

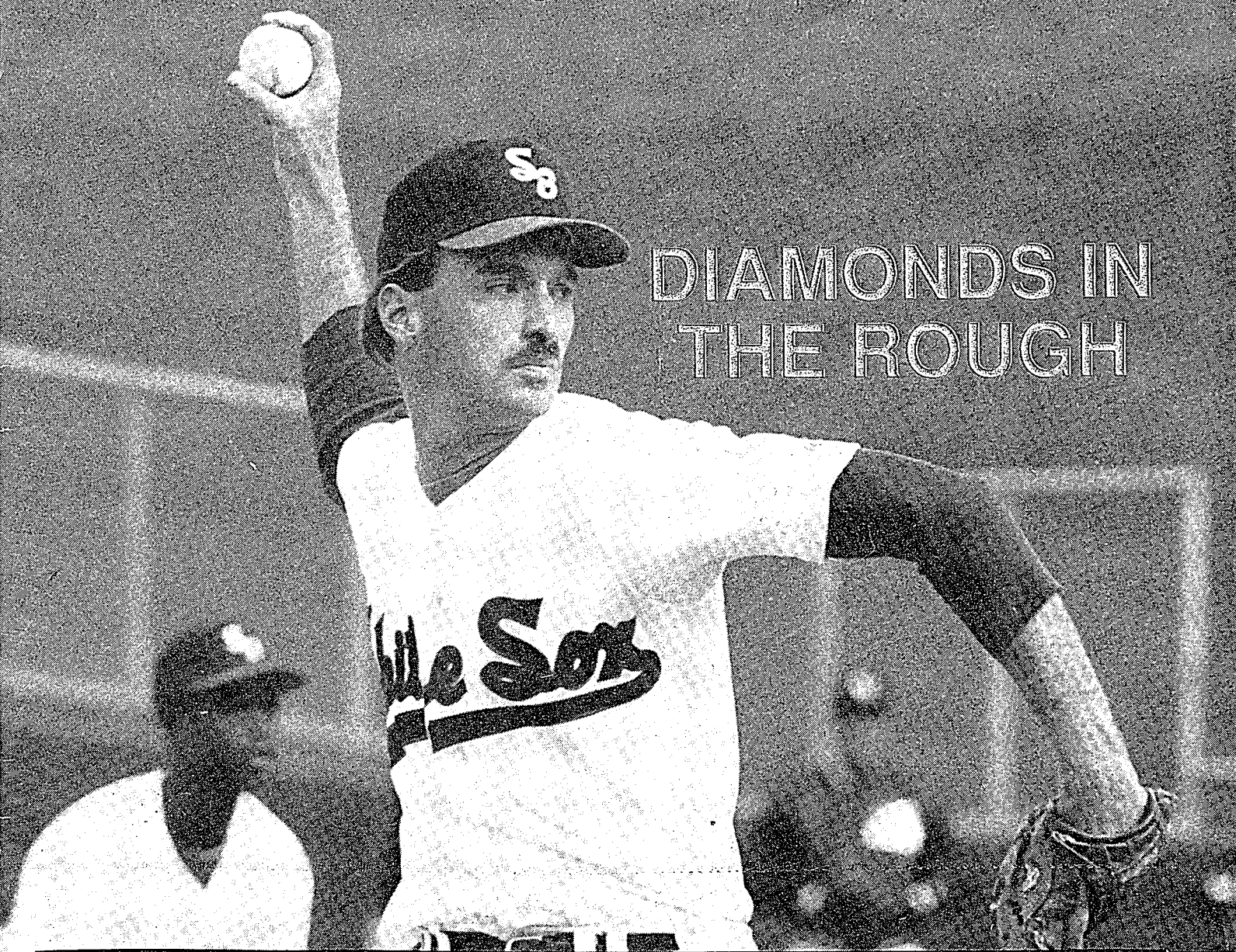
Athletes Of The Year

Scholastic

Vol. 129

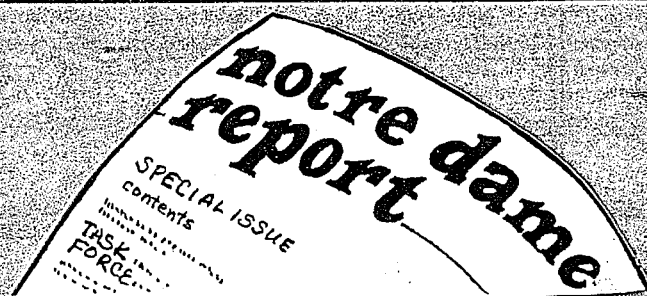
Notre Dame's Student Magazine

April 28, 1988



DIAMONDS IN
THE ROUGH

**NEWS EVENT
OF THE YEAR**



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Scholastic

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April 28, 1988



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Publicize Policy

Sexual harassment does not seem to be a big problem at Notre Dame. But right now, with no policy on the issue or means of issuing complaints, the university is doing a disservice to all members of the community, as well as leaving itself open to potential problems in the future.

The average student who receives unwanted attention from a professor, or more typically from another student, has no official place to go to issue a complaint. A much more common form of harassment occurs through joking or lighthearted remarks of a sexual, and oftentimes personal, nature that reveal a disrespectful or sexist attitude towards members of the different genders.

But there's more involved in that kind of so-called humor than simply embarrassment. As the members of the university task force on Marriage, Family and Other Life Commitments found, when they studied the issue "this type of (sexually harassing) behavior is generally an assertion of power, not sexual attraction." Harassment is more representative of a power play than a faculty member's desire to help a student violate DuLac's rule #3.

The lack of a policy shows that the university administration does not believe that such incidents can and do occur here, or at least, reveals greater concern over a real or imagined public relations problem the initiation of such a policy would present. As the university strives to increase its graduate level studies and become even more well-respected in the academic community, it should recognize the necessity to present a policy in keeping with reality. At universities, especially among graduate students, these things do happen.

The task force may have made some suggestions that cannot be implemented immediately or necessarily, from a practical perspective, at all. With this one, however, an immediate reaction is possible. It's very easy: create a policy that explains the university's position and procedure. And do it now.

Scholastic

Scholastic

Vol. 129 April 28, 1988

*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus*

Founded 1867

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**The Editor
Scholastic
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Dear Editor:

Scholastic Magazine has demonstrated more than a little editorial courage in the past several years, and can usually be counted upon to give objective coverage to sensitive issues. I hope the column edited by Michael Farnan, "On Other Campuses," in the April 14 issue is not an indication that Scholastic is slipping.

I am usually only slightly dismayed by the masturbatory tone of this column: "Will ya just look at the

inane and asinine things perpetrated at other colleges?!!! Thank God, and Our Lady, such things don't go on at my school!" Farnan's editing of the piece on gay studies at Cornell provokes more than dismay.

Cornell is "seemingly" chided for being the willing recipient in the transmission of archival materials on homosexuality - the active position being assumed by an organization which attempts to dispel common misconceptions about sexuality. The establishment of this collection

was aided by an endowment from David B. Goldstein who died three years ago. How did he die? The cause of his death is irrelevant, but was reported, nevertheless, as follows: "Mr. Goldstein died in 1985 of somewhat mysterious causes - it seems his entire immune system broke down."

To what secret about this man are we being alerted by the use of this not-so-subtle literary "wink?" The paragraph has been constructed so as to lead the reader down the logical path that since Goldstein died of AIDS (not really so mysterious after all), and since he was the publisher of America's foremost gay/lesbian publication, he must have been...gay. Uggghhhh and Yuck! Perhaps Cornell wasn't aware of his sexual orientation before it accepted the dead man's money. Or perhaps it did know and, worse, took the money anyway. There goes another university, dirtying itself with gay money, implicating itself in the vast homosexual conspiracy, and selling America's moral purity down the river. How unwholesome! How un-Notre Dame!

If this is not the point implied in Farnan's edition of the manner of Goldstein's demise, what might be? The only other interpretation that comes to mind is that the piece was cheap sensationalization. Too bad Farnan left out the juicy tidbit that, not only was Goldstein gay, he was also Jewish. Poor Cornell.

Michael Dini
Graduate Student
Department of Biological Sciences

An Tostal...Again

Another An Tostal has come and gone. But, oh, those were the days to remember..

Eugene McDweebhead, referred to affectionately by his friends as the Dweebster, could not be fooled. He wasn't stupid. (Although studies had proven otherwise.) He knew what the migration of the white whale to campus lawns in search of the perfect tan indicated. He fathomed what flying frisbees and lacrosse balls bouncing off his head meant. He understood that when he began tripping over the grass because it was too high it could only mean one thing. For Eugene McDorkhead, his meaning for existence had once again resurfaced. An Tostal Week had begun.

Eugene had planned for this event for months. Each day would bring with it a new excitement, a thrill never before thought possible for Gene "The Stud" McDorkhead. Last year, Eugene met with a run of bad luck. First, Hilda "The Horrible" tucked him into bed. And then, security arrested him, and nobody bailed him out until three months later. But all that aside, this year was going to be different. Eugene was going to be king of An Tostal.

Timid Tuesday provided Eugene with his first opportunity to achieve An Tostal greatness. It was time for the ever popular Chalk Drawing Contest. The Fieldhouse Mall was swamped with participants and spectators. All totaled the crowd numbered six and was growing by leaps and bounds. Eugene grew nervous. At 3:00 p.m., Eugene grabbed his box of chalk and went to work. He was anything but timid as he proceeded to graphically inscribe, in a variety of colors, Newton's Law of Gravity on the walk. It was a tremendous display of intellectual power, but when he was finished, Eugene wondered

whether or not it was good enough to capture first place. After briefly conferring, the judges announced that Eugene had lost. Bertha Bigbutt's picture of a two girls fighting for ice cream seemed more life-like said the judges. "I'll give you life-like, ya' big nerds," whispered Eugene to himself. Disappointed, Eugene walked away, but he knew that Wicked Wednesday would provide another chance for the Dorkster.

At 3:30 p.m., Eugene slowly walked over to the Bookstore Courts for the Slam Dunk Contest. Dressed in purple Converse All-Star sneakers and a black basketball shirt which had "Gene The Dream" written across the back, Eugene stepped onto the court for his try at athletic greatness. Deciding that dribbling the ball was not to his benefit, Gene the Dream grabbed the ball and ran swiftly toward the basket without dribbling. Nearing the basket, he leaped into the air with great agility. However, just as he jumped, something went wrong. The ball slowly began to slip from his grasp until finally it fell harmlessly to the ground. Out of control, Gene flew straight into the pole behind the basket. The crowd roared with laughter, as Eugene slowly peeled himself off the pole. Not wanting to continue, Gene slowly slinked his way through the crowd back to his dorm room where he told his roommates, in a high pitched voice, what had happened.

