

INSIDE: 1986 AN TOSTAL GUIDE

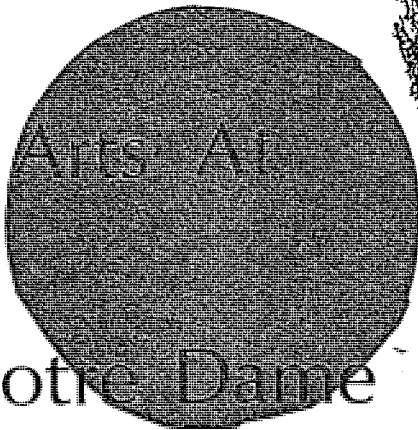
SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame

April 19, 1986



The



Notre Dame

Next year Notre Dame begins a new era in its history. After 34 years of service, Fr. Hesburgh will finish his last term as president. Under his guidance Notre Dame has grown and diversified, moving beyond the provincial Catholic college it once was. When Hesburgh took office in 1952, Notre Dame had no lay board of trustees, no female students and the University's academic reputation was overshadowed by its football team. Fr. Hesburgh's tenure changed all that, placing Notre Dame in the forefront of American higher education. We believe that the selection of our next president should reflect the beneficial growth and change that the Hesburgh years have brought.

Currently, only Holy Cross priests of the Indiana province are eligible to become president of Notre Dame. This is a requirement that the University has outgrown. While the spiritual and pastoral role of the C.S.C is undeniably essential to the life of Notre Dame and its students, limiting presidential candidates to members of the order is discriminatory and detrimental to the best interests of the University.

Running Notre Dame is now an immense undertaking. Financially and academically, the University has expanded and improved. For this reason our next president should be chosen on the basis of character and competence, not collar. It is impractical to limit our list of candidates to the 363 Holy Cross priests in the Indiana province when so many committed, qualified persons are available. While any president must be dedicated to the Catholic mission of the University, priests are not the only people who can fit this requirement.

Notre Dame claims to be an open Catholic community, yet its charter excludes the vast majority of the population from leadership positions. Laymen are disqualified by their life choices, women by birth. The present organization reflects an archaic system of Church hierarchy and exemplifies the current conflict in the Church between clericalism and universalism. Notre Dame must decide if a Catholic community is for all of its citizens or just for those who take up a vocation. It is unrealistic and unfair to assume that only a priest possesses the necessary qualities to run a Catholic university. Notre Dame must overcome this clerical philosophy in the selection of its next president.

-SCHOLASTIC

contents

Editor-in-Chief James F. Basile
General Manager Maher A. Mouasher
Design Editor Alex Peltzer
Managing Editor Matthew H. Bradley
Production Manager Barbara Blanchette

Administration

Pete Cespedes/Advertising
Mike Hoffman/Asst. Gen. Manager
John Zufelt/Circulation

Editorial

Pete Butler/Copy
John Dettling/Sports
Mary Dolan/Departments
Mary Hartney/Student Life
Ted Kelleher/Nat. Affairs
Jim McGarry/Copy
Jean O'Bryan/Art

Layout

Tim Adams
Jim Doerfler
Julie Oxler
Sue Serrato

Art & Photography

Paul McLean/Cover Design
Ted Faye
John Murillo
Jan Neruda
Mychal Schulz

The opinions expressed in SCHOLASTIC are those of the authors and editors of SCHOLASTIC and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the entire editorial board of SCHOLASTIC or the University of Notre Dame, its administration, faculty, or student body. Editorials, unless otherwise indicated, represent the opinion of the majority of the editorial board.

SCHOLASTIC is represented for national advertising by CASS student advertising, Inc. Published bi-weekly during the school year except during vacation and examination periods, SCHOLASTIC is printed at The Papers Inc. Milford, IN 46542. The subscription rate is \$18.75 a year and back issues are available from SCHOLASTIC. Please address all manuscripts to SCHOLASTIC, Notre Dame, IN 46556. All unsolicited material becomes the property of SCHOLASTIC. Copyright © 1986 SCHOLASTIC. All rights reserved. None of the contents may be reproduced without permission.

SCHOLASTIC

April 19, 1986

Volume 127 Number 13

FEATURES

- 2/No Respect**
by J.A. Mackay
- 5/This is Exactly What I Wanted**
by Gretchen Pichler
- 8/A Hidden Treasure**
by Sean Matthews
- 9/Creating On Campus**
by John Affleck
- 12/An Issue of Censorship**
by Eileen Ridley
- 15/An Issue of Ownership**
by Francis T. Cafarelli, C.S.C.
- 19/The Culmination of a Dream**
by Barb Blanchette
- 20/The Game of Life**
by Bill Kraus
- 25/ND's Having a Ball**
by Michael Mazza and Mary Ellen Mileski
- 26/Cash Management 101**
by Ginny Blissert
- 28/Back to the Future**
by Mary Hess
- ## DEPARTMENTS
- 4/On Other Campuses**
by Paul Aiello
- 16/Coming Distractions**
Compiled by Karen Dettling
- 18/Restaurants: Superlatives**
by John Markey
- 24/Music: Some Music to Consider**
by Todd Waffner
- 30/Books: The Destiny of the Big Brain**
by Pat Manson
- 32/Final Word: Mixed Blessings**
by Michelle Tripeny

No Respect

STUDENTS PIGEONHOLE RA'S

By J. A. Mackay

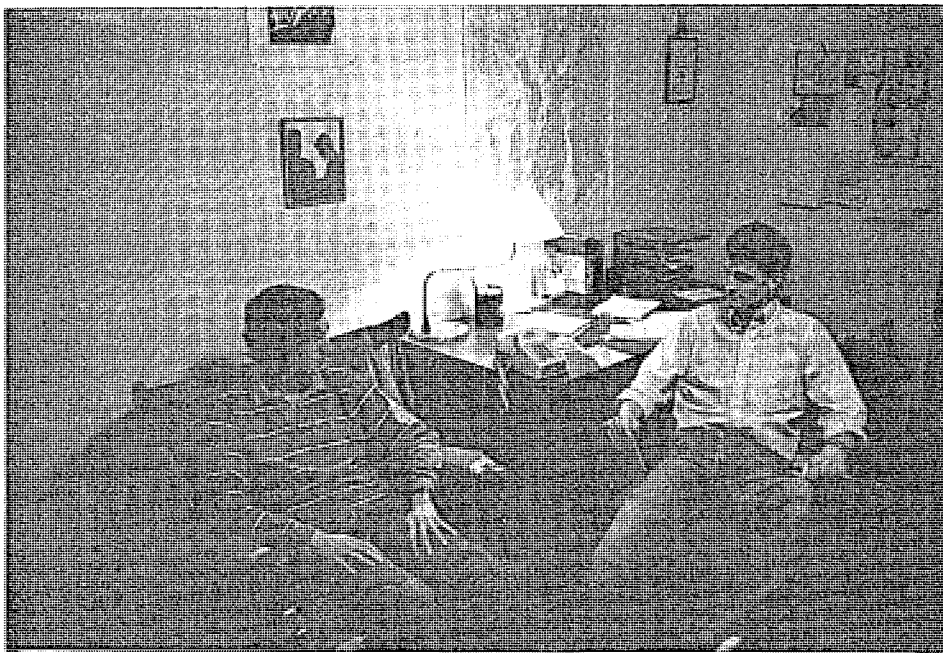
Are RA's an extension of the long arm of DuLac commanded to whip students into obeying dorm living rules? Or, are RA's clones of the individual dorm's rector or rec-tress? Are they opportunists taking advantage of an easy paying job or simply power hungry tyrants? All of the above is nonsense yet these are some of the ways in which RA's are categorized. They deserve more respect than they are presently receiving.

racy if one considers the require-ments for becoming an RA in the first place: an RA is hired by the University to be fully aware of Notre Dame regulations and poli-cies and to enforce those rules. In the process of doing so, the RA must walk the thin line between student and administrator; act simultaneously as confidant, role model, and authority figure as well as perform any other obscure duties which may pop up unexpect-edly. Not an easy task. In one sense, then, yes, RA's are "stereo-typical" in that they are mature, responsible, personable individuals.

RA's. Campus rectors and rec-tresses do not team together to blueprint the perfect RA and then search those people out to be members of their staffs. Every dor-mitory has a slightly different per-sonality, so each dorm chooses its RA's in a manner reflective of that personality.

Breen-Phillips holds an inter-view in which the present RA's, the Rectress, and the Assistant Rectress assemble together then proceed to interview each RA can-didate separately. After all the can-didates have been questioned, the hall staff convenes again to discuss their opinions of the potential RA's. Stanford selects RA's through a specially chosen committee of students. Dillon holds a series of interviews conducted by rotating groups of present RA's; the selection process is capped off by one large meeting where all staff members compare notes and choose the RA's. How could these unique methods of choosing RA's create a campus-wide stereotype?

Present RA's probably would not be amused to learn that stu-dents considered them all the same: dull and unoriginal. A few present RA's are adamantly against the perpetuation of the stereotypical RA image. Dave Finn, a Dillon RA, claims that Dillon's present staff works together smoothly par-ticularly because each person is so different. He says that "categoriz-ing RA's is like trying to describe the color of air." Kathleen McCarthy agrees with Dave. An



Photo/Red Faye

Flanner RA Peter Jarret (right) helps out freshman Andy Hughes

Many students seem to hold the opinion that Notre Dame RA's are stereotypically alike. These stu-dents cannot be accused of inaccu-

In another sense, though, this similarity among RA's does not dictate a sort of phenotypical, across-the-board personality for all

RA in Breen-Phillips, she has learned that a hall benefits most from varying personalities since "Totally different personalities bring a little variety so that each RA can effectively assume a role in

may be a revelation to some people, but last semester, Dillon maintained the highest gradepoint average on campus and probably had a great time doing it (or not doing it).

being excellent RA's. Father Carey chuckled, repeating a student's comment, " 'Big Red's been good to me and I want to be good to Big Red.' "

Notre Dame students are taught to systematically, conscientiously reflect upon things whether they be academic, spiritual or personal. It would not hurt to apply this technique to situations very near to us, such as the role of RA's.

It might benefit those students who have fallen into the trap of only thinking of RA's as alcohol policy enforcers or tyrants who rule with an iron fist over other students to remember that Notre Dame is a family community. The support systems here are ingeniously interwoven to resemble and feel like a large scale family. Students have endless counselling resources available yet the one which is probably the most comfortable is the RA.



Photo/Ted Faye

RA Scott Zwingli (left) working with Bruno Mediate on some homework

the staff."

What about future RA's? Do they think all summer about how responsible they will have to be and practice to act official? Not so according to Molly McGinnis, a future Walsh RA. She felt that RA's in Walsh were chosen chiefly because of how they handled themselves during the two and a half years before they applied for the job. She didn't expect anyone to make any major personality shifts. "RA's are a lot alike because they are happy, stable people with relatively good grades and determined goals more than anything else, but you cannot categorize them," McGinnis said.

Dillon Hall is not exactly the most quiet dorm on campus. Not many people would beg to be rector of Dillon, nicknamed "Animal House," but perhaps Father Joe Carey is in an enviable position as the present Dillon hall Rector. This

Father Carey agrees that RA's, at least in Dillon, are not stereotypical in a negative sense at all. He says that his staff members are strong and confident in themselves and use their unique personalities to work for the betterment of the hall. "I don't think of an RA as a lackey at all... the staff develops a

The majority of incoming Freshmen leave home half a country away along with parents, brothers, sisters and friends who had served as confidants. When a student reaches Notre Dame, he or she begins the painful and exciting transition from adolescent to adult. This is where the RA can help fill a void in the needs of a student,

Are RA's an extension of the long arm of DuLac commanded to whiplash students into obeying dorm living rules? Or, are RA's clones of the individual dorm's rector or rectress?

personality of dealing with situations. That is a stereotype that develops sometimes." Father Carey is confident enough in his staff to encourage them to let their personalities shine in whatever task they assume. He said that Dillon RA's feel that Dillon has given them a lot through the years; they feel they can return the gift by

serve as a role model or as a sign of hope that, "Yes, I can make it through these four years just like him/her."

RA's fill a vital need within our family community. They serve as examples, confidants and friends. They, like Rodney Dangerfield, get no respect. It's time that changed. •

Guts At Harvard?

Compiled by Paul Aiello

"Snowmobiles," "Heroes for Zeros" and "P.M.&A." are the nicknames for some unusually popular classes at Harvard University that often require nothing more than "guts" - a word which originates with the notion of answering questions on an exam with no more preparation than 'gut' instinct. In Harvard's official course description guide P.M.&A. is called "Politics, Mythology and Art in Bronze Age China" and is described as an appreciation of China's ancient art. However, the *Crimson's* "Confidential Guide" based on student evaluations calls the course "such a flaming gut that extra fire extinguishers are kept in the lecture hall." No wonder that last year 71 percent of Harvard's graduates were cum laude or better. Possibly a glut of 'guts'?

Best A.C.T Scores (by state)

1. Iowa	20.3
2. Wisconsin	20.3
3. Minnesota	20.2
4. Nebraska	19.7
5. Colorado	19.7

Best S.A.T. Scores (by state)

1. New Hampshire	939
2. Oregon	928
3. Vermont	919
4. Delaware	918
5. Connecticut	915

In what may be the nation's only current case of a student fighting Selective Service registration laws, the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati recently heard the case of Tom Vogel who couldn't get into Memphis State because he had not registered for the draft. Vogel is challenging the law because he feels that the law challenges the principle of "innocent before proven guilty" by denying entrance to college without a trial. If he loses his appeal, Vogel could be fined as much as \$250,000 and serve as many as five years in prison.

College and university presidents who used to be secure in their seats of power, today face "the seven year hitch." This conclusion emerges from a study done at Berkeley. Why the rush to relinquish the power? In part, the report says that the power of the presidency has become an illusion. For the appearance of power, many presidents give up much of what appeals to them - scholarship and privacy.

According to a report by the *Philadelphia Daily News*, 61 sexual assaults involving college athletes have been reported over the last three years. The report suggested that football and basketball players were more likely to commit assault than their non-varsity male friends.

