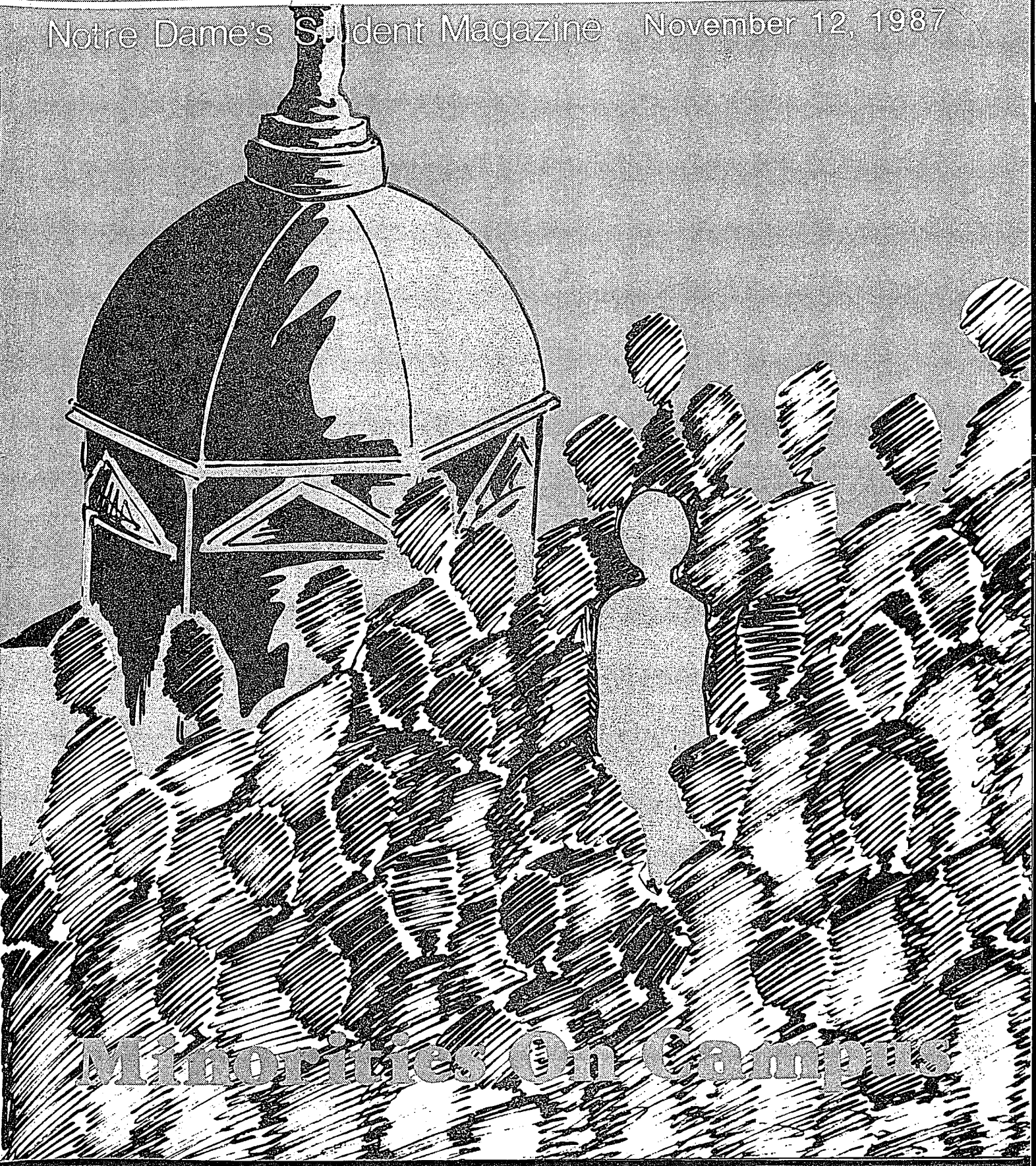


Scholastic

Notre Dame's Student Magazine November 12, 1987



Minorities On Campus

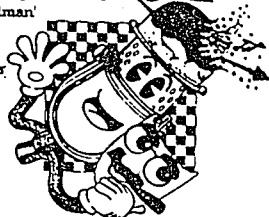
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Scholastic

Notre Dame's Student Magazine November 12, 1987

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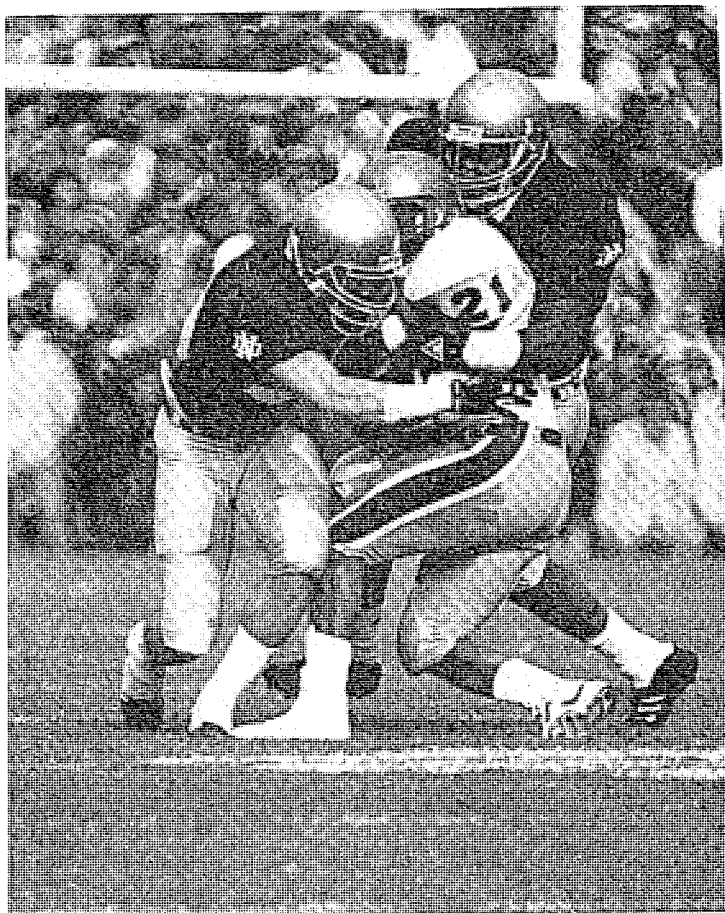
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Greg Kohs

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Notre Dame's policy of maintaining investments in South Africa is confusing. Applying the rationale of constructive engagement, the University says it believes that a financial presence in South Africa has a more positive effect on the black's situation than divesting would. But the vast majority of civil rights leaders in both the United States and South Africa believe that divestment is the best way to help change the present system of apartheid since the U.S. government refuses to employ its power and enact economic sanctions.

In the spring of 1985, the administration said that if the situation in South Africa became worse the University would divest. Since then, a state of emergency has been declared and a press ban has been enacted. Nevertheless, the University still has not divested.

Last fall, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops urged Roman Catholic institutions to divest their holdings in companies operating in South Africa or at least to persuade those countries to withdraw the business. The university still did not divest. By only investing in corporations which hold to the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines created by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, the University follows a policy of constructive engagement.

But in June, Sullivan decided that his own principles were not significantly affecting the ever-worsening situation in South Africa. He therefore urged complete divestment. And with Sullivan's change in recommendation, the major support for Notre Dame's position disappeared. For the past few years, the administration has used Sullivan to justify their unwillingness to divest. Now, with that justification gone, the immorality of the position held by the University is made painfully obvious.

Scholastic

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*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Cras Moriturus*

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Beach Burglary

I magine this. You're in California. You're on the beach watching bronze bodies through tinted sunglasses. The waves break in the distance and frisbees scream by your ear. South Bend weather is just a fading bad memory. This gorgeous blonde walks toward you. You get excited, this is what you have dreamed of for the past two weeks. As she comes closer, your glasses begin to fog. She stands in front of you, a gorgeous blur. Peeling off your glasses your eyes follow up her hour glass designed body. Finally you look into her eyes, and scream. No it is not because she is ugly but because she is actually he. It's Karl Malden in a bikini.

As he stands in front of you, Karl utters the vacation death chant, "Don't leave home without it." Still in shock that his body fits so well in a bikini, you ask him to repeat what he has just said. Karl says, in his annoying motherly tone, "I told you boys not to leave home without it. Now, what are you going to do." Suddenly you understand. Getting up from the beach you sprint to the car where all your valuables are locked together in the glove compartment, or so you think. Upon arriving at the car, your worst thought becomes a reality. The beautiful hat bearing the hicksville Notre Dame logo that you got for your ten dollar donation to help the

poor, undernourished children of the Appalachian mountains is gone. Also missing is your wallet, your plane ticket, all your travelers checks (of course the receipt was with the checks), and the fake I.D. which was your ticket to the California nightlife.

By the time you have surveyed the damage, Karl has caught up with you. Huffing and puffing, he engages you in conversation.

Karl in his best Sports Illustrated swimsuit pose: "There are over 1000 American Express offices worldwide to help you when things go wrong on vacation. Too bad you boys got Visa travelers checks."

You, doing your best Jackie Gleason interpretation say: "Shad up, Karl."

Karl: "O.K. I'll keep quiet if you tell me what possessed you to lock \$700 in cash, your travelers checks with receipts, and all your other valuables in the glove compartment of a rent a car?"

You, in a joking, jovial mood say: "Well Karl we just wanted to insure your job with American Express by becoming victims of a robbery while on vacation. Someone needs to support your eating habits so you can fit so well in that bikini."

With that comment Karl fades away, you know he was right, but you never thought it would happen to you.

Slumping down next to the car, thoughts run wildly through your head. "How am I going to

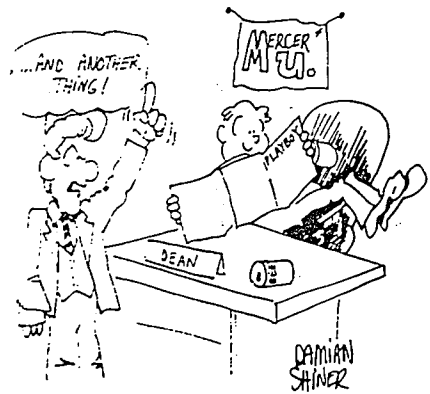
survive?" "Where am I going to get money to pay for beer?" "Where am I going to stay?" "What am I going to eat?" "How am I going to get into bars?" Life has hit rock bottom.

Suddenly, just as you begin to realize that this vacation might not have been the best idea, another image appears before your eyes. Hoping that Karl has not returned as a California valley girl, you tentatively squint to see who it is. Surprisingly you notice that it is a balding, scrawny duck wearing Bruce Willis sunglasses who says, "Are we having fun yet?" Almost losing your cool, you realize this is the same duck who appeared on college campuses across the U.S. looking for donations last week.

As the devil lights the bulb of invention in your mind, you tell the duck that he must be served with a citation for being a "party animal." The duck becomes disoriented because he thought that was his line. You take advantage of the opportunity. Reaching into your back pocket, you whip out a variety of Grateful Dead stickers and give them to the duck. The duck becomes confused further. At this, you borrow his money to support your new religion, The Heavy Drinkers.

As you walk away, you look back to see Karl Malden dressed as Mother Goose saying to the disillusioned duck, "Didn't I tell you? Don't leave home without it. What will you do...what *will* you do?"

Alcohol is Everywhere



Alcohol consumption was a success at the Head of the Charles regatta, according to the Metropolitan District Commission. The commission was referring to the crackdown on drinking along the banks of the Charles River, where the annual race is held. According to the Brown Daily Herald, alcohol had always been banned at the event, but the rule was never enforced until this year. In their effort to restrict drinking, the number of security officers was increased from 30 to 300. The officers made eleven alcohol related arrests and confiscated enough cans and bottles of alcohol to fill eight industrial sized dumpsters. The MDC, which had previously talked of cancelling the race because of the drunken rowdiness, ended their blasphemy. In response to the effect of the supposed crackdown, one Notre Dame student who attended the race replied, "The what?"