Thirsty Thursday proved to be a blur for the young Eugene, as, like last year, he sucked down too many cokes at the "Late Night at Theodore's" party. When the sun rose on Friday morning, Gene "The Stud" awoke to the biggest sugar-hangover of his life and Bertha Bigbutt sleeping next to him. Frivolous Friday had started on the wrong foot. After telling Bertha that last night was great and saying "I'll call you tomorrow,"

knowing that he would rather die first than call her, Eugene stumbled out onto the quad in search of new adventures. With visions of victory dancing in his head, Gene entered the "Marshmallow Stuffing" contest, the "Licorice Eating" contest, and the "Doughnut Eating" contest. However, again he failed, as last year's champion (in all three events) Anita Diet set new eating records in each event.

Sunny Saturday provided Eugene with his last chance to achieve An Tostal greatness. This year he would avoid the Mud Pits and try something less strenuous. He entered the Potato Spoon Relay. With his roommates grabbing the lead for him, Eugene looked well on his way to capturing his first An Tostal crown. Gene had the final leg of the race. The hand-off went smoothly. Eugene began to run toward the finish line. There was no way he could be stopped now. Suddenly, he froze in horror. Standing at the finish line was Bertha Bigbutt in a bikini screaming, "Go, sweaty, go. You're my hero." Gene did not know what to do. He was this close to winning his first ever An Tostal event, but crossing the finish line meant a hug from Bertha. "Is winning worth such a price?" he asked himself. When he decided that it was, he dropped the potato from the spoon. He panicked as he tried to pick it back up, but failed to do so. He lost the race.

Dejected, Eugene ran back to his dorm room, where he proceeded to lock the door. He thought back over the events of the last week and decided that next year would be different. Just as his thoughts turned to more pleasant times, someone knocked at the door. Bertha, in a sympathetic voice, said "Come on honey open the door. It isn't all that bad, Big Bertha understands. I'll take care of you..."

On Other Campuses

A Greek Tragedy

Last week the 2,000 pound statue atop the tomb of the Rice University founder was rotated a full 180 degrees. The statue, known simply as "Willy's statue," took a turn for the worst to face the Fondren Library for the first time in its 58 year existence reports *The Rice Thresher*. A senior at Weiss University, Patrick Dyson, has been charged with the crime. Dyson and a group of fellow pranksters lifted the bronze statue from its pedestal using a structure they say meets uniform building codes. One of the other pranksters, Jorge Martin de Nicolas, is actually a Rice alumnus with a masters degree in civil engineering. The structure was designed to lift the statue at three points, a more stable and less risky method than the one-point hoist used by the contractors who replaced it. Said one school official who wished to remain anonymous, "This twisted prank was obviously the work of a crooked kid." Ha!

Eighty-eight people were arrested at Penn State and led from the Telecommunications Building by police after a 15-hour occupation by protesters. According to *The Weekly Collegian*, the students were demonstrating against what they called University administration indifference to minority concerns. University police were at the Telecommunications Building when the demonstration began at 2:30 p.m. Friday. They were later joined by the State College Police and then State Police. The decision to arrest students was made after consultation with University President Bryce Jordan, said David Stormer, director of University safety. Former Black Caucus president Darryl King, a negotiator for the demonstrators, identified the group of protestors as CAAPS - Concerned African-Americans at Penn State.

Nudity in theatre productions at Chapman College has been shot down by college officials reports *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Administrators at

the college have refused to allow a student play that contained frontal nudity to be performed on campus. "The Coloring Box," written and directed by Joel Moffett, a senior, examined the evolution of five characters from passive followers to strong individuals. The nudity in the final scene was intended to symbolize the "ripping away" of the characters' personalities, a college spokesman said. The officials said the nudity was inappropriate to Chapman, which is affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), but Mr. Moffett refused to delete it. Last week he accepted an offer to stage the play in its entirety in a North Hollywood, California theater. Little Mr. Moffett was heard to say that those spiders in the Chapman College administration do not scare him.

A continuing Greek war at Indiana University has convinced school officials to cancel all dorm social events for the rest of the school year. IU Dean of Students Michael Gordon last week said scuffles and rumors of planned future fights between members of Kappa Alpha Psi and Omega Psi Phi at some scheduled mixers and dances led him to distribute a memo to dorm advisers saying that "all activities are to be cancelled in order to preserve the safety of others." Gordon earlier had banned all dorm activities the weekend of March 9 in the wake of a March 6 brawl, and amid rumors that "a truckload" of fraternity brothers from Chicago would soon come to the Bloomington campus to continue the fight. Neither Indiana chapter has a house, and both hold their functions in the dorms writes the *College Press Service*. Rumors that alumni and related members of the 2 chapters will have a "confrontation" at the Little 500 bicycle race on campus in May persisted last week say school officials.

EDITED BY MIKE FARNAN

Malloy's Inauguration Highlights Fall '87

On Wednesday, September 23rd, Father Edward Malloy, C.S.C., was inaugurated as the 16th president of the University of Notre Dame. Approximately five thousand students, faculty, and alumni as well as about 175 representatives from other colleges attended the ceremony which marked the first time in the 145 year history of the University that a Notre Dame president was initiated in this fashion.

In his address Malloy stressed the mission that Notre Dame has as a Catholic University. This mission is one "of service to society and the church," said Malloy. "The essential character of the University, as a Catholic University of higher learning, shall, at all times, be maintained," emphasized Malloy in reference to the statutes of the University.

The events of the inauguration began with a morning Mass in the Joyce ACC which was followed by a luncheon for more than 1,500 inaugural participants. 800 faculty, University trustees and distinguished guests comprised the procession into the JACC which kicked off the official inauguration proceedings. Follow-

ing the academic convocation, a reception was held at the Library mall and, closing the proceedings, Malloy greeted the Notre Dame student body during a picnic held on South Quad.

Malloy described Notre Dame as "an open forum where diverse viewpoints can be freely and critically discussed. To me, there is nothing inherently incompatible between academic excellence and the life of

faithful discipleship."

He spoke of "the mystique of Notre Dame, its pervasive spirit of togetherness," as "an intangible reality." The greatest strength of Notre Dame, in Malloy's opinion, is its "distinctiveness as a religious institution."

While much of the address highlighted strengths of the University, Malloy was not hesitant in pointing out its deficiencies. "At times we neglect the needful in our midst, we stereotype minorities, and we treat with disdain those flauntingly different. We regretfully allow gender or race or status and rank to fracture our communality and drive us apart."

Other concerns he addressed were "institutional needs and priorities." These included additional on-campus housing, female faculty member recruitment, upgrading of the computer facilities, and increased support for University Libraries.

After Donald Keough, Chairman of the Notre Dame Board of Trustees welcomed Malloy "to the rights and responsibilities of the office," Malloy addressed the crowd by saying, "I am deeply honored to be [Notre Dame's] president."

News Event of The Year

Task Force Reports May Mean Big Changes At Notre Dame

For the second consecutive year, Scholastic has chosen the News Event of the Year; and, for the second consecutive year, the event is such that it will affect our future probably more than it has affected the reality of this school year. In a year that had the gala inauguration of University President Father Edward "Monk" Malloy and the pomp and ceremony surrounding a visit from the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, the event that will have a farther reaching effect than any kind of presidential ceremony is the release of the task force reports. More than the act of inaugurating Father Malloy could ever do, the task force reports represent the future of his term in office.

In one of his first actions as University President, Malloy, along with Provost Timothy O'Meara and Father David Tyson, Vice President for Student Affairs, appointed the four task forces to study different areas of Notre Dame life.

On April 8, a special issue of the Notre Dame Report was released with the contents of the reports of the four task forces.

Newly elected student body president Tom Doyle, with vice president Mike Paese, immediately asked for student response to the recommendations of the task forces,

which, in some areas would create major changes in student life.

The task force on whole health and the use and abuse of alcohol made the controversial recommendation that at all-hall semiformal parties (SYRs), the halls should cease providing alcohol, as they do currently. With that single portion of a list of recommendations designed to make Notre Dame's alcohol policy consistent with Indiana law, the task force report created immediate student interest.

The task force on residentiality made the suggestion that some form of co-ed housing be made available to students, either in some form of honor halls or senior townhouses. Student government also solicited student response on that particular recommendation.

The task force report on marriage, family and other life commitments asks in the mission statement: "How can the University better live its ideals and do its job — in formal education, in residential and campus living, as a role model embodying the values it professes, and as an institution attentive to the needs of the community which gives it life?"

One of the more interesting recommendations urges the University to "formulate and publish a policy statement which addresses the

need for an atmosphere of tolerance, respect, and nondiscrimination for all persons without regard to sexual orientation. It should include "sexual orientation" in its formal nondiscrimination policy statements."

The report prepared by the task force that many students all but ignored was on the quality of teaching in a research university. That report states that "The University needs to increase substantially the size of the faculty" and emphasizes the importance of the involvement of chaired professors in the education of the undergraduate. The members of the task force also recommended that the university establish a "Center for the Improvement and Support of Teaching," and that the individual departments pay special attention to their teaching by making sure that young teachers are assisted and that the importance of teaching is emphasized in the hiring process.

Scholastic's News Event of the Year is, in a way, still in progress. The important thing to emphasize about the reports is that they are recommendations, not mandates. But the indications are, however, that any changes in university policies or developments will rely heavily on the suggestions on the Malloy-mandated committees. ■

MALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

Tim Brown dominated the field in '87

BY KEVIN BOUGHAL

Every time the football went into the air, everybody on both teams held their breath because Tim Brown might be under the ball when it came down. This year's Heisman

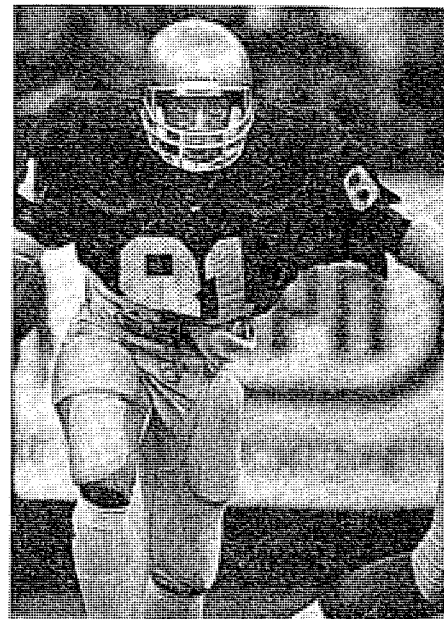
Trophy winner made a major impact on college sports, not only here at Notre Dame, but nationwide.

Scholastic Magazine has chosen Tim Brown as the 1988 Male Athlete of the Year. No other male athletes at Notre Dame this year dominated their sport like Brown did.

When the 1986 season ended, Brown found himself an All-American and a front-runner for the Heisman Trophy. Even with all of the publicity that followed him, Brown still dominated on the field. Teams would first plan to kick to him and stop him, but after he ran in the first few returns, opposing kickers found themselves making sure they kicked to someone else.

Michigan State discovered the hard way exactly what Brown could do to a defense. Late in the first quarter, Michigan State kicked the ball to Brown, and with a great deal of excellent blocking from the special teams he ran it in for a touchdown. The next time the football came to him, Brown found himself all alone on Notre Dame's 34 yard line and he proceeded to run that one in for a touchdown totally unassisted. In all of Notre Dame's rich football history, nobody ever ran two punts back in a row for touchdowns.

