

Scholastic

Notre Dame's Student Magazine

April 27, 1989

PASSPORT

International Student Organization Magazine

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Cover

The Passport:

Manifesto by Angel Manuel Cuevas and Felix Villalba/ Page 4

We are the World by Ramzi Bualuan/ Page 5

Open Minded by Jeff Long/ Page 6

What's in a Name by Huma Ehtisham/ Page 7

Impressions of Peru by Victor Krebs/ Page 8

Israel Under Attack by Edna Hidekel/ Page 9

Cover by Vivienne Padilla



Features

The TROLL? of Notre Dame

Living legend leaves campus for the big league.
by Cindy Petrites/ Page 12

Sports

Confronting New Challenges

Notre Dame hopes to bring credibility to themselves--and Midwest lacrosse--with NCAA tournament bid.

by Pete LaFleur/ Page 14

Stepping Out of the Shadow

Several female athletes staked their claim to excellence at Notre Dame and beyond this year.

by Rick Farley/ Page 16

They Left Their Mark...and Then Some

Notre Dame men's athletics produced a slew of national-impact performers in 1989.

by Kevin Sproule/ Page 17

Female and Male Athletes of the Year

by Jim Maggio/ Page 18

Departments

On Other Campuses/ Page 2

Music/ Page 3

Coming Distractions/ Page 20

Final Word/ Page 23

Life In Hell/ Inside Back Cover

Editorial

Money and Looks Deafen Administration/ Page 22

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April 27, 1989

*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus*

Founded 1867

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April 27, 1989

Just the Facts, Eh?

*Study shows our neighbors north of border
consume alcohol...heavily*

EDITED BY MARK FLAHARTY

Canadians are drunkards! Yes it's true, a study conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation, a provincial agency in the Canadian province of Ontario, has proven the above generalization, *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reports. A survey of 4,911 students at four unidentified universities showed that nearly thirty percent of college students in Ontario are "heavy drinkers," consuming more than 15 alcoholic drinks a week. The survey found that nearly 65 percent of the students were light to moderate drinkers, while about six percent said they never drank alcoholic beverages. Among those described as heavy drinkers, however, was a group--accounting for about 12 percent of all respondents--who consumed more than 28 drinks a week. Even so, the study determined that the abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco generally was not a serious problem for Ontario students.

And in the United States ... Drug use is down among high school seniors and college students, states the 14th "National High School Senior Survey" conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The *National On-Campus Report* revealed that the study--which surveys high school seniors and graduates--found that use of cocaine and crack had dropped among both groups in the last year. Marijuana use was also down, as was alcohol use slightly. This news was released just as a study from Duke University reported ...

... Drugs can enhance your G.P.A. The study of 400 students, conducted by the Student Health Center at Duke, concluded that 54 percent of the students who had used LSD have a grade point average of 3.5 or above, a report in *College Press Service* stated. Robert Gringle of the Student Health Center said, "Duke students seem to be able to juggle drug use with the ability to keep up their grades." But in a subsequent interview, he cautioned the study's results saying they were preliminary and that drugs probably do not help students improve their grades. "There's nothing like that that we could conceivably say," Gringle maintained. "There's nothing we could say about that connection or lack of connection."

Left out in the cold? Eighty University of Toronto students who

were stranded in Florida in late February may sue the tour company that planned their trip, *The Daily Illini* reported. The students were stuck outside of Jacksonville when buses failed to show up because of bad weather. When one student tried to call the tour company, Inter-campus Programs of Chicago, the vice-president hung up on her, twice. The next morning the local sheriff's office helped the students to find other buses home, though a few had to book flights in order to return in time for scheduled exams.



Professional athletes? In a survey taken by the Media General-Associated Press it was found that most Americans believe the colleges that regularly field the best sports teams sneak illicit payments to their athletes and fix their athletes' grades in order to keep them eligible to compete, the *College Press Service* reports. 54 percent of the people polled believed schools pay their athletes in defiance of sports rules that prohibit colleges from giving their athletes anything except scholarships. The poll also revealed that a majority of the participants believed colleges fix grades and a full 80 percent supported the NCAA's new Proposition 42, which bars colleges from giving athletic scholarships to students who cannot meet NCAA academic standards.

Voting with their feet? It might be an all-time low: Members of the student union governing board at Oregon State University were elected on a voter turnout of 0.007%, the *National On-Campus Report* revealed. One new board member took her seat after defeating her opponent, 54-38, in the only contested race. Besides the scarcity of contested races, the fact that the boards' elections were held separately from the student government elections contributed to the microscopic turnout.

Go Ahead. I Dare You.

Senior Heather Ingraham challenges all to take the plunge

Well, here 'tis: my last-ever column for the Scholastic. I've enjoyed the opportunity, but at the same time it's kind of a relief that this is the last one. It's difficult to write coherently about music, and I feel uncomfortable acting as an arbiter of taste. And yet being a music critic seems to be an increasingly popular hobby these days; there are literally thousands of fanzines, both glossy and amateurish, devoted exclusively to the contemporary music scene. Writing about bands comes easily enough for most of these critics --why then has it been so difficult for me?

Part of it, of course, is simply that it's difficult to write about music. I don't know anyone who is able to recreate on paper the impact a particular song or lyric has on him when he first hears it. Imagine how much more difficult it is to relate the intensity of the experience to someone else. That's one of the most difficult things about reviewing music: unless you are analyzing the technical structure of a piece, you are describing your emotional responses to it. It's not easy putting your feelings in print for people you've never met and will never see; and it's frustrating knowing that a great many of them probably couldn't care less about your feelings in the first place.

Maybe writing about "feel-good" music would be easier; most everyone can identify with light-hearted songs and there is no stigma attached to "feeling good." Once you

start writing about music that makes you think, however, or music that addresses your fears and concerns, there's no guarantee that other people will see your point of view. When the point of view is unfamiliar, the author is "weird" and so, by association, is the music being reviewed.

This stigmatization of unknown music as "weird" is easily the most exasperating aspect of writing this column. Fanzine columnists have it easy because they are writing for an audience already familiar with the music they are reviewing. Here at Notre Dame, the music I have reviewed must sound foreign and perhaps intimidating, and people have no interest in experimenting with it. As a result, people put the bands in pre-set categories. One of the most frequent categorizations of the music reviewed in this column is "hardcore;" another is "gloom-and-doom." Not true, on either count. Bands that simply hate the world, or bands that constantly meander on about what life would be like if they killed themselves, make the listener (this listener, anyway) wish the aforementioned bands *were* dead. I'd be happy to help.

To the extent that either hardcore or death-rock expresses valid emotional concerns, fine, and I'm sorry for hypocritically exploiting stereotypes. But to the extent that both types of music contribute to a lot of standing around and complaining, that's *not* fine. Music prompts an emotional response,

and when it makes you feel a certain way about something, then you ought to do something about it. The world *is* imperfect, and there *is* a lot to complain about--but how much more constructive it is to try to remedy these defects instead of simply grouching about them.

