Notre Dame's Student Magazine

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November 10, 1988

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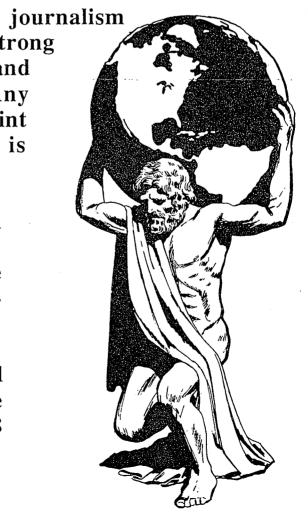
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# FOR 1989

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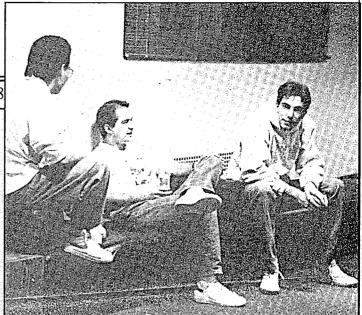
November 10, 1988

### Cover

Getting Together Graduate administrators say graduate students need more support from each other and the university. By Andrea Rogers/ Page 10

(Re)Defining Notre Dame Notre Dame doesn't quite fit the definition of a "university" - yet. By Jim Greco/ Page 12

What's Up, Vic? G.S.U. president Victor Krebs discusses life as a graduate student at Notre Dame. By Maggie Sieger/ Page 15



Vol. 130, No. 9 November 10, 1988

Disce Quasi Semper Victurus Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus

Founded 1867

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News

Facilitating Athletics The question of accessibility has been raised with regard to both the Loftus Center and the Eck Pavilion.

By Mike Wieber/ Page 7

Sports

The Famous Secret Jethrow Kyles' collection of sports memorabilia in the basement of the Hesburgh Library is known to everybody but the people at Notre Dame. By Jon Paul Potts/ Page 16

Sportsweek A weekly roundup of the lesser-known varsity sports. /Page19

# **Departments**

Week in Distortion From London, with love. / Page 3 Movies A review of "Imagine," a documentary about John Lennon. /Page 6 Music Time to take a look at what you listen to. / Page 5 On Other Campuses Of Whippets and fruit juices. / Page4 Coming Distractions A lsit of what's going on, both here and in the area. / Page 20 Ernie Pook's Comeek "The Total Book" / Page 24

# **Editorial**

Get the graduate students out of their broom closets / Page 23

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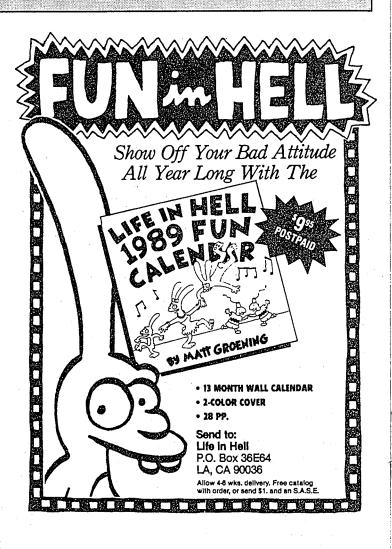
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# From London... With Love?

Bob Palladino relates his Russian experience, one of fear, belly buttons and Olga

et this: A significant portion of Domer distortion oscillates wildly across our planet. Beyond the cuddling arms of our oh-so-comforting N.D. world and ripped away from Notre Dame Our Mommy's breasts, we, the study-abroad-types, happily sip the lovely poison of Western Decadence in a host of declining countries. The few, the proud, and the happily irresponsible, we Domers study abroad!

However...the voice of England, The Smiths, so wisely explain in song that "Some Girls are Bigger Than Others," and this is perceptive. Even in the London program, Notre Dame is with us. I, like you, cannot escape; my distortions are your distortions. For on both sides of the Atlantic, the N.D. experience remains the same: With rules to our left, and regulations to our right, we are trapped in an awkward cleavage, and from here we attempt to have fun. This is why I write.

THIS WEEK'S FOREIGN AFFAIR: BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN. During our first major travel break, 22 brave Domers chose to explore the evil empire, a land of strong vodka, stronger women, and the strongest human body odors. boarded Aeroflot, the Soviet airlines, and I clutched my N.D. sweatshirt, my crunchy Jif peanut butter, my American Dollars, and my President Quayle button. And we were afraid, for we understood the implications of entering a Communist state. We knew of the bald and raving Gorbachey monster, that splattered forehead of a beast that was known to wear nice ties and occasionally shave his left leg. We feared.

I was seated next to Bruce, a philosopy

major, and I knew immediately how conversation would progress.

Bruce began, "Ya know, Bob, Popeye was the original existentialist. 'I yam what I yam' was his philosophy. And Olive Oyl, now there was a..."

"Shut up!" I snapped.

Bruce's face grew sullen, and as the tears welled up in his eyes, I knew I'd hurt the old chap's feelings. "There, there," I said, putting my arm around his shoulder. I bent over him and kissed him tenderly on the lips. How smooth and soft his lips were. Actually, I just made that last part up. I never really did put my arm around his shoulder.

"Bob," Bruce breathed, "Do you really like me?"

"Actually, Brucey-boy, I hate your guts. But you see, I'm writing for Week In Distortion, and I know that this part of my Russia report will make many people very uncomfortable." I smiled. "And I rather like that."

The flight passed romantically and in no time at all we landed in Leningrad, where our tour guide awaited us. She was a big girl. Her name was Olga. She had a moustache.

"Oh, hello," she whispered, in her very best Eenglesh. "I am Ole-gah, and I theenk Notre Dame men are veery hondsum."

"I see," I responded. What I really saw was a women who had been hit by The Ugly Truck.

She touched me. "You ahr veery tall. Like Amereekan basketball player, no?"

My brain screamed "BOB! SHE'S TOUCHING YOU!" Trapped inside my twenty-year-old's emotional purgatory, the usually overzealous hormonal hankerings went on strike. I grabbed the nearest Domer. "Talk to me, Cathy."

"Hey, didja hear we beat Rice?" she asked.

"Great, great," I replied but the ole pigskin fades when confronted with the real thing. Olga was batting her eyelashes at me, so I had to think fast. I blurted, "Cathy, have you ever, just for fun, seen how far you could stick your finger into your belly button?"

Olga interrupted. "I have tried. And my finger it smelled like rank Russian cabbage." Olga grinned. "Come weeth me into bathroom. We go behind Iron shower curtain and I show you my belly button."

I attempted to distract her. "Hey, Olga, in Russia do you gals get those silly little, white, fuzzy lint balls stuck in your belly buttons?" No reply. I tried again. "I've got this awesome belly button lint collection and I just thought maybe you'd like to see it?"

But Olga was uninterested in my belly button. She had other things on her mind. Defying language boundaries, she engaged in that cross cultural language of love. My brain grew squishy. It felt like wet marshmallows. I thought of England and how much cuter English sheep are compared to Russian women.

But her mustache was getting closer.

"You ahr veery tall, like basketball player. You ees like, how you say, Magic Johnson, no?"

"Olga, can we just forget about my magic johnson, okay?"

Lights out, comrade. Blown fuse, a long Russian winter. Immaculate sky, no stars, baby, no stars. Russian mustache was too much for this boy's brain. All systems are

I awoke in London. My Russian excursion was over. For some reason, my entire body was very sore. I poured myself a glass of Pepsi and turned on the telly. I raised my glass and toasted, "To capitalism!" I smiled. On the telly, Reagan was speaking.

Ron giggled, "Ahh...that Maggie Thatcher, what a wonderful woman. If only I could do to her what we've been doing to her country."

Ah, yes, it was good to be back in the West.

Robert John "Guido" Palladino is a junior in the London Program. He will probably be a marked man upon return to campus.

# Getting Juiced

Studies show students the pros and cons of cheap highs

# EDITED BY MARK FLAHARTY

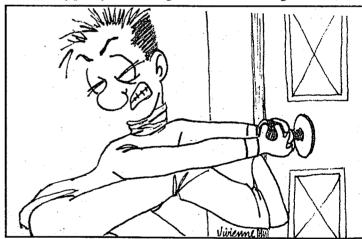
etting Whipped. Whippets, the latest fad in inexpensive sensory stimulation, may be much more costly than students would like to believe, the *Marquette Journal* reported. The search for thrills has led many students to inhale nitrous oxide out of small cartridges usually used to charge whipped cream cans. Nitrous oxide, also known as "laughing gas," is used to gain a momentary "high" which comes from the temporary numbing of the brain. What users usually do not know is that in inhaling nitrous oxide they subject themselves to the possibility of suffocation from a lack of oxygen. The cartridges, which can be bought by anyone for less than \$1 each, contain absolutely no oxygen and are very dangerous to anyone unqualified using them for personal purposes, Dr. Paul Kwon, chairman of oral surgery at the Marquette University Dental Clinic, said.

Wow, you should have had that V-8. According to a study conducted at Texas Christian University the last hour of "cramming" that a student spends before a test could be better spent jogging, swimming or participating in some sort of physical activity to give the brain an extra oxygen boost. According to the Daily Skiff (TCU's campus paper), the study also recommends drinking fruit juice during the exam to maintain the brain's glucose level. The results of the test show that following these procedures could mean the difference between "a 'B' and an 'A' or a 'C' and a 'B-."

Revolutionary or reactionary on the Rutgers University campus? In September a notice was sent out including new full-time, tenured track appointments of faculty members. Whenever new members of the faculty have taught elsewhere, it is listed with their academic honors. The name of new faculty member Dr. Barbara Foley is listed with a reference not to her teaching at Northwestern University but, instead, as the recent holder of a NEH Fellowship at the Newberry Library, the Rutgers *Measure* reported. The reason for this is that Dr. Foley was dropped from the teaching staff at Northwestern for violently disrupting the lecture of an invited university guest. At the Newark, New Jersey campus she joins Dr.