Jail never looked so good as to Amanda Wilhite, after she was sentenced by a judge to return to college. The eighteen-year-old University of Arkansas - Little Rock student was found guilty of twice trying to hire someone to kill her parents, according to the College Press Service. Wilhite confessed that she once tried to persuade a former co-worker and then an undercover detective to kill her adoptive parents because she was "real depressed." Her adoptive parents testified in her defense at the trial. "We realize that she's got a lot of problems, emotional problems, but would like the charges dismissed," her father told Special Judge Harold Madden. Madden accepted the plea bargain and suspended the ten year sentence on Wilhite, ordering her to continue her studies, her counseling, and her part-time job.

Stanford University recently adapted its stance on the consumption of alcohol inside its stadium when it realized that one over-zealous fan was dying for a drink. Apparently, the gentlemen left the stadium to replenish his

supply of alcohol during a recent football game. According to Stanford Athletic Director Andy Geiger, a man was running to the stadium from a nearby liquor store when he collapsed and died. Because of the event, high-ranking administrators at the university have decided to limit the amount of beer in the football stadium to one six-pack per person. Stanford's unique policy was established on 1979, and it is the only Pac-10 Conference member to allow drinking in the stands. Evidently, with the football team sporting a 3-6 record, the school feels that sobriety would be too much to ask of the fans.

Playboy's 1986 ranking of Mercer

University as one of the country's best party schools last week led to a large student rally against what the students say is a struggle for control of the school. An Atlanta businessman has tried to get Mercer, a Southern Baptist institution, to oust the board of trustees because they allegedly have let the campus stray from its rigid disciplinary rules. The un-named businessman cited the Playboy article and other "dramatic evidence of filthy language, lewd photographs, heresies, student drunkenness and sexually explicit material" in an open letter criticizing the administration. Stated Holly McCorkle, a senior and school vice-president, "We are not a party school."

Alcohol consumers have found a new outlet at Columbia University. A local variety store recently started stocking eight-packs of Colt 45 malt liquor, and the response has been tremendous, stated the Brown Daily Herald. "They rule," said senior David Jagoda. "I can get 33 percent more drunk than with a regular six pack." He continued to praise the beverage's higher alcohol content. When asked if he knew the price of the eight-packs, Jagoda had to admit, "I really can't remember."

EDITED BY DOUG ANDERSON

Handicapped Students At Notre Dame

BY MIKE WIEBER

Long walks in the moonlight by St. Joseph's Lake, pick-up basketball games and discussions about the difficult exams given by professors are some of the most popular activities for Notre Dame's students. However, not all students can share in such pleasurable diversions. By no means known throughout the world for its physically handicapped students, Notre Dame nevertheless has some thirty students with various disabilities attending its classes and sharing in activities on and around campus.

Notre Dame's expansive grounds and high pressure academic environment would seem an unnecessary burden to a person who already faces more than average difficulty in everyday tasks. Yet, the physically disadvantaged students here confront Notre Dame life with a positive attitude, not seeing themselves as handi-

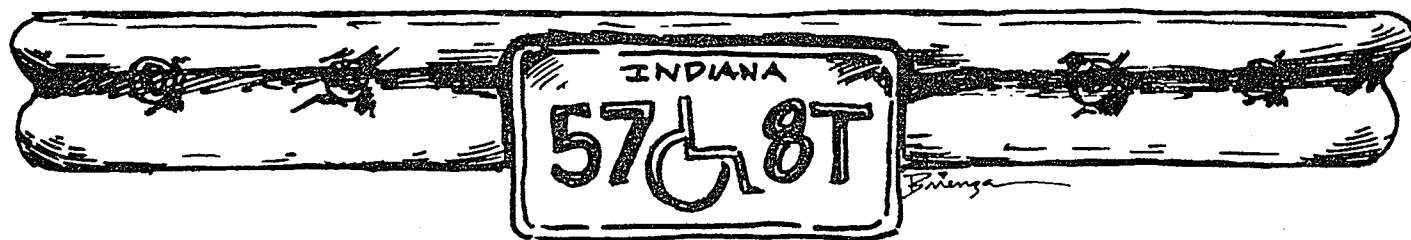
capped; rather, they see their condition as simply one small additional challenge among the many difficult requirements of college life.

The handicapped students have many reasons for wishing to attend this university. Claire Conerty, a senior in Pasquerilla West who transferred to Notre Dame sophomore year, said, "I've been a Domer since birth." She transferred from North Carolina after freshman year on a friend's suggestion. She added, "This is the first year I feel like I really, really fit in. And though some students are ignorant, for the most part the students are great." Pat Reese, a junior in St. Edward's Hall, chose Notre Dame for Connerty's reasons, and more. "I met Bob Monday in the admissions office and he said he thought it would work. Fr. Mario [former rector of St. Edward's Hall] was positive, too. I really felt wanted here," said Reese. "I'm really fortunate to be where I am."

"I didn't look at it [Notre Dame] any differently than any other university. I figured I'd deal with it [his blindness] when I got there," said Matt King, a senior in Grace Hall. He added, though, that the University seemed to let him do what he wanted -- receiving assistance only if he felt it necessary.

On the whole, the disadvantaged students at Notre Dame enjoy life and face the challenges bravely and cheerfully, yet several complaints arise repeatedly. Both the blind students and those restricted to wheelchairs feel a need to inform the student body as well as the general population about their conditions. They said the public must learn to provide assistance without pity. "The general public needs to realize Braille and a long white cane are basic things to deal with blindness. Blind people can function in society," said King.

Social life for the physically



disadvantaged students can be somewhat difficult, especially in the first year or two. "The social aspect [of life] is more difficult than if I wasn't in the chair, but it's not insurmountable," Reese said, adding, "I haven't had any difficulty meeting people in the dorm."

Conerty said, "I wasn't so self-conscious at a public college. It's a different social structure there. I like to be surrounded by walking people. I forget I'm in the chair."

Matt King agreed with Reese and Conerty, saying, "I'm accepted like everybody else. Any social situation I find awkward is just as much my fault as anyone else's. I have to teach them about blindness."

A third complaint, from the students in wheelchairs, regards the accessibility of the university grounds and buildings. Despite Notre Dame's efforts, certain buildings on South Quad are still inaccessible to wheelchairs. Conerty remembers when a professor of hers who lived on the third floor of Morrissey unwittingly invited her to discuss the class although there is no ramp leading into that dorm.

"Sometimes the school seems to spend money on irrelevant things . . . like Stonehenge," said Conerty. She also hopes the University will reconstruct some of the elevators, especially the old one in the infir-

mary and wishes that she had been able to live in one of the older dormitories.

Reese mentioned a similar situation, saying that he wished he could visit his friends in Morrissey. "Things would go better if I could go on a whim to visit a friend," he said.

I'm accepted like everybody else. Any social situation I find awkward is just as much my fault as anyone else's. I have to teach them about blindness."

**--Matthew King,
handicapped student**

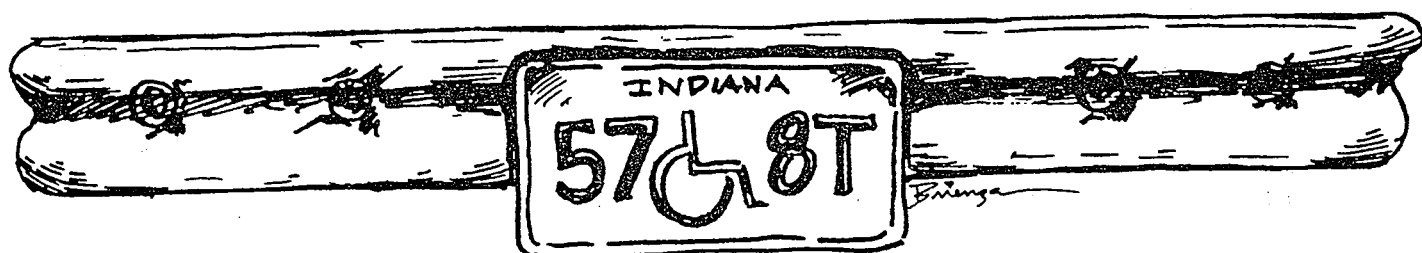
Fortunately, for most students who are blind, deaf, or restricted to a wheelchair, the University stands behind them and encourages their participation in student life, and has, in accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, provided wheelchair entrances to most buildings and elevator service to upper floors in classroom buildings and most of the dormitories. Donald Dedrick, Director of the Physical Plant at Notre Dame, is in charge of renovation of the University. "Renovation is a very difficult job," he noted. In recent years, with the

help of co-workers, he has installed ramps and elevators to Washington Hall and La Fortune Student Center. For the two students living in St. Edward's Hall who are restricted to wheelchairs the Physical Plant has installed special handicapped showers and toilets.

Regarding the current construction at North Dining Hall, Dedrick adds, "We're renovating the North Dining Hall and we will be putting accessible toilets on the first floor for the handicapped." Most recently the University has commissioned the construction crews to modify an apartment at Grace-O'Hara Female Student Residence to accommodate Lance Perez, a physically handicapped graduate student. Beyond these changes, the University plans to continue increasing accessible entrances for the handicapped until most buildings are available to students of all physical disabilities.

In addition, since King needs much equipment to prepare his exams and essays, the University allows him to study in one of the kitchenettes in Grace and has had a special large desk built for his supplies.

Dedrick remains on call for the students restricted to wheelchairs in the winter. Conerty said that during the winter, among the first paths cleared are those needed by the students in wheel-



chairs and if some other access route were necessary, Mr. Dedrick would assist. He said, "When we receive a call we will respond. This is a difficult place for a handicapped person to get around in the winter. The snow is handled pretty well."

The physically handicapped students agree that the professors have assisted wherever possible. "The professors here have been very helpful when I need their help," said King. He said they

I am the central point where needs get articulated and met. I keep in touch with the handicapped students."

--Sister John Miriam Jones, Coordinator for Disabled Students at Notre Dame

schedule his exams at special times and make adjustments as necessary so that he has ample time to prepare his work.

"The fact that the University has appointed a leader shows its concern for these students," said Sister John Miriam Jones, Coordinator for Disabled Students at Notre Dame. Sister Jones is the most direct contact between the University and the handicapped

students, carrying requests and information between the two. "I am the central point where needs get articulated and met. I try to keep in touch with the handicapped students," she said.

When a problem arises, Sister Jones works through the University lines to resolve the situation. Since there is no elevator in the Administration Building and her office is on the second floor, Sister Jones said, "I go to their rooms to meet with them." Notre Dame has recently purchased two golf carts and a van with a wheelchair lift for use by the handicapped students. The University also put a computer in Reese's room since he is not able to access the system in Hayes-Healy Hall and the installing an elevator there could cost \$400,000, according to Sister Jones. "We've done as much as is practical," she said.

Sister Jones noted there are about ten visually impaired and another dozen deaf students at Notre Dame in addition to three students in wheelchairs. Many students, however, are not aware of all these students present on campus. She said certain students, especially the hearing impaired, try to keep their situation to themselves.

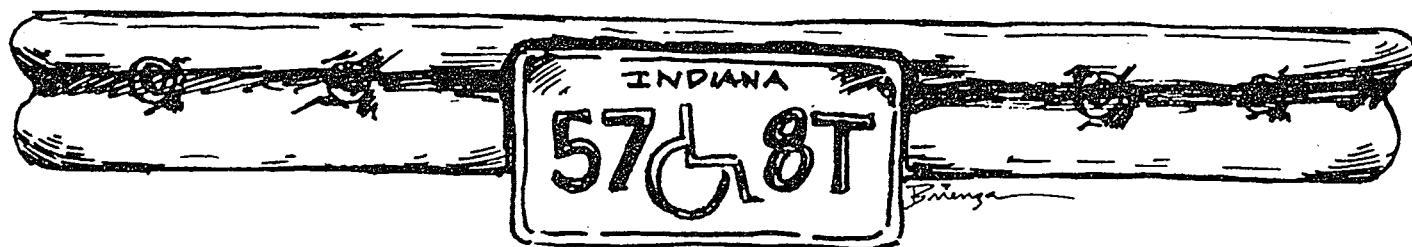
Sister Jones is pleased with the reaction of the student body as a whole to the handicapped population at Notre Dame. "I've watched our students. If the rest are like those I've seen, it speaks

well for our human touch. The handicapped students' world is a bit distant to some. They can't use the same landmarks and go at life with the same ease," she said.

