What's Cooking?

## THE BEST OF MID-RANGE MICHIANA RESTAURANTS

by John Markey

After three years of mostly vegetating on campus, and faced with the voluntary sentence of more years here for graduate school, I decided to get out and seek the "Michiana experience" - restaurant style. What ensued has been three years of gastronomic thrill-seeking which much to my surprise and delight, has given me a whole new outlook on Northern Indiana.

The following list, to be continued in subsequent issues, represents, in my opinion, the best places to eat in the area. The list excludes any restaurants that either a first semester freshman could name (The Emporium, Barclay's, etc.) or would require a coat and tie (The Carriage House, Tippecanoe Place).

**GRANGER TAP AND GRILL.** 12797 St. Rd. 23, Granger, Indiana (277-6812)

For my money the Granger Tap and Grill is the best all-around restaurant in the area. I recommend the entire menu. Steaks are their specialty and are always first rate (T-bone, Rib-eye, and the New York Strip, \$8.75). They also have an excellent selection of seafood, equally as good. My companions ordered the Orange Roughy and the Crab-stuffed Shrimp and raved about them. The best deal on the menu is the 32 oz. Sirloin for two for \$15.95, but make sure you are hungry, it could probably feed a small family!

Garlic toast and cheese, salad and choice of potato - the hash browns are fantastic - come with every meal. Desserts are all homemade. The cheesecake alone is worth the trip and the portions are big enough for two people.



The night crew at the Oaken Bucket.

The restaurant is located on State Road, before you get to Granger. Go east on Cleveland Road about ten miles and look for it on the left. They will take a personal check with identification, but no credit cards. Group facilities available.

**FRANKY'S.** 1031 Lake Street, Niles, Michigan (683-7474)

Franky's motto is "It's better to eat at Franky's than wish you had," and that just about says it all. The decor is great and the people are always pleasant and friendly. One gets the impression that anyone who is anybody in Niles eats here on a regular basis.

The menu offers a combination of traditional and innovative Italian dishes, along with prime rib, chicken, veal and seafood. The Sicilian Linguine (fresh vegetables and shrimp in garlic sauce), Veal Parmigiana and New Orleans Style Shrimp are my favorites. Prices range from \$6 to \$13 with nightly specials. Dinners include garlic toast, cheese and a large "Italian" salad. For dessert, try the Amaretto Cheesecake or Fried Ice Cream.