A lot of 60s activist-type music is becoming popular again, and I'm delighted, even if it isn't my personal cup of tea. Ideally, it means that people are interested in making music an active force in their lives and the lives of others. I only hope the revival doesn't become an easy-listening, greatest hits dead-end, which is the real danger of recycled music--somehow, the hope and anger and alertness always get filtered out. For my own, I prefer the music of bands like Rifle Sport and Big Black, who have kept alive through innovative effort the intensity, the awareness and the constructive anger of what "punk rock" used to be, before it meant adopting a "look" and recycling other people's energy into negative "thrash." If there's one thing that I hope someone will respond to after wading through my columns, it's this: Please, listen to music that urges you to address the world's shortcomings. A little effort can make a world of difference. ■

Heather Ingraham is still a senior, and is still graduating this May. This, however, is her last music column...definitely.

Manifesto

International Student Organization sets goals for new magazine--Passport

During the last few years, the number of international students and minorities has increased steadily at the University of Notre Dame. This process of growth is expected to continue in the future, according to Edward "Monk" Malloy, C.S.C., the university's president. As a result, the influence of international students has increased strongly in campus life. Events such as the Black Cultural Arts Festival, the Year of Cultural Diversity, the ISO Festival and the increasing participation of students in many of Notre Dame's ethnic organizations clearly reflect the degree of this influence.

As international students, however, we have noticed that a considerable number of students remain unaware of the character, the contributions, the history and other important features of the various cultures represented within the student body. As representatives of other cultures we have undertaken the task of offering the rest of the students the opportunity to experience our values, our concerns, and, in particular our experience as active participants in the mainstream of American collegiate life.

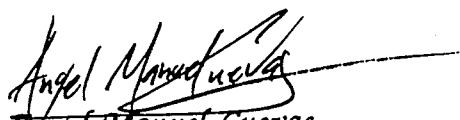
Although folkloric dances, ethnic festivals and lectures by foreign professors are beneficial, they are not sufficient to promote the proper understanding of a multicultural community. We have thus agreed that the best way to achieve our goal is to establish direct communication between different cultures through the Passport, a magazine sponsored by the International Student Organization.


This magazine, currently in its early stages of development, will encourage participation of all members of the Notre Dame community, ranging from undergraduate and graduate students to faculty, both American and foreign. The ultimate aim of our project is to promote what the Multicultural Executive Council of 1988-89 defined as a "multicultural personality," or the ability by which an individual "accepts every culture for its own internal coherence and integrity, and actively tries to incorporate components of the various experiences into his own identity."

Furthermore, the magazine will attempt to establish an active dialogue on topics of international relevance, including politics, economics, art and culture, as well as the process of integration between American and foreign students at Notre Dame.

The Passport is our legacy to the university. We hope that this magazine remains as an integral part of campus life for upcoming generations of students.

Finally, we would like to thank the students, faculty members, and Scholastic for their support and ideas throughout the initial stages of development.


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We are the World

Notre Dame's international side comprises important part of student body

BY RAMZI BUALUAN

They number 554 and they come from all around the world. Three hundred and eighty-seven of them are graduate students, 106 are undergraduates. The remaining 61 are here for their practical training or post-doctoral studies. China and India with 110 and 80 students, respectively, form the bulk of the international student body. The remaining students are somewhat evenly distributed with respect to the other 70 countries.

Over a third of a million international students are in the United States today studying in roughly 2,500 colleges and universities. This is a very high number considering that there were only 35,000 in 1964. They have come here for many reasons - economic, political and educational. The educational aspect holds especially true for engineering graduate students.

It was after World War II that the United States emerged as a major center for foreign study, largely because the peaceful era allowed the improvement of the quality of higher education. As the influx of international students kept increasing throughout the years, the U.S. government realized the benefit that it could derive from such an intercultural exchange.

Effective exchange of international students and faculty was found to serve five main purposes according to the 1985 report entitled "Higher Education and the American Resurgence" by the Carnegie Foundation. They are to create in all students an

understanding of the international nature of the world; to develop the expertise in international affairs the U.S. needs if it is to be effective and not lose its competitive edge throughout the world; to enhance ties between various countries and the U.S. through the relationships among academic communities; to understand the international dimensions and origins of domestic issues; and to

In the next 25 years, one-third to one-half of the world's top positions in politics, business, education and the military will be filled by internationals currently attending schools in the U.S.

-Newsweek (Feb. 1987)

encourage students from abroad who will become leaders of their countries to come and study at American institutions.

This last point is quite significant, especially if one is to believe an article published by Newsweek (February 16, 1987) which pointed out that in the next 25 years one-third to one-half of the world's top positions in politics, business, education and the military will be filled by internationals currently attending schools in the U.S. Some of today's

leaders serve as examples: the Philippines' Corazon Aquino, Mexico's Salinas de Gortari, Colombia's Virgilio Barco, Pakistan's Benazir Bhutto and El Salvador's Napoleon Duarte.

At Notre Dame, the International Student Organization, the Multicultural Executive Council, the Year of Cultural Diversity Committee, the Kellogg Institute, the Center for Social Concerns and the Institute for International Peace Studies are all major vehicles for developing awareness of cultural diversity. These groups try to promote understandings of peoples, their languages, their cultures and their ways of thinking. The commitment to accept the differences of others and the willingness to learn from them enhances the education of students.

Through its foreign study program, Notre Dame sends students abroad to discover new worlds and learn from them. A majority of these students return feeling enlightened from such experience. At the same time, Notre Dame welcomes international students from all over the world each year. While these students benefit greatly from a top-notch education with facilities and educators that not many universities around the world can offer, they add to the richness of the university on academic, cultural and social levels. The different languages, cultures and religions add diversity to a very homogeneous student body. They bring to Notre Dame what Notre Dame tries to reach out for: a sense of mission in making the world more tolerant, more peaceful, and a better place to live. ■

What's In a Name?

Foreign names can be difficult for natives to handle

BY HUMA EHTISHAM

What's your American name honey?" she said.

The lady was pleasant and kind. She touched my elbow and flashed me a smile.

"I'm sorry, I don't have one," I said apologetically.

"Oh, okay. I'll just call you Didi then. I had a friend once and her name was Didi. Do you like that?"

On exposure to her beautiful teeth and pleading eyes, what could I possibly say?

"Fine," I responded. "Whatever."

You might wonder why I related this brief experience to you. The reason is that so many other foreign students have had similar conversations with Americans.

The difficulty many Americans have with alien names especially on this campus, is completely understandable. The student body is not nearly as diverse as many other colleges of this size.