Bruce Franklin who, a few years ago, was dismissed from his duties as a professor at Stanford University for inciting the students to riot. ... One suspects we will probably hear more about this in the future.

To err is human. Everyone makes mistakes. How many times have you heard those statements? Part of being human is making mistakes, innocent mistakes where people fall victim to their own forgetfulness. Being locked out of a room falls under this category, doesn't it? Not according to the Kansas University administration. At Kansas on-campus residents have been given a new, strict lockout key policy that is designed to deter their forgetfulness, *The* 



University Daily Kansan reports. The policy allows each resident to be human only twice a semester. In other words, each resident is only allowed to use their lockout key twice before they start to pay the price for their common mistake. The first two times the student uses his lockout key it is free but each time afterwards a \$5 fee is assessed. ... What exactly could anyone hope to accomplish by implementing such a policy?

And *Sports Illustrated* reports that the toll-free telephone number for Stanford football ticket information is 1-800-BEAT-CAL.

# Try It, You Just May Like It

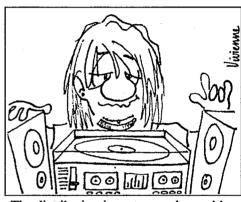
Heather Ingraham provides her own wake-up call for the listening public and invites you to enjoy something new

'm really getting tired of people who like progressive music. Really tired. I'm starting to lose my sense of humor about the whole thing. There's no point writing this column because people are already convinced they know what's good and what isn't. It's not like anyone is asking you to change your fundamental beliefs, they're just asking you to listen to a record. Or maybe being "progressive" means moving in only one direction, ahead, as if there's nothing worth knowing on either side of you, and certainly nothing behind you, for heaven's sake. Come off it, hipsters: don't play open-minded if you're not going to experiment; don't play cuttingedge if your tastes always coincide with college charts. There's a lot out there that you've never even tried.

I'm not aiming at people who, either because of geographic location or pursuit of other interests, haven't had a broad exposure to music. I'm not aiming at people who know that, by and large, their musical tastes run within certain categories, and know this precisely because they have listened to a lot of music they don't like in order to find the stuff they do. Such people may have categorized their preferences, but they'll admit that they are only preferences, not some sort of canon. I'm not aiming at them. I am aiming at the kind of person you'll find hanging out at the Commons on a Friday night, with his artfully scuzzy clothes and his new-wave hair hanging in his eyes. I'm aiming at the type of DJ who won't play your requests on WVFI because he's never heard of them, or because they don't fit into the "theme" of his show. Yeah, right. Like most of the DJ's know enough music to have a "theme" in the first place.

This kind of arrogant label-sticker, who's got every band grouped into a category and every band worth listening to in his record collection (excuse me, CD collection) at home, is exactly the sort of person who claims to be the most openminded. If there's any truth to that claim, it must be the air whistling between the person's ears. Honestly, how "progressive" can you be when your tastes coincide with the latest in hipness? Progressive means exploring the unknown, not the trendy. And the unknown may be uncomfortable: If you're going to play like you've explored the dark underbelly of life (as so many progressives do), then dammit, get out there and explore it. Listening to "new" bands who merely recycle what you're already comfortable listening to is hardly cutting-edge.

It's too easy to play progressive here: A lot of people don't know new bands, so it's easy to skim the latest New Music Express and seem like a prophet. And it's all too common for progressives to play elite, as if they had some God-given knowledge of Music. Yeah, right. What happens as a result of this arrogance is that people who listen to mainstream music actually apologize to someone who favors off-beat bands for liking "normal" music, as if normal somehow meant boring. Mainstream doesn't mean boring, or mediocre, any more than unknown means talented. There's a lot of crappy bands out there, mixed in with a few good ones, and you've just got to keep looking for the good ones.



The distribution is pretty much equal between famous and not-famous.

What I'd really like is for people to not be so competitive about listening to "cool" music. The ideal listener would look for music that's inventive and honest in approach: what it actually sounds like is a matter of taste. I personally favor a lot of distortion and a good crisp snare, but if someone's doing something interesting with a keyboard, that's fine too. Or take a friend of mine, who recently acknowledged that he really likes music that came out in the early 80's, such as the B-52's, "only it isn't the early 80's anymore." I wish more people could be like him, and just accept where their preferences lie while still remaining open to suggestions. There's really no place for elitism when it comes to discussing music; most of us aren't creators anyway, simply reviewers. You don't have to like everything, but do keep your ears open. When you talk or write about music, feel free to make your likes and dislikes known, but remember that they're only your preferences. And get that hair out of your eyes.

# Imagining

Finally, an honest testimony of the life and career of John Lennon in a new documentary by producer David Wolper and director Andrew Solt

ome legends never die. Look at Elvis. He's received almost as much publicity after his death as he did when he was alive. However, Elvis hardly died a hero. He did himself in with alcohol and drugs. One of the truly tragic deaths of a musical hero, though, was the shooting death of former Beatle, songwriter, and

peace activist John Lennon. On the eighth anniversary of his death, a new documentary film on Lennon's career, called *Imagine*, has been released.

The film, directed by Andrew Solt and produced by David Wolper, takes its title from the classic Lennon song about the musician's dream for a better world. The documentary is a compilation of over 200 hours of film and interviews, with new interview footage of people like Cynthia Lennon, Yoko Ono, Julian Lennon, and Sean Lennon. No narrator talks through the film. Only the voices of John Lennon

and those interviewed appear in the color movie. The scene is set around Lennon's estate, where he is recording a new album with producer Phil Spector, of which "Imagine" will be a part. The time frame shifts back and forth constantly between these recording scenes and Lennon's history from his early family life to the formation of the Beatles and so on.

The narration by film and interview technique is quite effective. It produces no bias by a third party narrator. The viewer is left to judge for himself about the films presented and the statements made by Lennon

and others. The included footage ranges from early press conference interviews with Beatles' manager Brian Epstein, news reels, live concert footage, the famous press conference in bed, appearances on talk shows and many new interviews. A particularly striking scene is Lennon's confrontation with cartoonist Al Capp at the bed press

Only the voices of John Lennon John Lennon, the musician, was also a poet and activist.

conference, concerning such issues as Lennon's nude album cover and a song in which Lennon says he will be crucified. Another involves Lennon explaining to an overzealous fan who has camped outside Lennon's mansion that the former Beatle writes his songs for and about himself and not for any one fan.

Many of the controversies surrounding Lennon, the most radical Beatle, are covered. Unfortunately, the whole drug issue is mentioned only briefly. A majority of the film is spent on the development of Lennon's writing styles and ideas, and his maturation past the Beatles. The break up from the Beatles, Lennon's two marriages, the divorce from his first wife, Lennon's family life with his sons, his solo career, and his eventual murder are all covered in the many film clips and interviews. The time shift can be a bit confusing at times, especially when Lennon became a solo artist,

making it unclear what happens at certain points.

The viewer gets to see many sides of Lennon, including a side that can be less than appealing. Lemmon is hardly presented as a saint, but neither is the film an expose of his sometimes errant life. The audience also can make their own judgements about Lennon's radical ways and methods of achieving his ideals. Although the major issue of drugs is, for the most part, overlooked excent in a few sporadic instances. the film is an accurate portrayal of a man and his feelings. No one can help but be moved when, at the end

of the film, Lennon's death and its effect on the masses is presented, along with a touching final performance of the finished product of *Imagine*. Some legends can be killed, but director Solt and producer Wolper prove that the memories live on, and nothing can prolong these memories better than an honest documentary presented by Lennon himself. Many attempts have been made at biographies and fictional accounts on Lennon's life, but none has been as successful and hit so close to home as the movie *Imagine*.

# FACILITATING ATHLETICS

The question of accessibility has been raised with regard to both the Loftus Center and the Eck Pavilion

# BY MIKE WIEBER

he sounds of colliding helmets, offensive plays, and linemen's grunts are familiar to students at Notre Dame and are invariably associated with the football stadium on crisp Saturday afternoons. But northeast of the field lies another area where these sounds are not uncommon on weekday afternoons, the Loftus Center.

This building, along with the Eck Tennis Pavilion, became fully active in the fall of last year as new facilities for the students.

Whether or not these facilities have truly served the interests of the students has been questioned by some. For many students, the Loftus has been viewed as just a nice indoor practice field for the football team. Some students have also claimed that the Eck unjustly charges for the use of tennis courts when so many other athletic facilities are free for the asking for students.

Charles "Lefty" Smith, director of the Loftus Center, explained that the building may not even be known to some students. "I don't think many of the students know this building exists unless they have class over here," said Smith.

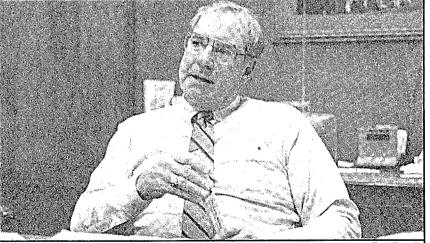
He added, however, that the building is for the students and it has been since its inception. "The building was the donation of three families: John Loftus, Ed and Joe Haggar, and Ray Meyo. These gentlemen, in donating this building, wanted this building to be used by the whole Notre Dame family," said Smith. "As such we have developed a scheduling philosophy so that we can take care of all of the facets of this family and, secondly, that there'd be no charge for the use of this facility."

Having only reached its full competion in April 1988, the Loftus begins its day early at

5:30 a.m. Monday through Friday with cardiac rehabilitation classes and ROTC drills at 6:30. The day continues with lectures and activities in any of several conference rooms. Richard Rosenthal, athletic director at Notre Dame, said that the auditorium is used for classes in the morning.