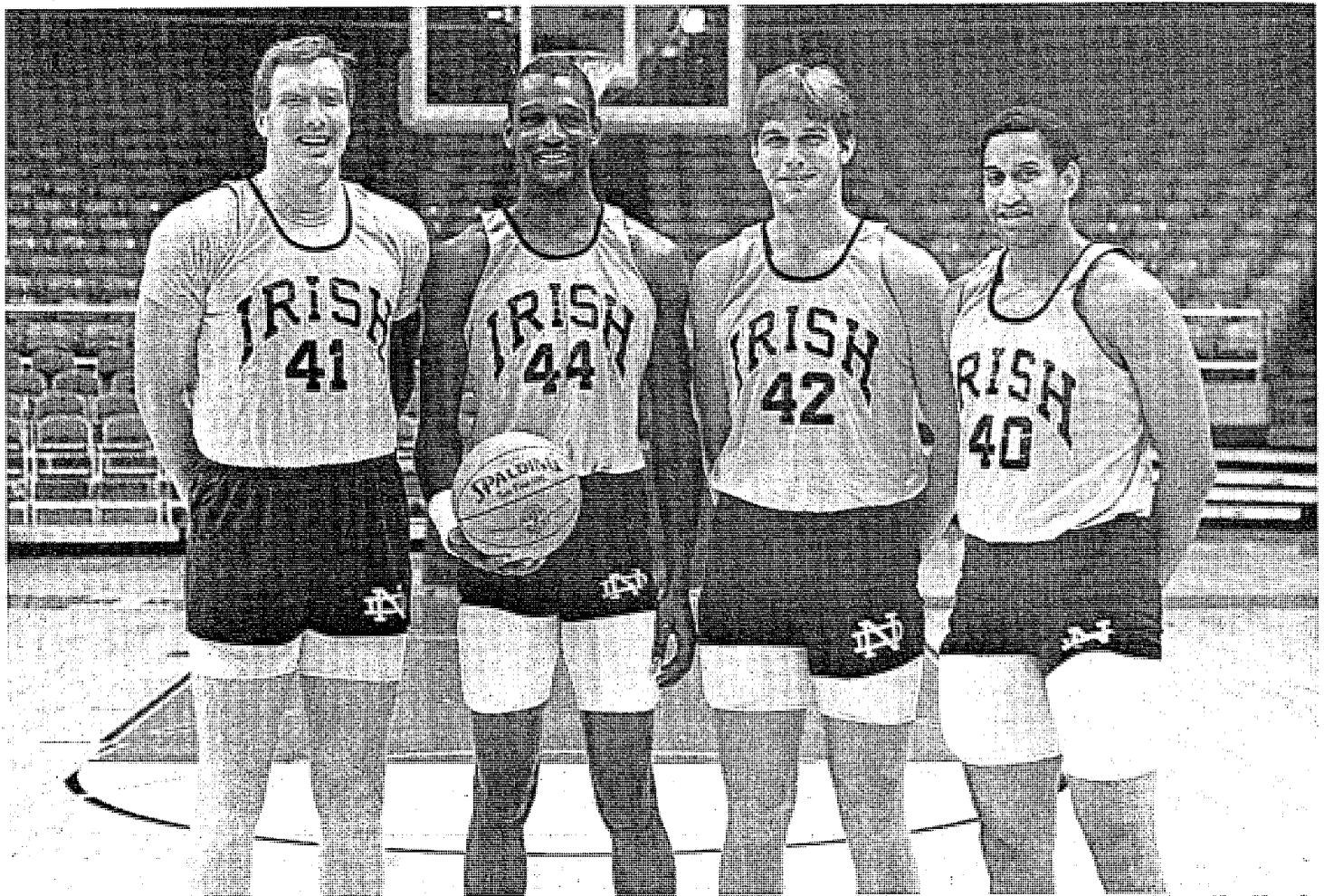
Franky's takes all major credit

cards and is open everyday until 11 p.m. except Tuesdays. Take U.S. 31-33 north to downtown Niles, go right on 10th Street and then right on Lake Street.

**THE OAKEN BUCKET.** 1212 S. Ironwood, South Bend, IN (289-1616)

Once you try the Oaken Bucket, you are sure to become a regular. Without a doubt, the Oaken Bucket sells the best burger, fries and onion rings in town, along with a complete menu of sandwiches, steaks and fish. The prices are plain cheap. The Oaken Bucket is the epitome of good food at a good price. On most nights, you can get a burger, fries, a couple beers (and leave a tip) for under \$5. A complete dinner, steak or seafood, soup and salad, runs between \$5 and \$10. The friendly atmosphere and the scenic location on the St. Joseph's River enhance the food.

Open from 11-11, Mon-Sat, closed Sundays, it is usually crowded on weekends, but no reservations are needed. They have bluegrass music on the lower level on weekends. To get there go south on Ironwood. It is on the left before the St. Joseph River bridge. ●



Photo/Jan Neruda

# Four For The Road

## DESTINATION DALLAS FOR IRISH SENIORS

by Pete Pranica

Out on the cold northern Indiana plain, where there's nothing to warm your heart except a space heater, the Notre Dame student body was getting chilled by a one-two punch of mediocrity. A novice coach named Gerry Faust turned a Sugar Bowl team into a woeful doormat while a veteran hoop mentor struggled with a semi-talented team to a 10-17 mark.

Ugh.

Digger Phelps hates to lose. "When the ball goes up, you go for blood," says Phelps. So when

preparing for the '82-'83 season, Phelps went for recruits, lots of them.

From Indianapolis came Ken Barlow, a raw, stick-thin forward. From Bayville, New York, came Tim Kempton, a red-headed heavyweight in the paint. From the Jersey Shore came Jim Dolan, slow afoot but quick between the ears. From the Pacific Northwest came JoJo Buchanan, a defensive blanket. Reaching once more into the Hoosier state, Phelps came up with Joseph Price, the mad bomber. Now that's a hatful.

"There's the nucleus of a team that a couple of years from now will be a very good basketball

team," prophesied Digger in '82. See him grinning like a Cheshire cat? With John Paxson and little else, the Gang of Five Plus Pax won 19 games to get into the NIT. A year later, Digger had the Gang of Five Plus Tom Sluby. Under Digger's verbal whip, Sluby broke out of a three year lethargy to lead the Irish to a runnerup showing in the NIT.