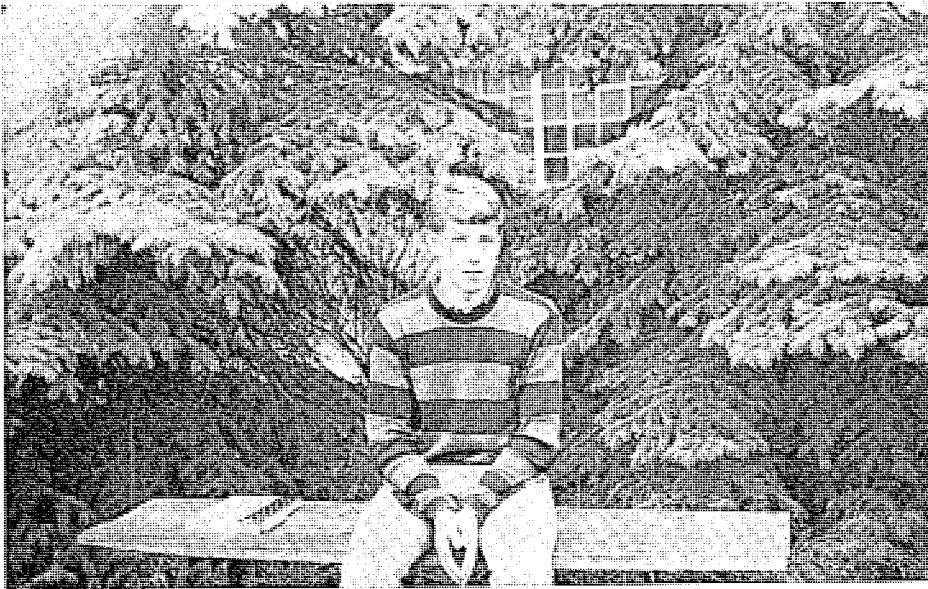
Marking a major shift, the United States Labor Department has reported that women now hold the majority of professional jobs in the country, bypassing men by 29,000 jobs. Independent labor economists claim that this new majority demonstrates what they see in colleges and universities: that women are breaking down sex barriers in what they study as well as in the jobs they seek.

"Partying" headed the list of Levi Strauss's "501" survey which asked 6500 college students about their favorite pastimes. Listening to records, sleeping, going to the movies and eating follow in that order. Sixth according to the survey is dating, which was pulled down by its low preference by midwestern students. Surprising? •

'This is exactly what

I wanted'

STUDENTS IN FINE AND PERFORMING ARTS FIND SATISFACTION DESPITE DIFFICULTIES



Ed Husarik

by *Gretchen Pichler*

"I was a business major, and it wasn't exposing me to enough. I was in kind of a dilemma, where I wasn't interested in what I was studying...there was no creativity."

The search for creativity is what led Patrick Conboy, a senior art/ALPA major, and about 200 other Notre Dame students chose a major in one of the fine arts. Most students who study music, art, or communications and theatre [COTH], at Notre Dame switch into these disciplines after finding themselves dissatisfied with another

major. "Most come here thinking of something very practical, like engineering or business...but then they get the theatre bug or the video bug," explained Professor Mark Pilkinton, Chairman of the COTH Department. Some students, like Conboy, add a fine arts degree to an ALPA or CAPP degree to increase their marketability, both of which require a second major. Theresa Kilgannon, a senior in music/CAPP, says of her major, "I kind of fell into it. I was looking for computers, but I wanted to keep up my music as well. It worked out perfectly."

Students identify parental pressure and a competitive and limited

job market for their skills as two of their most discouraging problems. "The hardest thing is telling your father that you're changing your major from a practical one to such an abstract one," said Conboy. "When parents are paying \$10,000 a year, it's hard for them to understand what an art major can do for you."

Ed Husarik, a junior arts and letters pre-professional major who is studying film, agrees, but hopes to find a way to combine his film studies with his plans to go to medical school. "All of my roommates think it's a ..." "A joke!" one roommate suggested helpfully. "It's hard for other people to see a relationship. But there is a lot of use of video today, especially in medicine." He mentioned arthroscopic surgery as an example, a procedure which engages the use of a tiny camera to display on a large screen a picture of the area being operated on. He added that today many operations such as open heart surgery are filmed. And although one would not necessarily need medical knowledge to film the operations, Husarik hopes to find some way to relate the two.

Opportunities for successful employment are different for students with a degree in the arts than for students who have studied in the applied, or "practical" areas,

and may often depend more on a student's portfolio and degree of self-motivation than a superior grade point average. Lev Chapel-sky, a senior who entered Notre Dame as an engineer and later switched to industrial design, stressed the need for self-motivation. "You make it on your own. In business or engineering, once you get through the program, you've got it made. If you get through art, you're nowhere. Even a 4.0 in art can't help you."

Professor Fred Beckman, chairman of the art department, is more optimistic. "If you can make it into Notre Dame, you come with intelligence and potential, and you're housed in a well-structured program. You have a running start for success." He added, "We challenge our people...they have to work. I don't know of a single graduate who has bombed."

Comments from students indicate that most entered the University in another discipline and became interested in the department by accident. Conboy explained that students in other majors see the interesting work being done by art students and become attracted to it. Husarik said, "When I was a sophomore, I decided I didn't want to be science pre-professional; I thought it would be monotonous." Because he had "always enjoyed film and production," he decided to pick ALPP, where he could study film as well as continue his plans to attend medical school.

Calvin Bower, chairman of the music department, is concerned about the image of the fine and performing arts at Notre Dame. "Arts are perceived on this campus as being entertainment. Judgments of aesthetic taste receive no serious consideration," he remarked. He suggested that the visibility of the music department would be considerably higher if vocal and instrumental recitals had more administrative support.



Fred Beckman

"When I go to athletic events, I see members of the administration. Their appearance at a concert is an extreme rarity. Those are very important symbols. The students see where people go; much teaching through a university is through example and symbolism."

Professor Pilkinton suggested that the lack of visibility and support for the fine arts lay partially in Notre Dame's historical emphasis on other areas. "Notre Dame traditionally has not focused on fine arts. We need to get fine arts to be one of the foci of the campus; if we can do that, Notre Dame will be a much better place," he said.

The COTH, art and music departments are trying to work

students who cannot afford Notre Dame. Wealth and talent do not necessarily go hand in hand." Seven art scholarships are presently offered at the graduate level, in addition to five tuition waivers, yet none are offered to undergraduates. Professor Bower said that his department is working with the Admissions Office to recruit outstanding musical talent, without compromising the admissions standards. "That's one area we are desperate for--undergraduate scholarships in the arts," he said.

Bower and Pilkinton gave Notre Dame only mediocre marks when comparing its support of the fine arts to the support given by peer institutions to their fine arts departments. Professor Bower remarked that at schools such as Stanford, Dartmouth, Carleton and Yale, activities in the arts are given greater importance, both through symbol and through funding, than they are on this campus.

Professor Pilkinton agreed that Notre Dame ranks a little below its peer institutions in this respect. He attributed the problem in part to the lack of a facilities exclusively under the control of the COTH Department. Under the present arrangement, the department must book in advance for the use of Washington Hall. Pilkinton added, "I would ultimately like to see a fine arts center, where all fine arts could come together under one roof. It's hard to work together in separate buildings. Notre Dame needs and deserves a fine arts center. Peer institutions have such

"Notre Dame traditionally has not focused on fine arts. We need to get fine arts to be one of the foci of the campus; if we can do that Notre Dame will be a much better place."

with the Office of Admissions to recruit more students interested in fine arts. Professor Beckman explained, "We'd like to found a system of scholarships for gifted

a facility--Vanderbilt, for example. Even Hope College has a wonderful theatre facility." At present, there are no plans to build such a center.



Theresa Kilgannon

The outlook is not completely dim, however. The COTH was recently able to spend \$15,000 to upgrade the sound facilities at the Snite Museum's Annenberg Auditorium which included a \$13,000 projector of theatrical quality. Professor Beckman reports that although only about 100 of the students enrolled in the art department are "intense", (about 2,000 students are enrolled in an art class of some form) the numbers are growing, especially with the advent of Riley Hall. Beckman praises the building's high visibility and overall excellence as an art facility. Previously, the art department was scattered around, housed in O'Shaughnessy Hall, the Field House, and the architecture building. Beckman added "the administration is extremely cooperative and sympathetic. I feel that cooperation has been expressed more in the last six to eight years, with the commitment of Riley Hall."

Different goals may be a reason for Notre Dame's arts departments ranking below some peer institu-

tions; Professor Bower explained that the tendency among other institutions is to create a big school of music. Indiana University has more than 1,500 music majors. "At Notre Dame, we [the music department] wants to be a part of the College of Arts and Letters, and function within that context," he said.

The art department recently joined about 130 other schools who have been accredited by the National Association of Schools of

"When parents are spending \$10,000 a year, its hard for them to understand what an art major can do for you."

Art and Design. As a result, the department now requires portfolios to judge incoming freshmen. "It helps us as well as the students identify with the fact that we have a full-fledged fine arts program here," said Beckman.

The major strengths and weaknesses of the fine arts depart-

ments vary according to their respective faculty and students. Professor Pilkinton said, "We are very strong in film video, and we also have a very strong theatre program. We have focused on theatre now that Washington Hall has been redone...The whole area of actor training is an area we'd like to strengthen."

Ed Husarik noted the size of the program is restrictive but stressed the high quality of the COTH department especially in the area of equipment available to the students. The small size of the music department is not necessarily a negative aspect, according to Theresa Kilgannon, who praised the personal attention available to students in the department, "You get to know everyone. The faculty support for the students is amazing; they are friends as well as teachers." She agreed that the course offerings can't offer everything for everyone, but that has been changing since she has been here.

Professor Bower notes that "We want to be strong in music as a liberal art. Many schools, such as Harvard, Yale, and the University of Chicago, do not allow students to get academic credit for studying an instrument. We purposely offer a program where students can become a better performing musician, and at the same time become a better scholarly musician."

Overall, the faculty are proud of their departments, and are enthusiastic about the opportunities created for students by the fine arts. "What a wonderful world it opens up," said Professor Beckman. "It's the kind of thing our students really need to be exposed to." Theresa Kilgannon agreed, "This is exactly what I wanted." •

A Hidden Treasure

NOTRE DAME'S SNITE MUSEUM OF ART

by Sean R. Mathews

When asked to comment on the Snite Museum of Art, Pangborn freshman Chuck Touhy answered, "Isn't that the place in O'Shaughnessy with the glass doors?" Chuck's response is characteristic of most Notre Dame students. They have heard of it, they know where it is, yet they have never been inside.

While the Snite Museum of Art first opened its doors in 1980, art on the Notre Dame campus is nothing new. There has been an art gallery in O'Shaughnessy since the 1950's, and before that there were a few collections on display at the White Memorial Library.

According to Stephen Spiro, the museum's enthusiastic chief curator, "The Snite was introduced on campus in an attempt to bring together the art collections of the University." Spiro further added that "there was no place where art could be shown or researched." Since the days of the White Library, art on campus has grown significantly.

Having the proper facilities has enabled the University's permanent collections to be on display at all times. "The present museum facility is a tremendous step forward in the promotion of art on campus," says Spiro. Spiro also noted that prior to the addition of the new facility traveling exhibitions would come in and force the removal of permanent paintings due to a lack

of space. As a result visitors could never count on certain paintings being on display at any one time. A few works were absent from the gallery for up to ten years. "This was very frustrating for teachers and students who needed to study and/or research the missing works," said Spiro.

With the new facility (dubbed the Snite Museum of Art because of substantial contributions made by Fredrick B. Snite), this problem was eliminated. The new facility is able to house a few major works from every time period. Mr. Spiro added that the museum plans to

continue expanding in the future. "We are constantly trying to get better coverage and better works of art, but this is becoming increasingly difficult because of the amounts of money involved." He admitted, "it takes extreme amounts of money and a great deal of luck." The Snite currently ranks

The Snite currently ranks among the top ten university museums across the country.



Photo/Mychal Schulz

among the top ten university museums across the country. Despite its impressive standing, Mr. Spiro noted that "the museum is not a tradition yet."

Spiro pointed out that "a unique quality about the museum is that it is small and intimate. People can come here and familiarize themselves with works of art before going to a place like the Art Institute in Chicago and being overwhelmed." At the Snite, "students can enjoy art on many different levels without being flooded with the size of a major museum." For these reasons the Snite attempts to complement a place like the Art Institute.

With such an inviting atmosphere and free admission, the Snite is probably the best kept secret in South Bend.

Creating On Campus

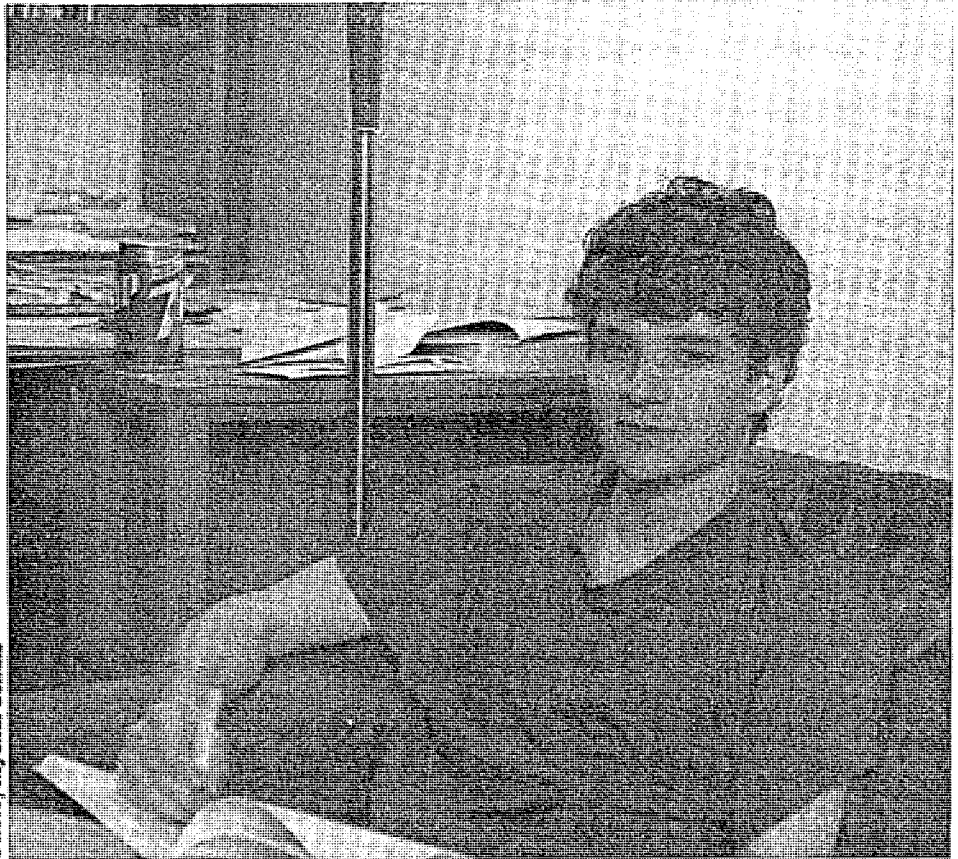
PROFILES OF STUDENT ARTISTS

by John Affleck

Student artists at Notre Dame feel that though the recognition of art is growing at the University, that growth is nonetheless limited because of the many people on campus who do not enjoy art. Public opinion, however, is not necessarily a major concern for the student artists Notre Dame who seem content to create for their own reasons.