During lunchtime, faculty and staff soccer and touch football is played. All other times before 3:00 the facility is open to student use.

After that, the football team has the option of using the building. Also, men's and women's soccer as well



Tony Porcelli

"These things, like golf and tennis, are so expénsive that we don't have space for casual use of the facility."

Richard Rosenthal, Athletic Director

as the marching band use the building for practices in the early evening. Flag football and Non-Varsity Athletics trade off later in the evenings until closing which occurs at 11:00.

On Saturdays, Loftus opens at 8:00 a.m. and closes at 10:00 p.m., Sundays the schedule runs from noon until 8:00 p.m.

Smith described which activities get first choice of the facilities. "Our priorities are: varsity athletes get first crack, club sports and interhall sports get second crack," he said.

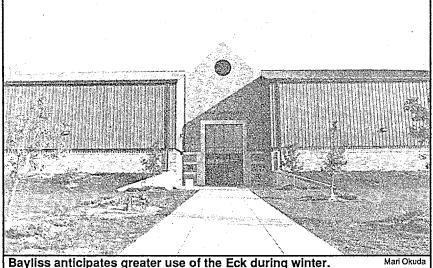
Rosenthal added, "We give priority to teams that are in season."

He added that although one team is in the main field of the building this does not necessarily prevent others from using it at the same time. "With the netting system, when a varsity team is out there practicing, the track can still be used. By putting the nets down, the faculty can use the field - half for touch football, half for soccer," he said.

The center, which cost \$6.3 million, occasionally opens up for athletes at other times as well. For example, when the football team chooses to practice outside, students can use the center. Also, when the track team practices, it uses lanes one through four, leaving lanes five and six open for others. The only time the main fieldhouse is completely closed

off is during football practices or when a team needs the whole area.

Students are asked to bring their own athletic equipment or to check it out from Non-Varsity Athletics in the JACC. Though he said the entire fieldhouse is open if equipment is brought in, Smith again emphasized the value of the track to the student body. "The track is made of Mondo, the Cadillac of running surfaces. The track is one-fifth of a mile long.



This is the largest [indoor] track in the U.S. They didn't even have to bank the track," said Smith.

He hopes that this will bring students into the facility during the coming months. "What we hope is that the students who run on Juniper Road when the weather's bad will come over here," Smith said.

Rosenthal added several other uses for the facility besides those listed by Smith. He mentioned a flag football tournament named after Nicholas Buoniconti, Notre Dame football team captain in 1961 and an All-American. Mark Buoniconti, his son, was injured receiving a spinal cord injury while playing football at the Citadel, according to Brian Boulac, assistant director of athletics. "Because of the injury, the family became very interested with spinal cord injuries and how

to correct them," Boulac said.

The people who participate in these games make pledges to give a certain amount of money for each point their team scores toward spinal cord rehabilitation research. This tournament is scheduled to take place November 11. 12, and 13.

The only part of the facility which is restricted from general student use is the weight room. The weight room holds some \$250,000 in weights and can hold over 100 athletes at any particular time. The facility was donated by Haggar.

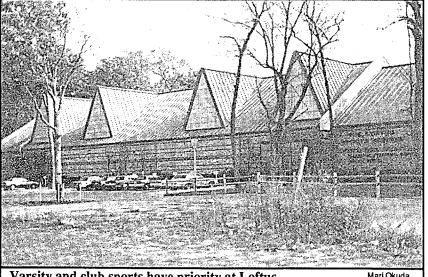
"The weight room is for varsity athletes only. The weight rooms in the Rockne [Memorial] and the JACC are for students." Smith said. As to why this division occurs, Smith said, "I have my opinions and the 'powers that be' have another. I'd rather not talk about it."

Rosenthal also noted that the Loftus weight room has created more space for students in the other athletic buildings. "The weight room is for varsity athletics, but what that's done is free up the facilities over here [in the JACC]," Rosenthal said.

Boulac agreed with Rosenthal, saying it was to be used by all varsity athletes. He added that those who work out in the Loftus are chosen by coaches. He said both men's and women's sports use the facility. He also noted that football uses the facility because of

> its size and the number of players.

Although the Loftus Center is directed toward activities from varsity to individual athletics, the Eck Tennis Pavilion is targeted primarily at students' individual play. Unlike most of the other athletic facilities, however, the Eck charges students a dollar per student per hour for use. It also charges faculty, staff, and their families various rates of as much as four dollars an hour for use of one of the six indoor courts.



Varsity and club sports have priority at Loftus.

Tom Rask, student senator from district four which includes Stanford, Keenan, Grace, Flanner, Pasquerilla West, and Pasquerilla East, has initiated an investigation to discover why students must pay for the courts while the other athletic activities are free. "I talked to Coach Bayliss and he indicated that the dollar cost cannot be removed at this time," Rask said. He noted that the reason Bobby Bayliss, the men's tennis coach and director of the Eck Tennis Pavilion, said the Eck charge was for high maintenance costs and because the building lost money last year.

Bayliss confirmed these expenses of heating and lighting and added several others.

One thing he did emphasize, however, was the relatively low rates compared to other universities. "Anywhere else you would pay \$20 to \$22 an hour. At Marquette they pay \$6 an hour. At Columbia, they pay a little more than that. We are the lowest cost building that we know of," Bayliss said.

The other reason Bayliss gave was the problem of students making reservations for courts and not showing up to play. "You'd be surprised at the number of people that call, reserve a court, and don't show up, [Rolfs or Rocknel pool is there. It doesn't matter if 500 people or two people want to use the pool, the

pool is there. If you don't show up, we keep your name on file and you have to pay for that reservation," Bayliss said.

Along the same lines, Bayliss stressed the responsibility factor involved. "The fact that you had to pay puts a little more responsibility in the process. You're not going to frivilously call up and reserve a court. You'll check with your buddy next door and then call," Bayliss said.

The \$1.4 million building which opened in 1987 has tried to meet the needs of the students first, according to Bayliss. "Students can call 48 hours ahead for a court. Alumni and guests can call 24 hours before. The facility isn't open to the public," he said.

The building, which allows reservations on Monday through Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 9:45 p.m. and Sunday from 10:30 a.m. until 9:45 p.m. with a one hour and 15 minute time limit, only lets NVA and the tennis team block off the court. "Some halls have rented it out. The most anyone would have to pay is \$24 [for a period of time]," said Bayliss.

Because of the student orientation that Bayliss stressed. Rask feels that the Eck or NVA should offer some sort of pass to make it simpler for the student to have access to the "The two main aspects would be courts.

when they arrive.

Rask also said he was looking into the possibility of a pass for a collection of activities that NVA sponsors. He suggested that the pass could be for activities such as jazzercise and activities at the Rolfs pool which are not free, in addition to the use of the tennis courts.

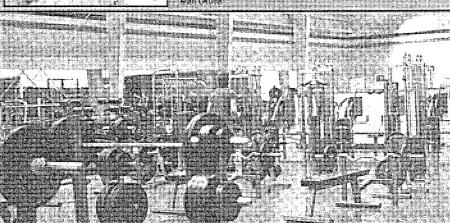
Rosenthal also offered some views on the Eck Pavilion. First, he noted that unlike the JACC, not all parts of the Eck must be lit and maintained at all times, and thus its cost should be more directed at the individual user than the student body as a whole. "We're going to have the lighting and heating on whether you're there or not," said Rosenthal.

These things, like golf and tennis, are so expensive that we don't have space for casual use of the facility. . . In the case of the tennis courts, we must have strong candle power."

Secondly, the athletic director noted that the athletic facilities here are donated or paid for through the athletic programs such as football, and that the only fees users pay are for maintenance. "The JACC was privately funded," he said. "We operate here in the athletic department supmorting the total of all the athletic programs on campus. Thirty percent of reverue goes to activities that have nothing to do with intercollegiate athletics."

Tuition, however, is used

"The weight room is for varsity athletes only... I have my opinions, the 'powers that be' have another. I'd rather not talk about it." Charles "Lefty" Smith, Director of the Loftus Center



convenience and price. The season pass might bring in students who don't use it that often. The price would bring in those who do," Rask said. Rask added that it can be very inconvenient to carry a student I.D. and a dollar and a pass would eliminate this.

"He [Rask] called me yesterday. His idea was to come up with a pass. I think it would be workable, but the student would lose. It's like trying to reinvent the wheel," Bayliss responded. Bayliss also noted that if a student had to carry a pass, he might just as well be carrying an I.D. and that students pay

in addition to athletic revenues to support the maintenance of these facilities.

Whether students are getting a "fair deal" on their academic dollar with these two facilities is still in discussion. Rask said he will continue to investigate the Eck and may look into Loftus eventually. "I'm working on meeting with NVA this week," Rask said.

Rosenthal also feels that a continued expansion of athletic programs should be available to the students. "We are constantly trying to broaden the program."

# GETTING TOGETHER

Graduate administrators say graduate students need more support from each other and the university

### BY ANDREA RODGERS

think that what we're asking for is that there should be greater recognition of graduate students and graduate studies. And that is part of the direction in which the university is going at this time," Timothy O'Meara, Notre Dame provost, said recently concerning planned improvements of the graduate programs. O'Meara feels part of this increased attention should be paid to the students themselves in terms of their environment and sense of community.

For undergraduates, the majority of whom live in on-campus dormitories, the "Notre Dame experience" is readily available. A good sense of unity comes relatively easily to them due to varied course selection and close living arrangements.

"Surely the cohesiveness of the type that occurs at the undergraduate level would not be realistic nor do I think it would be appropriate [for graduate students]," explained

O'Meara. Greater specialization is called for among masters and doctoral students which somewhat restricts their contact with others in their departments.