Next year, Buchanan left the scene - with good reason. And a child shall lead them, said Digger as he unveiled David Rivers to the country. Now it was the Gang of Four Plus Young Man Rivers and Digger's latest production played to rave reviews all over the country.

The Irish ran and shot and pressed like Phelps' good old days at Fordham and what the heck if Dolan was too slow? He knew how to grab a rebound and once he gave it to Rivers, the show was on. It wasn't the Lakers' Showtime East, but it got the Irish invited to the big dance.

The tale of Rivers' lost dribble in the second round has been told countless times and the ending always comes out Carolina blue. So dig a little deeper, said the seniors.

"When those four came in as freshmen, I felt they would have a good chance to accomplish something great before they were finished at Notre Dame," says Phelps, who will try to see to it that the seniors leave with a win and a ring.

It will be no easy task to survive the 64 team field, but consider the following:

- Ken Barlow has been a model of consistency this year, scoring in double figures each game, with the exception of the first Dayton game and the second DePaul tilt. Television announcers have worn out the expression, "He's got great touch for a big man," as Barlow hits better than 90% of his foul shots.

- Tim Kempton has finally found himself after getting lost in a two year fog. As a freshman, he had potential written all over him, but a flood of injuries and self-doubt washed that off as inconsistent performances made him the student body's whipping boy. The big redhead responded by tossing in 20 points while grabbing 10 rebounds and rediscovering his 15 foot jump shot against UCLA.

- Joseph Price runs hot and cold (20 points vs. Oregon, 0 vs. North Carolina), but his radar was turned on long enough to singe the nets at the Horizon for 11 points in a 70-54 win over DePaul, marking the first time the Gang of Four had beaten the Blue Demons. A month later, Price took his dress blues on

the road for a dozen points and three boards in the upset of Syracuse.

- Jim Dolan, who has the vertical leap of a vacuum cleaner, also imposters that appliance on the boards by sucking up five 'bounds per contest. He also steals, assists, and blocks, but rarely starts or scores - just ask Marquette coach Rick Majerus. Concerned with Rivers, Majerus mapped out a pocketful of defenses to stop the flashy point guard. Naturally, Dolan was ignored and he rediscovered his high school form (he averaged 31 points) with the jump shot. Capping his career day (22 points, 9 rebounds) was his tip of a Barlow miss at the buzzer to send the game into overtime.

As a quartet, these seniors had notched 61 wins before this season, better than twenty victories per campaign. They are the nucleus for one of Phelps' best overall teams. "I like the way this team plays," confides Digger. There are no hot NBA prospects (a la Orlando Woolridge, Kelly Tripucka, Paxson, et al.) in this bunch, but above all, they are a team.

When Barlow managed only 1 for 7 in the second game against DePaul, everybody else was relatively nonplussed and went on to win anyway. "You try to play a little harder to get tips and stuff," explained normally Konsistent Kaptain Ken.

Moments later outside the locker room, Price elaborated on another key to the seniors' success. "The communication among us helps us with our defensive concentration and defense helps start your offensive spurt." Coaches from grade school on up say that you win with defense. Believe them now?

Okay, so you win with defense, even if you have the human pretzel contortionist Rivers along with a precocious frosh named Mark Stevenson who doesn't know he's not supposed to in-your-face his elders.

Courtesy of Sports Information

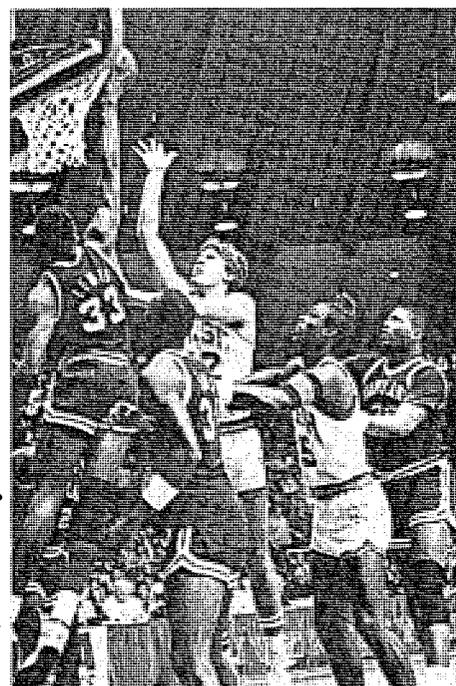


Tim Kempton

Defense, hmm, begins with a D .