There is no doubt that the six-foot, 192 pound flanker from Dallas,

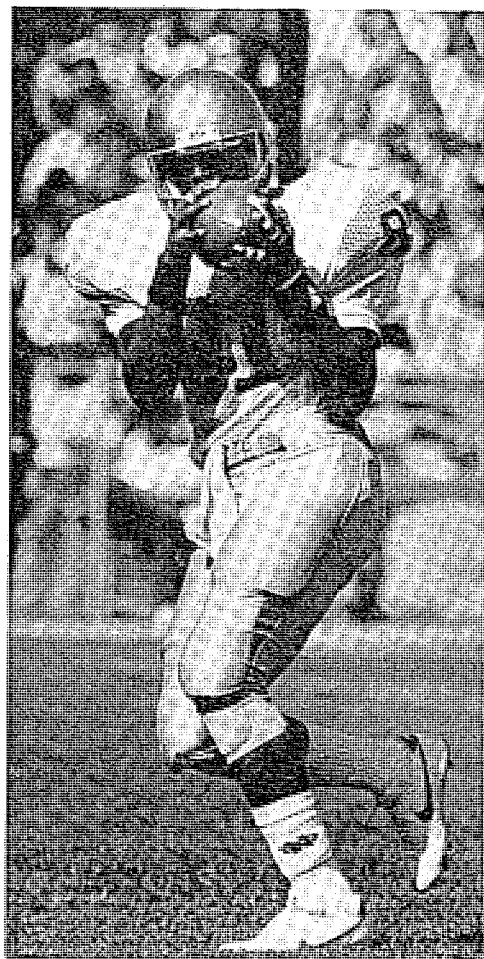


Texas had a stellar year in 1987. In all, Brown ended the year with 1,847 yards, 14.2 yards per catch, and 7 touchdowns. He averaged 167.9 points per game.

Besides being an incredible football player, Tim Brown also ran track while here at Notre Dame and played for the winning bookstore basketball team of 1986. Brown set a school record for the 60-yard dash with a time of 6.32 seconds when he ran for the indoor track team last year.

After being selected sixth overall in the first round of the NFL Draft, Tim Brown will be wearing a silver and black jersey for the Los Angeles Raiders next year. We wish him the best of luck in the NFL.

NEXT WEEK: Female Athlete of the Year- Molly Sullivan ■



SoSoX

Spring has brought professional baseball and penant fever to South Bend

BY KEVIN BOUGHAL

Get your ice cold beer here. For many Americans, cold hotdogs, warm beer and the smell of freshly cut grass symbolize the beginning of summer. The people of South Bend do not have to drive to Chicago to see a professional baseball game because they have a professional baseball team to call their own now.

The South Bend White Sox, an expansion class A baseball team, call Coveleski Regional Stadium their home and the city has accepted the new team with open arms.

The unseasonably cold weather and the teams' poor start have not daunted these South Bend fans. Since opening day, the team leads the league with an average of 2,100 people a game and 800 season ticket holders. This attendance rate would give them 150,000 spectators for the year, only 45,000 short of the record, 195,000.

However the team's 7 win and 11 loss record, 4 and 8 at home, may soon close those open arms. Now that the hype of opening day has ended, people have started to question why the team did not get off to a better start. Most expansion teams that start in cities like South Bend get stocked with players that should be in double or triple A. These players help get the team off its feet by winning and getting the spectators interested in the game.

Many feel that the team does not win because it has performed so poorly at the plate. Hitting has been, to say the least, inconsistent.

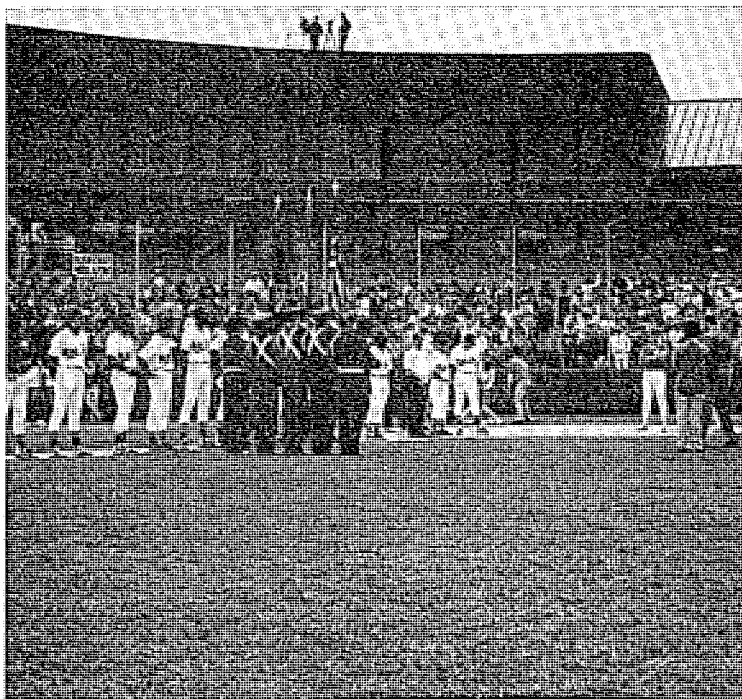
Although one player, Ray Payton, hits over .450, the rest of the team have not followed his lead. Most hit, at best, in the low .200's or lower.

Batting has been the biggest problem area for the Sox. Their fielding has been good, but they can not put the points on the board. Marc Whitney, director of public relations for the White Sox, said the coaches feel the biggest problem with the hitting is inconsistency.

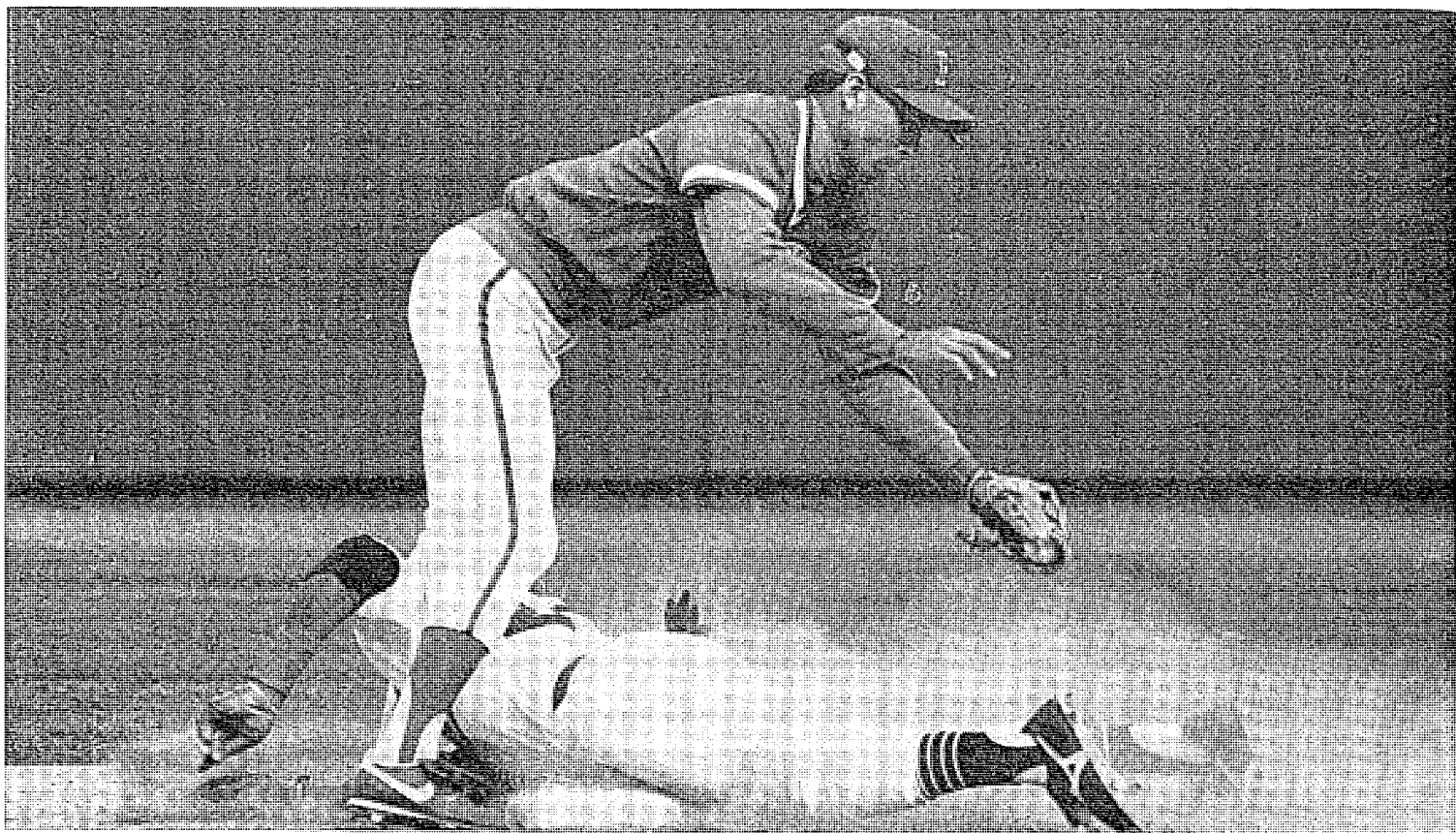
"Our hitting can be streaky. We hit the ball awfully well in Spring Training in Sarasota, where we hit 15 runs in two games. Then we struck out 25 times in a two game period later," said Whitney. "We have a lot of players from the Dominican League and, down there, they are really free swingers."

Going into last weekends games, Ray Payton was hitting .459 with 14 runs batted in and 2 home runs. Besides Payton, Rod McCray has stood out offensively. Although McCray only hits around .200, once he gets on base, he has proven to be the most dangerous player in the league. Already McCray has stolen 14 bases and if he continues on this pace, he could steal over 300 bases in a league where the record is 90. He feels the team will get over their problem with hitting.

"We all know were capable of hitting the ball, but were not pushing it because we know it has to click," said



Opening Day- Coveleski Stadium



Rod McCray, the league's leading base-stealer, steals second

McCray.

The Sox are a very young team. Out of 24 players on the roster, 11 either never played in the pros before or played in the rookie leagues. "We have a lot of young players and we feel that they will get better as they get confidence," said Whitney.

After the draft, held in June, 25 to 30 players play against each other for six to eight weeks. The best players from this league are then moved up into single A or higher. The rookie leagues give the coaches a chance to see the players go up against other young competition and they give all the players a chance to play.

The strong point for the Sox has been their fielding. Several players have really come out strong in their positions. The third baseman, Ed Smith, has really impressed the coaching staff. At 18 years old, his natural talent, as well as his youth make many feel that he will someday be playing in the majors. "He definitely has a future," said Marc Whitney.

Outfielder Cliff Gonzalez also has stood out and the team expects a lot from him. His speed and his feel for the game make him dangerous in the field and on the bases. The Sox acquired him from the Mets organization.