O'Meara recalled upon his own graduate days at Princeton University as an example of his idea of the sense of unity possible at the graduate level.

While studying Mathematics from 1950 to 1953, O'Meara lived in a dormitory called the Graduate College. This was a living, not a studying, college in which students from all disciplines lived together.

"We had meals together," said O'Meara. "An economist one night would sit next to a mathematician and the next night might sit next to somebody in literature, etc. So this cohesiveness occurred through our living arrangements at the university and I found that to be a fantastic personal experience one of growth."

Virtually all of the students at that time lived this way. Without such arrangements, O'Meara feels the focus of the students' interaction would have been soley in the departments. But thanks to such living quarters their social lives, part of a complete education, were expanded.

"I think that was one of the best times of my life, living there. I think that my education was considerably broadened and deepened by that experience," concluded O'Meara.

This Graduate College still exists at Princeton and continues to provide the same cohesiveness as it did 35 years ago, according to Victor Preller, master of the Graduate College at Princeton.

"We house just under one third of the [graduate students]," he said. There are up to 450 unmarried men and women who have chosen this sort of close communal living, sharing meals and social areas.

"In too many cases there is a continued grouping of students in graduate school by disciplines, even in the Graduate College," Preller pointed out. "But disciplines are mixed here and there is more conversation between them than in many other places."

He also stressed the importance of the diversity of the residents: "To me, one of the most exciting aspects of the Graduate College is that over one third of the students are not citizens of the United States. They come from every continent of the world; [and that is] one of the greatest potential values [of a situation like this]."

O'Meara was himself a member of this percentage, having come originally from

Preller indicated, however, that this way of life is not for everyone. There are those who originally come to the Graduate College and find they prefer to move out. This echoes O'Meara's views about the way students want to live now.



GSU vice-president Jeff Smart is part of a team working to improve graduate life.

"Given the way young people are today, I think it would be unrealistic to reconstruct [the arrangements I had at Princeton] in the hope that people would find that attractive," he said. "People are looking for more independence and more choice of whom they live with now than they did in years past."

The university is conscious of the problem of living arrangements for the graduate students and "certainly intends to do something," declared O'Meara. That "something" has not yet gelled but could possibly come in the form of town houses. While the provost does not intend to reproduce a Graduate College, "I think it will be important as we go into the planning stages for graduate housing...that also a spirit of community is created," he said.

"To find a way of funding it - that's what we are engaged in at the moment." The necessary money may come from a private or corporate donor or perhaps from the university's resources.

"Another possibility would be to see if we could create a revenue stream," suggested O'Meara. "That is to say if enough revenue would be generated by the residents of these buildings so that over a period of many years, that revenue stream could pay off the cost of the building. That could be another way of doing it." The rent for this housing would have to be kept at a reasonably moderate level for this plan to work, he continued.

While attractive living quarters help to interest students, stipend funds and the reputation of the school as a whole also play a large part in a student's choice of school. Most important, however, is the area in which these men and women will be specializing. "The primary drawing card [for a graduate school] is the strength and reputation of the department," said O'Meara.

The departments with graduate programs at Notre Dame attract thousands of applications each year, and from those, select approximately 2,000 students from all over North America and the world. Each program differs in the opportunities, atmosphere, difficulty and facilities it has to offer a person. Whether scholarly or research oriented, however, students can find what they need in Notre Dame's varied courses of study.

Thirty-two states are represented by the

majority of the 250 business students this year. The remaining 18% come from foreign countries.

While at Notre Dame, they follow either a three semester or two academic year program to earn their degrees. "Ours is an intense program requiring the great majority of their time," explained Larry Ballinger, Director of the MBA program. Therefore, students do not have much involvement with the university as a whole. They tend to stick with people from their own department, according to Ballinger.

"We try to encourage them to interact with as many people as they can," said Ballinger. "This is the beginning of their professional careers. [Their classmates] will be professional contacts at a later time."

An interesting trend Ballinger has noted among graduate usiness students is an increasing involvement with law students on an informal basis.

The vast majority live off campus as it is often difficult to get on-campus housing. Due to the fact that many don't live together and as many as a third of them are here for only one full academic year, a strong sense of cohesiveness is not present among all students.

After graduation, most tend to go to work with larger companies located primarily in the Midwest and the East, said Ballinger.

The Law School is also a relatively self-contained unit. "This is a professional school; all are engaged in a common endeavor," said Assistant Dean William McClean. "The law library is located in the building and there is no undergraduate program, so it's necessary that we function as an entity."

Law students are not totally shut off from the university, though. Many are involved with groups on campus and serve as assistant rectors and resident assistants in the undergraduate halls.

The 510 three-year students come predominantly from the United States, with 15 or so from abroad.

Each year more than three hundred employers interview from a graduating class of 160. Most students go on to private practice, while others work with public interest

groups, positions with the government and judicial clerkships.

"We think the Law School is on the ascent," concluded Dean McClean. "We intend to remain on that road."

Another 1400 students are divided among the departments that have a masters or doctoral program. The faculty of each department is not divided but rather teaches both graduate and undergraduate students.

According to Dr. Richard Hilliard, director of admissions for graduate studies, the majority of the students come from the Great Lakes area and remain in their respective academic fields after graduation. Half of these applicants are usually international, said Hilliard. The same proportion is not accepted, however, since they must be fully financially supported and the Notre Dame faculty must be familiar with the institutions they are coming from.

The percentage of foreign students is higher in the science and engineering departments where as many as two-thirds of the applicants are from outside of the United States.

Each department is independent and responsible for the selection of its students, stated Hilliard, and Notre Dame is being turned down in favor of some of the top schools in the country. "Some of these programs are more [nationally] competitive than others," Hilliard added. Some difficulty in attracting students is due to money for stipends and scholarships, yet approximately 80 percent have full support in at least tuition.

A combination of many factors make up the decision facing a student as to where to go for graduate study, not the least of them being the caliber of academics in the programs and the environment they would be living in. A strong sense of being in the right place doing the right thing is indispensable in higher education.

It is most important, therefore, to know what students want and just what would really serve them and the university best. This is a question to ask the scholars themselves. Through their cooperation with the Administration the most productive and nurturing atmosphere will be created.

# (Re)Defining

Notre Dame doesn't quite fit the defi

# **BY JIM GRECO**

otre Dame is a great university. This statement is accepted blindly by many students and alumni. But is it true? A great *college* achieves excellence by offering a top-notch undergraduate program to students. A great *university*, however, must take the time and effort not only to develop its undergraduate programs, but balance them by developing its research and analytical capabilities as a graduate institution, according to Provost Timothy O'Meara.

Once again, is Notre Dame a great university? Maybe; maybe not. Notre Dame's undergraduate programs are some of the most reputable in the country. The university's professional and graduate programs are arguably far weaker.

The imbalance has not been ignored. Throughout the past fifty years, the graduate program has grown under former University President Father Theodore Hesburgh. Last year, University President Father Edward Malloy declared in his inaugural speech that Notre Dame would undertake "a strong commitment to excellence in the graduate programs."

Notre Dame has the potential in each of the schools to offer solid graduate programs, according to O'Meara. Each school says it is committed to instill in its students some of the same ideas that have worked in the undergraduate colleges: a broad, well-rounded education combined with an individual sense of values that has become a Notre Dame trademark, according to Chau T. M. Le, assistant vice-president for graduatein-struction. But in order to reach their full po-

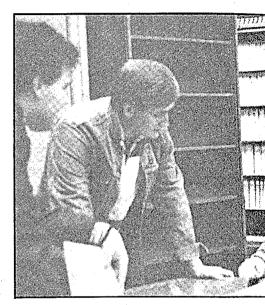
tential, both the administration and individual schools each say that certain things must be achieved in order to enhance the quality of the graduate schools.

Taking the main responsibility for following through with Malloy's declared commitment is Provost Timothy O'Meara. "Upon finishing graduate school, we want our students to be desired by the community because of broad knowledge in their discipline, creativity, practicality and individual sense of values," he said. All the graduate schools need more attractive qualities in order to draw more high-caliber students, he continued. The administrators of all three schools - the Law School, Graduate School of Business, and School of Graduate Studies - say they know what they need to enhance their respective reputations and compete among the graduate school elite.

### **Notre Dame Law School**

The philosophy of the Notre Dame Law School is not only to teach the student the mechanics of the law and its applications, but also to analyze the philosophy and meaning behind the law, according to Law School Dean David Link. "A great law school teaches the student to analyze the meaning of the law in addition to its everyday applications," he said.

The Law School faculty is well-rounded and the admission of students is very selective, comparable to the undergraduate level, according to Link. Link said he feels that an improvement can be made in the school's ability to interpret and analyze the law, something Link calls analytics. "Our legal system badly needs a Catholic school to be a leader in analytics and I believe Notre Dame



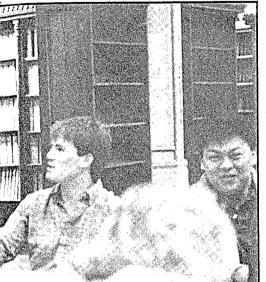
can fit that mold."

The need for improvement in Notre Dame's analytical capabilities is tied to its need for more and better resources. For example, the library, Link said is at a "working level," in that it teaches the student technical applications of the law. It needs more support for and references to the analytical side of the law; the side that interprets the meaning and philosophy behind the law, according to Link. He said that the addition of more faculty also affects the school's analytical potential because hiring more faculty allows the faculty hired to spend more time on analytical research.