Take my name Huma, for example. My grandparents proudly attributed this name to me, even before birth. It is an old Persian word which has become redundant in colloquial speech. Poets used it in an attempt to conjure up a certain image. Huma is a mythical bird, and the possessor of a magical power which is supposed to grant a kingdom to the man on whom its shadow falls.

The correct pronunciation is Hu'ma (Hu- as in hook, not hoot). Even at home, this is not a common name, but it has never been as much of a novelty as it is proving to be over here. I have been greeted on the phone with such original (and admittedly,

rather funny) openers as: "Hoom-a talkin' to?"

Many people think the "H" is silent and call me Uma (which is a wholly legitimate Indian name in itself).

Puma seems to be another common derivative. It's always said with so much confidence, correcting the addressing party just wouldn't be worth it. It's much more convenient to make an allowance and pretend it has gone unnoticed. My name proclaims me a

mysterious, legendary entity yet, at the same time, I am equated with a brand of footwear! My grandparents are undoubtedly grimacing in their heavenly rocking chairs!

Although it can be frustrating at times, the mispronunciation of one's name is not of such great importance. Especially here at Notre Dame, since everyone seems to make an honest attempt. Most foreign students appreciate the effort.

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Open Minded

American conveys importance of diverse friends

BY JEFF LONG

Notre Dame's Year of Cultural Diversity has been a year marked by innovative events such as the International Festival and the foundation of a magazine by the International Student Organization. Does such awareness have some intrinsic value that makes it worthwhile and important? My own experiences with cultural diversity have shown me that learning about and trying to increase my understanding of other cultures is not only enjoyable, but enriching to my life in very significant ways. Sharing in other cultures is something we should all experience if we wish to grow as human beings and reach our full potential.

Of course, when the value of cultural awareness is discussed, it tends to be in terms of its external benefits. The fact, for example, that cultural awareness promotes greater toleration and harmony among people of different ethnic backgrounds, and is therefore an instrument for peacemaking, is frequently cited as a prime reason to promote such awareness. Also frequently mentioned is that understanding among cultures makes cooperative actions between people of different countries easier. But even though these are certainly excellent, practical and very important reasons to heighten one's awareness of the cultures of others, they are, I think, secondary to the internal rewards from the experience of foreign cultures.

What are these "internal rewards?" How does one go about experiencing cultural diversity? Speaking from my own point of view, I have found that the best way to experience cultural awareness is through relationships with people of different backgrounds. I am a student worker at the Insti-

tute for International Peace Studies in the Notre Dame Law School. The Institute sponsors the International Scholars Program, in which graduate students from a number of countries live and study together for a year and learn how to form a community of very diverse individuals.

This year, the program includes two students apiece from the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Philippines, and one student apiece from Japan, Chile, Ghana, Israel and a Palestinian student from the West Bank. In the course of working for Anne Hayner, the administrator of this program, I have come to know all of these students, and have formed close friendships with several of them. I have also developed friendships with other students from India and Latin America. On top of this, my roommate is from Colombia.

These friendships have exposed me to a great deal of cultural diversity, more than would have been possible if my exposure to other cultures had been limited to "book learning." My international friends have taught me how to empathize more with those who are different from myself: not only people from other countries, but with people in general. I have also learned a great deal about how people from the United States are viewed by the rest of the world.

In fact, I think the real purpose, the intrinsic value, of multicultural awareness, is the formation of a "multicultural personality," one that is open to the good elements of all cultures and is willing to incorporate these elements into itself. In other words, a multicultural person wishes to become the best person he can by taking all of the best that the world has to offer. But a multicultural person is not a "cultural relativist." Openness must also be accompanied by an ability to be

discriminating and critical when appropriate. A multicultural person nonetheless tries to apply criticism in as objective and non culture-bound a manner as possible, with a willingness to be critical of his or her own culture as much as those of others. The idea is not simply to relativize cultures, but to be open to the insights of each culture and, perhaps most importantly of all, to let them challenge and shape one's own way of looking at the world. This does not mean that the multicultural person loses his or her own unique cultural point of view (assuming that such a loss is even possible), but that this point of view is expanded and fine tuned by exposure and openness to the ways of others.

Multicultural relationships are particularly conducive to the formation of a multicultural personality. I did not deliberately set out to get to know people from other countries to find out what I could learn from them. Such an attitude treats people as means to an end, and would certainly not produce any kind of friendship with lasting value. I have gotten to know international students not as simply "Chileans" or "Indians" or "Filipinos," but as unique individuals. An attitude of openness and a willingness to learn and grow from my relationships has made my international friendships particularly rich. I would not make the boastful claim that I have succeeded in becoming a multicultural person, but I am certainly finding the attempt worthwhile. The cultural awareness gained through my friendships is making me a better person. Although I have always considered myself fairly liberal and open minded, getting to know and love people with quite different world views is broadening my horizons more than I ever thought possible. That is the real value of multicultural awareness and experiencing cultural diversity. ■

Impressions of Peru

Reaction to country in turmoil following three week visit

BY VICTOR KREBS

After thirteen years of military dictatorship, Peru has been struggling to uphold a democratic government since 1980. Five years ago the young populist leader Alan Garcia Perez won the national elections. He began his presidency with a bold statement to the United Nations, in which he made a unilateral pledge to limit payments on Peru's foreign debt to 10 percent of export earnings. As a result, he was nicknamed the "President of Hope" by the Peruvian people who acclaimed him as their long-awaited leader. But his defiant stance against paying the foreign debt backfired, cutting Peru off from international aid. Moreover, uncontrolled government spending has bankrupted the country.

When I went back to Peru in January, the optimism I had seen three years ago was gone and instead I found the country was in a state of utter bewilderment and hopelessness. Inflation hit a record 1,800 percent in 1988, government corruption is at an all time high, terrorism continues to grow, and it is not uncommon for power plants in the capital to be bombed monthly. Blackouts occur daily, and the poverty and crime in the streets appalls both visitors and natives. This young and promising leader has become a ghost while people harass him as he speeds by the streets of Lima.

The following is a collection of entries in my journal. They are meant to present an impressionistic picture of the situation as I saw it during the three weeks I was there. These are my impressions of a country in turmoil.

I have been in Lima for three days now, and I realize I have entered a different world - a world in rebellion. People are rapidly approaching the brink of madness.

I turn on the TV. The news is on.

There's this woman being interviewed. She's obviously tired. Sweat drips down her brow as she speaks into the microphone, holding her

baby in her arms. She complains because she's been running up nine stories to get her child to the doctor. There's no electricity in this sector of the city and so the Polyclinic elevators aren't running, and patients have to use the stairs. This has been going on for several days now.