Yes, class, his name is Dolan. Too slow you say? Go put on your dunce cap. Defense is positioning. Disagree and watch that Bob Knight guy throw a chair at you. How else can you explain Brad Daugherty's disappearance in the second round of the NCAAs? By the time the Irish were holding for a final shot, Dean Smith couldn't

Photo/Matt Bradley



Jim Dolan



Ken Barlow

Courtesy of Sports Information

have found Daugherty without Scotland Yard. Dolan held the seven-footer without a shot in the second half. Dolan is about three inches shorter and not as swift afoot, yet Jimmy D(efense) owned Daugherty after he went 6 for 8 in the first half.

See the opposing team's star go on a tear. See Digger go to the bench. See Jim Dolan take off his warmup. See the other people's star? Didn't think so.



Joseph Price

Courtesy of Sports Information

And he even shows up for crunchtime. The folks in Brewtown hate Jim Dolan because twice he turned a victory party into a sorrows drowning. As a freshman, Dolan found himself with the ball and no one to pass it to, so he did the logical thing. He drove the lane and kissed home a six foot banker for the win as time ran down. This year, his follow-tip of Barlow's miss denied the Warriors their first win over the Irish since '81.

While Dolan and Barlow are usually money in the bank, Kempton and Price sometimes pass bad checks. As a frosh, Kempton showed flashes twice against UCLA, scoring 32 points while the Bruins' Stuart Gray, now in the NBA, managed only eight. A starter 24 times in his yearling season, Kempton was all-freshman by both Basketball Weekly and Basketball Times. The following year, opposing defenses collapsed on him and he did likewise, suffering through an early season slump only to sustain a stress fracture of the lower right leg. After missing the last six regular season games, he keyed the Irish effort in the NIT with 20 points against Boston College and 19 in the title match with Michigan.

As a junior, ankle problems and the flu pestered Kempton and he drifted through the regular season, trying in vain to recapture his freshman form. He readily admits he was trying too hard. Now ask him what his strength is: "I think I play well within the framework of a team."

Before the season began, Phelps said, "Tim Kempton will have a great season because I say he'll have a great season. It's obvious we need him." Kempton's performance has been adequate, though not great. Still, the Irish are definitely in the title hunt.

While Phelps was predicting great things from Kempton, the Digger was just hoping that Joseph Price would stay in his rhythm.

"Joseph is fine when he just shoots the ball and doesn't worry about anything else." Witness a 7 for 9 shooting spree versus Oregon State in the first round of the tournament with Barlow on the bench with a fever and strep throat.

But Price is a streaky shooter and every once in a while he unloads a 4 for 11 performance. When his rhythm is right though, he'll drop everything but the water bottle on the bench. "If we make a comeback or take the lead in a situation like that, it's even more satisfying," enthuses Price, no stranger to March Madness. He and two brothers have all led Marion High School to the Hoosier Final Four.

Before the Gang of Four there was 10-17. During their tenure, there have been at least 82 wins, four postseason appearances, a handful of upsets and a whole lot of fun. "We're ready to keep moving up," states Barlow.

There is no doubt that Digger's class of '86 is one of his better groups. Then again, his '81 trio with Tripucka, Woolridge and Tracy Jackson wasn't too shabby, but they fell in the second round. Barlow, Dolan, Kempton and Price are all determined that that will not happen this year. So is Phelps. But beyond sheer determination, there is a talented cast not just there to support the seniors, but to complement them. The Irish have the whippets, the guns, the bangers and the brains. All are being brought to bear on the NCAA Tournament.

Then it comes as no surprise that Dolan's favorite team is the Boston Celtics. "They did such a great job of playing a team concept."

Celtic green, Irish green - could it mean NCAA gold?

A government major, a marketing major, a management major and a sociology major just a couple of months shy of graduation sure hope so. ●

# A Different Kind Of Program

## NOTRE DAME'S HELEN KELLOGG INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

by Patricia Warth

The Main Office in the north wing of first floor Decio is the center of activity, receiving calls and visitors from all over the world. Rev. Buti Thagale recently arrived from South Africa and is doing research for his project, "Theology of Labor and South Africa Industrial Relations." Elena Alvarez is working on a project concerning agriculture in Peru. What draws these people, and others like them, to the cruel, cold winters of South Bend? For them, the attraction is Notre Dame's Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies.