At the moment, the Sox have three catchers on

their roster. After getting a good look at all three, they plan to keep two and send one to the other class A White Sox team in Tampa, Florida.

The pitching staff has the experience with the pitchers' ages ranging from 19 to 23. Curt Hasler, the starting pitcher for opening day, is respected by the coaching staff because he remains "level headed" and "unphased" in times of pressure. Another pitcher with a lot of potential is Carlos de la Cruz who has a 90 mile per hour fastball.

The manager, Steve Dillard, came up from coaching the rookie league team in Sarasota. The team as a whole is very happy with Dillard's managing abilities.

"Steve Dillard is a level headed kind of guy. He is really easy to get along with," said Marc Whitney. "But, he won't stand for people who won't put in the effort. He will pull anyone from a game if they aren't working."

Rod McCray also praised Dillard as a coach and as a leader, "Dillard is a players' manager. He goes over the fundamentals. He really treats the players like professionals."

In a recent game, Rod McCray found out what happens when you do not treat the umpire like a professional. After disagreeing with a call in a game on Satur-

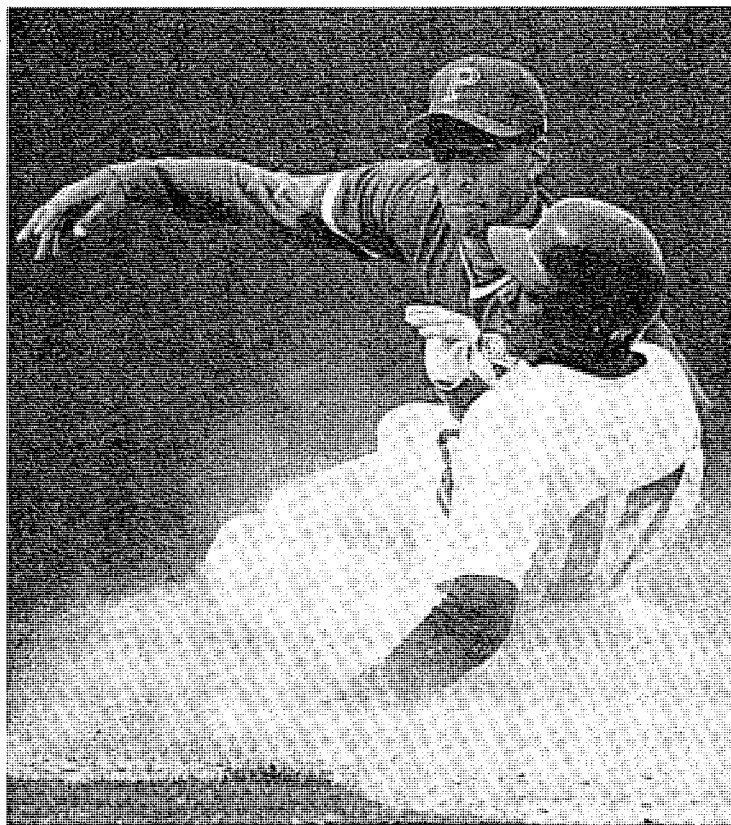
day night against the Quad City Angles in Davenport, Iowa, McCray complained to the umpire who felt that his language was inappropriate. He was suspended for three games by the league's commissioner.

The Midwest League, in which the White Sox play, is broken into the Northern Division and the Southern Division. The Northern Division includes Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, and northern Ohio. The Southern Division covers southern Ohio, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and Iowa.

The fact that South Bend got one of the two expansion teams to the league actually was quite lucky. Many feared that the city would never get a baseball team because the price of a new stadium seemed out of the budget. But in the end, Stanley Coveleski Regional Stadium was built. While South Bend was trying to decide whether or not they could afford a baseball team and stadium, the White Sox slipped into town and they seem to have found a permanent home.

Even with the teams problems, the environment of a professional baseball team, no matter what league they are in, makes the games fun to go to. Because the South Bend fans have gotten behind the team so much, the stadium tends to be lively and the fans cheer whenever something happens, whether it be a catch or a hit.

Although the Sox have not broken a record for the strongest start in class A baseball history, they probably could beat the Orioles. But, then, who couldn't? ■



**Ray Payton tagged out at second
(top)**



**"We have a lot of young players
and we feel that they will get
better as they get confidence,"
said Whitney.**

**First run scored by the White Sox
in Coveleski Stadium
(left)**

Photos by Hannes Hacker

MURPH-BALL

Notre Dame's new coach has brought a winning attitude to the baseball team

BY JIM MAGGIO

Amid all the hype surrounding the South Bend White Sox and their plush, the new Coveleski Stadium, the Notre Dame baseball team has quietly and consistently gone about the task which has been foreign to the program in recent years — winning.

But wait...it gets better. Not only are the Irish winning; they're also venturing into another area which has eluded them since 1985—the post-season.

Not many people would believe that a team that lost *two-thirds* of its games last year is presently gearing up for the play-offs. Believe it.

In a wild series which saw forty-nine Notre Dame runs cross the plate April 16-17 at Jake Kline Field, the Irish baseball

squad took three out of four games from the University of Detroit Titans. These victories boosted their Midwest Collegiate Conference record to 9-3, thus clinching a berth in the MCC play-offs and, for all practical purposes, guaranteeing themselves a spot as host

of the May 20-21 tournament. They now have a 25-20 record overall.

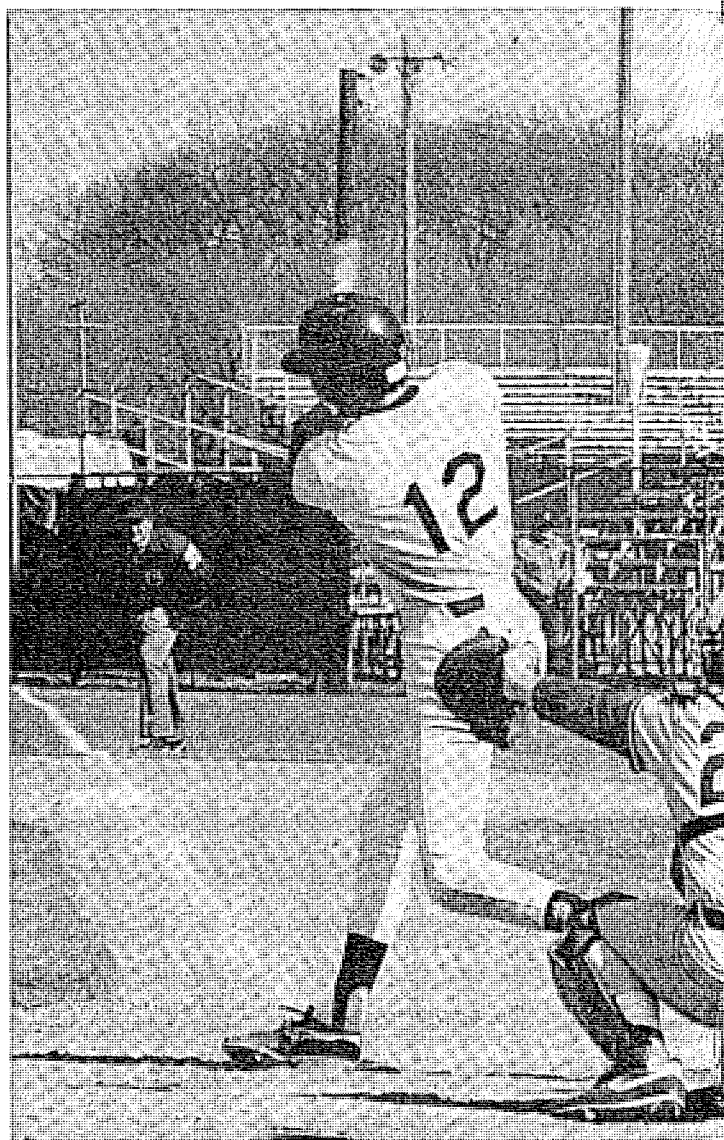
At the helm for the Irish is first-year head coach Pat Murphy. The 28-year old South Bend resident may be short on years, but he is long on enthusiasm and experience. Fresh from leading the Dutch national baseball squad to the European championship this past summer, Murphy has brought to Notre Dame a winning spirit which seems to have rubbed off on his players. But don't try convincing him that he's the reason for the team's success.

"The main thing is that these kids have been losing for a long time, and now they believe in themselves," said Murphy. "It's surely not due to me, but really to their hard work and preparation. They're starting to believe. With that belief comes winning, and winning breeds winning."

Irish captain Steve Skupien, who went seven-for-twelve with five runs batted in and three stolen bases in the Detroit series, is just one of a talented group of seniors who

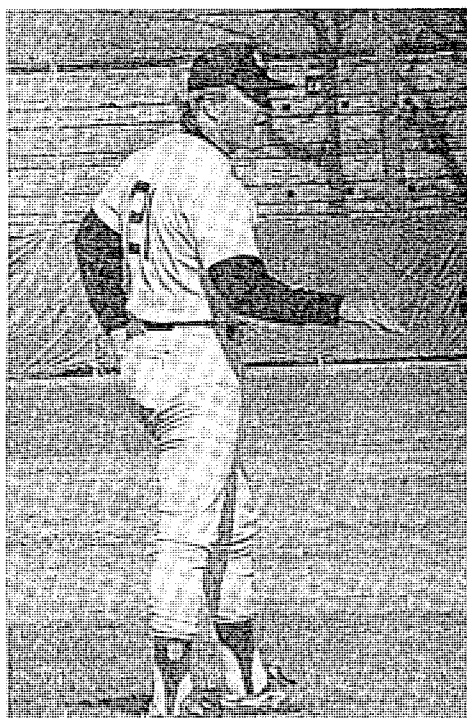
has played through the lean years. He sees a distinct difference in the coaching styles of Murphy and former head coach Larry Gallo, whose team struggled through a 15-29 campaign in 1987.

"It took a while to get used to Coach



All-American candidate Pat

Murphy and what he wanted us to do on the ball field," said Skupien, "because he's always telling us, 'Go, go, go!,' whereas Coach Gallo would pretty much sit back and wait for



Coach Murphy takes control of his team

the big hit. But Murphy's a go-getter. He's rambunctious and keeps a good personality around the practice field."

Senior shortstop Pat Pesavento, an All-America candidate who is enjoying yet another outstanding season, echoed Skupien's sentiments. "Yeah, Coach has made a great impact," said Pesavento. "He's instilled a lot of confidence in us and made us realize that if we're aggressive and play our own roles, we're going to be successful."

Successful indeed. After struggling

sees plenty of room for improvement.

"We're not a great ball club by any stretch of the imagination," said Murphy. "Offensively, we've been inconsistent. When we press, we're not very good. But when we have a plan and walk up to the plate with it being loose, relaxed, and confident, then we're fine."

Defensively, however, the Irish have been very consistent. "We've been very good on defense," added Murphy. "As of late, we've tapered off a little bit, but overall it's been a strong point. As a team, we're fielding at a .960 percentage, which is in the top ten in the nation, so I'd say the defense has been our mainstay thus far."