Another segment shows a tremendous line outside the Ministry of Foreign Relations. People are rushing to get their passports. It is an exodus of sorts. People are interviewed: A woman almost in tears declares she has to leave. "The country is in a shambles. Let the young ones stay to see if they can do something, I'm too old for that," she says as her face contorts on the screen in pain. Hundreds of people are lined up. Impatient, angry, frustrated faces are shown by the cameras. The journalist informs us that this has been going on for weeks now. People are trying to leave the country in hoards. On the side I also learn people are resorting to all sorts of tricks in order to get to the front of the queue - even paying people for their place. The relatives of security personnel, the reporter mentions, are using the side entrance. Privilege in Peru at any level is a function of personal contacts.

A second woman is being interviewed. Scenes of her living room serve as dramatic background. The furniture is thrown about. Signs of violence are everywhere in that room. She tells the story of being broken into during the day, people just coming in to do as much damage as possible. She appeals to the citizenship for support against these terrorist acts. Her husband is one of the directors of some national institute and believes this is a threat. They're telling him they mean business. Terrorism is ever present at every level. Chaos.

The war is between the poor and the rich, the white and the Indian, the young and the old, the government and the people, and even within the government itself...

(continued on Pg. 11)

Israel

Under Attack

Israeli student gives her personal views on the situation in Israel

The views expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the views of Scholastic or its staff.

BY EDNA HIDEKEL

On May 14, 1948, the state of Israel was created. Since that time, the new Jewish nation has fought a war by its neighbors and has been engaged five times in full-scale combat.

On May 15, 1948, the day after the declaration of the state of Israel, armies from five Arab states crossed Israel's border and attacked its inhabitants. By December, Jewish forces prevailed, although Egypt's armies remained in Gaza and Jordan's in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank). Separate armistices were signed with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria in 1949. It would be 30 years before just one of these armistices was replaced by a treaty (Camp David, 1979, with Egypt).

In October of 1956, Egypt, backed by Soviet aid, nationalized the Suez Canal and blockaded the Straits of Tiran, thus cutting off access to the Israeli port of Eliat. Provoked further by terrorist activity from Egyptian-occupied territory, Israel's forces entered the Gaza Strip and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, but withdrew at U.S. urging. United Nations "buffer" troops moved between Israel and its enemies.

In June 1967, following a series of terrorist attacks on Israel by the recently formed Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Egypt renewed its naval blockade of the Straits of Tiran. It ordered U.N. peacekeeping forces out of the Sinai and threatened a war to wipe out Israel. Jordan subsequently bombarded West Jerusalem and Jewish coastal towns and Syria shelled the Golan Heights.

Israel sent its planes and troops against Egypt in the Sinai Desert, against Syria in the Golan Heights, and against Jordan in Judea and Samaria. Successful in its military action, Israel assumed the administration of all these territories as a strategy for self-defense. In Resolution 242, the U.N. called for Israel's return of territories taken in the 1967 action. But without the secure and recognized boundaries

also called for by 242, Israel could not then move on the resolution.

In 1973, while Jews observed Yom Kippur (the religious Day of Atonement), Egypt and Syria joined in a surprise attack that took a heavy toll in Israeli lives and equipment. The determined Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) eventually turned back the attack.

In 1982, seeking to end PLO terrorist attacks from bases in Lebanon, Israeli troops entered that country and for a short time were stationed in part of its capital, Beirut. One outcome was the expulsion of PLO members from Beirut and from southern (but not all of) Lebanon. Israeli troops remained in southern Lebanon for the protection of their own border.

One hopeful note was sounded in this period. In 1979, Israel's Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, and Egypt's President, Anwar Sadat, signed a peace treaty. Fulfilling a treaty promise, Israeli troops withdrew from the Sinai by 1982.

Recently the Israelis have had to deal with a new enemy - the Palestinian Arabs. Both Israel and the Palestinian Arabs claim Palestine as their homeland. The PLO is an umbrella for several groups, representing various Palestinian civic, labor and military factions. The Arab League recognized the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people in 1974, and the U.N. voted the PLO observer status the same year.

In December 1987, Palestinians began an uprising ("intifada") in the territories.

The Palestine National Council (PNC) met in Algiers between November 12 and 15, 1988, to issue a unilateral declaration of independence. The Palestinian Arabs were 41 years late in accepting U.N. Resolution 181, which recommended the creation of a Jewish state, an Arab state, and an international zone for the city of Jerusalem. The PLO chairman also declared that he accepts U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and renounced terrorism.

Is Arafat moving forward? No!

On U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338:

United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, passed unani-

mously on November 22, 1967, emphasized in its preamble:

- the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by war; and
- the need for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The resolution outlined principles for peace:

- withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict (June 1967);
- end of the state of belligerency;
- acknowledgement of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area;
- right to live in peace within secure, recognized boundaries;
- freedom from threats or acts of force;
- a just settlement of the refugee problem; and
- guaranteed territorial inviolability, with demilitarized zones, if needed.

The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to promote agreements and assist efforts toward peace. Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarring was the Special Representative, but his efforts were fruitless.

Israel seeks an end to belligerency and recognition before negotiations begin. The resolution refers to the Palestinian Arabs as a refugee problem, with which Israel agrees. A key clause of Resolution 242 is "withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories..." which means withdrawal from some territory, since it is not written withdrawal from the territories (which would mean all the territories). By giving the Sinai to Egypt as part of the Camp David peace treaty, Israel has already withdrawn from 91 percent of the territories. Resolution 242 does not request Israel to withdraw from 100 percent of the territories.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 338, passed unanimously on October 22, 1973, called for:

- a cease-fire to end the fighting that began on October 6, 1973;
- the parties to implement UNSC Res. 242; and
- negotiations to be held under appropriate auspices aimed at peace.

Arabs interpreted the phrase "under appropriate auspices" to mean an international forum, such as the U.N. Security Council. Israel rejects the international conference formula, preferring direct negotiations between the parties, as was the case in the Camp David discussions that led to the Egypt-Israel peace treaty in 1979.

Since Arafat renounced terrorism last December, six raids have been attempted from south Lebanon. All failed to penetrate Israel's northern border. But on March 20, Palestinian guerillas succeeded in crossing into Israel from Jordan and killed an Israeli soldier.

Recently Yassir Arafat, PLO chairman, said that attacks against military targets from Lebanon are a justifiable form of resistance to Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Palestinians claim that the uprising is a nonviolent symbol against Israel. I wonder how they can explain that Israelis are being killed if they are not using violence! Two weeks ago, an Israeli soldier was killed by a large stone that was thrown on his head from a roof of a building; Palestinians stabbed to death a number of Israelis; a

pregnant woman and her child were burned to death as a result of a Molotov cocktail that was thrown on their car by Palestinians; another woman was killed the same way; a mother and three of her children were killed last November when a Palestinian put a bomb in a civilian bus in Jerusalem; ten days ago a Palestinian man from the Gaza Strip stabbed and killed an Israeli Jew in Tel Aviv and wounded two others. These are only selected examples from a long list.