"I think there is a relatively small part of the student body which is serious about art, but for the majority of students it's not something they think about over lunch or before bed," said Sean Reardon, a senior in the Program of Liberal Studies and editor of the *Juggler*. "I don't know if you could expect it to be any different anywhere else, though," he said. "Society as a whole does not reflect on art. That's not meant to be elitist. It's just not what everybody is interested in."

A poet himself, Reardon has been reflecting on art for some time. "I used to write a lot of terrible maudline poetry in high school," he said. "My mom found it once and threw it away. But I showed it to a teacher, who was impressed, and encouraged me to keep writing." Reardon explained his interest in poetry, "Sometimes - no matter how bad it is - poetry is the best way to say something. **Some things naturally need to be said through poetry. I enjoy writing and it works best when I feel like I**



Photo/Michael Schulte

Sean Reardon

need to write something down. I don't know why I do it; I could give any number of reasons and they'd all be a little bit true."

At Notre Dame Reardon has won two awards for his work, the Ernest Sandine Award for poetry freshman year, and the Sophomore Literary Festival Award for student writing his sophomore year. Upon winning the second award Reardon had the opportunity to read some of his pieces at the Sophomore Literary Festival. After the Festival Reardon was invited to join the *Juggler* staff. He served as assistant editor during his junior

year and the following year moved up to editor.

Kevin Quinn, a trombonist and senior from Glenview, Illinois, has played a musical instruments since childhood. Quinn's father was a musician and started his sons in music when they were very young. Kevin has played piano since he was six years old. "We basically had a band with my family," Quinn said. "We used to do a lot of folk songs and crazy, stupid songs. Songs that probably don't even have titles."

In the third grade Quinn began

to study the trombone, the instrument for which he has received the most recognition. He captured a number of awards in high school for jazz performances, a scholarship to study music at Berklee College in Boston (where he studied the summer after his freshman year at Notre Dame) and two distinguished performance awards at Notre Dame's Jazz Festival.

Though Quinn will enter a program of music studies next fall at DePaul, he is not presently a music major. "I didn't want to study just music," Quinn explained of his decision to major in accounting. "I wanted to get a good degree and continue with music. The biggest challenge of the last three years has been juggling my musical life with my major. I've tried to maintain my musical ability."

Quinn has a strong interest in composition which is part of the reason he wants to study music next year. "Writing is agony," he said laughing and added, "No, not agony, but I'm somewhat of a perfectionist. I won't write it down if

"Performing is easier than composing. It's a moment of being thrust on the audience, then it's over. Performing reaffirms one's enjoyment of music."

it's not right, so I stay up nights composing. Performing is easier. It's a moment of being thrust on the audience, then it's over. It reaffirms one's enjoyment of music."

Mary Maglietta studies an art form Frank Lloyd Wright once called "frozen music" - architecture. "People don't think architecture is a fine art," Maglietta said. "For instance when Notre Dame unveiled plans for the war

Photo/Mychal Schulz



Mary Maglietta

memorial they didn't go to the Architecture Department for opinions, even though it was designed by an architect. They went to the Art Department.

To Maglietta, architecture is a powerful art form because it has a significant effect socially, often on a subconscious level. "Architecture has a significant impact on the social environment, especially in urban areas where architecture is the environment," she said. "It affects the subconscious more than we realize."

In her fifth-year and final year of the undergraduate architecture program, Maglietta said she got into architecture because it combined her creative interests with her liking for science and technology. She had no real experience with architecture before Notre Dame. "Ultimately I stuck with it though because it can be used as a tool for society," she said. Maglietta's main interest architecturally is the urban environment, especially public

areas. "Houses are fun to design, but it's more fulfilling for me to design public open spaces, such as plazas, or civic and municipal buildings, because they are so rich in history and their impact on people is so great," she said.

Notre Dame's architecture program has helped to develop Maglietta's interest in architecture, because it exposes the student to a broad range of ideas, as opposed to schools, where one perspective is given emphasis over others. "It's been a good experience," she said. "I know so much more now than I did when I started. Whether I'll stick with architecture I don't know. The first three years after school are generally spent in an internship so I do have to get over that hurdle."

Like Maglietta, Jennifer Niederst did not come to Notre Dame with a strong artistic background, but rather stumbled into an art major and is now enjoying her decision. Niederst, a junior from

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, entered Notre Dame with the intent to major in math and science then switched industrial design/art history major. About the industrial design major, Niederst commented, "It's a stricter discipline than painting, but I felt comfortable working within guidelines."

What Niederst seems to have enjoyed most in her art major is her introduction to photography. "I like photography because I'm very visually aware of what's going on around me. To be able to record something really absurd is interesting to me. You can create your own fictional reality in a photo and people think it's real because photography fools you into thinking it's objective," she said.

Upon entering the Art Department, Niederst was surprised by the amount of artistic activity at Notre Dame. "There's a lot more activity than I was aware of at first," she noted. "A lot of stuff at

Notre Dame and in South Bend is very safe though. Very traditional. Few people are doing really bizarre things - it's no New York scene."

There has been a noticeable amount of activity in student theater at Notre Dame in the last couple of years. One of the students most involved in theater is John Sheehy, a senior from Walpole, Massachusetts. Sheehy first got into theater during his teens, seeing plays in New York and acting and playwriting in high school. At Notre Dame, he took, as a fine arts requirement, the "Introduction to Theater" course offered by the Communications and Theater Department. This fed his interest in theater and he began to work with student shows.

Reflecting on his experience in theatre, Sheehy said, "There are three stages in the whole process of theater: playwriting, in which certain ideas are linked by action or dialogue; directing, when you have all that in front of you and you

must envision it and communicate that to an actor; and acting, where you create a moment on stage that goes through the actors to the people."

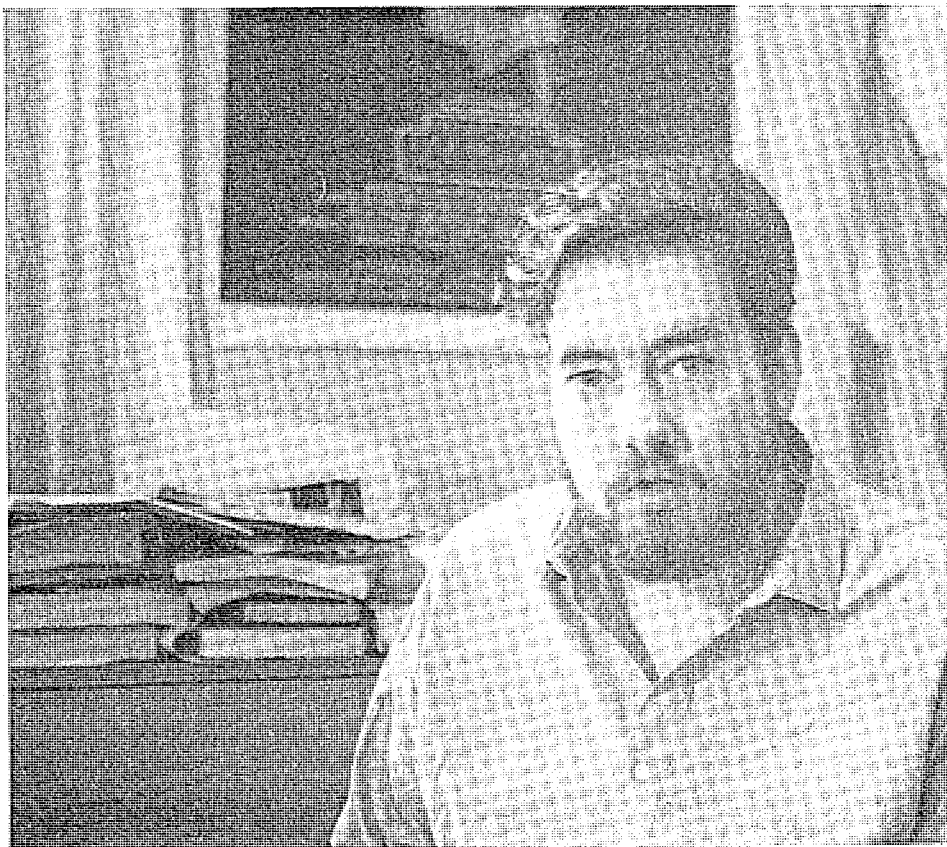
Sheehy is particularly interested in playwriting. He has written several one act plays (one of which he also directed in a full produc-

"It's interesting when I'm in a show and I hear people discuss going to see it in the dining hall. That's great. I think the arts are becoming more visible on campus."

tion) and has recently completed his first full-length play. Sheehy says the inspiration for these works comes from different sources. "The first one I wrote here came from an experience I had in O'Hare Airport, but my new one just came out of the blue. It's about the second coming of Christ, as a woman."

Currently, Sheehy is working as the director for a campus production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" "I try to let the cast do what they want with their characters, then shade it with my own ideas," he said when asked about his directing style. "You might get a different answer from my cast, though." Next year Sheehy hopes to attend graduate school for playwriting and acting.

That seems to be the basic motivation for most student artists; they like what they're doing, regardless of it's practicality, or the time it takes to create. Art is satisfying for them, and generally, they see a growing appreciation for their work at Notre Dame. As Sheehy put it, "It's interesting when I'm in a show and I hear people discuss going to see it in the dining hall. That's great. I think the arts are becoming more visible on campus."●



Photo/Mychal Schulz

John Sheehy

An Issue Of Censorship

WSND MANAGER EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

by Eileen R. Ridley

How does a student-run fine arts station find itself on the front page of the *Observer*? The entire controversy started with the broadcast of a public service announcement and ended with the resignation of the station manager. That is, very briefly, what has happened to WSND-FM and me, Eileen Ridley. But to get the whole story let's start at the beginning.

As station manager, in addition to keeping the station running smoothly, one of my tasks is to sift through a rather large quantity of mail. The majority of the station's mail is public service announcements or "PSA's". The announcements come from a variety of sources and are intended to inform the listening public of groups or events which might be of interest.

WSND-FM broadcasts all PSA's it receives unless the announcement has one of the following complications: 1) the announcement was produced on a medium that is not used by the station, e.g. tapes; 2) the event or service mentioned is



Photo/Jan Neruda

open to the entire listening audience. All PSA's which have none of the above listed complications were put on the air for a period of two weeks. Also, any PSA could be resubmitted one month after its original broadcast. This means, of course, that a great number of announcements were read. But that was the idea of the service; to give as much information as possible

Dame and Saint Mary's. The text read as follows:

"The Gays and Lesbians at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's is an organization whose membership consists of undergraduates, graduate students, faculty, staff, alumni and concerned persons from the surrounding community. The organization seeks to provide a basis of support for those who have identified themselves as gay or lesbian or are in the process of exploring related questions. If you are interested in learning more about this group write to Gays and Lesbians at Notre Dame and Saint Mary's, P.O. Box 195 Notre Dame, Indiana 46556."

Can the owner of a public radio station arbitrarily decide which public service announcements are to be aired?

out of the probable traveling range of the station's listening audience; 3) the PSA is just a list of events which would take too much time to sift through to create an announcement; 4) the event or service is not

and to allow the largest spectrum of the public to have a voice.

In October of 1985, I received a PSA from a group identifying itself as The Gays and Lesbians at Notre

I realized that this particular PSA, due to its controversial subject matter, might cause some prob-

lems if it were broadcast. However, I decided that since WSND-FM defined itself as a public service station it had an obligation to the public to air the announcement. After all, the public supports the station by donating money during its Fine Arts Fund Drive each year.

More importantly, however, were the ethical questions involved. The airways are the property of the public by law. I understood that a licensed station has earned the right "to rent" a particular frequency to broadcast on. Therefore the public had a right to expect a free voice from a public service station. Moreover, there was the question of free speech. If the PSA did not go on the air it would be only because someone disagreed with its content. But nothing about the PSA was obscene or offensive. Other announcements had been broadcast with which I personally disagreed, but I put them on the air because I believe everyone has the right to free speech. For me, not to allow a certain PSA to be read would be censorship. Therefore, as was the case with other PSA's, this PSA had to be aired.

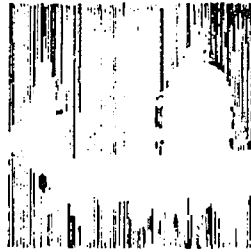
So the PSA was broadcast. Some of the staff at the station had questions about the announcement and some were a little apprehensive about reading it. However, I was always willing to discuss the issue and those people who did approach me all understood why the announcement was on the air.

WSND-FM did receive a few complaints. To my knowledge there were four calls to the station, one to the Assistant Director of Student Activities, Adele Lanan, and at least one letter to Fr. Hesburgh, a copy of which was sent to me. I considered this negative response to be rather small considering that the station broadcasts in a 35-40 mile radius.

At the end of the PSA's run I was informed of the controversy the announcement had caused in the Administration. In response, I

wrote up a PSA policy statement outlining the requirements and use of PSA's on the air. I gave this policy to the Administration in the middle of fall semester and heard no more about the whole matter.

When I returned from winter break I continued to work at the WSND-FM as station manager and began preparing for the station elections. However, in mid-February, I again received the same PSA that I had received in October from The Gays and Lesbians at Notre Dame and Saint



WSND

Mary's. Since I had not received a negative response from the Administration regarding the PSA policy I had written last semester, I decided to rebroadcast the announcement.

Before actually airing the PSA, I notified Adele Lanan that it was about to be broadcast in order to prepare for any negative reaction from listeners. She requested that I postpone the broadcast for two hours so she could notify Fr. Cafarelli, Assistant Vice-President for Student Affairs. Fr. Cafarelli, contacted me and requested a postponement of the announcement until he met with me. We made an appointment for Tuesday morning and the PSA was scheduled to be put on the air on Wednesday.