The handicapped students appreciate Sister Jones and the University's involvement in their lives. Reese said Sister Jones is very good -- she will do what must be done to get things fixed. When Conerty had a class in the Architecture Building, Sister Jones arranged for it to be moved to the Center for Social Concerns. The students in wheelchairs have also been given keys to the elevators in the classroom buildings.

Although there are organizations for various minorities on campus, support among the handicapped is not strong for such a group. Reese said, "It doesn't bother me that there aren't any. My situation works out well." King strongly agrees, "I don't like the idea of having a support group. I have no need of a support group."

Life at Notre Dame has been tough for many of the blind, deaf, and physically handicapped, particularly during their first months on campus, but most have adjusted well to the academic, social, and physical challenges presented by the University. As Reese said, "I've grown in all areas and am more outgoing in some respects than I was as a freshman. Yeah, I'm very happy. It's the best place for me. I've made friends here."



High Demand, Low Supply

Small numbers of black professors detract from
University by deterring black students

BY BRIAN DAVIS

The composition of the Notre Dame faculty has recently come under criticism by several of its members and those who administer over it. The reason for this criticism? Out of more than six hundred professionals who hold teaching positions at Notre Dame, only four, two-thirds of one percent, are black.

Richard Boswell, Associate Professor of Law, is one of the four. Now into his second year of teaching at Notre Dame, Professor Boswell describes the condition of the faculty as "very bad." Jorge Garcia, Professor of Philosophy; Ronald Dorris, Professor of American Studies; and Xavier Creary, Associate Professor of Chemistry, are the other three black instructors.

Both Boswell and Creary see a definite need for more black faculty members at Notre Dame, each stating the need for cultural diversity as the primary reason for the expansion. Creary believes that diversification in several direc-

tions would be in Notre Dame's best interest. He said, "Frankly, I feel that a university (faculty and students) should reflect the real world. The real world is not 95 percent Catholic or 98 percent white or 25 percent female."

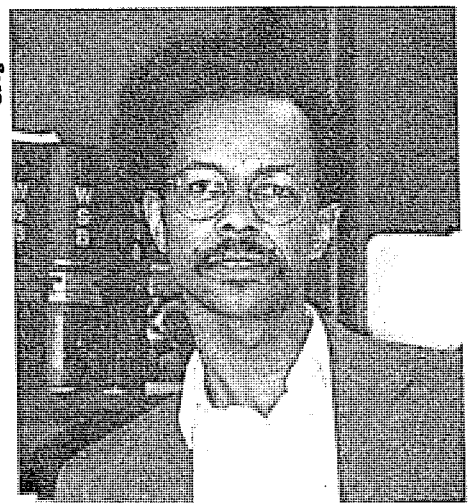
Boswell spoke along the same lines: "The more diverse the university, the better the institution." Both professors agree that a college education seasoned with exposure to all minorities would better prepare the student for a healthy, competent role in modern society.

Boswell believes an increase in the number of black faculty members would cause a sense of progressive change in the University which would benefit both the student body and faculty. The lack of change now experienced as a result of continually low black faculty numbers is not appealing to Boswell. "It's like being in a culturally stale environment," he said.

A study conducted by University of California at Berkeley, Afro-American Studies professor William Banks (as reported

in the October 1984 issue of *Psychology Today*) shows that many black professors are put under great amounts of pressure by administrators to attract and give special attention to the

Greg Kohs



Richard Boswell

university's black students. However, this extra-curricular position of role-model and counselor poses no problem for Professor Boswell.

"I have felt that some of it (pressure to provide "special services" to his black students) may be self-imposed. There's a con-

stant struggle to be available to the students," said Boswell.

Creary said he feels the conclusions of the study are not applicable to him, due to the fact that there are very few black students in the chemistry department.

Boswell's position attests to the fact that a low black faculty population does place a certain amount of strain on the few that do work at Notre Dame, a strain he accepts gladly and with no resentment.

The situation created by the scarcity of minorities in general at Notre Dame was acted upon last year by the University's administration. Provost Timothy O'Meara appointed a group, the Notre Dame Committee on Minority Students, to study the situation of minorities here. When their research was complete, the committee submitted a report to O'Meara, which was published in the August 14, 1987 issue of Notre Dame Reports. The report states that affirmative action effort with regards to minority groups other than blacks have been effective at Notre Dame. Over the past decade, the number of women faculty members rose five percent and the number of Hispanics teaching at Notre Dame rose 2.7 percent. "By contrast," the report states, "the situation with respect to black faculty at Notre Dame is embarrassing." The committee believes that an increase in black faculty would be beneficial and "in keeping with the mission of the University."

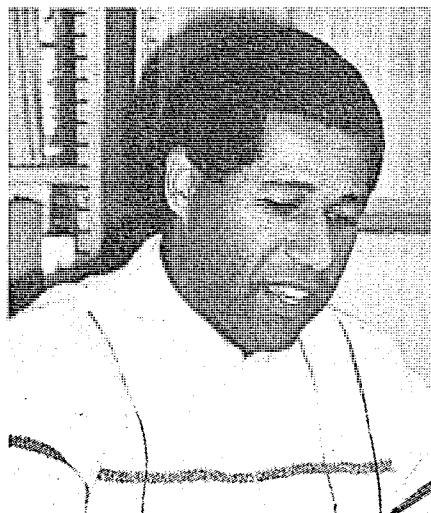
"The committee's report and the resolution included in it," O'Meara said, "has not yet been fully initiated by the administration but the fine tuning of its structure is still going on." The presentation of the report to the President in its final form will occur when deliberations are com-

plete.

Creary, in his fourteenth year of teaching at Notre Dame, recalls when the number of black faculty was higher than it is now. He says that the situation of decreasing numbers is not exclusive to Notre Dame, "but is true across the country."

Indeed, the falling population of black college instructors is becoming a cause for great con-

Greg Kohs



Xavier Creary

cern in America. This trend, eliminating blacks from teaching positions in universities across the U.S., is having a similar effect on the black student populations. The committee report on minorities states: "A study by the American Council for Education shows an 11.9 percent drop in black enrollment in graduate and professional schools from 1980 to 1984 and an overall decline of 4.3 percent in the number of black faculty in the same period." The report then goes on to stress the presence of black faculty members as a determining factor in black student enrollment in and graduation from colleges.

Boswell stated that he agrees that the lack of blacks (both faculty and students) seen by pros-

pective black employees or students would instill a certain amount of confusion and intimidation about the black situation at the University. He sees the lack of blacks as a perpetual deterrent to any increase in their numbers.

Boswell said he believes that those who hire professors at Notre Dame are negligent to the need for more blacks in the classroom. He views the administration of the University as "a slow moving bureaucracy" that, despite well meaning intentions, is simply not making enough moves in the direction of hiring more black professors.

Inconsistencies exist in the University's administrative policy regarding black enrollment and employment of blacks, according to Boswell. He said, "The school talks of social responsibility, but it's not put into practice. The heart is there but there is something terribly wrong."

The hiring process at Notre Dame also contains deficiencies, says Boswell. "People (those who hire faculty at the University) do not know where to look (for black candidates) and do not look hard enough." He believes certain "networks" exist, composed of Notre Dame alumni and those connected with the University, to which the administration is confining itself in terms of who to hire.

Boswell describes his attitude toward the administration's hiring policies "not as anger at the institution, but as disappointment, and it's not by design (the lack of black faculty), but by ignorance."

Creary, on the other hand, feels that the problem is not caused by administrative negligence, but by the simple fact that fewer and fewer blacks are going to college and entering the role of college educators.

He believes that if the waning levels of black professors across the nation are to be revived, the lowest levels of education among black children must be implemented in such a manner that the students become better prepared for and swayed toward a college education.

With the total number of eligible black candidates declining, a university's attempts at gaining that higher cultural diversity which those candidates would offer, may resort to simple "out recruiting" techniques. Creary believes that this sort of effort to raise black faculty numbers will have only short term effects on the particular recruiting institution and no long-term benefits on the current national situation.

Creary believes that only through a reconstructive effort of the majority of black elementary

and high-school education will the absence of blacks in faculty and student positions in higher education be filled, thus improving the college experience as a whole.

The committee on minorities report, in identifying the want for more black faculty members at Notre Dame, states specific recommendations with regard to administrative procedure in hiring minority professors. One suggestion is to appoint a "senior administrator" to be assigned the task of implementing the committee's plan "that the University reconstitute it's affirmative action procedures for faculty and administration." The report hopes that the senior administrator will "become actively engaged in the process of hiring, ensuring that every effort is made to bring minorities into

the pool of candidates."

With the report still under discussion, steps have not yet been taken to appoint someone to this position.

Boswell commented on the committee report's call for such an administrative office: "It'll take a long time before it's done but it's a good first step."

In his Inaugural Address, University President Father Edward Malloy said, "Justice demands that we act decisively and with real conviction" on the current situation of blacks and other minorities at Notre Dame. With the report of the Committee on Minorities under deliberation, and with recommendations and steps for a resolution of this problem circulating, a "culturally diverse" atmosphere for Notre Dame could be just around the corner.





Notre Dame student from 1971

How far have we come?

BY NATASHA WILSON

There is a definite void in the historical records" on minorities at Notre Dame, said Kevin Rooney, Director of Undergraduate Admissions. Complete and accurate accounts were not taken before the 1960s, he said.

"Minority enrollment has varied throughout the years. The first black student graduated in the late 1940s," Rooney said. "Before 1966, no more than nine black students graduated each year."

Between 1966 and 1968, no Hispanic or Native American students graduated.

Hispanics currently represent 3.2 percent of the student body, blacks, 2.8 percent, Asian-Americans, 1 percent and Native Americans, less than one percent.

Initial recruiting was directed by the Committee on Minority Enrollment, which was formed in 1964, and at first concentrated on a mailing campaign to prospective students. Then in 1967, it initiated a program of personal interviews with those students.

Students also contributed to

recruiting efforts by organizing the Recruitment Action Program in 1968. This student-run and administration-funded group visited various cities throughout the year, encouraging qualified minorities to attend Notre Dame.

In the early 1970s, "emphasis was basically on black students. It was a catalyst for other minority groups," said Kenneth Durgans, Director of Minority Student Affairs. At that time the University began to formally recruit minority candidates.

In the mid 1970s, "there was a concerted effort to bring more Hispanic students here," said Durgans. While most of those students had ethnic ties to South America, lately the University has been heavily recruiting Mexican-Americans in Texas and California.

The admissions office invited minority candidates to visit the campus on an informal basis, in the early 1970s, but at their own expense. In 1975, the University received a grant from the Dow Chemical Company for the travel expenses of prospective minority science majors. The next year, 13 high school seniors came to the campus.

"The issue of minorities has been kind of sporadic in terms of the amount of expressed dissatisfaction," said one black Notre Dame alumnus. "Minority students have kind of suffered and agonized periodically," said Roland Smith, who is an Associate Professional Specialist in the department of Urban Studies and director of Upward Bound at Notre Dame.

Smith said the expression of discontent is an indication that the students feel more comfortable in their setting. "There were some periods when black students felt uneasy protesting."

Encouraged by the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s, black stu-

dents on campus began to evaluate their own situation, said Durgans. They voiced much concern about what they perceived to be widespread discrimination on campus, Durgans said.

Black students began to unite and form organizations in the late 1960s to better cope with the pressure and stress "from their predominately white environment," Durgans said. Their efforts also helped "push the campus for more (minority) representation" in other University student organizations, he said.

During the winter of 1969, the black basketball players threatened to boycott games unless the administration agreed to discuss issues with a group of students. This peaceful demonstration prompted then University President Father Theodore Hesburgh to form a university-wide committee to study the problems of black students. The administration also approved a proposal for a Black Studies program, which was instituted into the curriculum the next fall.

Around that same time, the Notre Dame Spanish-American community began to request an increase in Hispanic enrollment, which then consisted of 20 students. The administration responded to the complaints and 20 Hispanics entered the 1971 freshman class.

Toward the end of the 1970s, some black students still questioned the University's commitment to their needs. The discontent eventually stimulated a nine hour sit-in on the steps of the Administration Building by 30 members of Concerned Black Students on April 21, 1977.