When Arafat renounced terrorism he said that violence against soldiers and in the territories is a justifiable form of resistance, these killings committed by Palestinians were not only soldiers and not only in the territories. These killings were also directed against civilians - women and children, and in cities outside the territories - such as Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

So, Arafat was ambivalent. My explanation for his reaction is that he has lost leverage over various PLO factions. There are anti-Arafat factions in the PLO. In fact, one could have read several weeks ago, in the New York Times, that leaders of several Palestinian groups hostile to Arafat are now gathered in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, with the intention of setting up a rival PLO leadership. A spokesman for them said that they plan to establish their own PLO to replace the movement led by Arafat. Those present in Tripoli include Ahmed Jabril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; General Command Colonel Sued Musa, leader of the breakaway Al Fatah Uprising; as well as officials from the Syrian-sponsored Al Saiga and others.

So how can the Israelis trust what Arafat is saying or the way he controls his extremists (which he doesn't) when all of this is going on? In fact, they don't.

In the last poll taken in Israel three weeks ago, almost 70 percent said they believed that the Arabs would "commit a holocaust against the Jews in Israel" if they could. A large majority said they believe that the Palestinians would not be satisfied with their own state in the West Bank and Gaza. They said that they think the Arabs want nothing less than to establish a new state in all of Israel. Only 18 percent of the Israelis said that negotiations should be started on the basis of Yassir Arafat's recent declarations.

So the feelings among the Israelis are that what Arafat said is ambivalent and certainly not satisfying.

Let me remind you how small Israel is and why security is so important for us:

Can you envisage barbed wire between 15th and 16th Streets in Washington, D.C. - America on one side, an enemy with loaded guns on the other side?

Can you imagine an American town adjoining a town inhabited by the enemy? Barely one mile apart? The enemy in the hills, looking down?

Can you imagine a whole country that you can cross from West to East by car (traveling at the normal speed of 55 m.p.h.) in ten minutes? (That is, if a Palestinian state is established).

I can't. No wonder my government is not willing to deal with the PLO while all of this violence and terror continues, and while the PLO is still holding its Palestinian charter (from 1968) which calls for an "armed struggle" as the only way to wipe out Israel.

Peru (From Page 8)

Without prior notice, the Minister of Economy and Finances spoke tonight. Out of the blue, as if it were no more than a commercial, his image appears on the screen, and without any more than his name and title flashing intermittently, he starts talking about the government's economic plan and something he calls the third "economic correction." The feared "paquetazo" (critical economic measures) for January is here. He's monotone and his words, pure demagoguery: "I want you to note, because it is of the utmost importance, that this third correction is much less serious than the ones in September and November, because the economic plan is already yielding its fruit." Strange logic, but it's supposed to be obvious. The message is short, the key ideas repeated throughout: The correction is less serious than the previous ones. So there is an improvement. Just as mysteriously as he appeared, and just as unannounced, the Minister disappears from the screen and we shift back to a stand-up comic. The program resumes. The illusion continues.

Meanwhile people are starving in the streets, the miners are on strike, people are flocking out of the country, and the President...where is the President?

The country is in a state of shock. Almost hysterically the television screen shows a message repeating the Minister's ideas: The economic plan is moving ahead, things can get better, they will get better, but you need to believe. They are pleading and trying to ward off the


inevitable. Civil war? Coup? What else?

The money exchangers are hoarding all major street intersections, equipped with large bags where they keep their money and calculators; swarming cars for dollars. "Buy or sell?" The ever-fluctuating exchange rate is the thermometer of the country's temperature. A symptom of a growing cancer, a sickness already along an unstoppable course.

One feels the unrest, the convulsive atmosphere. People are afraid, expectant, ready to throw the stone, to fend for themselves at the slightest sign. It's very scary. Still, life goes on.

Live piano music gently slides out of the main door, down the streets. The Casino of Miraflores is still catering to the few: the Peruvian elite, the diplomatic corps. There's a fake sense of security behind those doors, in those smoke-filled rooms that smell of scotch. Small strategic pubs found throughout the city; private clubs for the señoritos, the young aristocrats, telling the latest political joke, discussing the tragedy of the country, seeking comfort in like minds yet outnumbered, feeling increasingly the urge to flee.

The sun hardly dares to peek through the foggy sky over the suffering city. Almost providentially, the summer is late this year. The heat would be dangerous in this volatile situation. Hope against all hope.

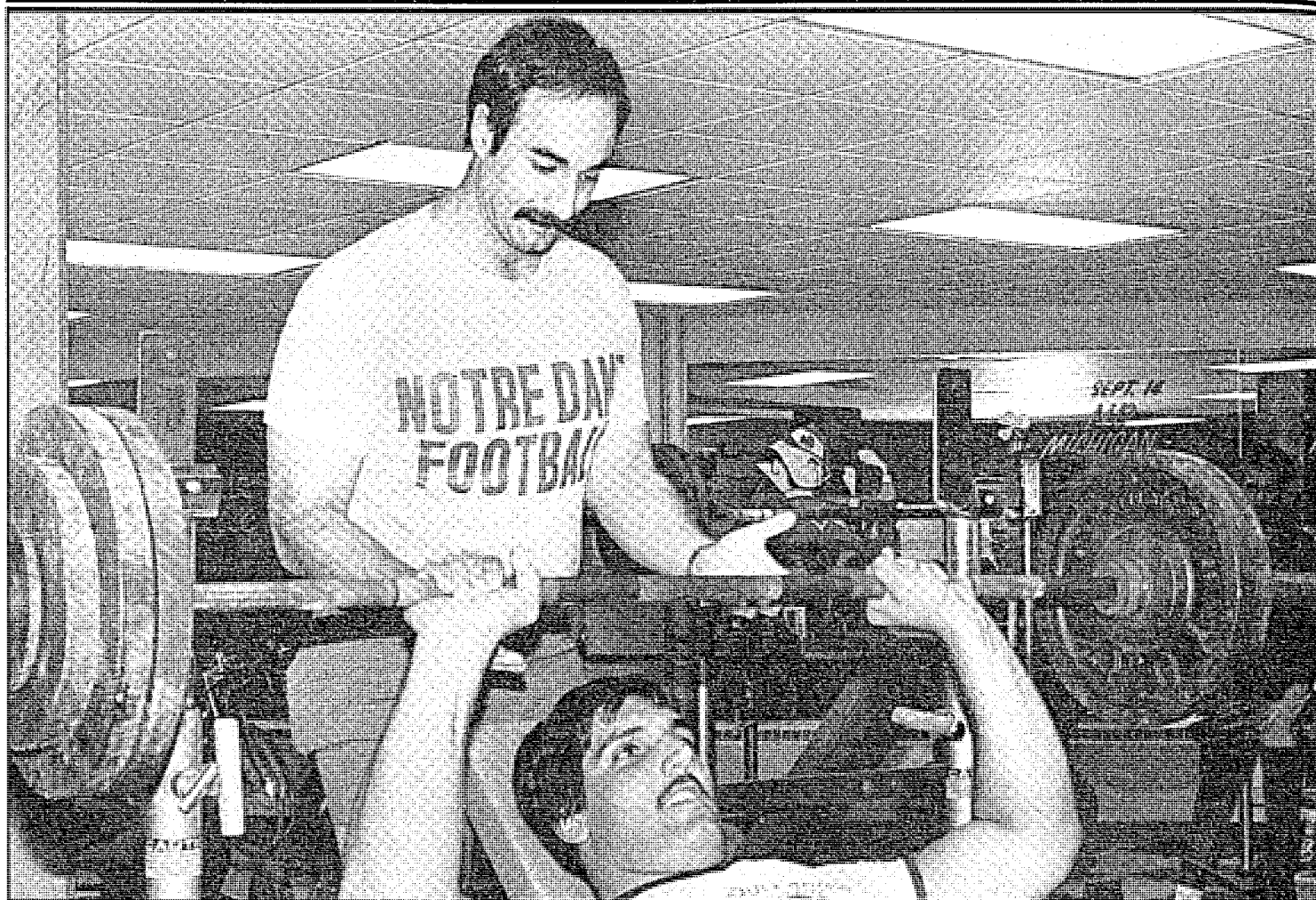
But perhaps only from the ashes can the Phoenix rise... 