During my two hour conversation with Fr. Cafarelli, I was told not to air the PSA at all. Fr. Cafarelli explained the situation was analogous to the idea of licens-

ing a logo; one did not want someone to use the words "Fighting Irish" without the university's consent. I understood the point and suggested that if the words "Notre Dame and Saint Mary's" be omitted, the PSA would no longer be found objectionable and could still be aired. Fr. Cafarelli again disagreed and responded that the station was owned by the University of Notre Dame and therefore is affiliated with the university as is indicated by its call letters. The university felt that to allow this

PSA to go over the air was to affiliate the Gays and Lesbians' group with the university. Since certain administrators believed the acknowledgement of the group's existence did not fit the "mission of Notre Dame," the university's radio station ought not air the group's PSA. At this point I questioned Fr. Cafarelli as to what the mission of Notre Dame was exactly. I did not ever receive an explanation of the matter.

Feeling frustrated, I informed Fr. Cafarelli of how serious I considered this matter to be. I explained my decision to air the PSA was a moral one and that not to allow the broadcast was immoral and constituted censorship. Fr. Cafarelli explained that he respected my position, but he did not see this issue as one of censorship.

I explained that there were a number of PSA's that did not

necessarily reflect the views of the station, the university or the Catholic Church such as one for a women's festival at the Century Center sponsored by a group that supported "reproductive rights for women." In addition the station aired controversial PSA's such as one for a pro-life group. Since neither of these announcements were being silenced, the banning of Gay and Lesbian PSA seemed arbitrary and discriminatory.

Fr. Cafarelli disagreed and reiterated that the group did not fit in with the mission of Notre Dame and therefore was not to be affiliated with the university. Moreover, he informed me that the PSA policy I submitted was "too wide" and needed to be worked on. I

still believed that the PSA had to be broadcast. More importantly, another issue was at stake, namely, was WSND-FM actually student run as it claimed? If so, as long as I

Board of both WSND-FM and WVFI-AM. Both understood my stand and it was at the Executive Board meeting that the idea of a disclaimer was discussed. WSND-

Since the Administration felt that acknowledgment of the group's existence did not fit the "mission of Notre Dame," the university's radio station should not air Gays and Lesbians PSA.

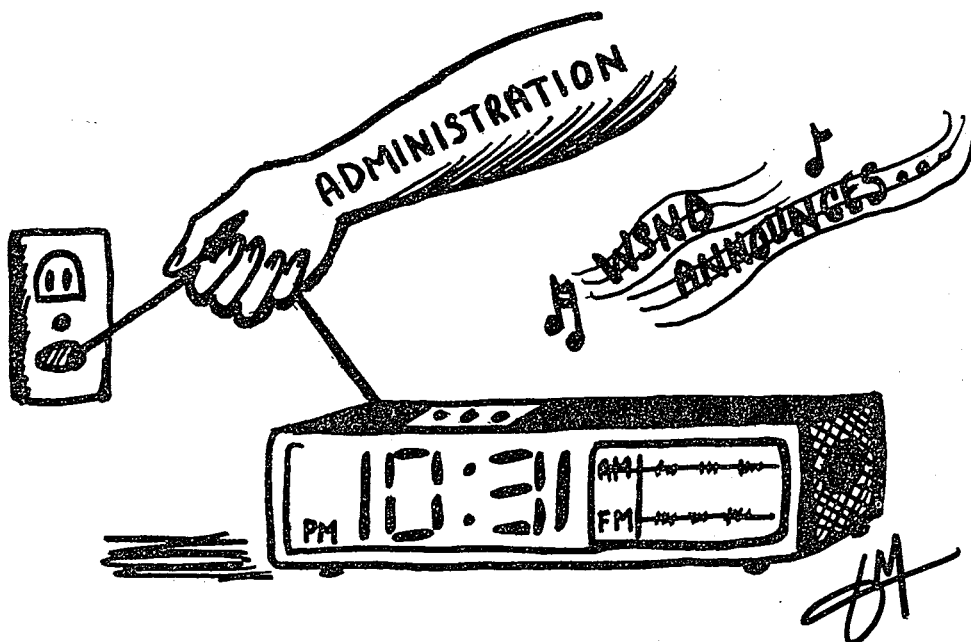
took responsibility for decisions, my editorial right as station manager should not be overturned. With the decision not to air the PSA it became obvious to me that the Administration was now run-

FM and Notre Dame could disclaim the PSA during sign on, sign off or immediately after the PSA. I offered this idea to Fr. Cafarelli as a compromise, and indicated that if it were not accepted I would resign my position on principle.

After three days I was informed a that the Administration believed a disclaimer would either not be heard during sign on or sign off or bring too much attention to the PSA if read after it. After Fr. Cafarelli explained this to me, I told him I had no other choice but to tender my resignation which I did on February 28. According to the terms of my resignation, I would no longer take part in the daily operation of the station nor would I train new staff members.

Regardless of how one feels about the issue of homosexuality, there are many important issues in this entire incident. Doesn't the public, all the public, have the right to freedom of speech? Can the owner of a public radio station arbitrarily decide which public service announcements are to be

aired? Should the administration override a station manager's editorial right if the station is supposed to be student run? These questions are now the responsibility of the community that WSND-FM serves. I resigned with the intention of fighting for the public's right. I only hope the community of Notre Dame as well as Michiana will continue to fight for what it deserves. ●



informed Fr. Cafarelli that I still opposed the decision and would have to consider its implications. We left each other with that understanding.

I considered the entire issue and

ning the station.

I realized that because of the principles involved I had to stand against the Administration's decision. I explained my position to Adele Lanan and the Executive

An Issue Of Ownership

AN ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE TO THE WSND CONTROVERSY

by Francis T. Cafarelli, CSC

There has been a controversy regarding the removal of a public service announcement provided by the Gays and Lesbians of ND/SMC from WSND-FM and WVFI-AM. It may be useful to provide some information regarding this matter.

In the fall, an announcement was broadcast several times. This announcement came to the attention of several offices at the university. At that time, some questions were raised about the announcement and the text of the announcement was finally sent to my office. At about the same time the announcement stopped according to the usual time limit imposed on such announcements. The matter of such announcements was investigated and considered.

In the early spring semester, it was learned that the announcement was to be aired again. The station manager withheld the announcement at the request of myself and the Assistant Director of Student Activities until a discussion could be held on the matter. Eileen Ridley, the manager of WSND-FM, and I discussed the matter at length two or three times, as I recall. The result was that there was no agreement on the matter and it was indicated that the announcement should not be broadcast. Eileen felt that she could not agree with this and ultimately submitted her resignation.

The manager of the AM station likewise resigned for similar reasons. The acting managers of both stations were informed in one or other ways that the announcement should not be run. On the FM station the acting manager indicated to the staff that it could be run - and it was subsequently broadcast several times. The service of the

acting station manager for FM was ended and the Assistant Director of Student Activities was named acting station manager until the beginning of the terms of office of the new regularly chosen station managers and officers who had been chosen, coincidentally, around the same time that this problem arose.

Several questions have been raised regarding this matter. They have to do with policy, control and censorship. The FM station has long been conceived of as a fine arts and cultural outlet. The programming has been classical music plus some other programming which is directed to providing related services to the listening community. The public service announcements apparently had been related to fine arts and cultural matters. The airing of other kinds of messages is a relatively recent addition. The policy governing this aspect of the station's operation and other policies need some clarification. Announcements in the broadcast medium have to be considered from the point of view of how they are perceived by the listener.

There are interests and concerns of the institution as the sponsor of the station that have to be considered in this regard. There are responsibilities that should be met by all concerned.

This, of course, raises this issue of control of the radio stations. We conceive of the stations as student operated. It is the desire of the University that this operation by the students be in the widest extent possible while at the same time allowing that all interests concerned be addressed relative to policy, to financial responsibilities and to providing for a well defined and

unique service to the community or communities served by any of our media activities. It is not the intention or desire of the administration to "take over" the stations. It is the intention of those of us responsible for certain matters to see that all of the needs and interests involved in the existence and operation of the stations be properly addressed to the best of everyone's abilities and talents and relative to the resources available.

The issue of censorship has been raised regarding the public service announcement. We do not think that it is at all a matter of censorship. It is important to remember that this has to do only with announcements made on the station. Any publication or station, almost as a matter of course, selects what items it can and cannot run at any given time for a variety of reasons. A completely limitless policy and practice in this regard is not realistic. Announcements of or for specific groups or events are matters quite different from the practice of discussion of issues in the usual formats used by the print and broadcast media.

Personally, I would say that I regret that there has been controversy over the matter of the public service announcement. I would like to hope that everyone understands the many issues involved in this matter. The actions of those responsible are necessitated by our sense of responsibility for all of the activities and actions associated with the many entities connected with this institution. My purpose and that of the associates connected with me in the matter of student activities has been to help provide for the orderly, efficient and responsible operation of these student activities during this given year and for the future. •

Coming

APRIL 17 :

FILM: "The Sting"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9:15,11:30 pm, \$1.00
SPORTS - Club:
Softball - at Bethal
FRESHMEN: Advance Registration for Fall Semester 1986-87
April 17-22

APRIL 18 :

FILM: "Razor's Edge"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9:15,11:30 pm, \$1.50
FILM: "City of Women"
Snite, 7:30,9:30 pm,
SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - MIVA Playoffs
Ohio State University
April 18,19
Softball - at St. Mary's of the Woods Tournament
(Terre Haute, IN)
April 18-19
Notre Dame Spring Art Festival
North Quad
April 18 -19
Collegiate Jazz Festival
Stepan Center
April 18 -19
Early Music Concert
IUSB Recital Hall, 8:15 pm
Carnival for the Arts
Century Center, 6 pm - 1 am
April 18, 19

APRIL 19 :

FILM: "Razor's Edge"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9:15,11:30 pm, \$1.50
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - Detroit(2)
12:00
Lacrosse - Denison
1:30
Track - at Indiana Intercollegiate
(Indianapolis)
Men's Tennis - at Midwestern Conference
(St. Louis, MO)
Women's Tennis - at Ohio State
10 am
SPORTS - Club:
Men's Volleyball - MIVA Playoffs
Women's Soccer - Irish Invitational
Stepan Field
Softball - at St. Mary's of the Woods Tournament
Notre Dame Spring Art Festival
Collegiate Jazz Festival
Carnival for the Arts
Northern Indiana Gun Club Show
ACC Fieldhouse
April 19 -20

APRIL 20 :

ART: Annual Student Exhibition
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East
April 20 - May 18
Public Reception, 2-4 pm
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - Detroit(2)
Men's Tennis - at Midwestern Conference
(St. Louis, MO)
Women's Tennis - at Miami, Ohio
11 am
Notre Dame Chamber Orchestra
4 pm
Northern Indiana Gun Club Show

APRIL 21 :

FILM: "Crossover Dreams"
Snite, 7,9 pm
SPORTS - Club:
Softball - at Bethal
Press Club Hoaxes
ACC Arena-Monogram Room

APRIL 22 :

FILM: "Le Boucher"
Snite, 7:30 pm
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - at Lewis(2)
2:30 pm
Men's Tennis - Bowling Green
3 pm
Student Composition Recital
IUSB Recital Hall, 8:15 pm

APRIL 23 :

FILM: "Summer of '42"
Engineering Auditorium
FILM: "Young Mr. Lincoln"
Social Concerns, 7 pm
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - Bowling
1 pm
SPORTS - Club:
Softball - Grace
AnTostal April 23 - 27
White Water Series
Century Center
Student Chamber Recital
IUSB Recital Hall
Sesame Street Live
ACC Arena
April 23

APRIL 24 :

FILM: "Summer of '42"
Engineering Auditorium
SPORTS - Varsity:
Men's Tennis - at
3 pm
AnTostal
Sesame Street Live

APRIL 25 :

FILM: "Cocoon"
Engineering Auditorium
FILM: "Allonsanfan"
Snite, 7:30,9:45 pm
SPORTS - Varsity:
Lacrosse - at White
3:30 pm
Track - at Drake
(Des Moines, IA)
April 25
AnTostal
Super Sale
ACC Fieldhouse
April 25-27
University Food Service
North & South

um, 7,9,11 pm, \$1.00

Green(2)

enter, 12 noon
ectical
ital Hall, 8:15 pm

rena
23,24

rium, 7,9,11 pm, \$1.00

DePaul

n, 7,9:15,11:30 pm, \$1.50

mburg

Relays
(lines)
5-26

ouse

ervice Cruise Dinner
South Dining Halls

APRIL 26 :

FILM: "Cocoon"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9:15,11:30 pm, \$1.50
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - Butler(2)
12:00
Lacrosse - at Ohio Wesleyan
1:30
Track - at Drake Relays
Track - at SW Michigan Relays
Men's Tennis - at Michigan State
1 pm
Women's Tennis - at Southern Illinois
April 26-27
SPORTS - Club:
Softball - at Valpo.
7,9 pm
An Tostal Picnic

APRIL 19, 1986

APRIL 27 :

ART: Daniel Morper : Class of '66
O'Shaughnessy Gallery East
April 27 - July 26
ART: French Master Drawings from the Permanent Collection
Print, Drawing and Photography Gallery
April 27 - July 6
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - at Butler(2)
12:00
Men's Tennis - at Kalamazoo
1 pm
Women's Tennis - at Southern Illinois
Concert: Mahler Symphony No. 1 in D Major
Beickman PAC, Concord High School, Elkhart, 3:30
14 Biennial Michiana Regional Art Exhibition
Warner Gallery
April 27 - June 1

APRIL 28 :

FILM: "Baby It's You"
Snite, 7 pm
FILM: "How Tasty Was My Little Frenchman"
Snite, 9 pm
SPORTS - Club:
Softball - at St. Mary's
3:30 pm

APRIL 29 :

FILM: "The Sorrow and the Pity"
Snite, 7 pm
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - Purdue
2:30 pm
Men's Tennis - Purdue
3 pm
Women's Tennis - at Northwestern
2:30 pm
Elkhart County Youth Symphony Concert
Beickman PAC, Concord High School,
Elkhart, 7:30 pm

APRIL 30 :

FILM: "Vision Quest"
Engineering Auditorium, 7,9,11 pm, \$1.50
SPORTS - Varsity:
Baseball - at Western Michigan(2)
1 pm
Lacrosse - Ohio State
3:30 pm
Men's Tennis - at Butler
3 pm
White Water Series
Century Center, 12 noon

Distractions

Compiled by Karen Detling

Superlatives

by John Markey

In the last issue I let you all in on one of South Bend's best kept secrets: the Michiana region offers some great places to eat. And in the words of the National Restaurant Association, "Eating out is fun." So here you are, three more ways to have fun at Notre Dame.