The protesters presented University officials with a list of complaints, among which was the under-representation of minority staff, faculty and administrators

and, in particular, black students, who then comprised only 2.5% of the total enrollment of 7,000.

The Freshman Counseling Office hired its first black, George C. Seabrooks, in 1970. The administration set up the Minority Affairs Office, to be directed by a full-time Minority Student Coordinator in 1977. Durgans currently holds that position.

Hesburgh's staff also created the position of Student Secretary for Inter-racial Concerns in 1977 to act as a liaison between minority students and student government.

Clubs for students of Spanish and Oriental heritage can be traced well back into the 1940s. The Afro-American Society, founded in 1966, pioneered the modern era of minority student unification in organized groups.

The Black Cultural Arts Council has emerged as the main organization for the black Notre Dame community during the last decade. The Council "helps black students have a social life on campus by sponsoring different events and helps them keep their identity," said Rochelle Holder, BCAC president. "It also acts as an umbrella encompassing all other black organizations," she said.

Holder contends the BCAC serves as an important function on campus because "the subtle discrimination is still present." Some non-minority students "treat you as an outsider. A lot of black students find that hard to deal with," she said.

The BCAC, according to Holder, is presently confronting the "carelessness" with which the administration handles the concerns of minority students. She predicts, however, that administration officials will begin to acknowledge and respond positively to their concerns.

The minority visitation week-

end has expanded over the years to include prospective minorities of all intended majors. The program is now funded by the administration. "The amount of money allocated and the number of people who attend the events has increased over the years," said Rooney. Last April, 80 high school seniors attended Notre Dames's minority recruitment weekend.

In 1969 the University experimented with the concept of concentrations (of blacks) in residence halls. Fourteen blacks lived in a section of Dillon Hall and 18 blacks occupied a section in Alumni Hall. The concentrations officially lasted only a couple of years because of the inter-dorm conflicts which resulted between the black concentrations and the other sections.

For many years the number of blacks that actually enrolled was minimal compared to the number which was accepted. In 1967, 77 black students were accepted, but only 28 confirmed their acceptances.

A majority of the first black students came from urban areas and could not afford full Notre Dame tuition. Thus, scholarships played a major role in obtaining an education. Twenty years ago, many blacks contended that there was a shortage of scholarships. They blamed lack of financial support for discouraging other blacks from attending Notre Dame.

In 1971, the University made its first financial commitment to ethnic minorities when it allocated the net proceeds from the 1971 Cotton Bowl Game (over \$200,000) to a minority student scholarship program. By 1977, 42 percent of the scholarship grant money from the University Endowment Funds went to minority freshmen. ■

1. It is recommended that the University commit itself to a comprehensive plan to increase minority presence at the University among students, faculty, and administration. It is also recommended that a senior administrator be named to implement this plan.
2. It is also recommended that Notre Dame establish the goal over the next five years of building a minority presence among undergraduate students of 6% black, 6% Hispanic, and 1% native American. Toward these goals, it is recommended that the recruitment efforts be aggressive while they retain sound academic standards.
3. It is recommended that Notre Dame commit itself to a stable and competitive financial aid plan for minority students that can be communicated to prospective applicants. The plan should meet the full need of qualified freshmen, offer stable packages to a given class over four years and to successive incoming classes, and, provide a high and competitive ratio of grant to self-help.
4. It is recommended that the University reconstitute its affirmative action procedures for faculty and administration so that the senior administrator becomes actively engaged in the process of hiring, ensuring that every effort is made to bring minorities into the active pool of candidates.
5. It is recommended that the University establish a voluntary affirmative action plan that would make available a certain number of new faculty positions for the appointment of black scholars.
6. It is recommended that the University undertake a new and comprehensive effort to ensure that social life on campus become more inviting for minorities. An important component of this recommendation is that an affirmative action program be established for all levels of student affairs and residential life.
7. It is recommended that the University undertake a serious program to educate the majority - faculty, staff, and students alike - to become more sensitive to cultural differences among students and to promote an environment free from any kind of discrimination.
8. It is recommended that each undergraduate college assume responsibility for establishing academic support systems for minority students, drawing together the talents of interested students and faculty alike.
9. It is recommended that the Office of the Freshmen Year, in conjunction with the Colleges of Science and Engineering, develop an intensive support system for minority students who are science and engineering intents. It is also recommended that, if the situation warrants, the University alter the sequence of the math and science curriculum for minority freshmen and that a staff professional be employed to develop the program.
10. It is recommended that the Graduate School aim to double its minority enrollment over the next five years. To accomplish this end, it is also recommended that a full-time minority recruiter be added to the staff of the Graduate School, and that the University consider establishing a program of dissertation-year fellowships for minority graduate students.
11. It is recommended that the University give serious attention to sustaining and increasing minority alumni involvement - in regular alumni affairs, in student recruitment, and in interaction with current students. Toward this end, it is recommended that the alumni association create a position for a minority on its professional staff and incorporate minority graduates of the graduate school, law school, and business school into its minority alumni rolls, that the University continue to bring back a committee of black alumni, that the admissions office expand its ties with minority graduates.
12. It is recommended that as a part of a comprehensive plan to grow as a multicultural community, the University develop a strategic plan of public relations to project this commitment to its own constituency and the broader public.

A Ma

Campus groups

BY ANDY HILGER

Currently at Notre Dame, 186 black undergraduates (2.5%), 240 Hispanics (3.2%) and 24 native Americans (0.3%) are enrolled. Concern over these statistics prompted Provost Timothy O'Meara to establish a Committee on Minority Students to advise the administration "on strategies for enhancing all aspects of the presence of the minority students at the University. The three primary conclusions that the committee arrived at are: "that the problems to be addressed are systematic to the institution and require a comprehensive plan; that systematic progress can be made given support from the top of the University, sustained commitment over time, and significant allocation of resources; and that it is an appropriate moment for Notre Dame to address these issues."

The report makes a detailed analysis of topics which range from the residence life of minorities to minority alumni. This assessment resulted in twelve recommendations (see box).

With regard to the recommendations, Provost Timothy O'Meara



Major Report

respond to the Notre Dame Report on Minorities.

said, "ultimately, the report will be considered by the officers and the president of the University. The PAC, Provost Advisory Committee, has already had two long meetings and will have a third to vary this one (recommendation) and that one, and discuss implementing them." He continued, saying the PAC "will prepare a report on the various recommendations." The PAC's report may be slightly different from the report prepared by the Committee on Minority Students, but O'Meara stressed that he agrees "with the general direction (of the Committee on Minority Students' Report)."

In terms of recruiting, O'Meara suggested that the solution will be the result of a concerted effort in two aspects of the process. "First and foremost, I place a lot of confidence in the individual in charge, Kevin Rooney," stated O'Meara. O'Meara described the situation as "greatly improved." We have seen a "significant increase in blacks and Hispanics even before the report was implicated."

The second aspect of recruiting which O'Meara foresees as an asset towards increasing the numbers of minorities in the

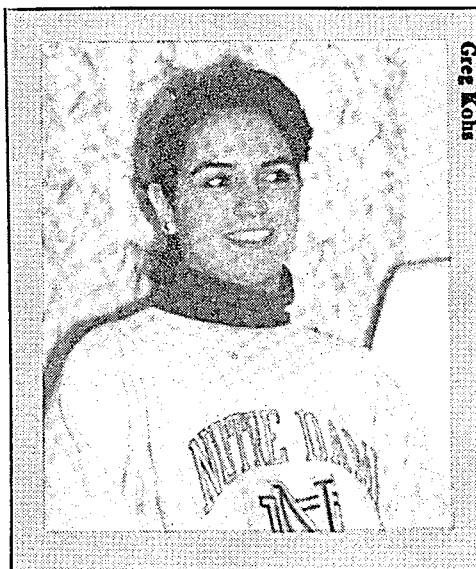
University involves finding "additional resources so that students won't be left with such a debt when they leave." With additional resources, O'Meara hopes that the University will place emphasis on "more scholarships and less student loan and work study programs." Based on these two areas, O'Meara envisions "something significant definitely happening." The goal, "in essence, is a doubling of the numbers (of minorities) over the next five years. I think that's feasible," stated O'Meara.

O'Meara attributes the high dropout rate of minorities in the

Science and Engineering programs to a nationwide trend. He feels that this trend is the result of the quality of Science and Mathematics in the high schools as well as the role of the media in shaping our views. "The press," according to O'Meara, "makes the other things (courses of study) out to be more exciting." Notre Dame combats this trend by "inviting minority students during the summer before freshman year for some extra courses." Extra attention is given to these students by Dr. Emil Hoffman, Dean of the Freshman Year of Studies and O'Meara sees this "concept growing into the sophomore year."

There is an adjustment for minorities that extends beyond the difficulties that are created by leaving home. Freshman Leroy McIntosh touched on this when he said, "most black students didn't come from a predominantly white situation."

Junior Maria Fuentes, president of the Hispanic Club on campus, views some other things as primary pressures. She thinks that "people see minorities as not as smart." She stresses that they are all "well-rounded individuals



Greg Kohn

“Notre Dame is traditionally a white, Catholic school and it is going to take a while before we have a multi-cultural community.”

--Maria Fuentes,
president Hispanic Club

-- definitely not tokens." The minorities feel pressure to excel in a situation even though "performing less is expected."

With regard to the report, Fuentes said, I "basically agree with the view of the Hispanic side." She said "it (the minority situation) is probably more difficult for blacks than Hispanics. I felt that the report was receptive and that the ideas of the minorities were well represented." More specifically, she thinks that the report "hit key areas as far as

think it is going to happen. President Malloy definitely helps a lot. He has explained his interest (in the minority situation)," Fuentes said. She justifies her optimism by pointing out that this year's freshmen class is a high water mark for minorities -- 10%. She realizes "Notre Dame is traditionally a white, Catholic school and it is going to take a while before we have a multicultural community." In the meantime, Fuentes feels that "minority stu-

compiled could have been handled in a better manner. While the report "talked about all the issues," Holder felt that the Committee should have "talked directly to the students more and not only the leaders of organizations." In doing this, Holder feels that the committee would have gotten a clearer picture of some of the problems that arise during everyday life. Student/faculty relations is an example of one area in which the report may have been deficient, she added.

Holder cited three reasons as to why minorities are faced with added pressures. First, "they are adapting to a new environment." She said it "is a culture shock to be thrown into Notre Dame -- a white, Irish, Catholic institution." Second, "the social life is not geared toward everyone." Some minorities are willing to adapt while others feel it is important to "maintain their identity and keep their heritage." The third pressure lies within the fact that they are often treated as if "they were meeting a quota. This is certainly a psychological stress," she said.

The policy toward minority Science and Engineering students is viewed by Holder as a "very positive step." As well as "opening up opportunities they might not have had in high school, for example a Calculus course. It gives the students a grasp of whether or not the particular field is for them."

Fuentes indicated, "a multicultural society is the ultimate goal." Some, such as Fuentes, are quite optimistic about the authenticity of the University's claims toward such a community, while others, like Holder, view the University as "constantly passifying people with idle talk of their plans." ■

The Minority Concerns Committee has been saying the same things for the past three years. I see changes being made but the University drags them out."

**--Rochelle Holder,
president Black Cultural Arts Council**



financial aid."

Fuentes, working alongside Marty Rogers, has a job in the admissions office that entails much of the recruiting of minority students. She complimented her employer, stating "Kevin Rooney is very supportive and a great help." She feels that her job is important because "having a student's point of view is very helpful." She often calls upon other students to write letters or call prospective students and she said, "response from volunteers is tremendous." She went on to say, "The report speaks of multiculturalism which reinforces our jobs."

Fuentes is optimistic with regard to the potential of the report to be carried out. "I do

dents are responsible for educating the majority about their culture."

Rochelle Holder, president of the Black Cultural Arts Council, maintains a much more skeptical view of the report. "I agree with what is said but whether or not it will be followed up on is what I question," Holder stressed. She continued, "The Minority Concerns Committee has been saying the same things for the past three years. I see changes being made but the University drags them out." Summing up her perspective of the report Holder said, "The University constantly pacifies people with talk of their plans."

While Holder found the report to be quite thorough, she felt the manner in which information was

Investment or Divestment?