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Gary Troll Weil was strength and conditioning coach at Notre Dame for five years.

The TROLL? of Notre Dame

Living legend leaves campus for the big league

BY CINDY PETRITES

Once upon a time... well, thirty-one years ago, in a place not too far away, a Troll was born. He and his mother, father and sister, whom Troll named Piglet, lived in a three-story air-conditioned log cabin just a mile and a half from Yankee

Stadium where little Troll dreamed of playing centerfield some day...

Such were the storybook beginnings of a certain Gary T. Weil, more affectionately known to students as Troll, who left his post as freshmen conditioning coach at Notre Dame to become strength and conditioning coach for the New York Yankees this spring.

Until last December, Troll was a familiar sight on campus, especially to freshmen, whom he would regale with his jokes and movie "Picks of the Week" during conditioning class. Every semester he would recount his own stories of becoming physically fit, reassuring freshmen that they too could go, in his words, "from pud to stud."

"He was entertaining, but he was serious about the physical aspect of it, too. He got to know everyone, and he knew how to get everyone involved," said freshman Paul Schaeffer, who had Troll for conditioning last semester.

A dynamic, driven personality who keeps a 14-and-a-half foot python named Lucy as a personal pet and whose musical tastes range from the Beatles to Gregorian Chant, Troll cooks, dabbles occasionally in stand-up comedy, has written a movie screenplay ("a sort of political story with some cerebral parts to it, kind of a combination Einstein and Rambo"), works as an animal activist, and still finds time to do the daily crossword puzzle, which he eloquently deems "the only way to increase one's semantic wizardry beyond the educational experience."

Troll's educational experience at Notre Dame began during Gerry Faust's first year, when he lived on \$40 a month in a basement, slept on a spare mattress and ran wet clothes in the dryer at night to keep warm. In February 1982 he became strength coach to male and female varsity athletes and PE conditioning teacher to hundreds of freshmen. He served as strength coach for six years until July of 1987, when he became assistant director of Rockne Memorial, though he continued to teach freshman PE.

Troll's big break came last October when he signed on as strength and conditioning coach for the New York Yankees and their minor league affiliates. For Troll, it was more than just the fame, money and prestige which attracted him to the job, it was the realization of a childhood dream. "I have followed the Yankees religiously all my life," Troll said.

It's a goal that has been part of him as long as his nickname. When he was an 11-year old, people noticed that little Gary had an affinity for getting into trouble but a knack of never getting caught. "Whenever trouble was around I would just disappear - like a troll," he said. The name stuck with him through high school - he even had it printed on his football jersey - and college. Five years ago he made it his legal middle

name.

Troll was a standout at the Bronx High School of Science (which he describes as a "palace of dweebs") not only for his "trol-lish" behavior but also for his athletic prowess. He both invented detention at the school

"He was entertaining, but he was serious about the physical aspect of it, too. He got to know everyone, and he knew how to get everyone involved."

-freshman Paul Schaeffer

- "No one there ever got in trouble prior to me"- and was the first graduate to go on to play football for a major college football team.

Troll attended Arizona State University, where he played strong safety and went to two Fiesta Bowls with the Sun Devils: in 1975, when number two-ranked ASU defeated Nebraska 17-14, and 1977, when ASU lost to Penn State. Troll enjoys the fact that so many people at Notre Dame finally got the chance to see his alma mater for themselves at the Fiesta Bowl last January.

Graduating from college at 20, Troll finished his master's degree in kinesiology and exercise physiology at the age of 21 and, after teaching math and coaching high school football for two years, volunteered his services as assistant strength coach to Notre Dame's Coach Clemson. Clemson accepted, and the rest is history.

"It's been a lot of fun," he said of his seven years at Notre Dame, "but when you're without a team for a while, the coach in you yearns to get back with the athletes."

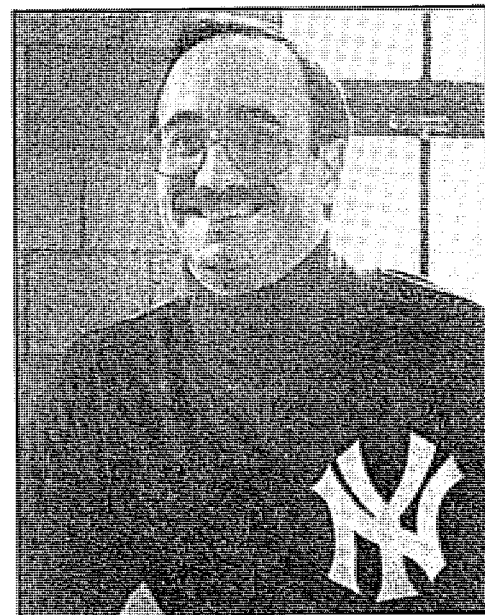
As far as Notre Dame's athletic program is concerned, however, Troll has nothing but praise for the team, and respect for the university's high academic standards. "Notre Dame's priorities are straighter than

a lot of schools' in the country," said Troll, one of the four football players on his ASU team to graduate. "Not only are the (ND) students playing sports, but they're also getting a viable education (so that) after their ball playing days are over, they'll have a life. Graduating is more important than playing ball."