In 1979 the Helen Kellogg Foundation of Chicago donated money to the University of Notre Dame for the study of international relations. Upon receipt of the Kellogg donation University officials for two years considered elements and themes which would define the Kellogg Institute. They decided that originality and innovation were key characteristics for developing a quality program, and the Institute reflects this decision in a number of ways.

Kellogg made a rather unfashionable commitment to focus on Third World development, particularly the developing nations of Latin America, rather than east-west conflict. Furthermore, Kellogg members address these issues in a normative manner, integrating ethical and moral concerns. The Institute has developed four themes of research: democracy and democratization, alternative strategies on economic development, the

Church, and popular sectors. In studying economic development, for example, Kellogg members aim to go beyond an objective understanding of the facts and issues to how the process of development affects people of all levels of society.

The decision to concentrate on Latin America was made for a variety of reasons, particularly Notre Dame's longstanding affinity and relationship with Latin America. However, the most important aspect of this decision is Kellogg's belief that leadership in research cannot come exclusively from North American academic institutions, but must be based on integrated collaboration with Latin American centers of excellence. Alex Wilde, Kellogg's Associative Academic Director, pointed out that not only is the quality of research in Latin America high, but this research benefits scholars in North America, "because Latin American researchers are willing to ask questions that typical North American researchers are not."

The Institute's commitment to collaboration began with the appointments of two Helen Kellogg Chairs. Argentine Guillermo O'Donnell holds the Chair in International Studies, and Chilean Alejandro Foxley, a member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences, holds the Chair of International Development. Both O'Donnell and Foxley bring with

**Kellogg has made a commitment to focus on Third World development, particularly the developing nations of Latin America.**

them a record of Latin American institutional leadership, and Kellogg has been able to establish ties with institutions in such places as Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Santiago.



Photo/Jan Neruda

Scott Mainwaring (far left) hosts the March 4 Brown Bag Seminar.



Photo/Jan Neruda

*Brown Bag Seminar participants: (standing, l-r) Scott Mainwaring, Anthony Kerrigan, Guillermo Garcia, (sitting) Alex Wilde, Elena Alvarez, Margaret Keck, Silvia Raw.*

Every year Kellogg offers fellowships, nine for the 1986-87 academic year, and most of these fellows are affiliated with Latin American or other international institutions. Fellows work on research projects relating to Kellogg's themes and take part in Kellogg seminars and workshops. Many hold joint appointments in academic departments and may teach University courses.

Kellogg's numerous and varied programs are the Institute's most tangible contribution to the Notre Dame community, and attending these programs are the students' most direct means of benefitting from Kellogg. Last year the Institute sponsored about 50 lectures, seminars, and workshops, often bringing visiting lecturers to Notre Dame.

Albert LeMay, Program Coordinator commented, "The growth of the Institute's influence on and off campus can be clearly seen in the programs offered and the scope of international conferences and workshops held at Notre Dame in which participants from Europe and South America have taken part. The quality of programming has continued to draw attention to the Institute as a significant center of advanced research on a variety of important economic, social, and Church issues." This semester, in addition to the number

of lectures, seminars, and weekly Brown Bag luncheons, Kellogg is co-sponsoring a film festival featuring such films as, "Improper Conduct," and "The Official Story."

The Institute also offers a number of academic opportunities for Notre Dame students. The Latin American Area Studies Program, sponsored by the Institute and directed by David Ruccio, offers the undergraduate a variety of courses related to Latin America in different disciplines including government, history, psychology and theology. Each year the Institute awards two monetary prizes to students who have composed outstanding essays concerning Latin America. Also, Kellogg awards up to three summer internships to students at the Washington Office on Latin America, the Center of Concern, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, all in Washington D.C. In addition, Kellogg yearly selects students to participate in a summer Costa Rican fellowship program at the National University of Costa Rica's School of International Relations.

To involve more students in the study of developing nations, Kellogg supports and subsidizes the Students on Latin America (SOLA), an undergraduate student organization. Scott Mainwaring, a faculty fellow, commented, "Along

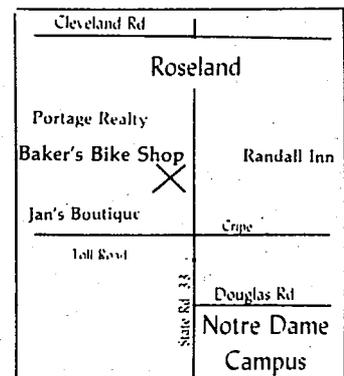
with the Center for Social Concerns, we are one of two centers on campus actively involved with human rights and social affairs. But our approach is different from the CSC because we primarily focus on academic programs while the CSC takes a more hands-on approach. Through academic programs, we try to create an awareness about issues of justice and human rights." He added, "You'll find some of these programs some places, but you'll find such a diversity of programs at only a few places."