BY TONY LANG

Every Friday at 12:15, a group of students gathers on the steps of the Administration Building. This small demonstration, sponsored by the Anti-Apartheid Network of Notre Dame, tries to draw attention to the apartheid situation in South Africa. Lately, as Notre Dame's Board of Trustees' bi-annual meeting approaches, the group has tried to encourage Notre Dame's divestment from companies who have holdings in South Africa. The debate has existed on and off throughout the 1980's -- on campus and around the country.

Understanding the two sides of the issue necessitates an understanding of the issue itself. At a recent workshop held by the Anti-Apartheid Network, A. Peter Walshe, a professor in the government department, gave a short history of the system.

Demographically, blacks dominate South Africa. There are 25 million blacks, 5 million whites, 3.4 million coloreds (mixed race), and 1 million Indians. However, the blacks are allowed to live on only about 13% of the land, due to the Native's Land Act of 1913 and the Group Areas Act of the 1950's.

During South Africa's industrial revolution, this system of

apartheid lost some of its foundation. "South Africa became economically integrated, but politically and socially segregated," said Walshe. "The majority of Africans did not live in their so called homelands. They were born and lived in white South Africa, where, paradoxically, the majority of people were black... As a result of the industrial revolution, there was a black majority in every great city of South Africa."

In the past ten years, the white regime has come under increasing attack from both South African blacks and the international community. The black consciousness movements sponsored by men like Steven Biko and Nelson Mandela, along with the crumbling of other white regimes in Africa, have intensified this conflict.

"For these reasons and many others, the white regime began to rethink its position on apartheid," said Walshe. "They merely adapted the apartheid system, they did not dismantle apartheid.... They began to remove petty apartheid (integrating movie theatres and post offices)." At the same time, the regime reentrenched its power through a series of political moves.

Most leaders in the United States agree that apartheid abuses human rights. The problem, according to Walshe, is how can the U.S. help alleviate the situation. South Africa is a wealthy

nation, and for the last 50 years or so, multinational corporations have invested large sums of money there. Recently, they have been forced to look carefully at their involvement in South Africa.

In 1977, Reverend Leon Sullivan, a black pastor from Philadelphia and board member of the General Motors Corporation, came up with the Sullivan Principles for companies with holdings in South Africa. This is a list of policies with which companies should comply if they remain in South Africa. The codes stipulate a completely integrated work place, equal pay scales, and equal opportunity for advancement for all races.

According to Father Richard Zang, investment officer for Notre Dame, any company which Notre Dame owns stock in must comply with these principles. This decision came as a result of Notre Dame's official policy statement on South African investments written in October 1985.

However, in June, 1987, Sullivan officially changed his position. In a recent paper, Father Oliver F. Williams, an associate provost and professor of business ethics at Notre Dame, stated, "(Sullivan) called for all U.S. companies to withdraw from South Africa by March 1988. He also asked the U.S. to initiate a total economic embargo 'until statutory apartheid is ended and blacks have

a clear commitment for equal rights.' While Sullivan acknowledged that the Principles had been 'a tremendous force for change,' [Sullivan] stated that much remains to be done and that more pressure is needed to force the Royal South African government to negotiate with blacks."

Despite the change in the Sullivan principles, Notre Dame may not change its position on divestment. Walshe, who was a dissenting member of the ad hoc committee which recommended continuing investment in South Africa, is one of the leading proponents on campus for divestment.

Of the upcoming board meeting, he said, "Year after year since 1978, we have heard the arguments for divestment which have convinced both faculty and students. They voted for divestment in tempus referendum. Now, in the November meeting of the board, we will undoubtedly have another pro forma performance. Once again we will be told that it is not time to pull out of South Africa, in spite of the apartheid regime and demonic repression of black protests. The truth is, it is convenient and profitable to remain in South Africa."

Notre Dame does not own anything in South Africa. Rather, it invests in companies who have holdings there. According to Father Zang, "As of September 30, 1987, Notre Dame owned \$21 million worth of stock in companies with operations in South Africa. That amounts to 17 companies."

Father Williams pointed out in his paper the small impact of U.S. investments in South Africa. He writes, "At its height, U.S. corporate presence included over 280 companies with direct investments totaling some \$2 billion. What is often overlooked, however, is that South Africa is a relatively

wealthy country, and that only 4 percent of all direct investment is from foreign multinational companies."

The long term economic effect could also be important. "Most often you divest in hopes that the company will disinvest. In other words, the company will have enough people sending these messages through divestment, that they will finally close their operations in South Africa," writes Williams. Gregory Maggetti, co-chairperson of the Anti-Apartheid Network on campus, said, "We want to tell them (the companies) that it does not pay to stay in South Africa."

The board will make a decision based on information from many sources. One is the voice of the African people. In its policy

The only way to constructively engage is to totally disengage. The involvement in South Africa is, for the most part, sinful."

--Lionel Coleman, president NAACP at Notre Dame

statement, Notre Dame states, "It is a moral imperative that the University of Notre Dame, as a Catholic university, use whatever influence it has to pressure the South African government to abandon apartheid and to negotiate with legitimate black leaders."

The problem of a united South African protest movement has plagued blacks throughout their struggle. The African National Council and the United Democratic Front have the largest followings, each of which demands divestment. Other prominent black leaders, such as Gatsha

Buthlezi, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, believe that pulling out will harm the blacks more than it will help them.

Both the Anti-Apartheid Network and the campus chapter of the NAACP feel that Notre Dame must pull out its investments. Lionel Coleman, president of the NAACP at Notre Dame, said, "Constructive engagement, as used in today's context, is wrong. The only way to constructively engage is to totally disengage. The involvement in South Africa is, for the most part, sinful."

However, others at Notre Dame feel that constructive engagement is possible. By remaining in South Africa, they feel that American companies provide blacks with important job opportunities and needed civil rights. By pulling out, any positive effect that the U.S. could have would be lost, said Father Zang.

So the questions remain. Should Notre Dame divest and take a stance, perhaps forcing companies out and giving an important message to the world? Or, should they remain in those companies, creating important job opportunities for blacks, and, by demanding compliance to certain principles in the work place, help to change South Africa from the inside?

A few weeks before he decided to change his principles, Leon Sullivan met with Father Williams. Sullivan informed Father Williams that he was considering changing his principles to complete divestment. Father Williams said, "I told him I thought it was a mistake. He said that he had to follow his conscience, and that he hoped I would follow mine." As long as these men of good conscience continue to disagree, the question of divestment will continue to be an issue of heated debate.

R.E.M. Dozing Off

Document, REM's latest release, uncharacteristically too "popish"

Last week, R.E.M. played two shows at the UIC Pavilion that were well attended by ND students. Since South Bend only seems to be able to attract the likes of Whitesnake and Def Leppard, many people, myself included, often make the trek to Chicago to see groups such as the Hoodoo Gurus, Pink Floyd, U2, and, of course, R.E.M. However, although I heard a fairly decent bootleg recording of Thursday's show, I was not there in person.

Two years ago I willingly traveled hours, skipped school, and failed tests to see them play. My current indifference toward the foursome from Athens, GA, reflects the change that the group has undergone, and the reaction of many of their fans.

Two years ago, R.E.M. was the most critically acclaimed "campus" band. They had just released *Fables of the Reconstruction*, which had the same mysterious quality as their previous two albums. Then in 1986 they released *Lifes Rich Pageant*. Although it was not a complete departure from their earlier releases, this album had a more direct and straightforward style. Lead singer Michael Stipe's lyrics were actually comprehensible for the first time, and the music had a slightly harder edge to it. And for the first time, fans came out

of their concerts disappointed.

Their latest release, *Document*, completes this change. A few songs do retain the jangly guitar style that characterized their early music, but most of the songs on the album are direct rockers, complete with power chords and all. "Strange," which is a cover of an old song by Wire, sounds as if it was done by the Rolling Stones on 'shrooms. Not only is the music more direct, but so are the lyrics. Stipe's voice is brought out more in the mix, and he is articulating his words. And the words are actually communicating logical messages now! Lines such as "Wrap your heel in bones of steel/Turn away the twister" are things of the past.

"The Finest Hour," "Welcome to the Occupation," and especially "Exhuming McCarthy" all address political and social issues. "We're addressing realpolitik/Look who bought the myth/Buy jingo, buy American." It doesn't take much to realize what they're talking about now.

When I listen to *Document* and *Murmur*, which came out in 1983, I tend to wonder whether R.E.M.'s development is positive growth. Don't get me wrong; I think that *Document* is a great album, and, as the bootleg tape showed, they can still put on a great show. And although their music is more accessible now, it

can hardly be considered mainstream (even though I shuddered when I learned that "The One I Love," which was released as a single last month, was getting airplay on pop stations). They still approach their music with unconventionality. Personally, though, I miss their old murky sound. Who cared if you didn't understand the words. There was a certain excitement to their music which doesn't seem as prevalent today. I saw them in '84 and '85, and those were two of the best concerts I've been to.

Today that type of atmosphere is impossible, and I couldn't muster up enough enthusiasm to drive to Chicago to see them. I worry that R.E.M. has become too big. I love the fact that more people are digging their sound, but my selfish side misses when no one knew who they were, and their music was newer and fresher. A friend of mine recently summed it up when he said, "I liked them better when I couldn't tell what the hell they were talking about!"

R.E.M. is still a great group. They are still one of the few groups whose albums I would buy simply because they did it, and I could be sure that I'd like it. I am only expressing a certain ambivalence I have toward them now. I can only hope that my fears that R.E.M. is going downhill will be erased with their next release.

Rome Studies Program

Francesco Montana established the Rome Studies program in 1969 as a unique opportunity for the junior year architecture students of the University of Notre Dame to pursue intensive studies in a foreign context. When the School of Architecture formed its Master Degree Program two years ago the Rome program was extended to include those students. It is the only overseas program that is exclusively for the students of one discipline within the University, and is not administered by the Foreign Studies Program. It is the only such program that is required curriculum in any school of architecture in the nation.

The Program is now administered by Professor Gloria Sama who has been with the program for more than ten years. Her faculty of six is from three nations, offers diverse talents, and typically includes one professor on loan from the home campus. Sama oversees a demanding curriculum of fifteen credit hours of course work, mandatory group field trips throughout Italy (and when budget allows to Paris, France), and encourages independent study through travels during Christmas and Spring breaks. The academic courses include an architectural design studio, an urban studies course featuring guided walking tours throughout Rome, and a sketching course. Many say architects cannot speak without a pen in their hands. For us, sketching is like studying a language. While in Rome, the students are introduced to the use of a sketchbook and are required to produce analyses in that book. Later, the students use this sketch book for their independent discoveries.

Through the Cultural Arts Fund of \$1000 donated by a generous alumnus of the Program, the students can take advantage of any cultural event they wish. Last year, I attended events which included a Russian opera performed in Sicily by the troupe originating the piece many years ago, exhibits, symphonic and chamber concerts, and even a few American jazz (pronounced 'jatz' in Italy) performers, but unfortunately Eric Clapton was a nonreimbursable event.

The students live in the Albergo Lunetta in the

heart of the historic center and a few blocks from the University-owned studio building. The facilities of the Saint Mary's College Rome Study Program (which is open to Notre Dame students) are located nearby, and the students frequently live and work as a community. There is no food service for the architecture students, nor a periodic stipend or a kitchen facility. This produces an annual challenge to the students who would enjoy eating in restaurants three meals a day but simply cannot afford to do so. As a result some students find themselves opening their own impromptu restaurants in their rooms. In addition Italy does not have coin-operated laundry facilities, so the students had to work out appropriate individual solutions to the problem. Some solutions were less than appropriate not to mention hygienic.

The Rome Studies Program of the School of Architecture is an excellent opportunity to learn on various levels and most students take the opportunity to do so. The education received is not simply about architecture or art history, it is much more than that. It is concerned with the sociology of the urban environment, of foreign cultures, and most importantly it is learning about American culture. As in all things the goal is for each student to find his or her particular niche. For myself, I learned as much through the adversity as through the academics.