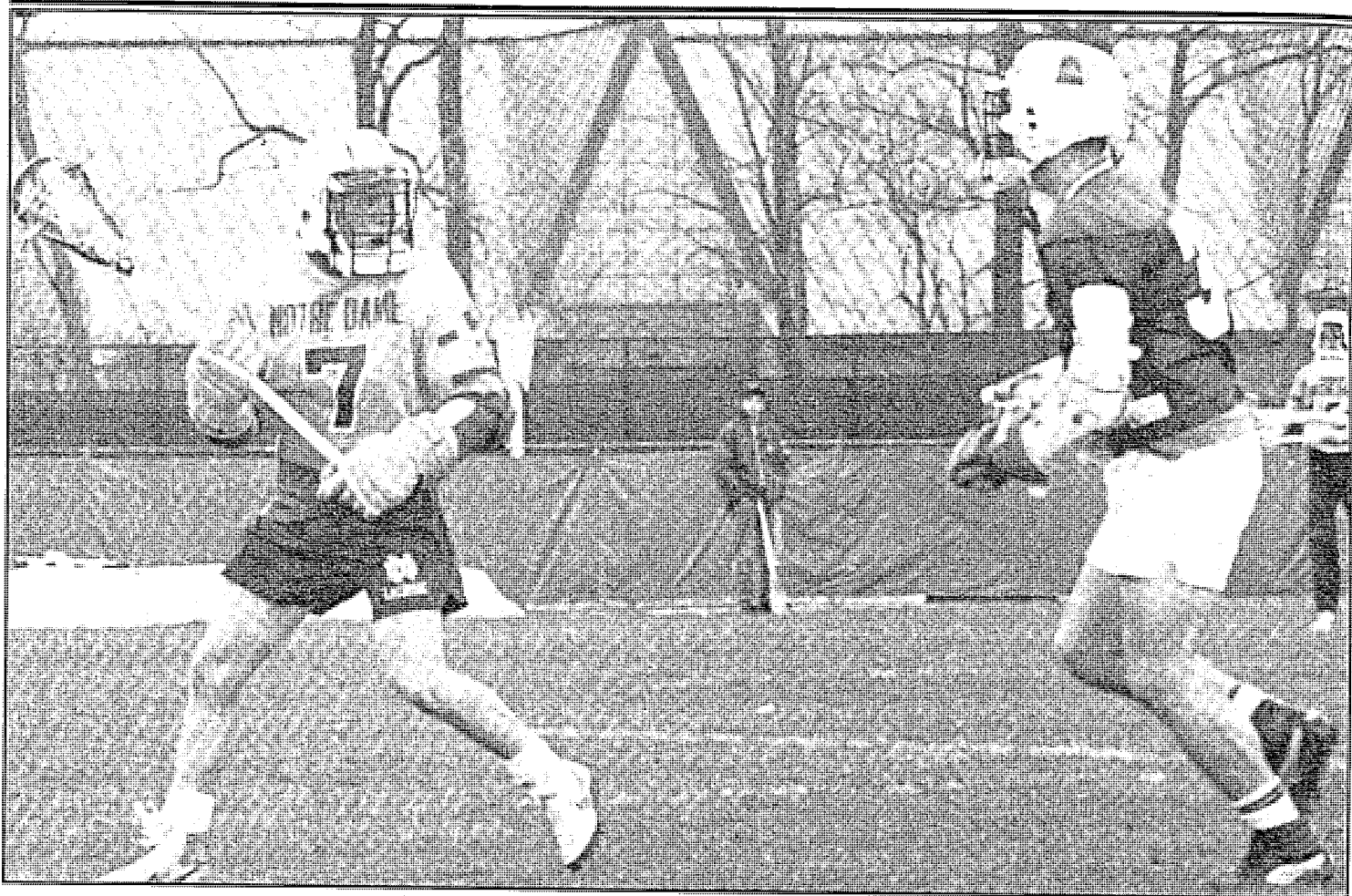
After seven years of teaching freshmen his secrets of how not to be a 98-pound weakling, the one thing Troll will miss the most at Notre Dame is the people. "They keep me young," Troll said. "Besides, I don't think there are any really great places anywhere, except maybe Disney World."

How would he like to be remembered? "As someone who had a real desire to teach. . . but never took himself so seriously that he became a pain in the neck while doing it," he decides. For the past seven years, he has tried to teach the students not only the basics of conditioning but also the value of commitment. "I try to give them the idea, especially in conditioning, of knowing exactly what you want to achieve, and then making the commitment to do it," said Troll. "The more desire from within, the greater the chance of attainment, and the greater the feeling that comes with it."

You can tell he speaks from experience.



Troll has realized his lifetime dream - working for the Yankees.



Marl Okuda

CONFRONTING NEW CHALLENGES

Notre Dame hopes to bring credibility to themselves--and Midwest lacrosse--with NCAA tournament bid

BY PETE LaFLEUR

Six months ago the Notre Dame lacrosse team embarked on their first full-fledged fall season. Awaiting them was a daily schedule of practicing and lifting and a humbling 22-3 fall exhibition loss to national power Johns Hopkins. Waiting beyond these untraditional fall workouts were tedious 7 a.m. winter practices at the Loftus All-Sports Center. A grueling spring road schedule lay even farther down the road.

And today? Today the lacrosse team is on

the verge of capturing its first NCAA tournament bid, an accomplishment that would begin a new tradition in Notre Dame athletics.

"Usually we've had a very casual off-season, but those workouts made us feel like it was the actual season without any games," said junior midfielder Mike Quigley, in reference to those twice-a-week treks across the frozen tundra to Loftus. "It was at that point that we realized we'd have to be committed to stick with it, no matter what it would take."

Just exactly what the Irish have had to "stick with" for a chance at the NCAA tournament Western bid is three-dimensional.

For one, they have had to adjust to the style and discipline of first-year coach Kevin Corrigan. They have also had to find a way to effectively integrate 13 "new" players - eight freshmen, two first-year sophomores, two injury-plagued returnees, and a returning exchange student - with only ten returning lettermen. Finally, the Irish knew that in order to have a realistic shot at the bid they would have to get their act together early and beat Air Force, last year's NCAA Western representative.

The Irish overcame all these obstacles and more, soaring past Air Force 10-7 in an emotional win March 29. They used that win

as the springboard to a seven-game winning streak that included crucial victories over Kenyon and Denison. Thanks to their hot streak, the Irish were two wins away from capturing the NCAA Western bid entering Wednesday's action.

The Western bid was implemented by the NCAA in 1987 to encourage the development and exposure of the traditionally Northeastern sport. Entering the Michigan State game, the Irish (7-4) were in the driver's seat among the four Division I teams in contention for the bid - Notre Dame, Michigan State, Air Force and Ohio State.