Papa Joe's Casa de Pasta (1209 So. Union St., Mishawaka, 255-0890). Let's face it, relatively good Italian restaurants are a dime a dozen in this town -- but Papa Joe's clearly stands apart from the crowd. Busy, crowded, and noisy this place does a week's worth of business in just two nights, Friday and Saturday, 5-10 p.m., to be exact. The reason for this phenomenon is simple: a unique atmosphere and fantastic food.

What really makes this place is the food. Everything, and I mean everything, is homemade, from the pasta to the carrot cake. A dinner includes cheese and crackers, garlic toast, large antipasta salad, main course with spaghetti, and dessert. All priced between \$5 and \$10 (believe it or not!). The menu offers an extensive variety to choose from and you can't go wrong. I personally like the veal. A word of warning though: Do not go here unless you are truly hungry or you won't be able to walk out. Also, this place specializes in nice leisurely meals and friendly service, so don't plan on rushing through a quick dinner.

Reservations are a must because it's always crowded. They take VISA and MasterCard. Group accommodations are available for up to 50.

China Garden (900 E. Ireland Rd., just west of Scottsdale Mall,



China Garden waitresses from left: Angie Sobecki, ZhuZhu, and Diap Cao

291-7373) Interestingly enough South Bend houses a number of pretty good Chinese restaurants. In my opinion however, China Garden gets the nod as the best for three reasons.

The food: The food in both variety and quality is just better enough to make a difference. There are many options besides the traditional Cantonese, sweet & sour fare, including a good Northern Chinese selection. I think that the Hot and Sour Soup is the best I've had anywhere, and recommend their seafood dishes. The prices are very reasonable (\$5 to \$10), and the portions are large.

The decor: This place is truly eclectic, combining the common, tacky oriental restaurant decor, with the traditional English, countryhome, steakhouse genre. It is worth the trip just to see this place.

The lazy-susans: There should be a law that all Chinese restaurants have to have lazy-susans at every table. It makes sharing food, an absolute necessity in Chinese dining, both fun and easy.

It's usually not crowded, but

make reservations if you're going with a group. They are closed Sundays and open until 10P.M. week-nights, 11P.M. on weekends. They take all major credit cards.

The Rib Shack. (1835 Lincolnway East, South Bend, 288-8240. and St. Rd. 23, Granger, 277-3143). I believe that the Rib Shack has the best ribs in town. As a matter of fact I think that they could stack up pretty well against any that I've had. The Rib Shack formula is simple: good quality meaty ribs, real hickory smoking, and a great barbecue sauce. Add to that deep-fried potato wedges and homemade cole slaw and this place is unbeatable. Ribs, rib tips, or ribs and chicken combos are priced between \$4 and \$7. Chicken dinners (the chicken here is just as carefully prepared and always good) are about \$4. They also have pizza, fried catfish, and a variety of sandwiches are available.

The Rib Shack is open seven days a week and they have carry out available. They also welcome large groups and offer them special prices on all-you-can-eat.

The Culmination Of A Dream

HICKEY NEW SMC PRESIDENT

by Barb Blanchette

Former College Vice-President, William A. Hickey, has been appointed President of Saint Mary's College. Acting President both in 1974-75 interim between Dr. Edward L. Henry, and Dr. John Duggan's terms and since Dr. Duggan's July, 1985 resignation, Hickey is familiar with the role he must now assume.

Though there had been speculation about whether Dr. Duggan's successor would be one of two women nominated, the selection committee relied more heavily on

"... this represents, for me the culmination of a dream, to preside over the institution that I have worked so hard for."

the issues of experience and dedication to the College. Dr. Hickey commented, "Having been involved and committed to education for 25 years, 12 of those years as a senior administrator, this represents, for me the culmination of a dream, to preside over the institution that I have worked so hard for."

Hickey began his career at Saint Mary's in 1960 as an instructor, professor, and then Chairman of Biology, followed by an appointment as President of Academic Affairs in May, 1972. Appointed Vice President and Dean of Faculty in 1975, he has remained active in the College and Community. Among many other active positions in both academic and cultural



arenas, he was elected in 1983, to chair the Dean's Committee of the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, and has served two terms as president of the American Association of University Professors, Saint Mary's Chapter.

His varied honors and achievements include publishing more than two dozen papers in the course of his studies as an insect geneticist, as well as many national research honors, and the Spes Unica Award given annually to outstanding faculty members. He holds a B.S. in Biology from King's College,

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Biology from the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Hickey's warm personality, that of an administrator who has made every effort to keep in contact with students, and his growth with the College over the past 25 years, will enhance his term as President. As members of the Notre Dame/Saint Mary's Community, we welcome Dr. Hickey in his new capacity, and support him in efforts for continued success at Saint Mary's College. •

The Game Of Life

MANY ATHLETES ARE UNPREPARED FOR IT

By Bill Kraiss



"That is the underbelly of the status he attains, and if he slips into it, he becomes a pampered pup, constantly seeking favors and unable to handle even the simplest of chores. He defines himself by his athletic talent and loses touch with his truer self, and when his talent wanes and his career comes to an end, he is often a lost soul headed down a lonely road."

-Chicago Tribune Magazine
"Rookies at Reality"
January 19, 1986

People often make the claim that the athlete in general, from grammar school to the professional ranks, lives a life of fantasy, one divorced from the reality which most of us face each day. Sport psychologist Thomas Tutko, from Northwestern University, claims that athletes "are really not prepared for life. They're totally protected from reality." Athletes may reap the benefits from their natural ability without examining the effects which their environment

exerts upon them. Often enough, this environment's influence is dangerous. It allows a basketball player to graduate from Creighton University with a seventh grade education; it creates fictitious college classes for Southern Cal football players; it seduces athletes with cocaine and illegal payoffs. The environment wreaks havoc upon unsuspecting and often unreflective athletes. This is especially compounded by an educational system that churns out students who flirt

with illiteracy. Our society, in its precarious preoccupation with sports entertainment, can destroy a person, not for a year or two, but for life.

The synthesis of athletes and society is a difficult one. It involves careful nurturing, almost to the point of hand-holding. The influences are so tempting that parents, high schools, colleges, and professional institutions have to go to extraordinary means in order to prevent an athlete from failing in society. Typically, the Notre Dame athlete, contrary to the status quo, manages to succeed in society. At an outstanding rate, he has been able to handle himself adequately through grammar school and high school, tackle college life, and survive the rigors of the "real world."

Whether it is Irish propaganda or an authentic success, the Notre Dame story seems to be always the

blitzed with stories of athletes being pampered and being accorded special privileges, but not, according to DeCicco, at Notre Dame. He insists that at Notre Dame, the athlete gets what he deserves and nothing more. "If the athlete gets an F which he deserves," explained DeCicco, "that's good; it's another lesson he should learn." If he is away on a road trip, however, DeCicco maintains, then he should be helped out with his studies; after all, the athlete went on the road trip as a service to Notre Dame and the University should pay him back.

Perhaps, however, a student's performance should be interpreted as an individual pursuit, not one representing the University. This being the case, should the athlete be given free tutoring and special meal privileges just for participating in an extra-curricular activity?

them are two recent Notre Dame graduates; namely Vagas Ferguson and Willie Fry. They have used their athletic talents as a means to lessons which they have learned on the football field and applied them to the working world.

In 1980, Vagas Ferguson graduated from Notre Dame with a degree in economics. At the time the degree seemed secondary; he was on his way to Foxboro, Massachusetts, hoping to pursue a professional football career. Drafted in the first round by the New England Patriots, this All-American was going to strut his stuff in the pros.

Ferguson claims that as an athlete, you are totally removed from reality. He had to rely upon his upbringing and the "positive direction" provided by his grandparents in order to avoid the temptations which confronted him. "Schools made promises to me," recalls Ferguson. "They told me that I would start right away or that they would build their programs around me. There was a lot of pressure to make the right decision."

The imbalanced, lavish praise that is bestowed on a person's athletic skills at the expense of other skills can lead to delusions of grandeur that shield him from habitually acting socially responsible. So frequently, we put our athletes in ivory towers. In the last ten years, we have learned that many of these towers are made of glass. Perhaps the key to the athlete's plight is actually at the root of many problems in society - lack of educational and parental guidance. Ferguson readily acknowledges that athletes do not necessarily succeed in society. He attributes this failure to succeed to "a lack of direction from a young age."

But how about the rigors of the real world; can the athlete handle everyday life? Following a six year career which took Ferguson from New England to Houston and most recently to the Chicago Blitz

"Our society, in its precarious preoccupation with sports entertainment, can destroy an athlete's life forever."

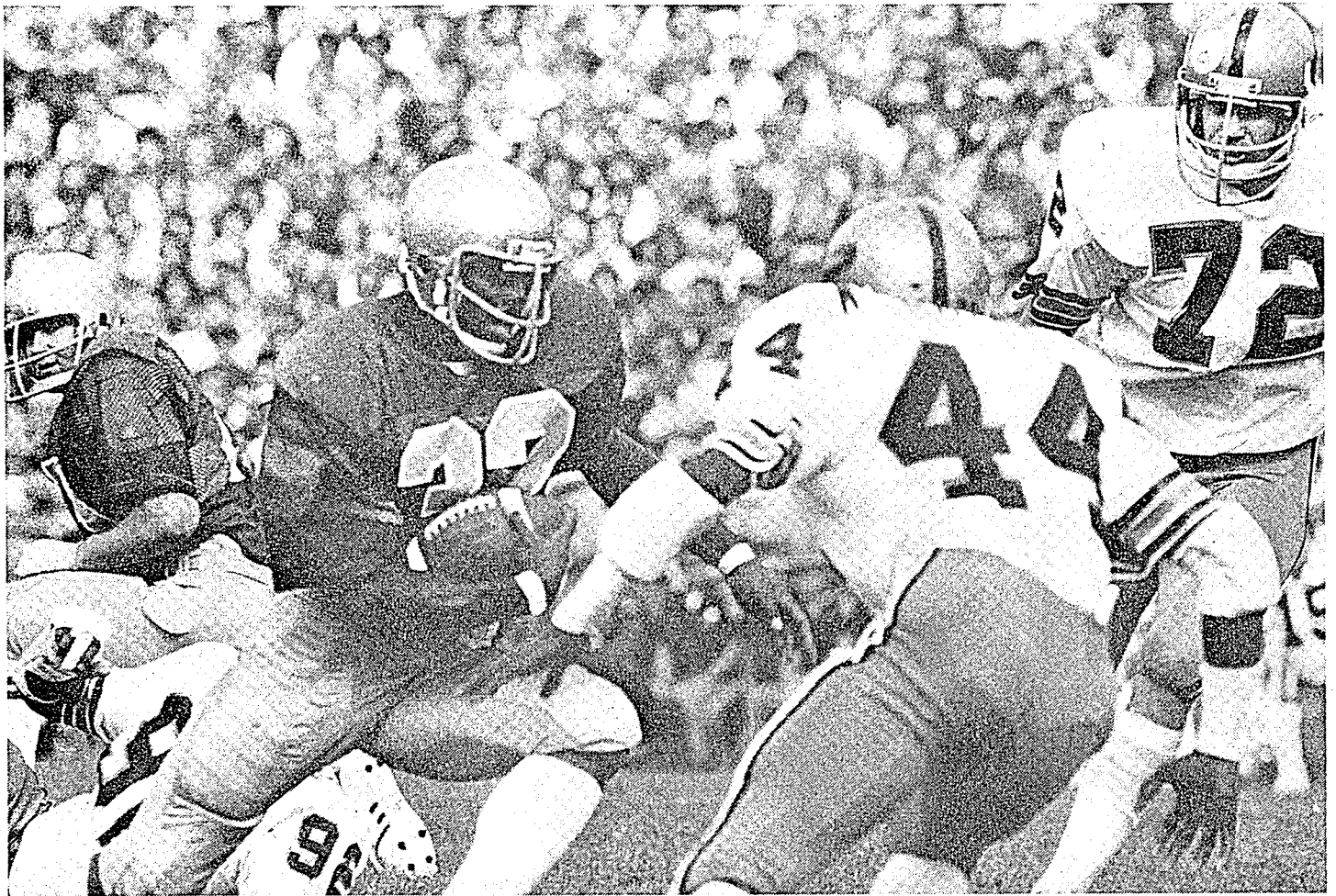
same: this university more than adequately prepares its athletes for life after sports. Athletic Academic Advisor and fencing coach Mike DeCicco sees to it that the high standards set by the University are met by every athlete, at the risk of dropping that player from his team. "I bust my ass to make sure it works right," lauds a sincere and determined DeCicco. He talks of "maintaining integrity" and "achieving excellence" all in the name of the University of Notre Dame. Even if one maintains a guarded scepticism regarding Notre Dame athletes and their relationship to society, one is nevertheless convinced that Mike DeCicco is doing all in his power to maintain the University's "stringent regulations."

Generally, the sports fan is

The issue here is the role of the athlete in society. Are they individual performers or are they University employees?

But if those are privileges that the Notre Dame athlete receives, (free tutoring and special meal accommodations), they are apparently the only ones. DeCicco insists that Notre Dame athletes are primarily students and that it is the University's intent to prepare them for life after sports.

Many former Notre Dame athletes currently occupy professional rosters. Their inductions into reality, therefore, have been postponed to a later date. Many others, however, have had to make that potentially hazardous move from sports fantasy to societal reality sooner than originally intended. Among



Vagas Ferguson

Courtesy of Sports Information

of the U.S.F.L., Ferguson recently hung up the shoulder pads for a career in sales with the Belden Company in Indiana. "They're an electronics wire company and they've put me in their sales trainee program. I am six years behind most of the people I work with; they've just graduated from college." Ferguson attributes his smooth transition from the gridiron to the corporate world to his education at Notre Dame. When asked whether being an athlete gave him unfair advantages in the working world, Ferguson thought for a second. "It helps...people recognize my name, but that's all. In business, like in football, you have to prove yourself; you have to perform."

For Vagas Ferguson, his athletic career was an enchanting prologue to a business career in southern Indiana. It was great while it lasted, but it is over now; it has yielded to

a new life. For Ferguson, what is most remembered about his career are the "people you've met along the way, not the game itself."

Willie Fry, the vice-president of investments for Shearson Lehman Brothers/American Express, is in a very different environment from the one which he grew up in,

"So frequently, we put our athletes in ivory towers. In the last ten years, we have learned that some of them are made of glass."

nearly thirty years ago. He was raised in the ghettos of Memphis, Tennessee and remembers his roots whenever he thinks of where he is

today. "I never want to go back to the lifestyle from which I came," asserts Fry. It is this motivation which kept Fry from falling prey to the vultures of the athletic world and allowed him to make a smooth transition once his playing days were over.