If you have read this article you know what the students do in Rome, if you want the opportunity to see what they saw come to the Expo Roma. The Expo is an exhibit conceived and produced by the students each year to display their sketches, paintings, photographs and formal projects produced in the previous year. The exhibit finishes tomorrow at the Architecture building and then moves to the West Point room in the LaFortune Student Center. Next semester, the exhibit will appear in the main lobby of the Hesburgh Library. The Architecture students will appreciate your interest and input and also invite you to attend the Beaux Arts Ball on November 20. The stag event is sponsored by the architecture students each semester for the enjoyment of the student body. This semester the theme will be 'Elements of Style' and will feature both a live band and disc jockeys.

sportsweek

SOCCER

The Irish needed to win their remaining three games at home for a shot at an NCAA tournament bid. The team accomplished just that, knocking off Valparaiso, Marquette, and Ohio State over the past week. However, the NCAA overlooked the Irish (17-3-1) in its tournament selections. The Irish defeated Marquette 3-1 on Friday and Ohio State 2-1 on Sunday.

Friday's game saw the Irish and the Warriors trade goals early on, with JOE STERNBERG scoring for Notre Dame. RANDY MORRIS and BRUCE McCOURT then put the game away with two more goals. Sunday's game against Ohio State started off with DANNY STEBBINS scoring at the 35:28 mark. JOHN GUIGNON added a second goal before Ohio State finally got on the board with :18 left to make the final 2-1.

VOLLEYBALL

The volleyball team finished the week at 3-1, raising its overall record to 23-8. The Irish now take on Valparaiso tomorrow night and Michigan State Saturday to close out their home season before travelling to Western Michigan on November 17 for the regular-season finale.

Against Western Michigan, the Irish fell to a Top-20 team for the sixth time this year. Notre Dame came back from a 11-4 deficit in game one to win, 15-13, but the Broncos dominated after that by holding the team to just seven points in the last three games. ZANETTE BENNETT and MAUREEN SHEA led the Irish in the match with 18 and 12 kills respectively.

The team rebounded from the loss by winning three in a row against Eastern Michigan, Dayton and Louisville. Eastern Michigan stayed close for the first four games, before the Irish pulled away with 12 unanswered points in the fifth game. Bennett and Shea again led the team, with Bennett recording 25 kills and Shea 21.

Shea then recorded 13 kills with

MARY KAY WALLER adding eight blocks as the Irish cruised to a 3-0 win over Dayton. The team finished off the week with another 3-0 win over Louisville.

HOCKEY

The hockey team skated to two ties against Kent State this week. The two teams finished deadlocked at 5-5 on Friday night, with MIKE McNEILL and BRUCE GUAY each scoring two goals. In Saturday's matchup, the Irish took an early 4-2 lead but couldn't hang on. Kent State scored two goals in the second period to tie the game, and both teams scored two in the third period as the game ended in a 6-6 tie. KEVIN MARKOVITZ and TOM MOONEY both scored twice for the Irish.

Notre Dame takes on Lake Forest tomorrow and Saturday night. Friday's game will be at home at the JACC at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday's will be at Lake Forest.

WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

The women's cross country team, idle last week, will also compete in the NCAA District IV meet at Bowling Green.

MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

The men's cross country team competes in the NCAA District IV meet at Bowling Green, OH., on Saturday. Junior RON MARKEZICH and senior captain DAN GARRETT hope to bring the Irish back to the NCAA Championships for the first time since 1984. The Irish need to finish in the top three of a 40-team field to advance to the NCAA's.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

The women's swimming team started its season last weekend at the Notre Dame relays by tying Illinois-Chicago. The women set six of eight meet records and

ATHLETES OF THE WEEK

TOM MOONEY



Mooney, a senior center from Pittsburgh, PA, had three assists on Friday and two goals on Saturday to help the Irish hockey team gain two ties last week against Kent State. In the last two years Mooney has finished fourth on the team in scoring.

MAUREEN SHEA



Shea, a junior middle blocker on the volleyball team from Erlanger, KY, helped the Irish to three wins this past week while averaging 3.82 kills per game, including 21 against Eastern Michigan and a team-high 13 against Dayton. Notre Dame's career leader in digs also displayed her defensive prowess this week by leading the team with 10 blocks against EMU and seven against Western Michigan.

won eight of the 13 events, but a disqualification in the 400-yard breaststroke relay forced the tie. The Irish set records in the 1000-yard freestyle relay, the 400-yard medley relay and the 200-yard free relay, among others. They will take on Alabama in the Rolfs Aquatic Center tomorrow at 4 p.m.

MEN'S SWIMMING

The men's swimming team took first place at the Notre Dame Invitational, taking first-place finishes in 10 of the 13 events. Wayne State, Illinois-Chicago, Wabash, Valparaiso, Marquette and Butler all fell to the Irish. The team takes on 5th-ranked Alabama tomorrow in the Rolfs Aquatic Center at 4 p.m.

COMPILED BY JOHN MONYAK

THE TIDE ROLLS IN

*Surging Alabama stands in the way of
Irish hopes for a New Year's Day
bowl--and a quest for No. 1.*

BY TERRY LYNCH

Prominently displayed on the mural adorning the Crimson Tide's 1987 football guide is an impressionistic rendition of the scoreboard at the end of last year's game with the Irish. Not quite a Renoir or a Van Gogh, but you get the picture. Alabama won, 28-10, and the folks around Tuscaloosa have gone about remembering that game just as well as Notre Dame has gone about forgetting it.

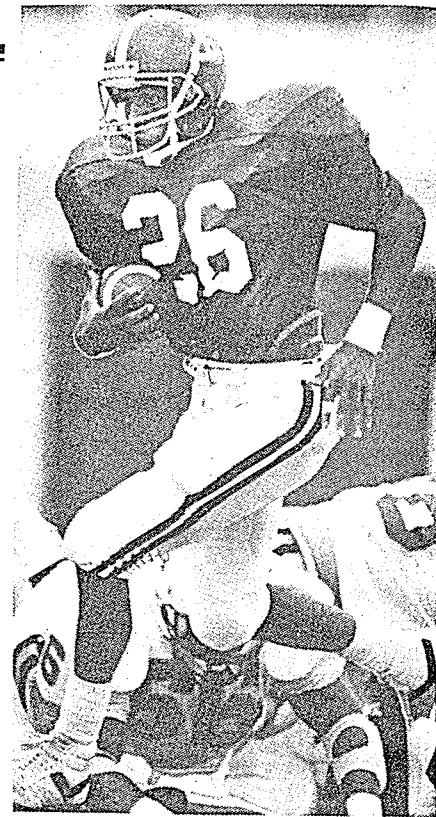
C'mon, you remember the Alabama game. You know, the game that Al Bell zipped by a flat-footed Irish secondary for an entire afternoon. The game that Cornelius Bennett levelled Steve Beuerlein like a wrecking ball on a condemned building. The one game that wasn't one of the five losses by a combined 14 points. A loss with a capital 'L.'

"There was nothing flukey

about it," said head coach Lou Holtz after the game. "Give Alabama credit. Their defense did a great job in harassing our quarterbacks. Their offense did a great job and capitalized on our mistakes. They did what it takes to win."

But enough history. Instead of being 4-4 after eight games this season, the Irish are a healthy 7-1. Sports Illustrated has declared them "golden again," and they overcame that near-jinx with an impressive 32-25 comeback win against Boston College. With seven wins, the Irish have secured a bowl bid somewhere, but where largely depends on what happens next.

"The Alabama game is for a January 1 bowl," said Irish center Chuck Lanza. "With the price we've paid, anything less than a January 1 bowl would be a disappointment. And playing on January 1 means a chance for the national championship."



**Bama's Heisman-hopeful
Humphrey has already
passed the 1000-yard mark
in '87.**

But what the Alabama game means really just may be the opposite. The Irish may be able to survive a split in their next two games and play on New Year's Day, but there's no way a team with two losses will be able to grab the national championship this year [see story, page 24]. So if the Irish want to be Number One, they've got to beat 'Bama. Unlike last year, however, the scheduling gods have conspired in Notre Dame's favor this season.

Last week, Alabama took a big step on its own comeback trail, keeping its Southeast Conference championship hopes alive with a solid 22-10 upset of fifth-ranked LSU. The win means 'Bama still could be chosen to represent the SEC in this year's Sugar Bowl. Currently, the Tide stands at 4-1 in the SEC, with the conference now wide open. Auburn (3-0-1)

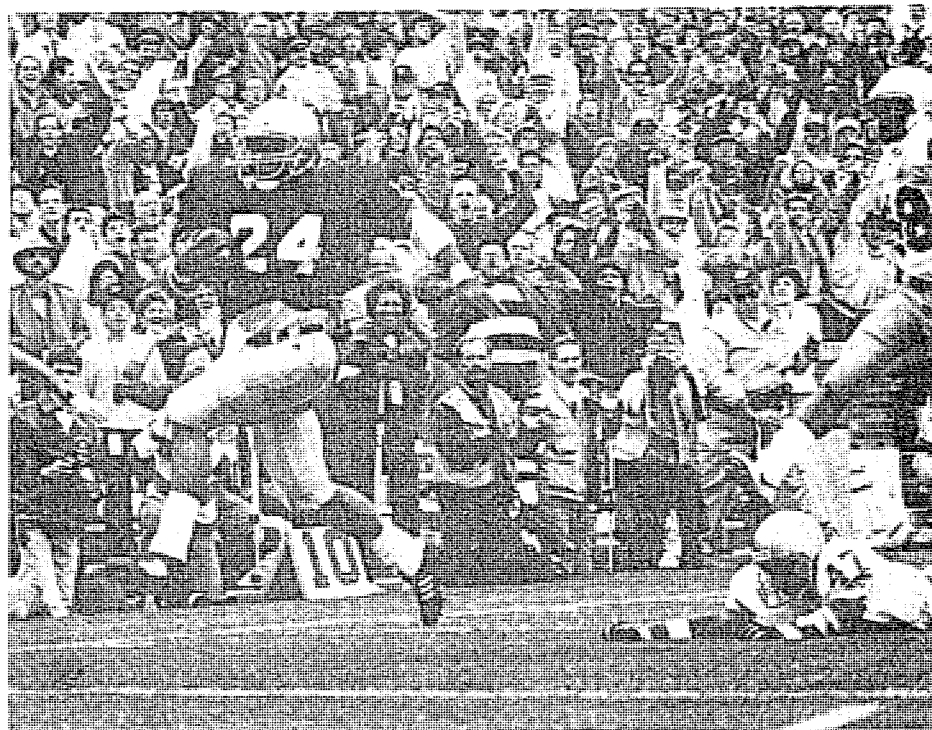
plays at 4-1 Georgia on Saturday, and then travels to Alabama on November 27. Both Alabama and Auburn get a week off to prepare for what could be a showdown for the Sugar Bowl. And even though the Auburn game is two weeks away, the Tide will come in a little distracted, listening Saturday for updates on the Auburn-Georgia game.

Still, one can never count the Tide out. They have reeled off some impressive road wins at Penn State (24-13) and LSU this year, and always seem to rise to the occasion of a big game. Yet, this year at least, some of the buildup could be considered myth. Penn State, while always good, has not played nearly up to last year's form. And while LSU remains a tough place to play for many teams, it's easy for Alabama. In the last nine matchups in Baton Rouge, Alabama has rolled home with an 8-0-1 record.

Then there is the matter of Alabama's two losses -- one to Florida (23-14) at home, and a shocking 13-10 loss at Memphis State. In both losses, one statistic stands out clearly -- Alabama's Mr. Excitement, Bobby Humphrey, was held to less than 100 yards. The 6-1, 195-pound junior tailback has already surpassed the 1,000 yard-mark on the season and has broken two long touchdown runs of 73 and 83 yards. The Tide also considers Humphrey its top receiver, as he has hauled in 18 balls for 159 yards and two touchdowns. But if the Irish defense can contain Humphrey just as they have similar runners such as Lorenzo White, it can derail the Tide offense.

"Alabama likes to run the football, and Humphrey makes that decision an easy one," says

Joe Vitacco



Holtz. "Like so many of the SEC teams you see, Alabama has tremendous team speed. They've got great athletes on both sides of the ball."

Junior outside linebacker Derrick Thomas (6-4, 222) has made Cornelius Bennett's departure easier, recording twice as many sacks as any other Alabama defender. Even with the sacks, the Tide has allowed their opponents to outgain them through the air at a 172.7 to 127.8 yards-per-game clip.