"At this point in time, the student-faculty ratio is good but not great compared to other law schools," Link said. "Better faculty resources are a concern if we are to stay on pace with the rest of the country's law pro-

# Notre Dame?

nition of a"university" -- yet



# The Graduate School Of Business

Associate MBA director Robert Williamson said he believes that the school's destiny lies in its own hands for the most part. The areas he sees for potential improvement deal with admissions and recruiting, things usually handled by business faculty. Yet Williamson said he feels that the program is still very solid. "There is no area in the Business School that is sub-standard. But as always, there is room for improvement."

The Business School relies heavily on placement bureaus and recruiters to find jobs for their MBA's, because some of the main criteria for determining the quality of a business school lies in the after-school success

recruit Notre Dame MBA graduates, especially those outside of the Midwest since that percentage of recruiters on campus is already very high."

What this calls for is selling Notre Dame's Business School to the business world, according to Williamson. It requires the faculty to work closely with recruiting companies on both their needs. If the working relationship is good, it is likely that those same companies would recruit students learning under that professor.

Another area Williamson said could use improvement is the number of minority students in the business program. Minorities currently make up six percent of the student

body, a little below the national average of eight percent for other MBA schools. Again, this adjustment could probably be made within the school's admissions department without calling for any administrative help.

# Notre Dame Program of Graduate Studies

For the record, Notre Dame is not satisfied with its graduate studies programs., according to Le. The programs, which incude all master's and doctorate degrees in different disciplines offered by the university, are realizing that it is going to take a deep committeent to strenghten Notre Dame's reputation as an elite graduate study program. This isn't to say that the program is not satisfactory now. It continues to move rapidly in its push for quality academics and student support. But since the School of Graduate Studies is much more diverse than the Law or Business schools, it consequently has further to go in its pursuit for excellence.



Law students, including John Foradora, Jim Hogan, Brett Granville and Edward Kiel, reviewing strategy for their upcoming cases before class and in the library. Mari Okuda

grams."

Increased financial aid is also of concern to Link: "We want a certain type of quality and ethic-conscious individual and it should not matter if he is wealthy or not," he said.

rate of its graduates. Williamson gives a lot of attention to diversifying Notre Dame's career placement and recruiting potential. "We definitely want to increase the number of corporations and companies that come to

"Notre Dame wants
to strive for excellence in
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our goals."

Dr. Chau T. M. Le,
assistant vicepresident for advanced
studies: instruction

It is evident by the heavy amount of attention that has been given to improving the graduate schools in recent years. Like the Notre Dame Law School, the Program of Graduate Studies has earned a good reputation as a teaching institution. What they want to do is have their students and faculty be leaders in graduate research as well. "Notre Dame wants to strive for excellence in research as well as academics," Dr. Chau T. M. Le, the assistant vice-president for advanced studies: instruction. "There is a long way to go, and much commitment and many resources are needed if we are to achieve our goals."

These goals revolve around the students and Notre Dame as a research institution. Le felt the task of enhancing the level of Notre Dame students was divided into two parts: finding the quality student and supporting those students as they progress through the program. The first part is under way, as there has been a "general trend of improvement" of accepted students over recent years. In 1978, the average entering GRE test score was 1766 out of a possible 2400. Last year that average reached 1816. Le hopes that admissions will continue this trend. As with the Law School, increased financial aid also is a possibility that could be used to attract the top-notch applicant and increase minority presence, according to Le.

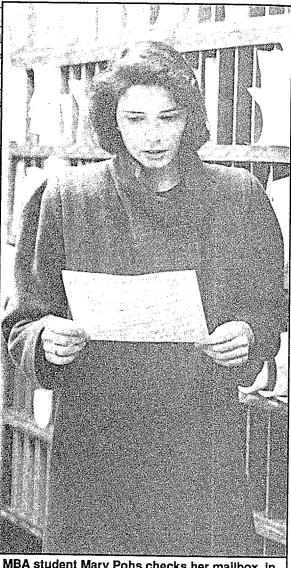
The other facet of improvement on which Le places great importance is the ability of the students and faculty to use top notch re-

search facilities to achieve their academic goals. This improvement would not only help students and faculty, but it would also enhance the capability and reputation of the university's research. Le said he feels that room for improvement lies now with the amount of available research space. Office space, especially for teaching assistants, is extremely limited. With the addition and improvement of research facilities, both students and faculty could be more productive, set higher goals, achieve those goals and thus build a reputation for themselves and Notre Dame, according to Le.

"The university has a commitment to improve the entire Graduate Studies Program," Le said of the potential improvements. The Graduate Studies Program can improve in almost every area. It is working closely with the administration, according to Le, on goals that set the foundation of the best graduate schools: students, faculty, and facilities.

Each of the graduate programs wants to improve, according to their respective officials, but the schools themselves have different ideas about how to do it. Thus, forward movement has progressed very slowly. For example, a proposal to combine the three schools into one

liamson from the business school even said that he felt that Malloy's comment at the inauguration last year regarding necessary improvements in graduate studies was di-



MBA student Mary Pohs checks her mailbox in the business students' lounge.

Marl Okuda

graduate school with different programs was supported by the School of Graduate Studies but was disliked by both the Law School

and Business School. One possible reason for this may have been that the quality of each school is at a different level.

Based strictly on admissions statistics, the Law School is the hardest to gain entry into, followed by the Business School and Graduate Studies Program. It seems logical that the first two would not want to reduce their current reputation and quality in any way. Wil-

rected only at the Graduate Studies Program. O'Meara, however, disagreed, saying although the words were vague, he was confident that Malloy directed his words to all graduate schools at Notre Dame.

Notre Dame has developed in fifty-year time frames, according Provost O'Meara. The first fifty years established Notre Dame. The second fifty developed it into a great undergraduate institution. The third has just begun: to develop Notre Dame into a great graduate institution.

# What's Up, Vic?

GSU President Victor Krebs discusses life as a grad student

### BY MAGGIE SIEGER

hen the task force report on the state of advanced studies at Notre Dame, commissioned by Notre Dame President Father Edward Malloy, was issued last year, the university family was surprised to read about the "spirit of alienation, bewilderment and discontent" felt by a whole segment of the student population - graduate students. "It's a problem that we can't integrate (into the university community)," said Victor J. Krebs, president of the Graduate Student Union.

In an effort to correct the situation, Krebs and other graduates formed the Graduate/ Undergraduate Committee last spring. "Pat Cooke was (student body) president then and he really helped us out," said Krebs. The way to integrate is to see what student government is doing, what kind of organization the undergrads have and how they communicate with the administration." The G/UC installed an observer at student senate meetings for firsthand knowledge of the senate's activities and they worked with student Crimestoppers in order to get and give input.

From that initial contact, many more ideas of how to feel more at home at Notre Dame evolved. "The whole idea is to try and get more integration between graduates and undergraduates, to get undergrads aware that the grads are here and to get the grads to participate in activities, especially in the intellectual life of the community," Krebs said.

Why do the graduate students care about becoming integrated and why should the undergraduates care? Krebs believes undergraduates can benefit from exposure to graduate students. "Any good university has integration at least at the intellectual level, right?" Krebs asked. The only contact many

undergraduates have with graduate students occurs in a situation where the graduate student is in a position of authority over the undergraduate, as a TA or assistant rector. This serves to create a wall between the two. Krebs suggests thinking of graduates as half-students and half-teachers, as bridges to professors. "We know professors on a more personal basis so we can call them up and say, 'Hey, Gary, would you please do this for us?' or whatever," he said.

Krebs decries the attitude here that graduate and undergraduate students have nothing, or at least, very little, in common. "Before we decide that, we should all get together and see," he said. "The mindset is so prevelant that there is a total segregation. Even in the areas where we do have things in common, they're never considered. It's become a habit."

One of the major problems for the G/UC is the university layout. In order to integrate the graduate students into the undergraduate community, there must first be a unity among the graduates themselves. "As it is, there is no place where grad students can go," Krebs said. "You have to have a place to congregate." The GSU is currently working on establishing a weekly lunch at the Alumni/ Senior Club for graduate students. Because of its central location and facilities, the Club offers the best place on campus for graduate students to meet on a regular basis. "We have parties every now and then and they are really good mixers and so on," Krebs said. "But, you can't live on parties and we'd like something for regular meetings." An advantage for law and MBA students meeting other students is that each has its own building. The graduate school, composed of 800 to 1,000 students, all specializing in different departments, shuttle between O'Shaughnessy and the Hesburgh Library.

Another concern for graduate students is housing. The G/UC has discussed ways of involving graduate students in the various undergraduate residence hall activities. One of the big housing issues this year centers on graduate students living in Knott and Siegfried halls. Although temporary, female grad students have taken up residence on the fourth floor of both halls. "It's kind of strange," said Krebs. "(The women) are not even participating in the halls. There's some mindset here against graduate and undergraduate students mixing. You wonder at the reasoning." Besides lack of publicity in the three graduate dorms, O'Hara-Grace, St. Joseph and Brownson, the dorms have no representation on the Hall Presidents Council. "We could at least be included with the intellectual life commissioners," said Krebs. "The paradoxical thing is that we're subjected to all the policies everyone else is, parietals and the other rules, but the benefits, they're never there.

"On the side of the grad students, it would be great to feel integrated, but, for the school, Notre Dame wants to be a graduate institution of prominence," said Krebs. "No matter how much you beef up the the programs, no matter how you beef up the stipends, people are not going to feel like they belong until you give the graduate students a good quality of life at the university. They're going to leave and the graduate students are not going to be contributing to the life of the university."

Graduate students leave Notre Dame with a totally different concept of the university than the undergraduates, according to Krebs. While undergrads continue to flock to the campus year after year following graduation, graduate students feel "I don't want to deal with Notre Dame anymore because it's been a miserable four years." There's been a growing resentment on the part of the graduate students due to the continuing segregation, Krebs said, "A university dedicated to improving its graduate programs better take a look at the living situation of its grad students not just the academics," Krebs concluded. "[The living conditions] need to be paid attention to and [they've] been neglected so far."