"I was always a big kid for my age. I knew in about the sixth grade that I had special athletic talents." Fry played basketball as a youngster, but once the football coaches saw his size and ability, they would not leave him alone. "As I got older I realized that I could use my ability to improve my lot in society. I had the insight and motivation which most athletes don't have. I knew that my athletic ability would get me into school."

But Fry's primary intentions were to "get a good education, and football would be my means to that end." At Notre Dame, this two-

time All-American "wasn't treated really special in the classroom. I had to do the work like everyone else. At Notre Dame you're singled out...you are showcasing your talent on a national level...you receive recognition." But his football days were numbered, and fortunately for him, he was prepared.

After being drafted in the second round by the Pittsburgh Steelers, Fry injured his shoulder.

"Whether an athlete succeeds in society depends on the person himself."

He spent both of his years in the pros on the injured reserve list. "Right after my rookie season, I began my career as a broker. I went to Wall Street and interviewed with a number of firms." Fry knew that football would not last forever and he wanted to prepare himself for what was to come.

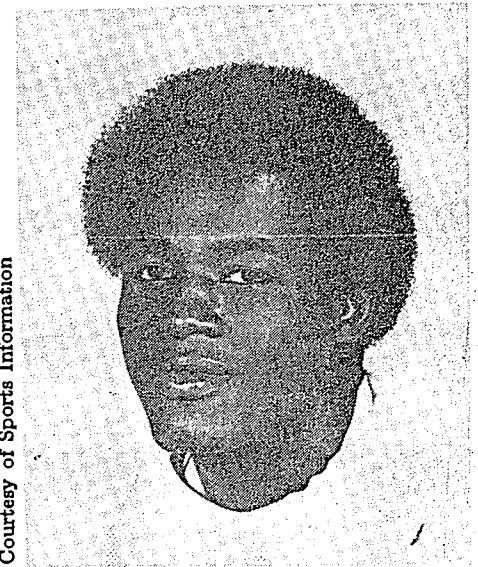
Once on Wall Street, the glory and fame from the football field can carry a person only so far. "Athletes tend to get a foot in the door due to their name. But a foot in the door is only one part.

Delivering the goods is another part." Fry's experience leads him to assert that athletes are not pampered after their careers have ended; they must prove their worth in the corporate world. They are starting over again.

"Sure I would have loved to have played in the NFL for ten years, but I have no regrets about where I am now." Fry considers himself very fortunate. He sees a major problem in college athletics today. "An overwhelming number of athletes don't graduate from school. [A recent study by Northeastern University puts that number at 70%] They have been led through school and given breaks...to the detriment of their education. Consequently, they are left high and dry after they are done playing. It is the breaks which should be reviewed."

Whether an athlete succeeds in society depends primarily upon the person himself. If he is motivated and has the insight and the resourcefulness which Willie Fry has displayed, or the determination of Vagas Ferguson, then he will have the necessary foundation for success in the real world. So much depends on how the athlete handles

the pressures of growing up. In this respect, they are no different from any person. Aside from their visibility and name recognition, they face similar pressures once they leave the playing field. If they can cope with them, like everyone else,



Courtesy of Sports Information

Willie Fry

they will succeed. Apparently, Notre Dame, with its unusually high graduating rate of athletes in major sports coupled with an excellent education, instills that coping mechanism into its athletes and has sent them into society with the means necessary for success. ●

**AMERICAN
CANCER
SOCIETY®**
Help us keep winning.

Acknowledgement

The two photos of Digger Phelps which appeared in the April 2 edition of the *Sarcastic* were courtesy of the *Observer* photo file.



ACE IS THE PLACE
WITH THE HELPFUL HARDWARE MAN

- GARDEN SUPPLIES
- HOUSEWARES
- HARDWARE
- SPORTING GOODS
- PAINTS
- TOOLS
- PLUMBING & ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

HOURS
7:30 AM To 5:30 P.M.
Closed Sunday



FREE PARKING
FRONT & REAR

219 DIXIE WAY
NO. IN ROSELAND

272-7535

Some Music To Consider

THREE ALBUMS IN MINI-REVIEW

by Todd Waffner

10,000 MANIACS: "Sitting in the Wishing Chair"

I had the pleasure of hearing 10,000 MANIACS' home-grown sound over Christmas break. The band is from Jamestown, New York and is popular at the colleges in western New York. Far from commercial, they present themselves as something you might hear at the neighborhood bar. Indeed, one of their songs sounds like a Polish folk ditty. Do not misinterpret this. They are definitely an intellectual band with subject matter ranging from the problems of the American Indian to nuclear

10,000 Maniacs have put together an appealing, hard worked sound utilizing electric and acoustic guitar as a base for Natalie Merchant's enchanting, Alice in Wonderland voice.

concerns. 10,000 Maniacs have put together an appealing, hard worked sound utilizing electric and acoustic guitar as a base for Natalie Merchant's enchanting, Alice in

Wonderland voice. If you like flea markets, you'll enjoy this one.

DEL AMITRI: Del Amitri

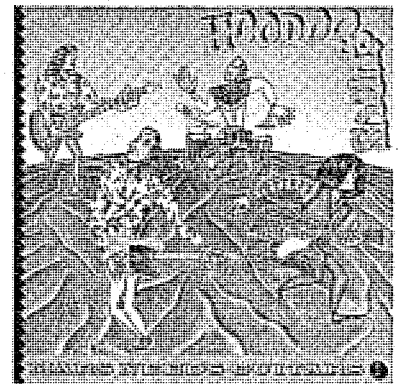
I know very little about Del Amitri other than that they are an

"Del Amitri" has a predominantly sunny feel, although some songs tend to mellow out the listener. This is a good album for relaxing after a hard day.

artistic bunch from Glasgow and that their new album is extremely enjoyable. This is another folksy band which mixes American and English folk to produce a minstrel-like quality. Their material offers a very textured sound. Consequently, one is not soon bored with this work and it defies the test of repeated playings. The album has a predominantly sunny feel, although some songs tend to mellow out the listener. This is a good album for relaxing after a hard day. The album cover is also very appealing. In fact I would purchase the album solely for its cover.

HOODOO GURUS: Mars needs guitars

The Hoodoo Gurus have supplied us with another solid album, even though it lacks some of the intensity of their previous effort, "Stone Age Romeos." A friend of mine described the Hoodoo Gurus as "a bunch of guys who look like T-Rex." This is not far from the truth as they are influenced by sixties guitar-bands. They, however, have no apologies to make and describe themselves as a "fresh sound from the past." Their music is moving and danceable to. Their sound relies heavily on a righteous beat and driving guitar, although they slow down on a couple parts of the album "Mars needs guitars". My final word is , if you like the theme from "The Good, the Bad and the Ugly" you might want to give this album a try. ●



ND's Having A Ball

PROCEEDS TARGETED FOR WORLD HUNGER

by Michael Mazza
and Mary Ellen Mileski

The idea for the Notre Dame/St. Mary's Charity Ball was born in a car cruising south to New Orleans for last year's Christmas break. Troubled by a news report describing the spread of starvation across Ethiopia, junior Danny Harrison, a Grace resident, puzzled over how he could help those dying daily from malnutrition. He came up with what he thought was a good idea, shared his thoughts with fellow Notre Dame students traveling with him, discussed it with his family and on the 15 hour ride back to ND finally decided that a dance to feed the hungry was the answer.

Danny Harrison's novel idea was a huge success last May; with only a small group of Notre Dame/St. Mary's students and a short planning period the Charity

Ball raised several thousand dollars for Ethiopia. The students organizing the Ball this year hope to raise \$10,000 for World Hunger. Its name, "The Notre Dame/St. Mary's Charity Ball: A Family Celebration of Life," promotes the dance as an affirmation of familial bonds in a

tries to alleviate some of these immediate needs. All proceeds will be turned over to the Catholic Relief Services which allocates them to those places designated as the neediest in the world.

The presence of Lou Holtz as the Ball's Honorary Chairman and

The idea for the Notre Dame/St. Mary's Charity Ball was born in a car cruising south to New Orleans for last year's Christmas break.

celebration of life.

The Charity Ball is a project conceived by students for students -- it gives students an opportunity to respond to the world hunger crisis. Many argue that events such as the Charity Ball are drop-in-the-bucket solutions to long-term problems. The Ball's organizers respond that while there is a need to educate and implement modern aid plans, help is also needed in the form of immediate donations of food and money. The Charity Ball

various corporate sponsors like Coca-Cola would seem to predict its success. Faculty, staff, administration, undergraduates, religious and civic leaders and representatives from the South Bend/Mishawaka communities will all be invited to the event. Student support, however, is crucial. The Charity Ball is slated for May 2nd at the Athletic and Convocation Center. Students hope that this event can become a tradition of giving at Notre Dame and continue throughout the years.

The Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Embrace
- 6 Specks
- 11 Stretcher
- 13 Lea
- 14 Conjunction
- 15 Studio
- 17 Pronoun
- 18 Pigpen
- 20 Goes by water
- 21 Edible seed
- 22 Leak through
- 24 Crony: colloq.
- 25 Beer ingredient
- 26 Metal fastener
- 28 Contradicts
- 30 Musical instrument
- 32 Trick
- 33 Buries

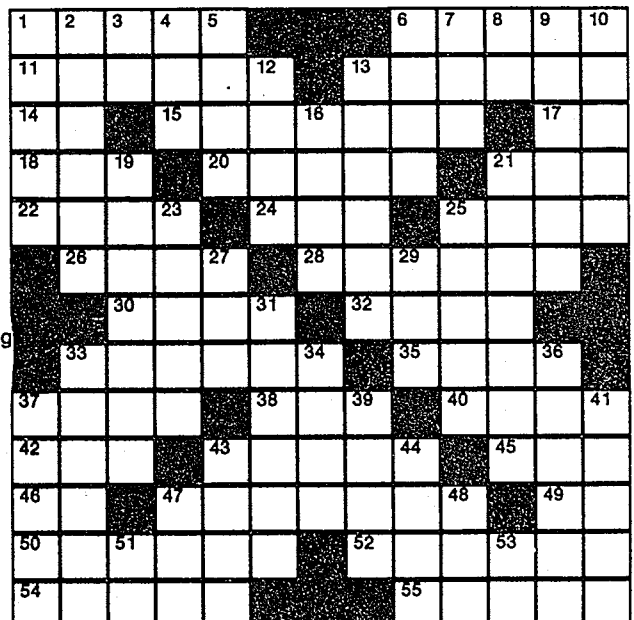
- 35 Temporary shelter
- 37 Playing card
- 38 Southwestern Indian
- 40 Pierce
- 42 Crimson
- 43 Bridges
- 45 Nahoor sheep
- 46 Article
- 47 Put on one's guard
- 49 Apothecary's weight: abbr.
- 50 Musical instruments
- 52 Empower
- 54 Aroma
- 55 Attempts

DOWN

- 1 Social rank

- 2 Pay heed
- 3 Near
- 4 Music: as written
- 5 Fondles
- 6 Observes
- 7 Equality
- 8 Hypothetical force
- 9 Drying cloths
- 10 Perspire
- 12 Harvest
- 13 Moth
- 16 Falsifier
- 19 Longed for
- 21 Licenses
- 23 Devoutness
- 25 Ponders
- 27 Confederate general
- 29 Conjunction
- 31 Pulp fruits
- 33 Peaceful
- 34 Asterisk
- 36 Snarl
- 37 Snares
- 39 Heraldry: grafted
- 41 Reveals
- 43 Narrow opening
- 44 Dispatched
- 47 Yearly: abbr.
- 48 Daughters of the American Revolution: abbr.
- 51 Diphthong
- 53 Prefix: twice

Solution on page 27



Cash Management 101

OPTIONS FOR NEW GRADUATES

By Ginny Blissert

Next year many seniors will be taking a new course--Introduction to Cash Management. Not only will many be clearing \$20,000 plus but they will also be faced with expenses such as rent, transportation fees and taxes. Though initial balances may be minimal, these debits and credits mean changing financial needs. What better time to investigate some of the services a bank offers to small investors.

With the deregulation of the banking industry, savers can achieve higher rates from a variety of products. Gone are the days of simply depositing funds in the traditional passbook savings account at the neighborhood branch. In fact, this conventional saving device will soon be obsolete. In March of this year, Regulation Q, the ceiling on passbook interest rates, will no longer be effective. This will mean a more competitive banking environment.

Though the rate of return on these accounts is not as high as other savings accounts, they are perhaps the most important instrument for the new investor. They are extremely liquid, that is, money can be obtained quickly and easily. With the ending of the 5.5 percent ceiling rate, banks will be offering higher interest rates. To remain competitive and still pay comparatively low rates, banks will be forced to offer additional services, such as free travelers checks and no fee credit cards.

An increasingly popular option is the Money Market Savings Account. Paying higher interest rates than passbooks, many of these accounts can be opened with as little as \$250. Like the passbook, they are a liquid source of funds. Small investors should be aware that interest rates are based on a two-tier system. One interest rate, usually 5.25 percent, is charged up to a certain level and then, on larger balances, a higher rate is earned.

These accounts do have some disadvantages, however. For instance, only three third party checks can be written per month.

Next year, many seniors will be taking a new course - Introduction to Cash Management.

Otherwise, stiff penalties are charged against the account for dipping below minimum deposit requirements. Both good and bad buys can be found in money market accounts. The best are those that pay market rates to all deposits with no fees for low balances, while the worst would cost more to maintain than the interest earned.