Murphy also seems fairly satisfied with the pitching. "Pitching has been consistently average, but consistent, nonetheless," said Murphy. "We've struggled of late, but for the most part we know what we're getting out of our pitching staff. They're learning not to walk people, and they're making them hit their pitch. They're progressing."

Despite the weaknesses, the Irish have been getting some solid individual performances from their veterans this season. Pesavento, for one, has done little to jeopardize his All-America chances, hitting a team-high .360 from the lead off spot through the Detroit se-

ries with 19 RBI, 49 hits and 46 runs scored. He also set team records against the Titans by stealing his 37th career base and scoring the 120th run of his career.

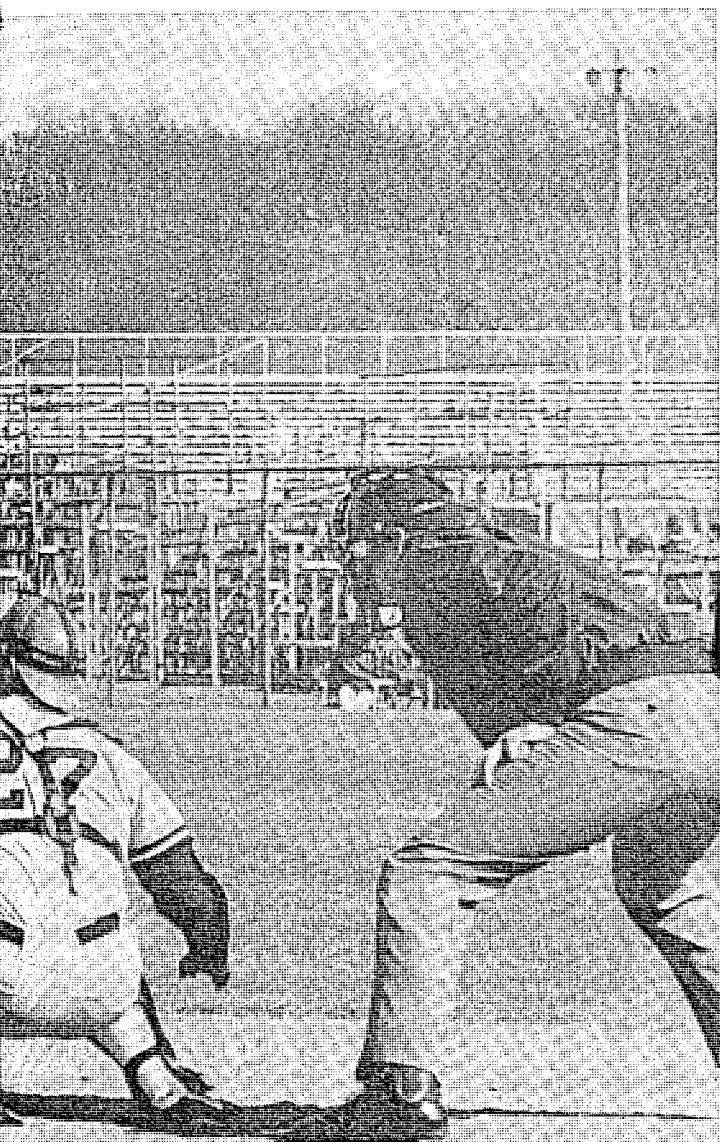
"The main thing is that these kids have been losing for a long time, and now they believe in themselves," said Murphy. "It's surely not due to me, but really to their hard work and preparation. They're starting to believe. With that belief comes winning, and winning breeds winning."

"He (Pesavento) comes to play every day and does something good in every win we have," said Murphy. That "something" often comes in the form of an outstanding defensive play. "Defensively, Pat has to be the best shortstop I've ever seen during my association with Notre Dame baseball," said Jim Driscoll, a senior in the Baseball Sports Information Department. "He saves his pitchers at least one run per game, it seems, with a great play."

It is primarily this run-saving ability which has caught the attention of professional organizations such as the Boston Red Sox. The Sox made Pesavento their selection in the 24th round of the amateur baseball draft following his junior campaign.

Other solid performers through the Detroit series for the Irish included senior first baseman Tim Hutson, who leads the team with 42 RBI and 12 home runs, an Irish single-season record, and Dan Peltier, the sophomore rightfielder who ranks second on the team with 38 RBI and a .359 batting average. Add to them the steady performances of senior catcher/designated hitter Chris Flynn, junior pitcher Erik Madsen, junior outfielder James Sass, and sophomore catcher Ed Lund, and you have a team that has relied heavily on its veteran players to lead them in their winning ways.

Hutson and Peltier each played a prominent role in what was perhaps the most amazing, come-from-behind Irish victory in recent memory. In game two of their April 16 twinbill, Notre Dame trailed Detroit 11-3



Pesavento takes a rip at the ball

to a 6-10 start, the Irish have been winning at a solid pace, with a 19-10 record and a .655 winning percentage in their last 29 games. Murphy is pleased with the results, yet still

entering the bottom of the ninth inning. After a series of Notre Dame hits, walks, and Titan errors, Hutson cut the deficit to 11-8 with a grand-slam home run. The Irish followed with two more runs, and Peltier put the contest to a dramatic end with the game-winning hit, a bases-loaded single, to drive in the final two runs and seal the 12-11 victory.

Murphy's commitment to Irish baseball and producing a lot more of such magical moments has encapsulated his entire life—so much, in fact, that he declined an offer last week from the Dutch national team to serve as their skipper in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea. "My whole life has been centered around coaching at Notre Dame," said Murphy. "All my life, that's all I ever wanted to do. People think that's silly, but it's true. As far as coaching the Dutch team goes, I've got to make sure that our program here is taken care of first and foremost. I think that by leaving from July to October, I wouldn't be doing justice to the program. The Dutch people have been great and it's been a tremendous honor to be associated with them, but I had to make the decision that was best for the team here."

Despite the recent success of Notre Dame baseball, fan support has been scarce in comparison to the other major sports on campus, namely football, basketball, and ice

hockey. The Irish have played a number of home games this year at Coveleski Stadium, and attendance there has been a slight improvement over that at Jake Kline. But the location of the new stadium, downtown South Bend, is not conducive to student support, making it difficult for those without ready access to transportation to see the Irish in action. Murphy doesn't deny that Coveleski Stadium is a boost for the program, but he stresses the importance of playing on campus for the sake of the fans here.

"I want to play at Jake Kline Field," Murphy said. "I want this field to be a place

"We're not a great ball club by any stretch of the imagination," said Murphy. "Offensively, we've been inconsistent. When we press, we're not very good. But when we have a plan and walk up to the plate with it being loose, relaxed, and confident, then we're fine."

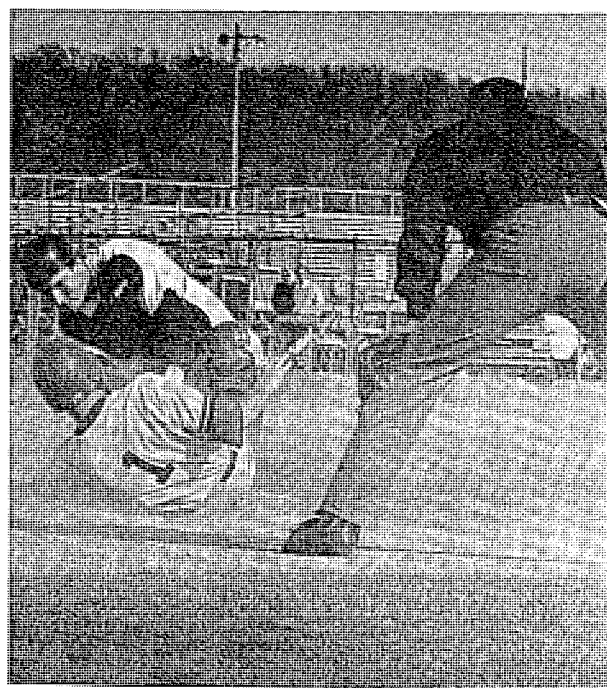
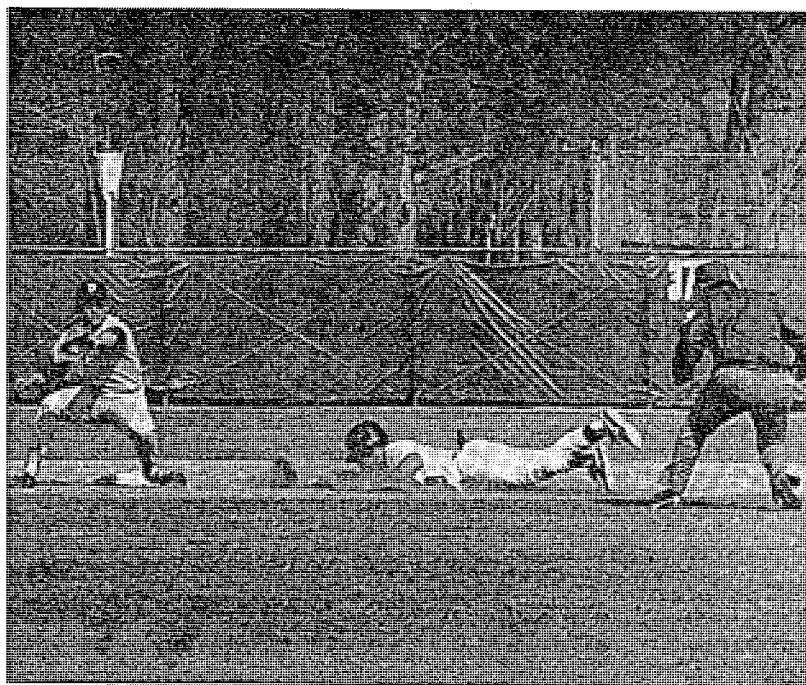
where 1,500 or 2,000 people can come, sit down, and watch Notre Dame baseball on campus. I want the students to be able to go crazy here and be excited about Notre Dame baseball."

The excitement is just beginning. As all the hype surrounding the South Bend White Sox subsides, look for the Fighting Irish to provide plenty of their own fireworks on their march to the play-offs. Exclaimed an elated Peltier following their 9-run comeback against Detroit, "We're on an all-time high right now. We feel we can't be beat."

Yes, they've been silent long enough. ■

Irish player successfully steals second (left),

Irish stop potential run at home plate (right)



In-Depth Survey Findings

A Comprehensive Analysis of the Student Survey Reveals Different Attitudes Toward Integration and Alcohol Based on Background

BY ROB HENNIG

Last November, the student government at the University of Notre Dame sent out a survey to 2000 randomly selected undergraduate students. Close to 1200 completed questionnaires were returned. From these responses, the student senate hoped to achieve a number of objectives. First, the survey wanted to address specific issues which the senate itself and the larger campus was debating. Secondly, it attempted to shed some light on the average Notre Dame student's sentiment about social and academic life at Notre Dame as well as what issues should be addressed in the future. Thirdly, the questionnaire asked questions about the effectiveness of various campus organizations and the most efficient way to reach the student body. Finally, the survey was intended to provide a data base from which a profile of the Notre Dame student body could be drawn and which could be updated with annual surveys.