What does the future hold for Kellogg? Said Alex Wilde, "The Institute regards itself as a crucial stimulus in the broad area of international studies. We have a catalytic effect for international studies among the faculty. Also, we bring new faculty to Notre Dame. Clearly we are making an impact in both these ways." Furthermore, Kellogg has displayed a degree of quality as a center for advanced research. Alex Wilde hopes that in the future students will take more advantage of what Kellogg has to offer. "We are gratified with what the Institute has been able to achieve in a short time. However, one area we certainly hope for growth in is student interest in Latin America and development."•

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# Trading Places

TWO WORLDS BECOME ONE FOR A WEEKEND

By Maureen Farley

All your life, since before you can remember, they've been there every step of the way: watching, listening, holding, guiding, teaching, caring, praying, loving. To them you are an indescribable miracle; you are their flesh and blood. To your parents, you are a gift straight from God's arms to theirs. Everything they've done where you are concerned, seemingly without rhyme or reason, has been out of love. With only your best interest in their minds and hearts, they have worked hard to open your eyes to the countless possibilities that lie before you. To see you soar and be the best that you are capable of is one of their dearest dreams.

Yet you rarely appreciate these loving people. With all of your sophomoric worldliness, you analyze, theorize and speculate as to how two people so old and experienced could be so wet behind the ears. You wait year

**Your parents never had a rule book that told them how to be a mother or a father. There was no trial run. They take it day by day, worried, scared of doing it all wrong, hoping that they've raised you with strong values and judgements. They pray that you will be happy.**

after year for that magical day when your parents will wake up to reality and see that you're an adult. You'll be waiting a long time. The simple truth is that whether you are 21 or 41, you

will always be their child. How can they see it any other way?

Your parents look at you through the eyes that watched you make your entrance into this world, that watched you take your first step. They listen to you with the ears that heard your first cry, your first word. They touch you with the hands that bathed, fed and clothed you. They speak to you with the voice that has scolded you, laughed with you and soothed you to sleep after a bad dream. They touch you with the hands that bandaged bloody knees and wiped away burning tears. When they look at you, they find all the glory of God's love right there in living color for all the world to see.

As you get older the one world of parent and child inevitably becomes two worlds. Though never actually severing all ties, these two worlds are undeniably distinct and separate. As a college student you begin to feel your independence. As a junior you're starting to realize that not every-

thing works out the way it's supposed to. You must make moral judgements and decisions that you can live by and your parents won't always be there to make everything all right.

So you grow a little more each day, and each day your life here becomes a little more distinct from your life at home. The guy who can't sit at the kitchen table at home without knocking over his milk becomes the guy who

**The heart of JPW lies in its meaning: it's about mutual love, respect, pride and admiration. It's about you, your parents and your relationship together. As you get older, the one world of parent and child inevitably becomes two worlds.**

racks up 23 points in a basketball game and is known for his dexterity on the court. The girl who has trouble remembering to buy the noodles for the lasagna dinner her mother has planned is the same girl who learns to juggle a week of meetings, classes, dates, appointments and tests. Sound familiar?

A few weekends ago, the Notre Dame community witnessed the merging of these two worlds during Junior Parents Weekend. You took your parents by the hand and introduced them to your life away from them. You invited them to your home to be entertained by you, to be intro-

duced to your friends and teachers. So very proud of them, you showed them off the same way they used to show you off for company when you were very small.

When someone asks you what JPW is all about, you can give a laundry list of things. But the parties and speeches are the tangible events of JPW; they are not where the heart of the weekend lies. Junior Parents Weekend is not about the seating arrangements or what time the dinner starts. It's not about the dancing or about the food. It's not about all the people you can introduce your parents to.