Alabama red-shirt freshman Jeff Dunn, who replaced junior David Smith in the Tennessee game after Smith broke his collarbone, leads the Tide offense at quarterback. While Dunn's numbers (29-of-60 for 429 yards, three TDs, four interceptions) don't particularly stand out, he has shown improvement in guiding his club to three straight victories.

When Dunn goes to the air, he looks for split ends Clay Whitehurst (16 receptions for 266 yards) and Angelo Stafford (12 for

Green's fourth quarter TD was the game winner--and a life saver--for the bowl-conscious Irish.

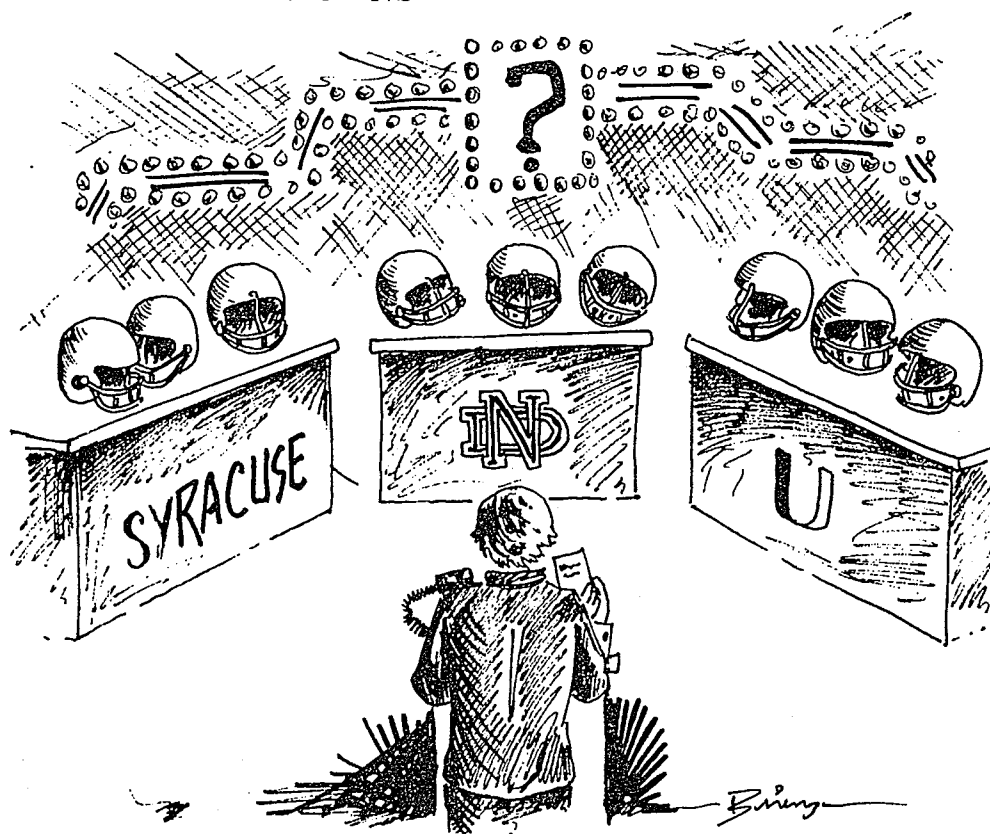
186, 1 TD) as well as Humphrey. Alabama's freshman placekicker Philip Doyle, meanwhile, kicked field goals of 45, 29 and 32 yards last week against LSU, improving his season stats to 11-of-17. And with punter Chris Mohr averaging 40.4 yards a kick, it will be interesting to see what Alabama head coach Bill Curry does to counter the threat of Tim Brown's returns.

Alabama represents the toughest team Notre Dame has faced this year. With Tony Rice apparently taking over at quarterback, the Irish offense seems to be in gear with an unstoppable running attack. The defense, however, had its problems with Boston College, especially in the secondary. But if the Irish can control the Tide's offense, they can go a long way in controlling their own destinies. ■

The COLLEGE BOWL Question

With less than ten days left before bids get extended, our institutions of higher learning are finding the bowl question as abstruse as ever.

BY MARTY BURNS



All right, College Bowl teams. For the College Bowl win and a grand prize trip to the New Year's Day bowl of your choice, answer the following question:

Who goes to the Orange Bowl this year if Notre Dame loses one of its two upcoming games but beats Miami, while Georgia upsets Auburn and forces a three-way tie for the Southeastern Conference championship between itself, LSU, and Alabama? Your choices are a. Miami, b. Notre Dame, c. Florida State, d. Syracuse, e. LSU, or f. Saint Mary's.

Can anybody venture a guess? How about you, Miami team? You haven't answered a question all day.... Time is running out, contestants...

WE'RE SORRY BUT THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN CANCELLED BECAUSE MIAMI COACH JIMMY JOHNSON, THE LITTLE TROLL, HAS STRUCK A SECRET DEAL WITH THE ORANGE BOWL AND RUN OFF WITH THE GRAND PRIZE TRIP, VANNA WHITE, AND THE YEAR'S SUPPLY OF STYLING MOUSSE WE WERE GOING TO GIVE THE LOSER.

Foolishness aside, the Notre Dame football team wrapped up a bid to play postseason football last Saturday when it defeated Boston College. But with two dangerous opponents on the Irish schedule before the bids go out officially on Nov. 21, and an assortment of championship games yet to play among the nation's powers, any predictions regarding postseason matchups would be mere speculation. For Notre Dame the final decision will be made shortly after all bids have been

extended when, according to Irish Athletic Director Dick Rosenthal, the faculty board in charge of athletics meets to review its options.

"If we have a choice we'll pick the bowl that will be best for Notre Dame, our football program, and our constituency," said Rosenthal. "The team we play will be a factor, the fee, the opportunity to play before our fans, the prestige of the bowl, these will all be factors. We will meet prior to the Penn State game and analyze our options then. Naturally we'll ask Coach Holtz for his input since he's the finest football mind we've got."

One thing appears certain, however. Notre Dame will not get the opportunity to play in the Orange Bowl for the national championship unless it wins all three of its remaining games. In the event the Irish beat Alabama this weekend and Penn State the following weekend, it seems likely the Orange Bowl committee would extend a conditional bid to Notre Dame and Miami, with the winner going to the Orange Bowl. In order to make this plan work, either the Cotton Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, or the Fiesta Bowl committees will assure the losing school a bid to their game.

And what happens if Notre Dame loses once before bids go out? Although the possibilities are endless, an 8-2 Irish team most likely would rate only behind the losing Big Eight team, the Southeast Conference also-ran, and independents Florida State and Syracuse -- provided they don't get upset in the next week -- in the eyes of the Cotton, Fiesta, and Citrus Bowl committees. If this scenario develops, one possibility would place the Irish in Dallas to face Holtz' former school and Southwest Conference champ Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl.

THE BIG FIVE BOWL

CONTENDERS:

THE ROSE BOWL

Jan. 1 at Pasadena, CA

USC-UCLA winner vs. MSU-INDIANA winner
(Pac Ten Champ) (Big Ten Champ)

THE ORANGE BOWL

Jan. 1 at Miami, FL

NEBRASKA-OKLAHOMA winner vs. NOTRE DAME
(Big Eight Champ) (Only if Irish go 10-1)

or MIAMI
or FLORIDA ST
or SYRACUSE

THE COTTON BOWL

Jan. 1 at Dallas, TX

ARKANSAS-TEXAS A&M winner vs. (open)
(Southwest Champ)

THE SUGAR BOWL

Jan. 1 at New Orleans, LA

LSU, ALABAMA, AUBURN, or GEORGIA vs. (open)
(Southeast Champ)

FIESTA BOWL

Jan. 1 at Tempe, AZ

BOTH BIDS OPEN

MIAMI (7-9)

11/14 VIRGINIA TECH
11/21 TOLEDO
11/28 NOTRE DAME
12/5 SO. CAROLINA

OKLAHOMA (9-0)

11/14 MISSOURI
11/21 at Nebraska

NEBRASKA (9-0)

11/14 at Colorado
11/21 OKLAHOMA

FLORIDA ST (8-1)

11/14 FURMAN
11/28 at Florida

LSU (7-1-1, 4-1)

11/14 MISS STATE
11/28 at Tulane

SYRACUSE (9-0)

11/14 BOSTON COLLEGE
11/21 WEST VIRGINIA

AUBURN (7-1-1, 3-0-1)

11/14 at Georgia
11/27 at Bama

Perhaps the cruelest possibility to Irish fans, meanwhile, might materialize within the next week if rumors regarding Hurricane coach Jimmy Johnson's deal with the Orange Bowl committee prove true. Johnson reportedly has asked the committee for an unconditional bid -- in other words, regardless of whether his 'Canes lose to Notre Dame -- with the threat that he will refuse their later bid if they don't. If the Orange Bowl folks cave in, Notre Dame could go 10-1 and still not get the chance to play top-ranked Oklahoma or Nebraska for the national title. This ploy appears unlikely, however, since Johnson has sworn never to allow another team's bowl game to decide his squad's title chances on New Year's Day.

Still the threat remains, leaving Rosenthal and the Irish more than a bit interested in the committee's decision. In this season of pleasant surprises, the last thing Notre Dame wants is for Johnson to manipulate its title hopes. "It's certainly the Orange Bowl's prerogative (to work out a deal)," stated Rosenthal. "It would be inappropriate for me to comment any further than that." Rosenthal, however, will comment on a thought that all Irish fans certainly would be wise to keep in mind. "The opportunity to play for a national championship certainly would be our hope," he said. "But I think all of our players and coaches would agree, we still have a very high hill to climb. They're smart enough to know we have to beat Alabama first." ■

Notre Dame &

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

FILMS

"The Morning After"
Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:30, 11:30 p.m.
\$2

ACADEMICS

Advance Registration
Spring Semester 1988

LECTURES

Faculty Seminar Series
"Cultural Literacy?"
Prof. George A. Lopez
CCE
7:30 p.m.

CONCERTS

The London Baroque
Hesburgh Library Auditorium
8 p.m.

SMC Fall Choral Concert
Little Theatre
8 p.m.

LECTURES

Department of Anthropology
Robert DaMatta
131 Decio
4 p.m.

EVENTS

The Magic and Comedy
of Bob Garner
Theodore's
9 p.m.
Expo Roma '87
Through November 14
Architecture Bldg.
8 a.m.- 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13

FILMS

"The Morning After"
Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:30, 12 p.m.
\$2

"Vagabonde"
Annenberg Auditorium
7:30, 9:45 p.m.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Pep Rally
Stepan Center
7 p.m.

Lip Sync Finals
and Bottom Line
Stepan Center
9 p.m.

Notre Dame Senior Class
Block Party
JACC Field House
4-6:30 p.m.

SPORTS

Swimming
NDM and NDW vs. Alabama
Rofls Aquatic Center
4 p.m.

Volleyball
NDW vs. Valparaiso University
ACC
7:30 p.m.

Chicago

CHICAGO

CONCERTS

"Roomful of Blues"
Biddy Mulligan's
7644 N. Sheridan
November 13
8 p.m.

"Junior Wells and
His Blues Band"
Biddy Mulligan's
7644 N. Sheridan
November 13
8 p.m.

"Red Hot Chili Peppers"
Park West
322 W. Armitage
November 14
7:30 p.m.

Waylon Jennings
"A Man Called Hoss"
Park West
322 W. Armitage
November 13
7:30, 10:30 p.m.

THEATRE

"Animal Farm"
Bailiwick Repertory
3212 N. Broadway
through November 22
Thursday and Friday 8 p.m.
Saturday 6, 9 p.m.
Sunday 3 p.m.
\$10-15

"My Fair Lady"
Marriot's Lincolnshire Theatre
Route 31 (Milwaukee Ave)
Lincolnshire
Through January 16
Wednesday-Friday 8:30 p.m.
Saturday 5:30 p.m., 9 p.m.
Sunday 7 p.m.
\$24

"Nunsense"
Forum Theatre
5620 S. Harlem Ave. Summit
through January 3
Wednesday-Friday 8 p.m.
Saturday 6:30, 9:30 p.m.,
Sunday 3 p.m.
\$18.50-\$23.50

Saint Mary's

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

FILMS

"The Living Daylight"
Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:30, 11 p.m.

SPORTS

Football
Notre Dame vs. Alabama
(Home)
2:45 (tentative)

St. Mary's
Basketball vs.
National College of Education
2 p.m.