SCHOLASTIC magazine has analyzed some of the data and attempted to provide a partial profile of the student social life at Notre Dame. While the results are only preliminary, a number of interesting findings have emerged.

Not surprisingly, alcohol was found to be a major factor in the social life at Notre Dame. Almost 63 percent of those surveyed said that they were intoxicated once a month or more, with over 30 percent replying once a week or more. Yet, this finding obscured significant variations by

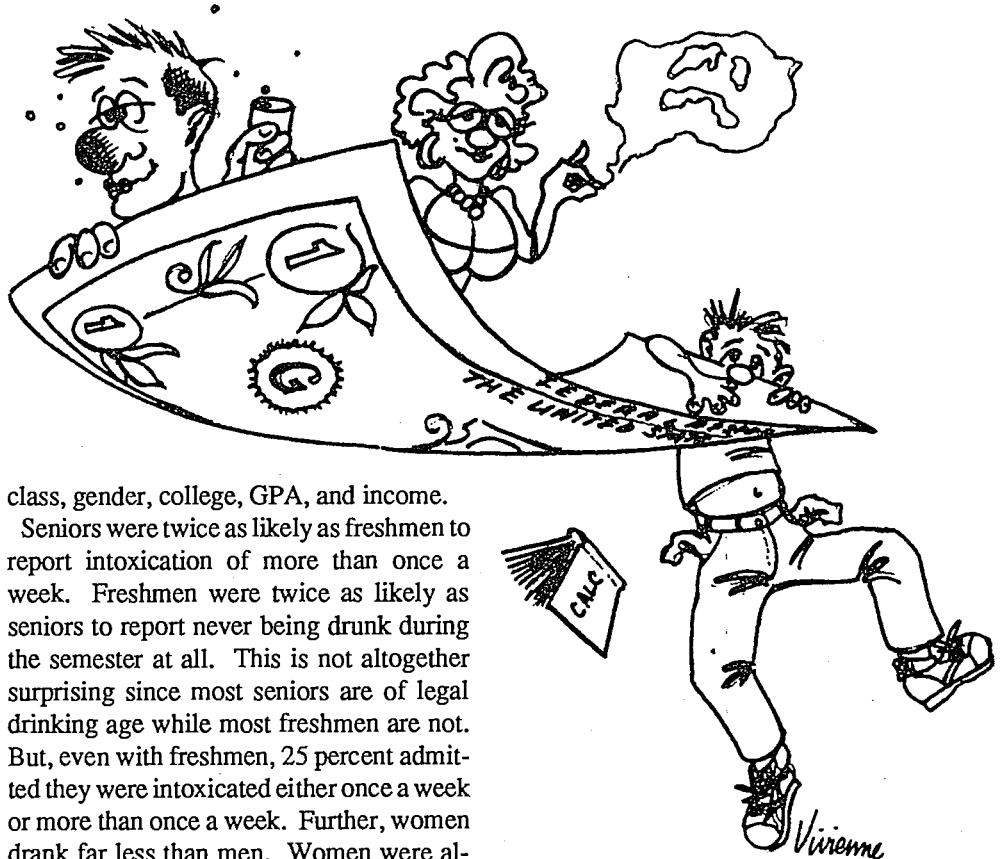
class, gender, college, GPA, and income.

Seniors were twice as likely as freshmen to report intoxication of more than once a week. Freshmen were twice as likely as seniors to report never being drunk during the semester at all. This is not altogether surprising since most seniors are of legal drinking age while most freshmen are not. But, even with freshmen, 25 percent admitted they were intoxicated either once a week or more than once a week. Further, women drank far less than men. Women were almost twice as likely to report never being intoxicated during the semester.

Business Administration was the number one college with regard to alcohol consumption, while Arts and Letters was a close second. Both Science and Engineering students trailed farther behind. The major finding with regard to academics and alcohol, however, was that a student's grade point average was a significant factor in how often he or she reported being drunk. Almost without exception, the higher the GPA, the lower the incidence of intoxication.

Family income also had a strong effect on intoxication. Those who reported family incomes of over \$100,000 a year were the most likely group to get drunk more than once a week. The least likely group was those with a yearly family incomes of less than \$15,000.

It must be cautioned that there is no comparable data for students at other colleges or within the 18 to 22 age group to compare with Notre Dame. Some student leaders commented on the fact that the figures should not be taken as absolute. Brian Holst, former



Student Senator, said that alcohol may help some students interact socially. "You can't discount that some students may feel integrated into the community because they have an opportunity to act socially and one of the vehicles of acting socially could be the use of alcohol," he said.

One may think that, with the high levels of intoxication reported earlier, alcohol would effect perceptions of integration. This was not found to be the case. Although those who reported never being intoxicated had the lowest percentage of integration at 83 percent, the rate of drunkenness bore no statistical relationship to feelings of incorporation. Getting drunk apparently has no effect on whether one feels a part of the community or not.

Holst cautioned again that these findings were preliminary, but added, "Students that don't drink may feel integrated because they don't feel pressure to drink." Mike Paese, Student Body Vice-President, speaking for himself and Student Body President Tom Doyle, said that student government was evaluating the report by the President's Task Force on Whole Health and the Use and Abuse of Alcohol along with the Report on Residentiality. "It hasn't been decided yet if we are going to come out with an official statement," Paese said.

Besides alcohol intoxication, a number of other factors were checked for their significance upon a student's perception of integration. For example, although a higher percentage of seniors than freshman considered themselves integrated, the difference was not found to be statistically significant and is likely due to the random error. Apparently, the University does a good job of integrating freshmen into college life.

A commonly heard complaint around campus is that women are not full members of the Notre Dame family. Indeed, Notre Dame has been coeducational for less than 20 years. Results of the student survey, however, cast doubt on the commonly held perception of "female inferiority." Women reported that they felt integrated into the community 90 percent of the time while men said they felt integrated only 85 percent of the time. While this does not mean that there is no discrimination at Notre Dame or that women are considered equal with men, it

does suggest that women feel incorporated into Notre Dame more often than men.

Minority students said they felt incorporated into Notre Dame less often than whites. Blacks, the most isolated group, reported that only 57 percent considered themselves integrated member of the student body. Asians felt integrated about 70 percent of the time, while Hispanics believed that they were incorporated into the student body almost 85 percent of the time. Overall, just short of 88 percent of the students surveyed said they felt like they were integrated into the student body.

Holst said that there has been some changes from the new Administration to deal with minority concerns. "As the survey identified, minorities, especially blacks and homosexuals, feel the least integrated. With regard to minorities, there appears to be an effort by the new Administration to address their concerns. But [with] homosexuals, on the other hand, there doesn't appear to be any change from when Father Hesburgh was president," he said.

"You can't discount that some students may feel integrated into the community because they have an opportunity to act socially and one of the vehicles of acting socially could be the use of alcohol."
Former Student Senator
Brian Holst

Student government has appointed two minority concerns commissioners to address minority needs according to Paese. "Father Malloy has stated very clearly the need to increase the number of minority students on campus," said Paese.

Wealth also played a significant role in feelings of integration. For every category of family income, the higher the yearly income, the more likely the student would consider him or herself to be an integral part of the student body. Less than 10 percent of the students with family incomes of over \$100,000 reported not feeling integrated, while over 31 percent of those with family incomes below \$15,000 did not feel integrated. This could be

perceived as a reflection of the nature of Notre Dame as well as of integration being dependent upon financial status.

This does not mean that less wealthy students are discriminated against, according to Holst. "I wouldn't say that there is any stigma with being a less wealthy student. But it may be the case that since the students come from a predominantly upper to upper-middle class backgrounds, those students who aren't from that background or from different backgrounds may find it difficult to relate to the other students," he said.

Paese attributed the trend of integration by income to the lack of financial aid available to create a diverse student body. "The problem of financial aid is exclusionary... There is definitely a clear need for more financial aid," Paese said.

The single most important finding of the survey with regard to social life, however, was the relatedness of the responses. For example, those respondents who replied that they had engaged in premarital sexual intercourse were also likely to report that they dated once a week or more. Those reporting frequent dating also were more likely to report being intoxicated once a week or more. Those individuals that responded at a higher rate than average that they smoked marijuana or took hard drugs. Drug users, in turn, reported a higher incidence of premarital sex, with those saying they smoked marijuana more than once a week reporting an almost 40 percent greater rate of promiscuity.

These findings were discovered based upon a statistical analysis of the survey responses. A two value chi square test was run on each of the variables concerning social life with all of the other variables. A chi square test measures the difference between the expected and observed frequencies of one or two variables. For two variables, if the difference is large enough, a statistically significant relationship is assumed between the two variables. For example, for gender and college, the difference in the percentage of females per class was found to not differ significantly from the freshman to senior year. But the rate of men relative to women preferring co-educational dorms was found to vary significantly, with a higher percentage of men versus women preferring co-ed dorms.

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And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit—
Rest if you must, but don't quit.
Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a fellow turns about,
When he might have won had he stuck it out.
Don't give up though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.
Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man;
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup;
And he learned too late when the night came down,
How close he came to the golden crown .
Success is failure turned inside out,
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt.
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit,
It's when things seem worst, that you musn't quit.

Anonymous

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THE NOTRE DAME ADVERTISING NETWORK

Academic Excellence and Intellectualism at Notre Dame

The opinions expressed in the following essay are solely those of its author. They in no way reflect the opinions of Scholastic, the University of Notre Dame, its students, faculty or staff. Daniel Barnes is a sophomore government major.

BY DANIEL BARNES

Intellectualism is "the exercise of the intellect," according to The Random House Dictionary. The intellect is "the power or faculty of the mind by which one knows or understands; the faculty of thinking and acquiring knowledge." Academic, in contrast, is defined as "of or pertaining to a school, especially one for higher education." The three are not synonymous.

Students at Notre Dame come to Notre Dame to learn, yet, they do not expect their living and learning environments to be centered on the pursuit of intellectual growth. Freshmen enter Notre Dame and quickly learn their values from upper-classmen in the stay-hall dorms.

Other factors, such as class size, undermine intellectualism. Notre Dame students are content with dorm life, and the academic life, because they do not value the pursuit of intellectual thought. The student who does is condemned to frustration amongst his peers at Notre Dame. Notre Dame freshmen are not concerned with the fact that a large gap exists between academic and social life. In the dorms there is tremendous pressure among freshmen to do well in class because parental expectations are high. However, there is also great peer pressure among the freshmen to disen-

gage from studies come Friday afternoon and to refrain from discussing class work, ideas, or values; namely, anything of the mind, until the weekend is over. There is also pressure to "blow off" the pressures of the freshmen year by having "drunkfests" in dorm rooms and looking for parties.

Outside the classroom, students rarely discuss ideas, values or opinions which are academic or intellectual in nature. There seems to be a pervasive fear of intellectual discussion outside the academic classroom environment. As freshman Dan Moore said, "Outside of the class you don't want intellectual stimulation, there is enough pressure in the classroom." Freshmen are not disturbed by the fact that there is very little inter-relatedness between their studies and other aspects of their lives.