Another option is the Negotiable Orders of Withdrawal (NOW accounts). These are basically interest bearing checking accounts. Services, as well as fees, vary from

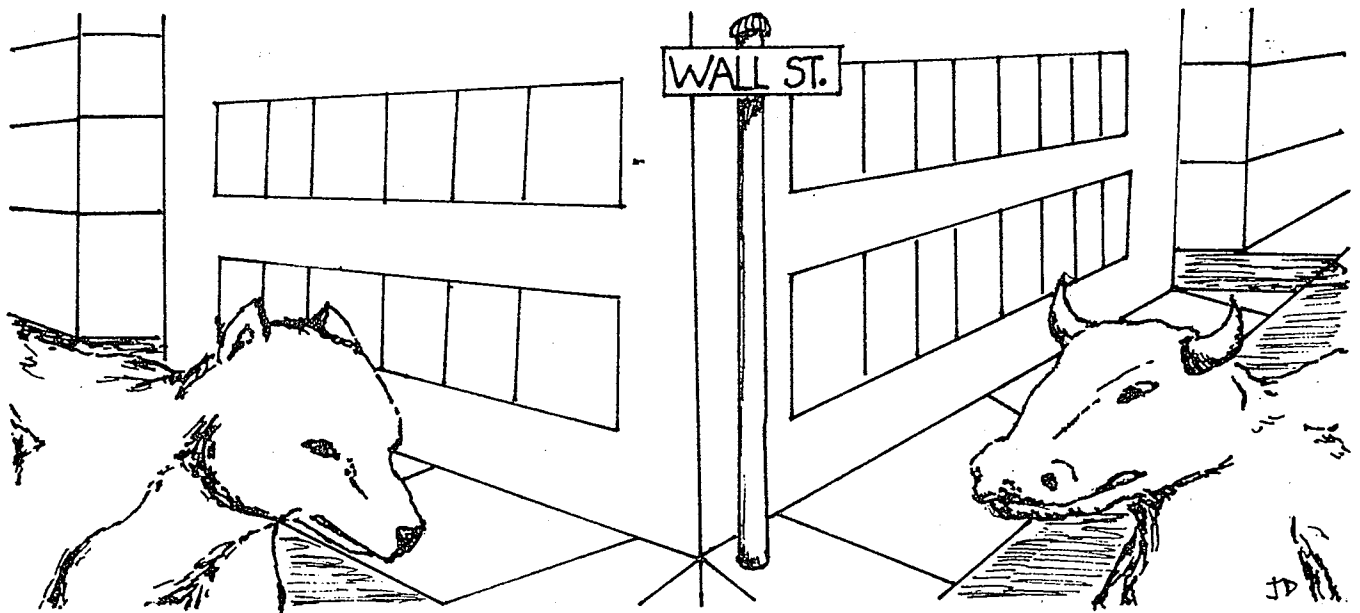
bank to bank. The average interest paid on these accounts is 5.25 percent. Though NOW's pay interest, minimum balances are required. Once again, investors must compare as interest earned can quickly be wiped out by penalties.

Other savings and checkings options include:

Regular Checking Accounts: These are best for small investors since they are primarily for balances of a few hundred dollars. Traditionally, No interest is paid on balances and most do not require minimum balances.

As the most liquid source of funds, the checking account is essential to any investor. While some of today's accounts earn interest, banks make up the difference in a variety of ways. Many checking accounts have fees for writing checks, penalties for maintaining insufficient balances, transaction costs for the use of automatic teller machines, fees for cancelled checks and penalties for overdrawing are included in many accounts.

Certificates of Deposit: These pay the highest rates on savings, however, there is a catch. Deposits in CD's cannot be withdrawn for a specific period of time. Instead, higher rates are paid as compensation for the tying up of funds. CD's can have terms of 30 days, 90 days, or five years. There are usually no maintenance fees, but paycheck and invest in company stock. In addition, many companies have certain agreements with local banks which include free checking



and direct deposit. Such a "can't spend what you don't see" policy could help control the urge to splurge and be profitable at the same time.

Super Negotiable Orders of Withdrawal: These are also tiered accounts. A rate of 5.25% is paid up to a certain level, often \$1000,

and the market rate is paid above this minimum. In addition, there is an unlimited number of checks allowed.

Another important area which should be reviewed is company benefit plans. Many offer plans which take a percentage of every penalties for early withdrawal can be steep.

In addition, many companies have certain agreements with local banks which include free checking and direct deposit. Such a "can't spend what you don't see" policy could help control the urge to splurge and be profitable at the same time.

HEY YOU!

The Scholastic is searching for suave, sophisticated, fast talkers to be our ad salespersons. Must have car. Paid positions.

Inquire at Scholastic Office, 3rd Floor LaFortune, 239-7419.

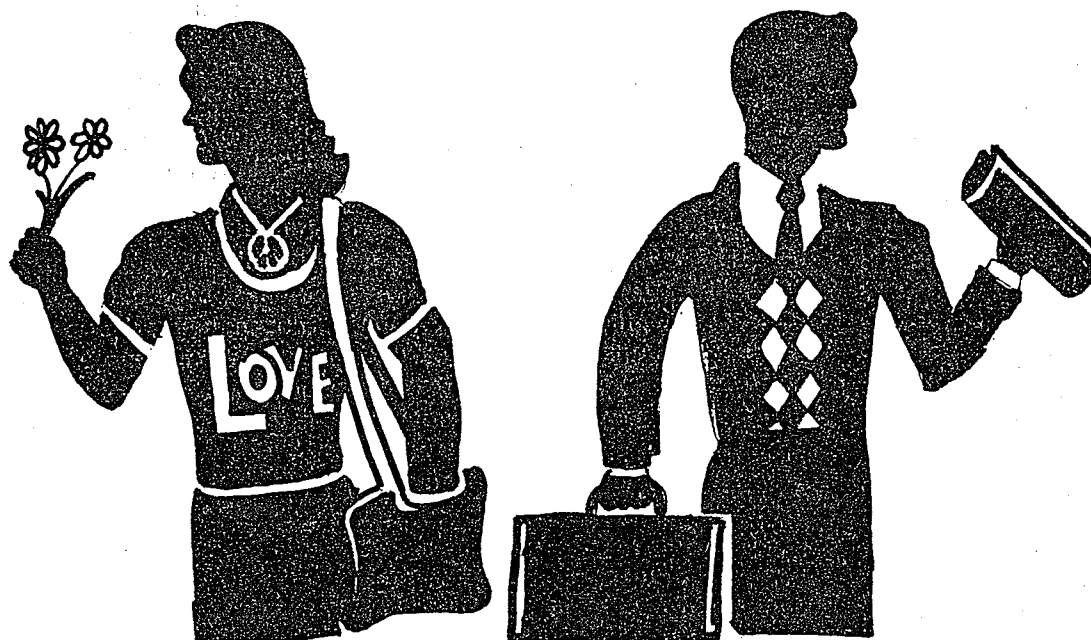
Solution to puzzle on page 25

C	L	A	S	P		S	P	O	T	S		
L	I	T	T	E	R	M	E	A	D	O	W	
A	S		A	T	E	L	I	E	R		W	E
S	T	Y		S	A	I	L	S		P	E	A
S	E	E	P		P	A	L		M	A	L	T
	N	A	I	L		R	E	B	U	T	S	
	R	E	E	D		R	U	S	E			
	I	N	T	E	R	S		T	E	N	T	
T	R	E	Y		U	T	E		S	T	A	B
R	E	D		S	P	A	N	S		S	N	A
A	N		A	L	E	R	T	E	D		G	R
P	I	A	N	O	S		E	N	A	B	L	E
S	C	E	N	T			T	R	I	E	S	

Whatever the decision, be sure to shop around and read the fine print. The industry is rapidly changing and services vary from bank to bank. An effective way to choose an account is to monitor individual performances for several months. By simply looking at average balances and the average number of checks written per month, one can decide which account would be most profitable. No matter how basic one's monetary needs, it is worthwhile to try to cash in on savings options. ●

Back To The Future

1980s STUDENTS - RADICALS AT HEART



by Mary E. Hess

We have yet to figure out how the radical 1960s and the sexually-free 1970s have affected the campuses of the somewhat ambiguous 1980s. Critics fault today's generation for having tastes which run less to civil rights, more to Cordon Negro and truffles.

The students of the 1980s are written off as self-centered and apathetic, success-seeking and insufferably bourgeois. While the detractors speak with some grain of truth, a renewed interest in radicalism is fast sweeping universities

today, both belying these critiques and confounding the heck out of us students.

Nowadays, it is in vogue on campus to bemoan the rise of the Yuppies and the fall of Baez and Dylan. Baez's concerts sell out immediately--most of the tickets go not to graying hippies, but to the would-be radicals of the quiet 1980s campuses. Timothy Leary's latest tour of Ivy League and midwestern universities is enjoying more than modest success. No matter that we have to pull Superman quick-change acts, shoving gray flannel suits and burgundy paisley ties into third world burlap bags in order to be radical between interviews. No matter that few of us have neither the desire nor the

courage to try the hallucinogenic drugs that Leary once touted. No matter that virtually none of us were born when Leary was kicking up a ruckus. Still, our hearts belong to Berkeley and Columbia, even if our minds are contracted to Arthur Anderson.

So many of us ache to be part of a more meaningful, issue-oriented time, yet we balk at giving up the niceties we have come to accept as our due. We want to picket and boycott and petition, yet we hesitate too long, thinking about our parents and our upbringing. We spend sleepless nights mulling over the possibility of not finding a job after graduation. We feel a bit resentful at having to choose between material goods and ideol-

ogy -- and a little guilty. We search frantically for a way to have both a "Divest Now!" T-shirt on our backs and croissants in our fridges.

The failures of previous radicals have both benefited and limited us. In a vicarious way, the activism of the 1960s and 1970s appeals to us, but we realize that ours is a hard row to hoe. The desire is there -- we want our row to feed Africa, yet are keenly aware it won't. We become a bit jaded. We think that maybe it is best to leave the bleeding heart liberalism to those who can afford it, to those who can make a difference. We realize the world to be overwhelmingly big and ourselves so awfully small. To leave our hearts unguarded is to leave them prey to all the heels of interviewer's shoes them. them.

Callouses form over the tender hearts we inherited from the 1960s and 1970s radicals. We have simply seen too much; it has begun to take a lot more to shock us. Our earliest memories conjure up one president shot, the other impeached. Television announcements of our heroes' drug-induced deaths have become commonplace: Oz lost its Dorothy, the Man lost his Chico, and Saturday Night was a little less lively without its greatest Samurai warrior. Before we were long into our teens, we had watched Elvis, Lennon, and others trickle away like bathwater, and one learned, after a time, not to cry at bath's end.

Growing up has meant ceasing to search for meaning in senseless murders, in sporadic hijackings, in terrorism so far removed from our everyday lives. To allow them to affect us would have meant being crushed by their sheer numbers. Passing headlines only momentarily catch our eyes. Each one realizes its separate nightmare, whose glow then fades, only to be replaced by the sunrise of a new horror that had waited impatiently upon the horizon: Travelers shot in Paris airport, Thousands die in Mexico earthquake. We 1980s children

continue to live after each with the question of "What now?" riding on our backs, nestled somewhere between our accounting and sociology textbooks.

We flee from embroiling ourselves in controversies which might entangle us. Out of sheer necessity, we begin to tell mere accidents to

We feel a bit resentful at having to choose between material goods and ideology -- and a little guilty. We search frantically for a way to have both a "Divest Now!" T-shirt on our backs and croissants in our fridges.

call back later. We put tragedies on hold to think about tonight, or maybe tomorrow. Catastrophes may be plugged right into consciousness -- but that's not saying we can do anything about them.

We're relieved when someone else becomes involved for us. "Vicarious concern" becomes the watchword for those of us who can't find time for rallies and sign-painting. Seeing an Anti-apartheid sign, we nod our heads and feel sure that our tacit agreement is support enough. We read *The Diary of Malcolm X*, feel duly activist, and thank God we live in a nation which now sees fit to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday. We hear that Jessica Lange and Sally Field are speaking to Senate subcommittees and are grateful they care so much about the poor farmers, although we choose to keep eating Campbell's rather than do without chicken-noodle soup. Pub-

licly, everyone loves to berate Jane Fonda and Ralph Nader. Privately, we realize that together they champion enough causes to keep millions of Americans vicariously activist. As long as Nader and Fonda keep getting fired up, the rest of us can get on with our lives.

Critics condemn today's students for not caring enough to try to cure social ills. They state that we are too little concerned with nuclear proliferation, too greatly caught up in who is merging with GE. They claim that we have calculators for minds and pocketbooks for hearts. They remark that we are far too interested in future economics and far too removed from the activist world of our predecessors. This is where they probably stray most from the truth.

It is virtually impossible to get away from the radicalism of the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps today's conservatism is not so much inconsistent with the militancy of previous decades, as it is a natural outcome of it. Our reticence to get involved might stem less from being too distanced from previous activist decades, more from being too close. This proximity is enhanced by the media. As soon as our hearts and wounds begin to scab over, one of the networks offers us a new miniseries in which we may relive the horrors of Vietnam, Kent State, or Montgomery, Alabama.

This very inescapability inevitably leads to the reality now played out on the nation's campuses: today's graduates refuse to be torn by ethereal issues, instead we clutch at professions and possessions in hopes that they will help us ride out the storm. Ironically, the very uneasiness which causes us to cling also prevents us from relaxing and enjoying our hot tubs and hibachis. We are caught in the awkward position of having one foot in the past, the other in the future. Our footing in the present is thus all too uncertain. •

The Destiny Of The Big Brain

by Patrick A. Manson

A REVIEW OF KURT VONNEGUT'S *GALAPAGOS*

Could it be that our descendants, one million years from now, will trace their ancestry back to an incompetent ship captain and six Kanka-bono women? Could it be that our destiny is to return to the sea from which we originated millions of years ago?

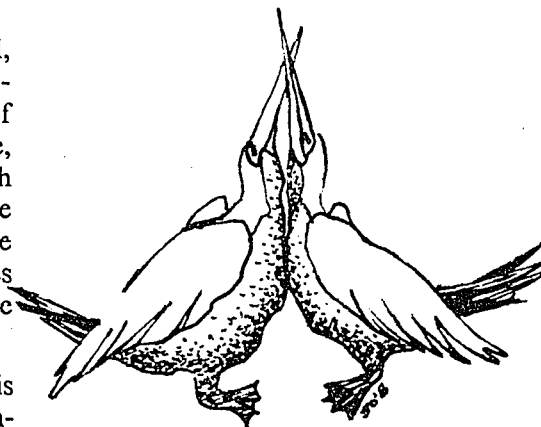
Kurt Vonnegut's latest novel, *Galapagos*, is the story of the capriciousness of nature and history, of the uncertainty of circumstance, and most important, of the myth that we "big-brained" humans have any control over our destiny. The story is inspired by Charles Darwin's evolutionary insight: the Law of Natural Selection.

The main event of the story is the "Nature Cruise of the Century". Designed by a yuppie New York entrepreneur (with a stuffed iguana on his bureau), the cruise has on its itinerary the many splendid islands of the Galapagos archipelago. The ship, the *Bahia de Darwin*, has an unexpected passenger: the ghost of Leon Trotsky Trout. The hero of many of Vonnegut's novels, Trout is destined to die here while working as a shipwright in Switzerland. After death he makes a choice to remain aboard the *Darwin Bay* for one million years, rather than enter the Blue Tunnel of Light, the destiny of all souls. Because of this decision, he bears witness, as the narrator, to the most dramatic shift in man's evolution.