Interview conducted by Brian Bajuk.

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Jethrow Kyles' collection of sports memorabilia in the basement of the Hesburgh Library is known to everybody but the people at Notre Dame

# BY JON PAUL POTTS

ooking for an 1899 Notre Dame football program? Or maybe, if boxing is your passion, you're inter-

ested in Joe Frazier's sparring gloves from the epic Ali-Frazier "Thrilla in Manila" of 1975. Wait, I know, you're searching for the complete history of the South Bend women's professional softball team. If any of these sports tidbits interest you, check out the Notre Dame Sports and Games Research Collection in the Hesburgh Library.

This large diversified collection covers the gamut of human sports and game. In fact, of the over 6,000 catalogued

titles and more than 500,000 scrapbooks, programs, films, photographs, video and audio tapes and sports memorabilia, only 17 percent is Notre Dame related.

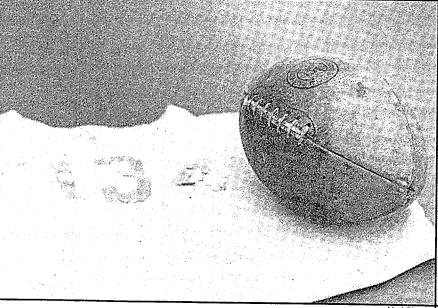
Curator Jethrow Kyles would like to em-

phasize, however, the content of the collection. "I'd like to stress that this is a research collection with some museum artifacts and not a sports museum."

While there are some artifacts such as

Knute Rockne's sweater and Johnny Evers' 1924 White Sox uniform (Evers of "Tinkers to Evers to Chance," a famous double play combination of the 1920's), the collection is primarily a fascinating assemblage of material which documents the relationship between man's games and man's societies.

Kyles, a graduate of Ferris State College in Michigan, has been with Notre Dame for ten years, seven with the sports library. When he arrived



Kyles' collection includes Knute Rockne's sweater and a footbal signed by the 1934 Fighting Irish football team.

on the scene, the library had a small budget and was not very well organized. But, through his efforts, the budget has been increased and the library today is one of the best of its kind in the United States.

Items pour onto Kyles' desk every day

from a variety of sources. The national Notre Dame fan base sends material and makes donations all the time. the NCAA gives the library unlimited access to all its records and materials, and the profesmaior sional sports leagues like the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League and Major League Baseball are also very helpful to Kyles.

The NCAA also frequently calls on the library for information as well, so it is a reciprocal situation.

The collection was founded in 1968 by Victor Schaeffer, who was then the director of libraries, and Francis Wallace, who graduated from Notre Dame in 1923 and was a sports writer. It is intended as a research collection about sport and its social implications. The collection represents two of the more salient features of the University of Notre Dame - athletics and academic endeavor.

Sports research used to be considered a side pursuit, but recent events such as the Olympic boycotts of 1980 and 1984 have emphasized the place of sports in society.

"Sports research is very legimate now because of the big business of sports, the huge contracts, sports advertisement and the politics of sports," said Kyles. "Consider 1936 and the impact of Jesse Owens on Hitler's Olympic Games."

Owens disproved Hitler's theory of Arian supremacy by beating the Germans

in the 100-and 200-yard dashes, the long jump and the triple jump.

The library is organized by formats. That is, similar materials are grouped together and put on the shelfs. Thus, all the programs are organized together, as well as all the what to discard," said Kyles. "What seems trivial now may have significance forty years from now."

Nationwide, the collection is well-known and well-respected. Both the New York Times and the Sporting News have

written articles on Andrew H. Malcolm, noted New York Times writer, said of the collection in his article, "...it is a priceless help for struggling students, novelists and historians seeking details, and sports writers or broadcasters looking for a few anecdotes to liven a modern sporting event."

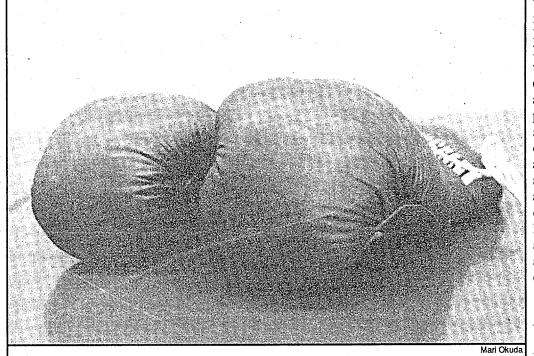
In fact, when the 1984 Olympic Committee commissioned a library, who did they contact to

help them out? Jethrow Kyles at the Notre Dame Sports and Games Research Collection.

Peter Ueberroth, director of the 1984 Olympic extravaganza, had a \$94 million surplus and appropriated \$4 million of this surplus to a library under the direction of Wayne Wilson. Wilson spoke to Kyles several times on the telephone seeking advice on how to organize and catalogue this new library.

The resulting Paul Ziffren Sports Research Center and the Amateur Athletic Foundation in Los Angeles opened on August 12th of this year. The collection is named for Paul Ziffren, chairman of the board of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. The Ziffren Center rivals the widely-respected collection of the New York Public Library, and Kyles admits that the Ziffren Center is probably superior to Notre Dame's sports research center because of the large budget they are working with.

One of the more interesting features of



Joe Frazier's sparring gloves from the epic Ali-Frazier "Thrilla in Manila" of 1975.

magazines, serial publications and films. The oldest material is the aforementioned 1899 Physicians and Surgeons football program

There is also a whole wall of film reels which covers all the men's basketball and football games. Coaches of the various teams frequently make use of the many reels of film to prepare for an opponent or for any other number of reasons. Kyles is currently in the process of transferring the women's basketball reels from the JACC to his alcove in the basement of the Hesburgh Library. He is also working on a project for a Detroit television station, organizing footage of the Detriot Pistons' forward Adrian Dantley's collegiate career here at Notre Dame.

As can be seen, with only two undergraduate assistants, Kyles' job is a lot of work. Frequently working on Saturday, his office abounds with material waiting to be catalogued and filed, and it is up to Kyles to decide whether something is history or not.

"It is tough to decide what to save and

Notre Dame's Sports and Games Research Collection is the Red Smith Collection. Walter "Red" Smith was a famous sports journalist and a 1927 Notre Dame graduate. Smith's passions were baseball and horse racing, and he became recognized as a leader in his field while writing his syndicated columns for the now defunct New York Herald Tribune during the 1950s and '60s.

"Red Smith was a sports journalist and not just a sports writer," said Kyles. "He was the first sports writer to win the Pulitzer Prize."

Smith died in 1982, and in 1987 his widow, Phyllis Smith, donated most of his personal collection of articles and books both those written by him and those from his personal library, as well as his sports memorabilia, such as Joe Frazier's autographed boxing gloves - to Notre Dame. His library also included quite a bit of Notre Dame related material. The collection presents the development of a sports jour-

"...it (the sports collection) is a priceless help for struggling students, novelists and historians seeking details, and sports writers or broadcasters looking for a few anecdotes to liven a modern sporting event."

> -Andrew H. Malcolm, noted New York Times writer

nalist.

Many young sports writers have consulted this collection for many of the notes that Smith kept, said Kyles. Smith saved his own columns and saved many of the

column drafts. The manuscripts of the books he wrote are also included in the collection, complete with notes to himself. This collection provides a useful tool for anyone interested in sports writing, or any kind of journalism, for that matter. The Red Smith Collection was formally dedicated in March of 1988 and stands next to Kyles' desk as a tribute to this great American writer.

The Notre Dame Sports and Games Research Collection stands today as one of the best of its kind in the the United States. Both the obscure, like the fact that the Notre Dame football team played South Bend High School in 1892 and only won 52-0, the socially significant aspects of sport, as well as all types of sport and game going back as far as the ancient Egyptian chesslike game of Senet, are represented in the collection. So give Jethrow Kyles a call, he'll be there. He'll be the one surrounded by a wealth of records and literature documenting the sport and games of man.

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# sportsweek

# **COMPILED BY JIM MAGGIO**

### **MEN'S SOCCER**

The Notre Dame men's soccer team (17-3-2) carned its first-ever NCAA tournament bid by capturing the Midwest Collegiate Conference tournament last weekend in St. Louis. The Irish recorded three consecutive shutouts in defeating Detroit 6-0 on Friday, defending champion and fourth-ranked Evansville 2-0 on Saturday, and third-ranked St. Louis 2-0 on Sunday.

Forwards PAT MURPHY and RANDY MORRIS each scored a pair of goals in the Detroit and Evansville games, respectively, while JOE STERNBERG and MITCH KERN tallied goals in the championship win over St. Louis. Head coach DENNIS GRACE earned MCC Coach of the Year honors, while Morris, Stemberg, and JOHN GUIGNON were each named to the all-conference team.

### HOCKEY

The Notre Dame hockey team (3-4-1) won the first game and tied the second with Michigan-Dearborn in a home-and-home series last weekend. The Irish defeated the Wolves 4-1 at the JACC on Friday, while the two teams battled to a 3-3 tie in Dearborn Saturday hight

MICHAEL CURRY, TIM KUEHL, BRIAN MONTGOMERY, and BOBBY HERBER each scored goals and goalie LANCE MADSON stopped 41 shots in Friday's win. On Saturday, KEVIN PATRICK and DAVID BANKOSKE each scored goals late in the third period to force the game into overtime, while both goalies made six saves in the extra period to force the life.

# MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

The Irish men's cross country team will travel to Champaign, IL to compete in the District IV meet this Saturday, Nov. 12. They will attempt to qualify for the

ATHLETE
OF THE
WEEK
TRACY
JOHNSON:
Johnson turned
in an outstanding all-around



performance in the women's dual swim meet against TCU. She anchored the second-place, 400-yard medley relay (4:07.04), took third behind two TCU finishers in the 50-yard freestyle (25.48), and swam the first leg of the number two 400-yard freestyle relay (3:47.87).

NCAA Championships for the second straight year, a feat that has eluded them since 1965-66.

# WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY

The Notre Dame women's cross country squad takes to the road as well this weekend. They travel to Champaign to compete in the NCAA District IV meet. The meet will be held tomorrow, Nov. 11, and will serve as the qualifier for the NCAA Championships. The top three individuals and two teams from District IV will advance to the NCAA Championships, to be held Nov. 21.

### WRESTLING

Notre Dame turned in a strong performance at the Michigan State Invitational last weekend, placing second behind Edinboro University, last year's seventh-place finisher in the NCAA Tournament. Edinboro won the meet with 83 team points, followed by Notre Dame with 78.25.

Three Irish wrestlers won individual championships in East Lansing. ANDY RADENBAUGH won the 118-pound division and co-captain CHRIS GENESER took the 177-pound championship, while freshman MARCUS GOWENS won the first three matches of his collegiate career to take the 126-pound title. JERRY DURSO and TODD LAYTON each finished second in their respective weight classes.

# WOMEN'S TENNIS

The Irish women's tennis team traveled to Houston, TX to compete in the Gordon's Jewelers/Rice Tennis Classic last weekend, facing nationally-ranked teams such as Southern Methodist (14th), Texas (19th), Texas A & M (22nd) and Texas Christian (25th).

Sophomore CE CE CAHILL finished second in the top singles flight, losing only to 25th-ranked Diana Merrett of Texas in the final match. TRACY BARTON placed third in the third singles flight, while ANN BRADSHAW finished fourth in the sixth-flight singles.

# WOMEN'S SOCCER

The Notre Dame women's soccer team completed its inaugural varsity season last weekend with a 3-0 loss at the hands of Michigan State. They finished the year with a 13-6-1 mark.

SUSIE ZILVITIS led the Irish with 14 goals and seven assists for a total of 35 points on the season. K.T. SULLIVAN added ten goals and three assists (23 points), and MIMI SUBA led the team in assists with eight.

# **WOMEN'S SWIMMING**

The Irish women's swim team (0-1) took second place in the Notre Dame Relays last Friday behind Texas Christian University only one day after TCU handed Notre Dame a 151-92 defeat in dual-meet action. TCU outscored Notre Dame 226-186 in the relays.

Notre Dame took first-place finishes in the 400-yard

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK R A N D Y MORRIS: In addition to making the MCC allconference soc-



cer team, Morris was named the MCC Player of the Year. He scored 14 goals and 12 assists on the year (40 points), including a pair of goals in the 2-0 upset win over Evansville that paved the way for Notre Dame's first-ever berth in the NCAA Tournament.

backstroke relay (4:16.15), with MARY ACAM-PORA, KATHY QUIRK, KATIE PAMENTER and CHRISTY MOSTON, and in the one-meter diving relay with freshmen ALLISON BAKER and JEN-NIFER KIPP. In the dual meet, Acampora, Moston, TRACY JOHNSON and BECKY WOOD all turned in strong performances.

# MEN'S SWIMMING

The Notre Dame men's swim team (0-1) experienced the same fate as the ladies last week, finishing second in the Notre Dame Relays behind Texas Christian and losing to the Frogs in dual meet action. TCU outscored the Irish 226-162 in the relays on Friday and 135-108 in their dual meet last Thursday.

On Friday, Notre Dame won the 1000-yard freestyle relay (9:40.68), courtesy of DAVE LEDRICK and BRIAN RINI, while ED VEOME and ADAM HIRSCHFIELD paired up to win the three-meter diving event. Thursday's meet saw PAUL GODFREY take first place in the 1000-yard freestyle (10:02.71) and the 500-yard (4:53.37), while Rini finished second in both the 200-yard freestyle(1:46.68) and 200-yard butterfly (1:57.54).

# VOLLEYBALL

The Irish improved their record to 14-9 with a pair of wins over Michigan schools last week. Notre Dame defeated Eastern Michigan last Friday in four games, 15-8, 16-18, 15-8, 15-10, and needed only 53 minutes to polish off Michigan in three, 15-5, 15-6, 15-5.

MARY KAY WALLER led the way for Notre Dame against Eastern with 19 kills and a .571 hitting percentage, and ZANETTE BENNETT recorded 17 kills and a team-high nine blocks. TRACEY SHELTON contributed ten digs while MAUREEN SHEA had 15 kills and a .462 hitting percentage. Waller was impressive against Michigan as well, hitting .642 with nine kills and no attack errors.

# COMING DISTRACTIONS

# THURSDAY, NOV. 10

# Advance Registration

Students may pre-register for the spring semester through Thursday, Nov. 17.

# Hospitality Lunch

Sponsored by the Women for Justice and Peace at the Center for Social Concerns Coffee House. Lunch will be served from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

### Seminar

Radiation Laboratory Seminar "State-Selected Ions at the Gas-Solid Interface," by Dr. Dennis C. Jacobs, Notre Dame. At 4 p.m. in the Conference Theater of the Radiation Laboratory.

# Lectures

Department of Art, Art History and Design lecture "Warhol In Context," by Charles Stuckey, Curator of 20th century paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago. In the Annenburg Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Center for Critical and Interpretive Studies Lecture on Critical Feminism Philosophy, Legal Theory and Deconstruction. "Gramsci and Feminism," by Anne Showstack Sasson, Political Science, Kingston Polytechnic, London. Co-sponsored by the Gender Studies Committee. In the Galvin Life Sciences Auditorium from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Department of American Studies and the Center for Continuing Education 1988 Fall Faculty Faculty Seminar, Part Three, by Professor Michael Novak, Visiting Welch Chair of American Studies, ND. Theme: Choosing Our King, 1988: Monthly Election Watch. At 7:30 p.m. in the Center for Continuing Education. Call 239-6691 if you plan to attend.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Joint Lecture for the General Student Body and the General Public "Stop the Clock on Alcohol, Drugs and Suicide," by three former professional athletes -- Mike McCoy, Harry Flaerty and Mike Cobb. Sponsored by the South Bend School Boosters and Sports World Ministeries at 7:30 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

# Film and Discussion

African Studies Program and the Notre Dame African Student Association Biko-Stewart African Series Film and Discussion, *The Cry of Reason*, the life of Rev. Beyers Naude, South Africa's foremost white dissident who holds an honorary doctorate form Notre Dame. Discussion led by Prof. Peter Walshe, Professor and Director of the ND African Studies Program. Sponsored by the Anti-Apartheid network, at 8 p.m.

# Performing Arts Series

John M. Duggan Performing Arts Series presents Broadway, film and TV actor Ed Metzger in "Einstein: The Practical Bohemian." At 8 p.m. in the O'Laughlin Auditorium. For tickets, call 219/284-4626.

# Movies

The Producers at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in the Cushing Engineering Auditorium.

# Theater

Twelfth Night presented by Notre Dame Communication and Theatre in Washington Hall at 8:10 p.m. through Saturday, November 12. Tickets, available from the LaFortune Box Office in the LaFortune Student Center from 12:15 to 6 p.m. weekdays, are \$6 for the main floor, and \$5 for the balcony.

# FRIDAY, NOV. 11

# AA Meeting

Open Meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous from 7:30p.m. to 8 a.m. in the Holy Cross House.

### Workshop

Economics Department Public Policy Workshop with Kevin Brunson, graduate student in Economics. In room 131 of Decio Faculty Hall at 11:30 a.m.

### Rally

Anti-apartheid rally on the steps of the Administration Building at 12:15 p.m.

### Forum

Friday Forum at the Center for Social Concerns open to all faculty and staff. Theme: The Year of Cultural Diversity. "Respect for Human Differences as a Potential Outcome of Cultural Diversity," by Dr. Roland Smith, Executive Assistant to the President of the University of Notre Dame. Brown bag or soup and bread for \$1. Call 5142 for soup-bread reservations. At 12:15 p.m. in room 124 of the Center for Social Concerns.

### Seminars

Aerospace/Mechanical Seminar with Jinsoo Cho, Purdue University. At 3:30p.m. in room 302 Cushing.

Chemical Engineering Seminar "The Direct Liquefaction of Coal by Thermal and Catalytic Routes," by Phillip Varghese, Mobil Research and Development Corporation, Paulsboro, New Jersey. In room 356 of Fitzpatrick Engineering Hall at 3:30 p.m.

# Lecture

Reilly Chemistry Lecture Part III, "Non-Metal Redox Kinetics: Cl + Transfer versus O-atom Transfer Reactions," by Professor Dale W. Marjerum. In room 123 of Nieuwland Science Hall at 4:30 p.m.

# Tri-Military Event

Veterans Day Observance at the South Flag Pole at 4:30 p.m.

# COMING DISTRACTIONS

# Mathematics Colloquium

"Interpolation of Banach spaces and differential geometry," by Dr. Stephen Semmes, Rice University. In room 226 of the the Computing Center and Mathematics Building at 4:30 p.m.

### Swimming

Notre Dame Men and Women vs. the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. At 5 p.m. at the Rolfs Aquatic Center.

# Volleyball

The Golden Dome Classic featuring Duke, Northwestern, Penn State and Notre Dame. In the JACC Arena at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Also on Saturday.

### Films

F/X at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in the Cushing Engineering Auditorium.

Au Revoir les Enfants at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. in the Annenburg Auditorium. This fictional biography is set in Occupied France in 1944, when writer-director Malle was an 11-year old at a Catholic boys boarding school near Fontainebleau that sheltered several Jewish boys. The Gestapo learned they were there, sent the ones they found to Auschwitz, and the head master to a work camp. The film powerfully but discreetly reworks these events, concentrating on Malle's alter ego and a Jewish boy in his class.