The heart of JPW is mutual love, respect, pride and admiration. It's about you, your parents and your relationship

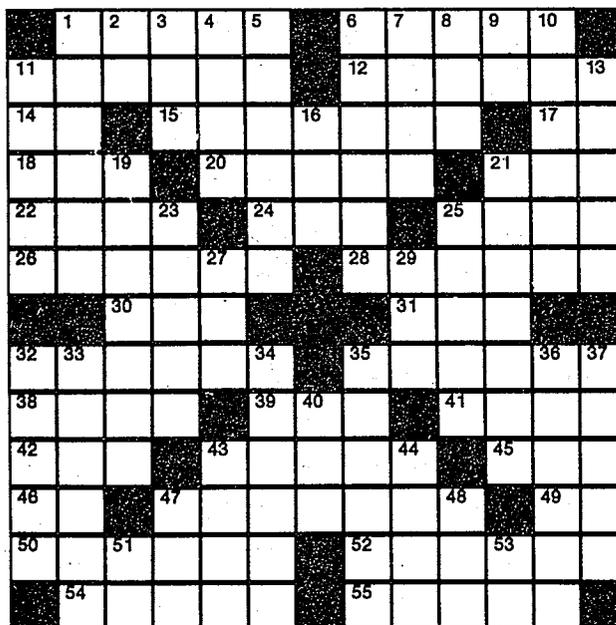
**The same guy who can rack up 23 points in a basketball game, known for his dexterity on court, can't sit at the kitchen table without spilling his milk.**

together. Your parents never had a rule book that told them how to be a mother or a father. There was no trial run. They take it day by day, scared of doing it all wrong, hoping that they've raised you with strong values. They pray that you will be happy, that you will touch others with love. They do the best they can for you, sacrificing more than you can ever possibly understand until you too are a parent and are driven by such an intense love for another. They see you now and remember the little child who could barely reach the kitchen table. In their eyes, you are only beginning to fulfill your potential.

Recognize their love for you and return it with your whole heart. There is nothing so beautiful or sacred as the love between a parent and child. ●

# College Press Service **The Puzzle** Solution appears on page 21.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Immerse
  - 6 Hauled
  - 11 Tried
  - 12 Spanish peninsula
  - 14 Forenoon
  - 15 Sent forth
  - 17 Article
  - 18 Vat
  - 20 Country of Europe
  - 21 Sum up
  - 22 War god
  - 24 Before
  - 25 Merriment
  - 26 Leased
  - 28 Emits vapor
  - 30 Mountain pas:
  - 31 Spherical bod
  - 32 Benefit
  - 35 Recommit
  - 38 Dillseed
  - 39 Spanish cheer
  - 41 Pintall duck
  - 42 Possessive pronoun
  - 43 Inclination
  - 45 Hail
- DOWN**
- 1 Prim
  - 2 Bone
  - 3 Southwestern Indian
  - 4 Prefix: half
  - 5 Prepared for print
  - 6 Names
  - 7 Be obedient to
  - 8 Marry
  - 9 Teutonic deity
  - 10 Crown
  - 11 Turkic tribesman
  - 13 Mountains of South America
  - 16 Sailor: colloq.
  - 19 Worktables
  - 21 A state
  - 23 European ermine



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- 25 Microbes
- 27 Cloth measure
- 29 Pedal digit
- 32 Badgers
- 33 A being
- 34 Compels
- 35 Deliver
- 36 A state
- 37 Acts
- 40 Meadow
- 43 Strip of cloth
- 44 Spanish painter
- 47 Wire measure
- 48 Cry of goat
- 51 Symbol for ruthenium
- 53 Symbol for niton

Editors Note: This crossword is a trial feature, please let us know if you would like us to keep running crosswords in the future.

Listed below are the salons that care more about you than we do:

\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

Oh, Heck !

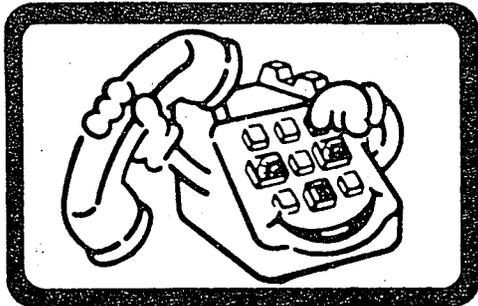
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# Step Out of Line!



TONE-Y: Access to your account by touch-tone phone.

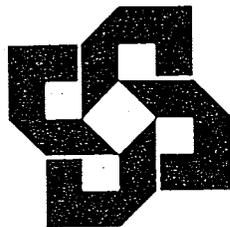


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