Volleyball
NDW vs. Michigan State
JACC
7:30 p.m.

ACADEMICS

National Teacher's Examination
Engineering Auditorium
8 a.m.- 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15

CONCERTS

Notre Dame Chamber
Orchestra Concert
Washington Hall
4 p.m.

Bill Kremer
New Work
Opening Reception
2-4 p.m.
Snite Museum of Art

SPORTS

WWF Superstars of Wrestling
JACC
\$12 & \$9

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16

"The Raging Bull"
Annenberg Auditorium
7 p.m.
"Letter from an Unknown Woman"
Annenberg Auditorium
9:15

St. Mary's
Major in Communication?
Haggar College Center
Rm 303
5:30-6:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

FILMS

"Footloose"
Annenberg Auditorium
7, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18

FILMS

"The Golden Child"
Engineering Auditorium
7, 9:30, 11 p.m.

SPECIAL EVENTS THIS WEEK

Book Fair for ND/SMC Scholarships
Nov. 11-14
Little Professor Book Center
(University Commons)
15% of proceeds will go towards
ND/SMC Scholarship Fund

Michiana

MOVIES

Forum

"The Princess Bride"
7:45 and 9:45 p.m.
"Like Father, Like Son"
7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
"Hiding Out"
7:40, 9:40 p.m.

100 Center

"La Bamba"
4:30, 7:15, and 9:30 p.m.
"Dirty Dancing"
5, 7, and 9 p.m.

Scottsdale

"The Hidden"
7:55 p.m.
"Made in Heaven"
5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

Town and Country

"Suspect"
7:10 and 9:40 p.m.
"Fatal Attraction"
7 and 9:30 p.m.
"Baby Boom"
7:10 and 9:40 p.m.

University Park West

"Fatal Beauty"
4:30, 7, and 9:30 p.m.
"Ruskies"
5:45, 7:45, and 9:45 p.m.
"Hello Again"
5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

University Park East

"Death Wish IV"
5:45, 7:45, and 9:45 p.m.
"Less Than Zero"
5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

"Made in Heaven"

5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.
"No Man's Land"
4:30, 7, and 9:30 p.m.

TICKETS TO THE EVENTS LISTED MAY BE PURCHASED THROUGH:

Ticketmaster: (312) 559-1212

Ticketron: (312) TIC-KETS

Hot Tix Booth: half-price
"day of performance"
tickets to theater, concerts,
sporting events and other
attractions (312) 977-1755

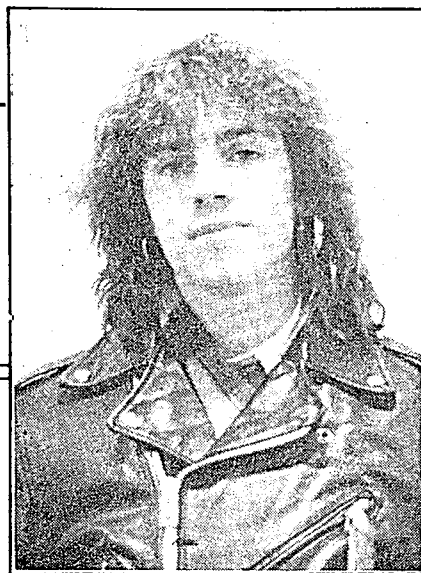
Jam Concert Line: For
complete concert information
(312) 666-6667

Theater Tix: (312) 853-0505

Curtain Call: 24-information
line with performance
schedules (312) 977-1755

Anger and Apartheid

BY JOHN-PAUL CHECKETT



Two years ago, when I entered the University of Notre Dame as a freshman, Du Lac informed me that "Notre Dame is a professedly Catholic place. . .

We do not try to relativize our beliefs by believing nothing, but rather we concretize them by commitment to God, to one another, and to the human family in love and service"(Du Lac, 1). At the time, I had hoped that one of the beliefs that Notre Dame would "concretize" was that the best way to serve the human family is by actively promoting good and vehemently opposing evil in accordance with the message of Christ. I soon realized, however, that while Notre Dame refuses to believe in nothing, its record of combatting Apartheid in South Africa demonstrates that Notre Dame promotes a Christianity that stands for nothing.

The essential failure of Notre Dame's South African policy can best be described in reference to a passage from the Book of Revelations which reads: "These are the words of the [Christ] . . . 'I know all your ways; you are neither hot nor cold. How I wish you were either hot or cold! But because you are lukewarm . . . I will spit you out of my mouth.'" "Lukewarm" is the only proper description of Notre Dame's moral stand.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, when speaking against constructive engagement -- the investment policy that Notre Dame embraces -- raised a very important ques-

tion. He asked "Where is the anger in this policy?" I don't believe he was speaking of a violent anger, one born of hatred or malice, but rather a holy anger. An anger that every follower of Christ should feel when confronted with injustice and despair. Why does Apartheid merit our anger?

In late September, a conference in Harare, Zimbabwe heard the testimony of children tortured by the South African military and police. One eleven-year-old boy had lost his teeth as a result of being beaten and subjected to electric shock, another child had been left naked in a refrigerator for an unspecified length of time, and another young child had suffered permanent damage to his eyes after being tied to a pole and forced to stare into bright spot lights for a prolonged period. Many children, however, are simply shot in the streets. The "crimes" for which these children are tortured and murdered include throwing a rock at an armored police car, breaking a curfew, and wearing a banned T-shirt.

In the face of such vile cruelty, such utter disregard for the lives of children, can Notre Dame really call constructive engagement -- a policy which helps maintain Apartheid through South Africa's taxation of U. S. businesses -- a statement of moral outrage? No, for more anger has been expressed toward the students' and faculty's call for divestment than toward Apartheid system and the oppression of blacks in that country. As the death toll rises

and the blood of children stains the ground, the Notre Dame administration clings to outdated policy with a fervor that makes the British Flat Earth Society seem progressive by comparison. In spite of the cries for divestment issued by the legitimate black leaders of South Africa, the U.S. Catholic Bishops, and Rev. Leon Sullivan -- formally the prime supporter of constructive engagement, the Board of Trustees has only postponed decisions. This lukewarm attitude is particularly frightening, because Apartheid is not simply a repugnant political ideology, but a systematized oppression and slaughter that we as Christians, we as human beings, must deem intolerable.

It is not enough for Notre Dame to simply sit back and permit the affairs in South Africa to play themselves out. Some statement must be made, some action must be shown. Tomorrow, the Board of Trustees will meet and make some decision concerning Notre Dame's future investments in South Africa. Each member of the Notre Dame community must take the decision very seriously, for it will determine whether we are really fulfilling our commitment to the human family and to the message of Christ, or if our lack of action and our lack of anger will cause us to be spat out of His mouth. ■

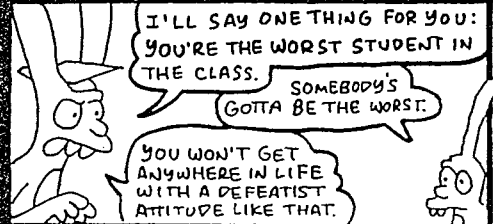
LIFE IN HELL

©1987 BY
MATT
GROENING

SCHOOL IS HELL

GETTING CAUGHT WITH THIS CARTOON IN YOUR POSSESSION MAY RESULT IN LOWER GRADES.

LESSON 6: THE 9 TYPES OF GRADE SCHOOL TEACHERS



ALICE FEATURES SYNDICATE 3-20-87

"THE GOOD MOM"



ADVANTAGES: EASY TO PLEASE.
DRAWBACKS: MAKES BEING BAD NO FUN.
WARNING: OFTEN "BAD MOM" IN DISGUISE.

"MS. SUNSHINE"



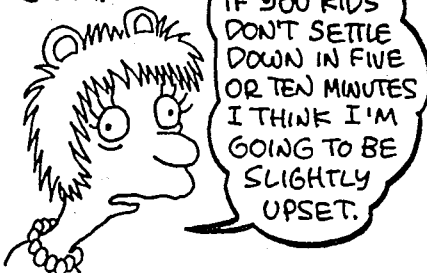
ADVANTAGES: SLOW TO RILE.
DRAWBACKS: CAN BE PUSHED OVEREDGE.
WARNING: TURNS INTO "MS. RAGING TORNADO"

"THE BIG PAL"



ADVANTAGES: ACTS LIKE A KID.
DRAWBACKS: KIND OF SCARY.
WARNING: MAY BE FIRED MID-YEAR.

"JUMPY"



ADVANTAGES: EASILY MANIPULATED.
DRAWBACKS: MAY GO BERSERK.
WARNING: SCREAMS TO RESTORE ORDER.

"THE BAD MOM"



ADVANTAGES: PREDICTABLE.
DRAWBACKS: REPETITIOUS.
WARNING: HAS EYES IN BACK OF HEAD.

"GRANDMA"



ADVANTAGES: SLOW-MOVING, POOR MEMORY.
DRAWBACKS: CRANKY AS HELL.
WARNING: SURPRISINGLY FAST AND STRONG.

"THE SARGE"



ADVANTAGES: PLAYS FAVORITES.
DRAWBACKS: TORMENTS SCAPEGOATS.
WARNING: WHEN SHE SMILES, LOOK OUT.

"THE MARTIAN"



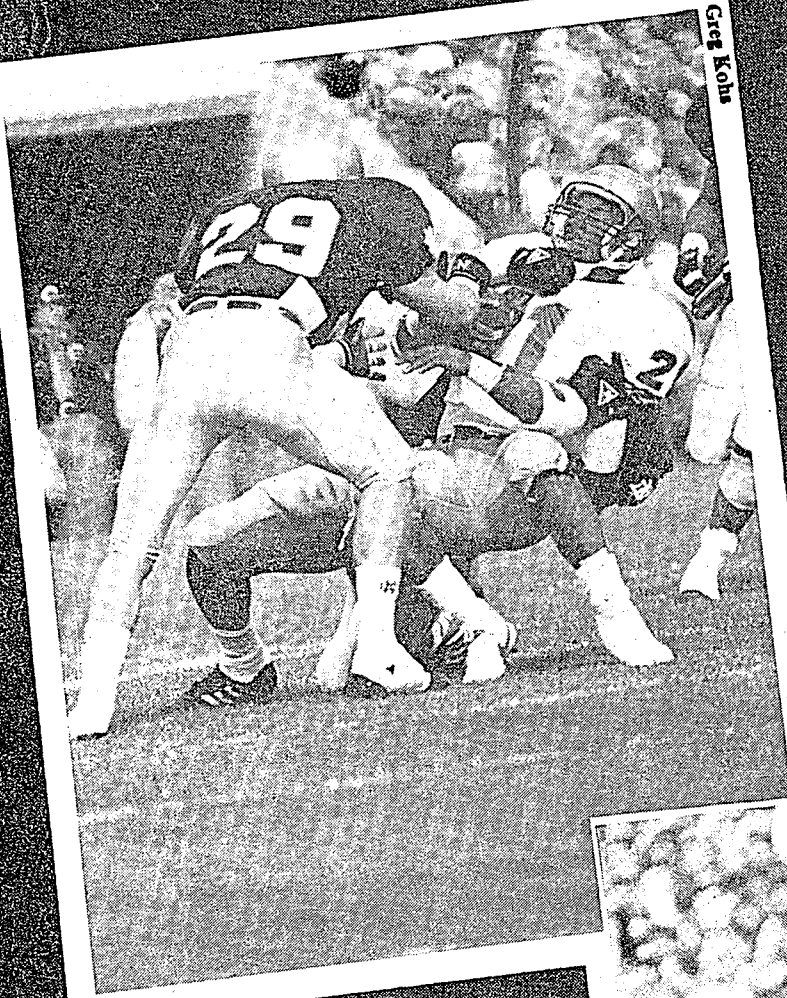
ADVANTAGES: ACTS WEIRD.
DRAWBACKS: ACTS REALLY WEIRD.
WARNING: WEIRDNESS IS CONTAGIOUS.

"THE MONSTER"



NO RECESS FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR.
ADVANTAGES: NONE.
DRAWBACKS: PLENTY.
WARNING: RUN FOR YOUR LIFE.

Gret Kohr



Gret Kohr