# SATURDAY, NOV. 12

# National Teachers Examination

In the Engineering Auditorium from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

### Film

A Fish Called Wanda at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in the Cushing Engineering Auditorium.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13

### Mass

Mass with members of Emmaus, a community with the mentally handicapped. At 2 p.m. in Moreau Seminary. A coffee hour will follow the Mass.

# Tour

Friends of the Snite Museum of Art free tour for the general public. Tour begins at the main (south) museum entrance at 2 p.m.

# Wrestling

Notre Dame vs. Air Force at 2 p.m. in the JACC.

# Retreat and Dinner

Call to Peacemaking Retreat and Dinner. Theme: Passover to Peacemaking: Making Friends of Enemies. Retreat with Jim Forest, General Secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, author and peace activist. Registration \$5 at the Center for Social Concerns. Sponsored by PaxChristi. From 3 to 8 p.m. in the Center for Social Concerns.

# Theater

Twelfth Night concludes with a 3:10 p.m. showing in Washington Hall. Tickets available at the LaFortune Box Office from 12:15 to 6:15 p.m. weekdays. \$6 for main floor, and \$5 for balcony.

# MONDAY, NOV. 14

# Films

The Spider's Strategem at 7 p.m. in the Annenburg Auditorium. Director Bernardo Bertolucci adapts a Borges story with a Twilight Zoneending about a young man who returns to the town where his father was murdered by fascists thirty years before.

Night and Fog in Japan at 9 p.m. in the Annenburg Auditorium. The wedding

celebration of two political activists becomes the backdrop for a series of political confrontations- accusations, Roshomon-like recollections and erotic confessions allexpressing the disillusioned hopes of the left-wing Japanese student movements of the 50's and 60's. Shot with a dazzling theatricality that combines flashbacks, off-screen scenarios, blackouts and balletic tracking shots, this political indictment (which was withdrawn in Japan as "politically inflammatory" three days after its initial release) is one of Nagisa Oshima's most ingenius and radical films.

# TUESDAY, NOV. 15

# Films

Harvest of Shame at 7 p.m. in the Annenburg Auditorium. One of the most powerful and influential exposes broadcast on television, aired on Thanksgiving Day of 1960 and revealed the horrible conditions under which migrant farm workers labored for inhumanly low wages.

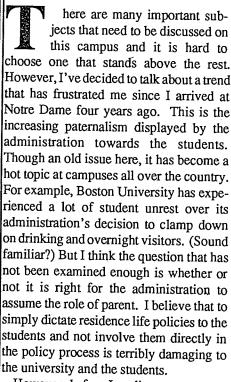
Peyton Place at 8:15 p.m. in the Annenburg Auditorium. This cinematic adaptation of Grace Metalious' sensational novel about scandalous activity in a small New Hampshire community exemplifies 50's popular culture. What might have been only an average soap opera is elevated to an enjoyable melodrama by high production values and a cast of glamorous stars, including Lana Turner, Arthur Kennedy, and Hope Lange. The film inspired a sequel, a prime-time television series, and an afternoon soap opera.

LIST YOUR SPECIAL EVENT-IN THE SCHOLASTIC CALENDAR SECTION. FOR INFORMATION, CALL AMY WEBER, DEPARTMENTS EDITOR AT 239-5029.

# Let's Be Adults Here

Student Senator Pat Kiernan expresses his dissatisfaction with the paternalistic Notre Dame Administration

BY PAT KIERNAN

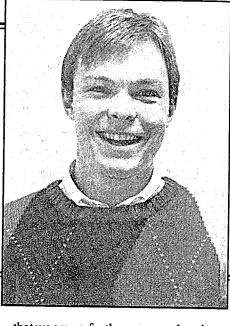


However, before I outline my two reasons why the present way of doing things is harmful, let me clarify one point. My argument rests on the assumption that the conduct of the administration over the last few years has been obviously paternalistic and has for the most part excluded the student voice. There is ample evidence to show that this is, indeed, the case. Like parents, the university has told us when we should go to bed (parietals), how we should conduct our social lives (the alcohol policy) and how often we should date (the SYR restriction). Also, the language that

administrators use constantly raises the image of a "Notre Dame family." Finally, in the recent change in the alcohol policy, the university officers virtually ignored student input and "laid down the law" like my Dad used to when I was in junior high. So, the question is not whether the administration is paternalistic, but if that way of governing the campus is right. I feel it is wrong for two reasons.

First, when the administration acts like a parent, it insults our student body's intelligence. Notre Dame has one of the finest groups of students in the country, if not the world. Notre Dame undergraduates were the ones held up by their communities at home as mature and trustworthy young adults. We weren't the troublemakers who required extra supervision and guidance. Yet, when we arrived at Notre Dame, we were, and still are, treated like we don't know how to take care of ourselves. In addition, we are old enough to vote and have a direct say in how the policies of the most powerful nation on earth are formed. Yet we are not trusted with the mundane responsibility of forming the regulations which govern our everyday lives at the university we call our home.

The second problem with ND paternalism is that it destroys the very sense of community that the administration says it wants to create. Most students love this place and want to be equal members in the Notre Dame family. However, we grow resentful at being treated like little kids, which we no longer are. This is not to say



that we are perfectly mature and not in need of the wisdom the elders can provide. The crux of what I am trying to say is best summed up by columnist Ellen Goodman in a recent article she wrote on the troubles at Boston University. She says, "In the passage to full adulthood, college students want guides, not overseers. They need the sense that there are community standards and other adults who uphold them. But they also need to feel like substantial and welcome participants in the community, and not like subjects."

It is silly for the administration not to let the students have a direct voice over the scope or content of student life policies. We obviously wouldn't do anything to make this a decadent and unlivable place. In fact, if students were equal participants in the policy making, I bet that policies would not be any less conservative than they are now. The best indicator of this was seen in the the recommendations of last year's alcohol policy task force. If that group, half of whose membership was students, could recognize the shortcomings in the alcohol policy and recommend a tightening of the policy, then the administration has nothing to fear. The real worry is whether or not the univeristy's leaders have the courage to tap that student maturity. Will they continue to drive a wedge between themselves and the rest of the Notre Dame family?

Patrick Kiernan is a senior in the College of Arts and Letters. He is the District #1 Student Senator.

# Get grad students out of their broom closets

o undergraduates, graduate students are enigmas. They're not exactly professors, but you can't walk down the hall in most dormitories and run into them.

This tension between the two types of students is not unique to Notre Dame; it's inherent in the way the academic system is organized.

Still, that's no reason why changes can't be made. The Graduate Student Union, for example, has recently come back from the dead. Recognizing that undergraduates can help them through student government channels was a key move in getting some needed improvements in the programs.

Newsletters and the graduate handbook are concrete ways to improve graduate life by providing students with practical hints they don't have the time to learn between short tenures, especially for MBA students, and a large amount of work. But beyond simply figuring out how to keep themselves informed, graduate life could improve dramatically through certain quality-of-life improvements that only administrators and trustees could implement.

The graduates students need better housing. It's difficult to become part of the proverbial Notre Dame family when you live apart from your "siblings." A graduate dorm should be available for students, especially first-year graduate students, that is close to campus, if not on it. This also would be an excellent opportunity to experiment with the idea of co-education dormitories with the older and ostensibly more mature students.

And students in the non-professional graduate departments need a central place to socialize. After all, a few undergraduate programs' majors have their own lounges. Graduate students should have a place of their own on campus to socialize, drink coffee or rest. Aside from carrels in the library, nothing exists for graduate students on campus. The G.S.U. office is little more than a broom closet on the third floor of LaFortune.

Until recently, graduate students have not been very vocal about their difficulties, but task force recommendations have shed light on an area of university life that has been ignored for a long time. It is time for the graduate students to push for change, and for undergraduates to support them along the way.

-Scholastic

# THE TOTAL BOOK

YOU KNOW HOW MY BROTHER ARNOLD'S LATEST BIG DEAL IS WRITING STAPLED TOGETHER BOOKS? NOW HE'S WRITING ONE CALLED THE TOTAL INFORMATION OF EVERYTHING. IT'S GOING TO

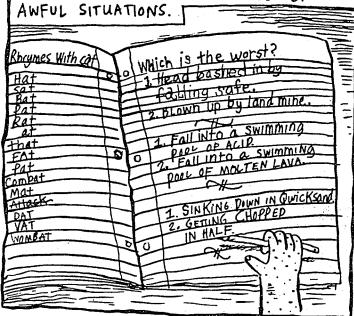
BY LYNDA BARRYXOXX OOX O 198



MAINLY, THE IDEA OF IT IS LISTS OF KNOW-LEDGE: KINDS OF DOGS, WHO ARE THE PRESIDENTS, FAKIEST MONSTERS, MOST INTERESTING THINGS TO CATCH ON FIRE, AND WHAT THINGS WOULD BE THE WEIRDEST IN YOUR BEDROOM AT NIGHT IF THEY SUDDENLY JUST STARTED COMING TO LIFE?



THERE'S ONE CHAPTER CALLED "WHICH IS THE WORST?" IT'S SORT OF A CONTEST OF AWFUL SITUATIONS.



THE MOST EXCITING FEATURE OF THE BOOK THOUGH, IS CALLED: THE EARTHS MOST COM-PLETELY LONGEST LIST IN THE GALAXY AND UNIVERSE, OF ALL TIME. IT TURNS OUT TO JUST BE THE LIST OF ANYTHING, ONLY NUMBERED, SO BY THE END YOU CAN TELL EXACTLY HOW MANY.



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