Notre Dame's academic improvement is restrained by the administration's religious commitment; the University seeks to be more than simply an institute of higher learning. During my two years here, I have seen one overriding goal that the University tries to achieve, characteristics it hopes all students will leave with after they have completed four years of study. It seeks to instill in all students a set of Catholic values.

In 1982, the University reiterated in the PACE report (Priorities and Commitments for Excellence), that one of its chief goals is to maintain its Catholic identity. The second goal was to "remain conscious of and faithful to our mission in all our actions and decisions." The mission of Notre Dame in the PACE report is "...[to be] influential [with students] in the enrichment of culture, society, and the church." Other university priorities include "a concern for a Catholic presence among the faculty; [and] a concern for the continued presence of members of the Holy Cross Order on the faculty, in the halls, and in the administration..." and

the "University [should] continue to foster a faculty environment in which: committed and dedicated Catholics predominate." The report states that the University "finds itself on the threshold of becoming a great university, and all our efforts should be directed towards crossing this threshold."

It is difficult to see how Notre Dame can expect to become a "great university" without academics being the first priority.

The administration's policy-making is inextricably entwined with its moral mission—to the detriment of academics and intellectualism. Notre Dame's moral priorities stand in the way of its academic priorities, thus, Notre Dame is unable to reach the academic and intellectual levels of our nation's most elite institutions. In residential life there is no academic presence in the living environments of the dorms.

There is, however, the moral presence of rectors and the rules of *du Lac*, which exert their presence with full force in Notre Dame's twenty-four residence halls. Indeed, students rarely feel the presence of the Administration in their academic work, save D-F progress reports, but the "Catholic" presence exerts itself upon freshmen as soon as they arrive on campus.

Hall Staffs try to get to know the uninitiated immediately, handing them that nifty little handbook, *du Lac* (which lays out the rules on sex, alcohol and parietals), and looking for potentially problematic students. The administration's concern for moral Catholic behavior quickly becomes evident, but such is not the case with academics or intellectualism.

The "great universities" cultivate vigorous academic pursuits which are better than Notre Dame's because that is their primary goal. The elite schools have a primary purpose: to educate students and to promote the pursuit of intellectualism in

residential life. Notre Dame has these priorities plus the moral one, which it deems most important. Thus, as a result of its moral priorities, and its lack of equal concern for the academic and intellectual part of college life, Notre Dame is unable to equal the academic excellence of our nation's most elite colleges and universities.

Notre Dame must change its policies if it is to become a peer (at the academic and intellectual level) of our nation's first-rate institutions such as The Ivy League schools, the University of Chicago, Oberlin or Stanford. The moral commitment, reputable sheepskin and famous athletic tradition attract many students to Notre Dame. They do not however, attract the most intellectually motivated or academically disciplined students.

A different type of student is attracted to Notre Dame. Academics may be part of his or her reason for coming here, but the University's reputation and promise to graduate good citizens are greater factors. Many freshmen say they came to Notre Dame to get a "good education," make friends and graduate. It seems to me that the pursuit of the intellect is the number one goal of precious few students. Notre Dame attracts students who share Notre Dame's values, and who covet the advantages that the degree's reputation will give them in the job market.

Most freshmen's academic expectations consist of choosing a suitable, practical major. Few freshmen, when asked what they want to get out of Notre Dame, mention the academic rewards of higher education, to learn to think critically and analytically, to learn to express oneself clearly or to be well-read. They do not expect to be enlightened *intellectually* through discussion with their peers in the dorms. They, however, do expect to learn from their peers *socially*. This shows how freshmen attitudes coincide with the goals of the University.

It would appear Notre Dame is stuck at its present academic level, and there is no easy way to improve academics in the classroom, nor a way to foster an atmosphere of intellectualism and academic growth outside of the classroom.

I propose one simple, though radical, change that would greatly improve the academic level of all courses and, as a

consequence, promote an environment more receptive to intellectualism outside the classroom: No class shall contain more than fifteen students. Classes larger than fifteen discourage active, academic relationships among students and between students and professors.

Discussion is an integral component to serious academic study in any discipline. Discussion between students and professors reinforces learning; the personal experience of thinking critically and formulating reactions to new ideas is a process which clarifies one's understanding of those ideas. It is not that students do not learn in larger classes, but rather, that the quality of the learning that takes place in lecture-hall classes is not as good as it would be if it were taught in a seminar.

Consider Political Theory (Government 343), a large lecture class required for all Government majors. The relevance of studying such a course is that its content challenges and nourishes analytical and critical thinking skills. The way that Political Theory is currently taught (in a lecture-hall with more than one hundred students), defeats the very purpose of such a discipline because of the lack of interaction between students and the professor. It is an exercise in note-taking, not thinking.

As a result, in such classes students tend not to be intellectually involved. On the other hand, seminar-sized classes encourage students to take an active interest in the subject and promote intellectualism out of the classroom because they showcase the most interesting aspect of higher education: discussion between learned and learning people.

Discussion reinforces learning not only in humanities classes but rather, in classes of all disciplines. Take a marketing class, for example. Is it not the case that comprehending the principles of marketing is better learned in a small class where students question the material and learn by listening to each other's thoughts?

Academic quality improves because of the discourse characteristic of small class size. Moreover, such interaction facilitates greater acceptance of intellectualism outside of the classroom. Decreasing class size could produce, over a period of

time, significant progress towards academic excellence in the classroom and students might become more receptive to intellectualism outside the classroom as well.

Students whose goals in college are to become well-educated and to develop their minds intellectually usually do not come to Notre Dame. Notre Dame's philosophy and intent is to create a University that graduates educated, responsible, well-rounded, Catholic citizens. At this, they succeed. However, Notre Dame's many lecture-hall classes do not reaffirm the value of learning. Academic achievement (i.e. the grade point average) is stressed at Notre Dame; the value of the pursuit of intellectual enlightenment is not. These things do not have to be juxtaposed, but at Notre Dame they tend to be.

The change I propose can liberate our institution from the academic and intellectual stagnation of the status quo; it is not the only change that could strengthen intellectualism and academics.

Consider the residential organization of the dorms. This should be changed because the present system perpetuates the division of academics and social life. Co-ed dorms, non-stay-hall dorms and a greater presence of faculty in the undergraduates' residential life would be steps in the right direction. A student center or coffee shop in which faculty and students interact would be a start. Such changes, however, cannot occur until the Administration reevaluates its priorities. In the past campus planners deliberately segregated the academia from residentiality. Think of the South Quad. Academics are isolated to the east side, residentiality to the west.

It is a distinct possibility that Notre Dame does not really seek to be a peer of our nation's most elite universities, because the policy changes required could endanger the present type of Catholicism and morality that Notre Dame values so highly. Perhaps Notre Dame, if it followed my suggestions, would become like Georgetown, where the vices of sex, alcohol, and academics dominate the moral restraints of Catholicism. If this is the case, I doubt the Administration will ever change its priorities—because the dangers they pose to religious and moral commitments threaten all that is Notre Dame.

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A Touchy Subject

At the present time, Notre Dame has no specific policy statement with regard to sexual harassment.

BY ANDY HILGER

For "Beth," who graduated from Notre Dame last year with a degree from the College of Arts and Letters, a conference in one of her professor's office sticks out in her mind.

"We were talking about the course when all of the sudden he started talking about some bizarre sexual ritual of some far Eastern religious types- something really strange and out of the blue.

"All of the sudden, I noticed he was really close to me. Then a secretary knocked on the door and nothing weird happened after that."

Sexual harassment is considered to be any form of misconduct which "undermines the integrity of both employee and student relationships," according to the *Kent State University Position Statement on Sexual Harassment*. "No employee or student- either male or female- should be subjected to unsolicited and unwelcome sexual overtures or conduct, either verbal or physical." While Notre Dame certainly does not condone the aforementioned behavior, the University currently has no such specific policy statement that prohibits sexual harassment.

In one incident, reported by a junior in the College of Business Administration, a student was speaking with her professor about rescheduling an exam in order to accommodate her travel plans. She was making this request quite some time before the test date. The teacher responded to her inquiry by saying, "Why are you thinking so far ahead? You may be in Saint Joseph's maternity ward by then."

The recently issued Report on Marriage, Family, and Other Life Commitments addressed situations such as the one described above. The task force appointed by Univer-

sity President Edward Malloy, C.S.C., recommended that Notre Dame should: "develop a policy statement which defines and prohibits sexual harassment; develop a formal complaint procedure for students, staff, and faculty; and publish both the policy and the complaint procedure in *DuLac* and in the faculty and staff handbooks." The report later called for the University to include "sex" and "sexual orientation" as part of its nondiscrimination policies.

The Task Force justified the need for such a policy based on information generated through a phone survey. They discovered that fifty percent of the students that they surveyed knew of a student who had been sexually harassed by a fellow student. In addition to this, ten percent of those surveyed knew of a student who had been sexually harassed by a faculty member and over six percent knew of a student who had been sexually harassed by a teaching assistant.

These numbers are actually very low when compared to a 1986 study done by Indiana University's Office of Women's Affairs. This study found that twenty to thirty percent of the female students at a cross-section of 310 colleges said they had been sexually harassed by a faculty member. Despite the high number of instances, only three percent of the students actually filed official complaints.

Neither the *University of Notre Dame Faculty Handbook* nor *DuLac* presents a specific complaint procedure that a victim of sexual harassment should follow. The *Faculty Handbook* makes some vague references as to how a situation which involves sexual harassment would be handled. Included among the reasons associated with *Dismissal for a Serious Cause* is "continual serious disre-



spect or disregard for the Catholic character of the University."

Another statement which could encompass sexual harassment appears in Section 2, *Academic Freedom and Associated Responsibilities*. This states that one of the principles of academic freedom supported at the University is "protection, in the course of one's conduct, utterances, and work, of the basic aims of the University and of its good name."

"We cannot tolerate any remarks in jest, or said seriously, of a sexist nature," said Provost Timothy O'Meara. The procedure that he, as provost, would follow involves asking somebody "to get all sides of the picture and make a specific recommendation." In the past, Sister John Miriam Jones, associate provost, has been the one chosen to make this recommendation.

At Notre Dame, although incidents of blatant sexual harassment in the form of unwelcome sexual attention are uncommon, or at least unreported, some students report inappropriate comments. One professor in particular is infamous for jesting remarks about

the personal lives of his students. In one instance this professor questioned his class as to who owned Japanese products. When one girl did not raise her hand, he responded, "What? Don't you have one of those Japanese vibrators?"

The student who reported this incident, however, emphasized the harmless intent of the remarks. "Many of the comments are meant to emphasize the historical aspect of prejudices."

That professor, however, does not have the market cornered on what could be considered overtly personal remarks. One junior relates her experience with a professor. "I had a question about what he expected from papers. So I asked, 'What do you want, a lot of critical analysis or personal interpretation?' Clearly, personal literary interpretation. He answered, 'Don't tell me in the paper how much a certain poem makes you feel like you want to make love.' I really don't think he meant anything by it, but it made me a little nervous anyway."