The Nature Cruise of the Century proves to be a journey quite different from what the passengers

had anticipated. Due to several random factors -- the bankruptcy of Peru, the Peruvian attack on Ecuador, the ineptitude of a socialite sea captain -- the *Bahia de Darwin* departs with a dozen

mismatched patrons. The ship leaves its port, Guayaquil, Ecuador, with a New England biology teacher, a Japanese woman about to give birth to a furry product of Hiroshima-bomb mutation, a deaf girl who had just lost her father, a computer-translator named Mandarax, and the last six survivors of the Kanka-bono tribe of western South America. Because the Captain remains in a crow's nest (drunken to the gill) for much of the short-lived voyage, the *Bahia de Darwin* runs aground just off the beautiful island, Santa Rosalia. This small island -- home to a particularly splendid variety of Darwin's finches -- is to become the birthplace of the ancestors of humanity. The rest of the world



Excerpt

"The Captain looked up at the stars, and his big brain told him that his planet was an insignificant speck of dust in the cosmos, and that he was a germ on that speck, and that nothing could matter less than what became of him. That was what those big brains used to do with their excess capacity: blather on like that. To what purpose? You won't catch anybody thinking thoughts like that today."

suffers extinction because of an ova-destroying virus. By chance, our survivors avoid the effects of the virus because of their hasty departure from bomb-shelled Guayaquil. By more chance, six Kanka-bono girls are pulled aboard the *Bahia de Darwin*, and so comprise the only fertile women to be stranded on Santa Rosalia. And also by chance, our biology teacher, Mary, is able to inseminate these Kanka-bono girls with the sperm of the unknowing Captain, the only surviving male. But unknown to Mary and the others, the Captain carries in him a genetic disorder which will have a profound impact upon the future shape of human beings.

Vonnegut's style throughout the novel is delightful, hilarious, and sometimes cynically sarcastic. Vonnegut jumps from character to character, loosely telling their bizarre pasts and their varied reasons for attending the Nature Cruise of the Century. Each character is introduced through brief anecdotes which appear in no sensible chronological order and which are interrelated only by the smallest strands of coherence. Vonnegut's deliberate piecemeal, segmented approach reflects the sense of chance and helplessness in the future of our long-term evolution.

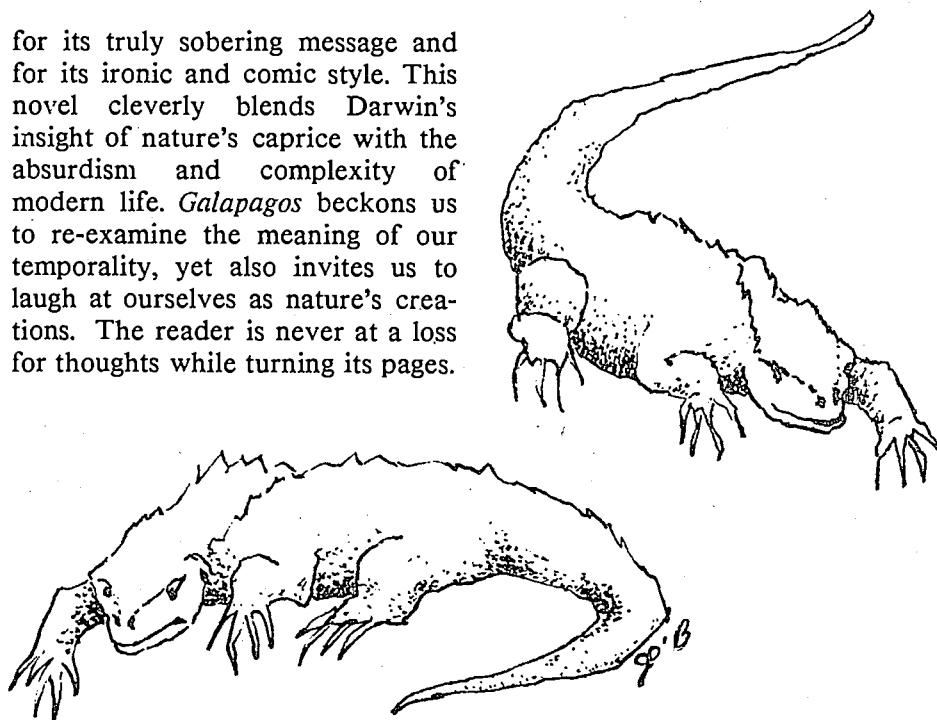
He has mastered a style -- like that of Marquez' *One Hundred Years of Solitude*--in which a series of innumerable subplots continually postpone the telling of the major plot. The apparent pointlessness of these digressions embodies the substance of the major theme: the Darwinian idea that the forces of nature exercise an illusory and random control over the shape of every living thing. Vonnegut reminds us that our big brains have often failed to direct us to do what is best for nature and ourselves.

I recommend Kurt Vonnegut's latest endeavour, *Galapagos*, both

Excerpt

"As for human beings making a comeback, of starting to use tools and build houses and play musical instruments and so on again: They would have to do it with their beaks this time. Their arms have become flippers in which the hand bones are almost entirely imprisoned and immobilized. Each flipper is studded with five purely ornamental nubbins, attractive to members of the opposite sex at mating time. These are in fact the tips of four suppressed fingers and a thumb. Those parts of people's brains that used to control their hands, moreover simply don't exist anymore and human skulls are now much more streamlined on that account. The more streamlined the skull, the more successful the fisher person."

for its truly sobering message and for its ironic and comic style. This novel cleverly blends Darwin's insight of nature's caprice with the absurdism and complexity of modern life. *Galapagos* beckons us to re-examine the meaning of our temporality, yet also invites us to laugh at ourselves as nature's creations. The reader is never at a loss for thoughts while turning its pages.



Mixed Blessings

THE BENEFITS OF A DIVERSE STUDENT BODY

by Michelle Tripeny

After graduation, what is it that is most remembered about college? Is it the courses taken? I don't think so; I can't recall what I took last semester. Material learned? Maybe. After all, that is the purpose of "higher education" -- to instill in the students concepts, procedures and specific knowledge used in the "real world." But how much of what is learned is actually utilized and remembered? No, I do not think it is the material, either. What will remain with us is what most of our days is our interaction with other people.

In a single day on a college campus, a student deals with many different people: professors, dining hall workers, rectors, roommates. Most of these relations, however, are with other students -- people the same age.

The transition from high school to college, whether it is a state school, a small private college, or a large university, is many times a tumultuous experience. In high school, one's values are established and security is sought within these values. Backgrounds are basically similar and beliefs are not often challenged. In college, suddenly there are total strangers in the hallways, at the next desk, sleeping in the same room. And these people

are not always what you are accustomed to. Their clothes, hair and speech are different; their beliefs, values and life styles are unfamiliar to you. And they think you are weird, too.

You are at school for the education, so you can't just run home and hide. You have to forge ahead and try to learn despite these new insecurities. But why can't these people be like you? It seems an impossible task to be able to deal with all these kinds of people. Well, that is what college is for: not the transference of knowledge and skills, but the learning about how to relate to all types of people at all different levels.

When we step out of our undergraduate careers and into an office, a firm, even another school, the people we come into contact with will be even more unique and separate from ourselves. Similar interests and goals will be discovered, but not as many as the individual aspects found. It is impossible to function in this world without the knowledge of how to communicate with others, no matter how different from ourselves. College is the rehearsal for the performance quickly approaching.

A homogeneous environment stagnates one's mind. Everyone is alike. No effort needs to be made

to relate ideas; no views are ever challenged. It is normal to shy away from the unknown, to fear what is not understood. But without the effort to communicate and comprehend others, everyone is shoved into the same mold. Minds begin to shut. The world is perceived through one set of eyes. That is not peace. That is uniformity, slowed progress, stagnation.

Fortunately, there seem to be people in every community who refuse to accept this oneness of humanity. They strive to be different, unique, themselves. They are the "rebels." They make others think. They cannot be simply looked down upon; they force others to reevaluate their own views in their condescension.

Not everyone can enforce their individuality so overtly. Some people are conservative; they are not just conforming. What should not be done by either extreme is to label the other group as "wrong." Minds need to remain open or the concept of peace will never become a reality. Mankind will judge itself out of existence.

The fact remains: people are different. They were made that way. To live on a campus without diversity is to deny reality. It is to hope that the rest of the world is the same as the people on campus. It is to shut minds so tightly that no air, no light can seep in. It is foolish.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS AT THE SNITE MUSEUM OF ART DON'T MISS THEM!



Daniel Morper
Zeus, o/c "66 x 49," 1983

• REMBRANDT 'ETCHINGS' The Feddersen Collection

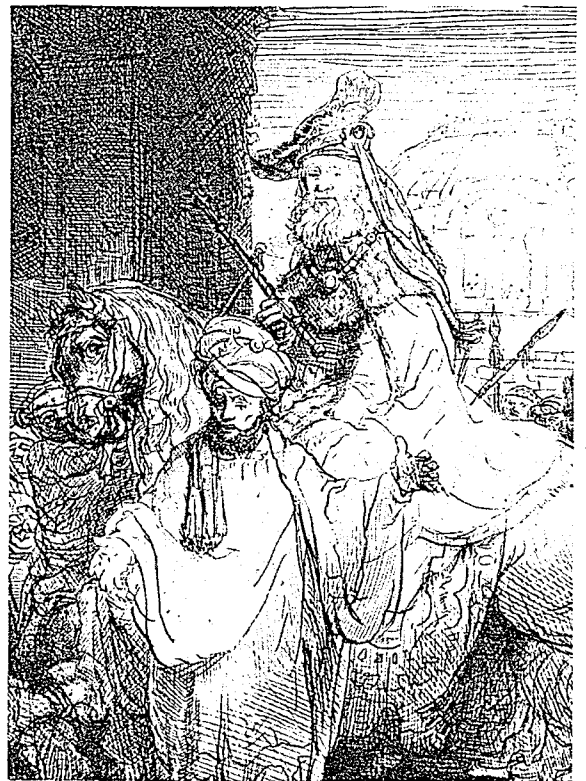
May 4 - July 26, 1986
reception: May 4, 1986
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

- DANIEL MORPER Class of '66
April 27 - July 26, 1986
reception: Sunday, April 27, 1986
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

• ARTISTS & DESIGNERS

The 1986 Notre Dame
Student Exhibition

April 20 - May 18, 1986
reception: Sunday, April 20, 1986
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.



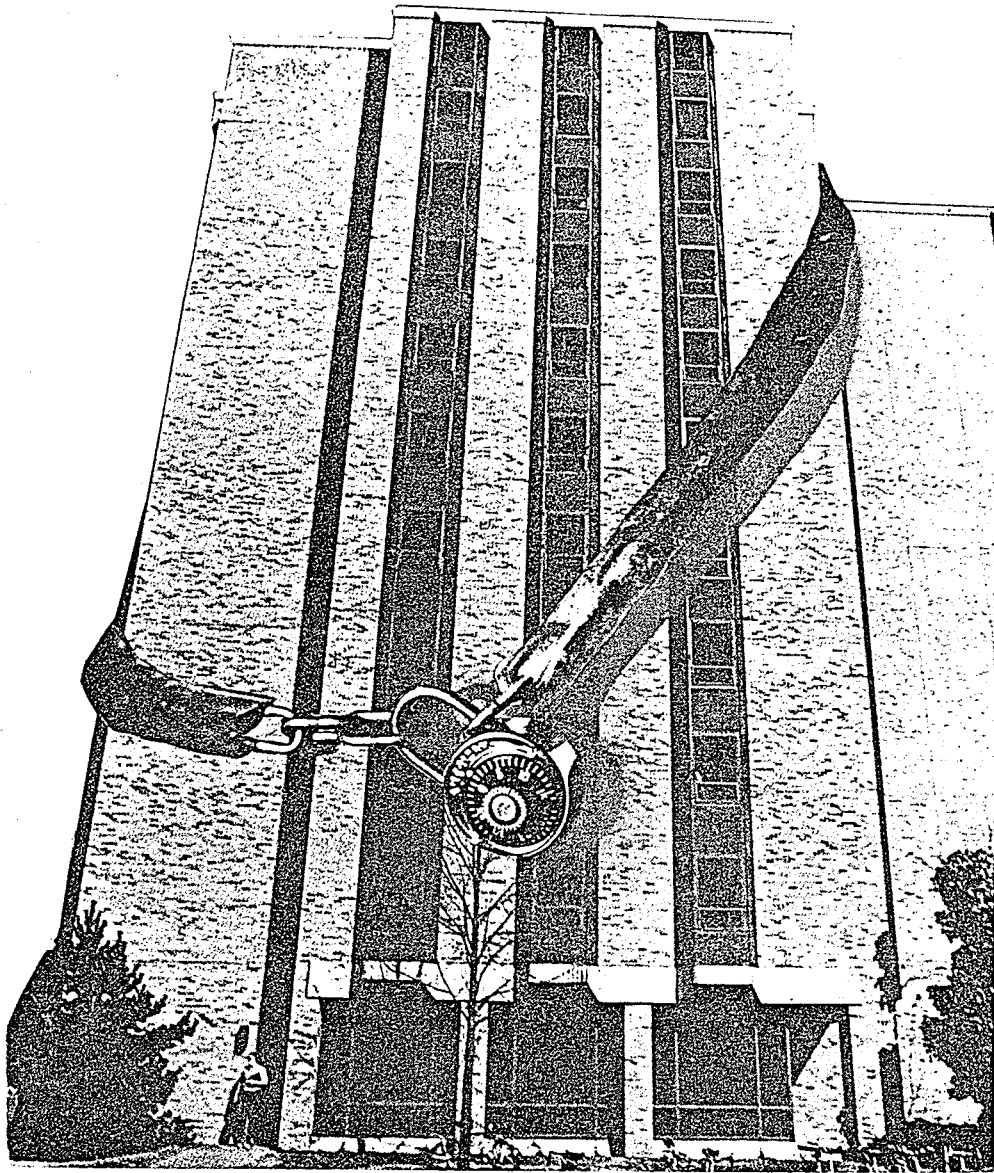
Rembrandt Van Rijn
Detail from The Triumph of Mordecai

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Notre Dame, Indiana
Permit No. 10

Power or Guidance?



The Role of the R.A.