A 1986 U.S. Supreme Court decision that punished a business for sexual harassment by its supervisors has prompted many colleges to reevaluate their policies with regard to sexual harassment. This decision meant that colleges could be held liable for their administrators' or faculty members' affairs, even if the administration was unaware of the relationship.

Temple, Harvard, and Brown Universities as well as the Universities of Delaware and Pennsylvania are examples of colleges that have imposed outright bans on faculty-student sex. Meanwhile, faculty at the nine campus University of California system vetoed such a ban in 1987, citing worries about letting employers- colleges- infringe on "consenting relationships."

Villanova University philosophy professor John Immerwahr, who initiated a proposal which deals with the issue of sexual harassment at Villanova, said that a specific policy and procedure would "emphasize a university's commitment to creating an environment where men and women could work and study in a professional way." He also stated that a policy and procedure would "protect the rights of the alleged victims and alleged perpetrators of sexual harassment."

His proposal has been with Villanova's lawyers for close to two years, a time period

in which no decision has been made. Rev. Robert J. Martin, O.S.A., assistant to the president at Villanova noted the importance of such a policy when he said that people who may have complaints would "have well-defined procedures to follow through on their perceived grievance."

"I do not think that [inappropriate faculty behavior] is a serious problem at Notre Dame but, in any society, something like that could occur from time to time," said O'Meara.

One Notre Dame sophomore recalled a case of inappropriate faculty behavior when she told of hearing one of her professors tell a classmate "If you dyed your hair blonde, you'd get dates." In the same class, the girl remembered that a female student had said that she didn't own a dictionary. "How are you going to be a good secretary without one?" was the joking response of the professor. In both instances the cases were not reported.

The Notre Dame Task Force expressed a fear that incidents of sexual harassment "frequently go unreported because the victim may fear the ramifications of making a complaint or may not know the appropriate person with whom to register a complaint."

The incidents are not simply isolated to situations involving male faculty members and female students. One sophomore dated his teacher on more than one occasion. He described her as "very friendly" to him as well as some of the other students in the class. She approached him with talk about her class and her teaching methods. The conversation progressed and she eventually gave him her phone number asking him to call her some time to go out to the bars. The student described her as "very open" and added that he was not the only student that she had seen.

The Task Force recommendation cited other compelling reasons for instituting a policy, such as the fact that, "by promulgating a policy which defines the types of behavior which are unacceptable and, by establishing a formal grievance procedure for the victim, the University strongly discourages the behavior and calls attention to the adverse effects that such behavior can have on both students and employees. It also assists in limiting the University's liability in cases involving allegations of sexual harassment."

The Task Force emphasized that, currently, complaints, both from students and employ-

ees, are dealt with seriously. O'Meara echoed this sentiment. "There are various ways of reprimanding a teacher. I think the [past] reprimands were in proportion [to the offense]. I would say that it's not just a bawling out," he said.

The *Kent State University Position Statement on Sexual Harassment* points out that "sexual harassment does not refer to occasional compliments of a socially acceptable nature. It refers to behavior which is not welcome, which is personally offensive, which debilitates morale, and which therefore interferes with either individual or group effectiveness."

Beth, whose story was explained earlier, feels that the incident interfered with her potential performance. "It was sort of strange for me in class after that. He was one of those professors who liked to socialize, have class in bars and that sort of thing. I didn't feel as comfortable staying late as some of the other students did. It was uncomfortable and I didn't think I did as well in the class because of it."

Not only does Kent State clearly spell out what entails sexual harassment, but it also provides a comprehensive *Administrative Policy and Procedure Regarding Complaints of Discrimination*. This presents a "Pre-Complaint Counseling Procedure" and a "Complaint of Discrimination Procedure," which includes an outline of general procedure, time limits, and specific procedural steps.

"Both O'Meara and the Task Force emphasize that there are not an extremely large number of perpetrators at Notre Dame. "In my 10 years as Provost, this office has not been involved in more than about a dozen instances," said O'Meara. "Often [an incident] is handled in the dean's office or the department where these things occur," he continued. "We have no policy because there are so few cases. You can't build a policy on the basis of a few cases."

The Task Force emphasized the fact that "an individual perpetrator frequently subjects many people to harassment. Therefore, while we are confident that there are not an extraordinarily large number of individuals who demean others in this way, the existence of only a few is reason enough to take action."

Singin' A'Broad

By Elizabeth Crummy



As the sun rises early on the morning of Wednesday, May 18, most of the students of Notre Dame will be happily settling into their summer routines: maybe summer jobs, permanent jobs, a lazy few months in the sun, or more school. Most of the students, but not all. For a few, that morning will mark the beginning of a summer that will be one that they will not forget. That day, on the shores of Ireland, twenty-five members of the Notre Dame Folk Choir will be landing to begin their first-ever liturgical workshop tour.

The idea was introduced a year ago when Mr. Steven Warner, director of the Notre Dame Folk Choir, traveled to the Emerald Isle to study Irish music. He posed the idea of a tour for the entire group upon returning to school in August and the suggestion was readily and enthusiastically received. A plan which started as an unlikely dream has blossomed into a reality brought about by many months of phone calls, research, successful connections and pages of correspondence. There were many occasions over the past months, however, when the status of the trip was shaky and had to be re-evaluated. There always seemed to be problems that were too eager to manifest themselves: unforeseen expenses, fluctuating airline prices, long-distance contacts, and a temperamental American dollar. However, through perseverance and dedication, the choir was able to sort through the difficulties and solve most of their problems.

The choir has amassed great support for its tour from the University of Notre Dame, as well as from humanitarian agencies, such as the American-Ireland Fund, and Church organizations, such as the Catholic Youth

Council of Dublin. The latter will be providing the members with hospitality for their stay in the capital city. The Catholic Youth Council was also primarily responsible for the Choir's itinerary that includes concerts and liturgies at Douiske Abbey and Trinity College, as well as Saint Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals in Dublin. The tour will not be all work, though. The choir plans to experience some genuine Irish hospitality at a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle and an evening at the Abbey Theater in Dublin. They will also be honored to have an audience with the Archbishop of Dublin.

Eight years ago, no one could have imagined such extravagant plans for the small ensemble. The Folk Choir was founded in 1980 and has almost tripled in size from that point to its present enrollment of twenty-five vocalists and instrumentalists, including both graduate and undergraduate students. The director of the choir is Mr. Steven Warner, who received his Master's degree in Theology /Liturgy from the University of Notre Dame. In addition to directing the Folk Choir, Mr. Warner also accompanies with guitar and harp, and writes most of the psalmody for the choir, some of which has been nationally published.

The Choir's main responsibility to the University is providing the music for the 12:15 p.m. liturgies at Sacred Heart Church, a service which is widely attended throughout the school year by many Notre Dame students, faculty, and residents of the South Bend community. In addition, the Choir provides many of the cantors for the daily masses that are celebrated at the church. The Folk Choir is very active at special liturgies that are celebrated throughout the year in-

cluding Freshmen Orientation, Junior Parents' Weekend, Senior Last Visit to the Grotto, and the Confirmation Mass for candidates from the RCIA program.

During the seasons of Advent and Lent, extra music and ministry is provided to the Notre Dame community through penance services and special liturgies such as Holy Thursday, Easter Sunday, and Ash Wednesday. Two times a year, the Choir has retreats. These are usually opportunities for spiritual reflection, but they have also been known as times of inspiration and musical composition. In addition, the group also plays at liturgies at many of the dedications of new buildings here on campus. Examples include the recent dedication of LaFortune Student Center, the renovated Riley Hall of Art and Design, the Eck Tennis Pavilion, and in the next several weeks, the dedication liturgy of the Loftus Sports Center.

The Folk Choir has become known outside of the immediate Notre Dame community in recent years. It provides music for some of the weddings that occur at Sacred Heart church, and it has recently become a touring group that provides liturgical concerts and music for liturgies that embrace a truly ecumenical spirit. Plans for the group's first international tour are nearing completion now. The choir must complete its hectic semester and survive an anxious waiting period before embarking on the trip that will be the "pot of gold" at the end of their Irish rainbow. BON VOYAGE!

LIFE IN
HELL

©1987 BY
MATT
GREENING

SCHOOL IS HELL
BUT
IT BEATS WORKING

LESSON 19:
GRAD SCHOOL—
SOME PEOPLE
NEVER LEARN

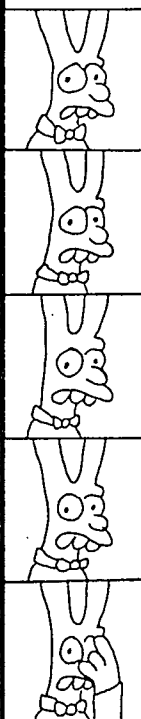


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SHOULD YOU GO
TO GRAD SCHOOL?
A WEE TEST

- T F
- ☐ ☐ I AM A COMPULSIVE NEUROTIC.
- ☐ ☐ I LIKE MY IMAGINATION CRUSHED INTO DUST.
- ☐ ☐ I ENJOY BEING A PROFESSOR'S SLAVE.
- ☐ ☐ MY IDEA OF A GOOD TIME IS USING JARGON AND CITING AUTHORITIES.
- ☐ ☐ I FEEL A DEEP NEED TO CONTINUE THE PROCESS OF AVOIDING LIFE.

THE 5 SECRETS OF
GRAD SCHOOL SUCCESS



- ① DO NOT ANNOY THE PROFESSOR.
- ② BE CONSISTENTLY MEDIOCRE.
- ③ AVOID ANYTHING SMACKING OF ORIGINALITY.
- ④ DO EXACTLY WHAT YOU ARE TOLD.
- ⑤ STOP READING THIS CARTOON RIGHT NOW AND GET BACK TO WORK.

THE SIMPLE WAY TO
AVOID THE STOMACH-
CHURNING AGONY OF
HAVING TO FINISH YOUR
THESIS



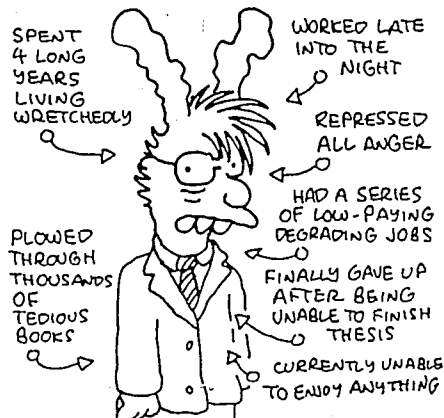
READ
ANOTHER
BOOK.

REPEAT
WHEN
NECESSARY.

WILL YOUR RESEARCH
MAKE THE WORLD
A BETTER PLACE?



MEET THE BITTEREST
PERSON IN THE WORLD
THE GRAD SCHOOL DROPOUT



CONGRATULATIONS!! YOU DID
IT!!! YOU FINALLY FINISHED
YOUR DISSERTATION!!!

EH? SPEAK
UP, SONNY.



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