Air Force has already lost to both the Irish and the Spartans, thus nullifying any chances of a repeat appearance in the tournament. Ohio State, meanwhile, closes their season against Notre Dame and Michigan State and is still entertaining thoughts of capturing

their first NCAA invitation.

Then there's Michigan State, who was awarded the first Western bid by the NCAA selection committee in 1987. The Spartans were to host the Irish Wednesday in what promised to be a physical battle. The winner of that game should have the upper hand in claiming the coveted bid.

No matter who represents the "west" in the tournament - either the Irish, the Spartans, or the Buckeyes - such exposure can only continue to help the popularity of lacrosse in the Midwest, where tales of the gridiron and hoops hysteria predominate. Corrigan, the son of former Notre Dame Athletic Director Gene Corrigan and an Irish lacrosse assistant in 1983, said that Midwest lacrosse has grown immensely since the NCAA bid was introduced.

"All of the (Midwestern) programs, bar none, have been tremendously improved since I was here in '83," Corrigan said. "I think the NCAA bid is a big factor because the stronger lacrosse gets in this area the more it helps everyone. In addition to that, as the colleges get better you'll see high school lacrosse in the area get better, and that in turn feeds players back into the programs in the Midwest."

All the "Pride of the Midwest" feelings aside, the Irish would much rather see themselves among the 12 teams invited to the postseason tournament. They've come close in the past, only to lose to eventual participants Michigan State and Air Force.

But now the Irish are better prepared to claim the bid, according to senior tri-captain and two-year

starter Kevin O'Connor.

"The major difference is that, in the past, we knew about the bid but we waited to see what the other teams would do," O'Connor said. "But I think this year we have confidence that the bid is ours for the taking. If we watch out for our end, then the bid will take care of itself."

Early in the season it looked as if the Irish might not break the .500 mark, much less be in a position to capture the bid. Opening losses to Stony Brook, Georgetown and Penn State gave the Irish their first 0-3 start since becoming a varsity sport in 1981. But Notre Dame then outlasted Lehigh and routed Hartford before coming up big against Air Force. Five games later, they're on the verge of "a new era."

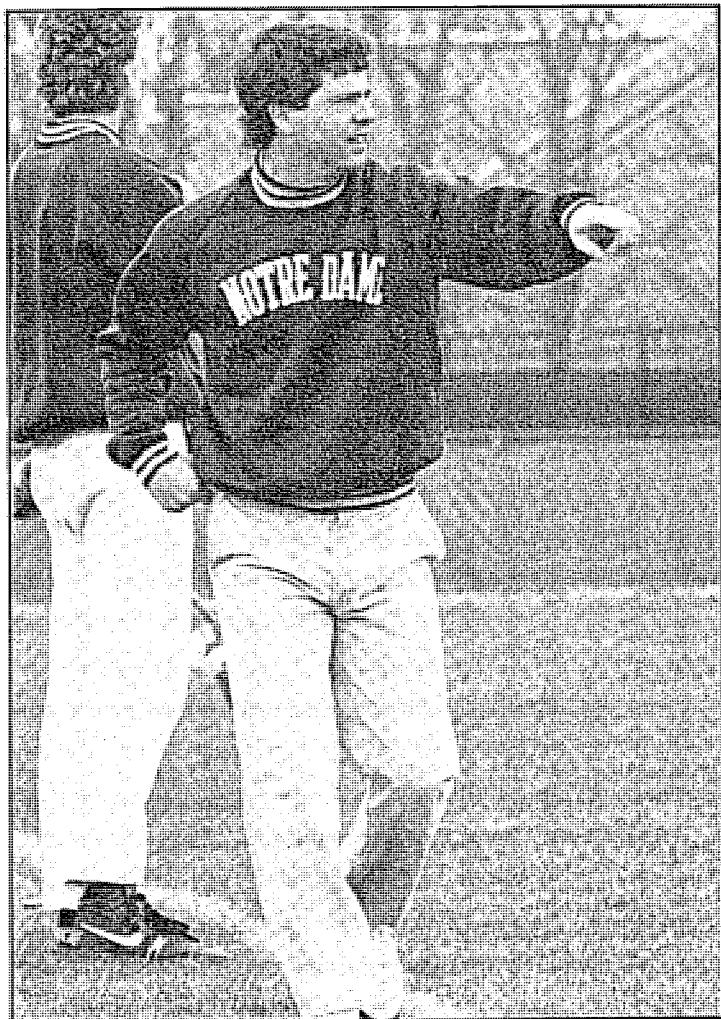
Corrigan, who became only the second lacrosse coach in Irish history after Rich O'Leary guided the Irish club and varsity squads for 24 years, said character and hard work have made his team deserving of the bid.

"They'll have a tremendous amount of satisfaction out of (the bid) because they've all sacrificed a lot," Corrigan said. "In terms of the program, I think that it's a step we have to make and I think our exposure to recruiting (prospects) and to teams in the East will be very important."

Playing in the NCAA tournament would be a special tribute for the five seniors - tri-captains O'Connor, second all-time leading scorer John Olmstead, and Doug Spencer, plus defensemen Brendan Cahill and Warren Sanger. In fact, the introduction of the bid has given the team a serious goal that was not there when the seniors were freshmen.

"When I came here, because of where the school is and because there are no scholarships, there wasn't much to play for," O'Connor said. "When the bid came, it gave us something to play for and it became our focal point. To be considered among the top 12 teams in the country will be a tremendous honor and it will do wonders for the future of the program. But I came to college never even dreaming of playing in the NCAA tournament."

In the meantime, the Irish will anxiously await their wake-up call from the NCAA selection committee next week. That's one calling they'll have little problem getting up for.



A seven-game winning streak has pointed Corrigan's Irish in the right direction.

STEPPING OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Several Irish female athletes staked their claim to excellence at Notre Dame and beyond this year

BY RICK FARLEY

Notre Dame women's sports were hardly lacking for standout performances in 1988-89. For starters, the women's fencing team enjoyed yet another strong season in 1988-89, finishing with an 18-1 (.947) record. Although all four starters performed very well, senior captain Janice Hynes led the way with a 30-6 record. This showing is even more impressive when considering Hynes sat out her junior year to concentrate on academics. Hynes did not stop there, though, as she went on to finish fourth at the 1989 Midwest Regionals and sixth at this year's NCAA championships. The latter accomplishment enabled Hynes to capture second-team All-America honors as well.

Julie Bremner and Zanette Bennett were instrumental in leading the women's volleyball team to its finest season ever. Their outstanding play helped Notre Dame to a record of 19-12, its first-ever NCAA appearance and a final national ranking of 15th. Bremner provided the Irish with a strong

setter while being named to the All-Tournament teams of the Saluki Invitational, Whataburger Invitational, and the Golden Dome Classic. She was also named Most Valuable Player of the Western Michigan Invitational and selected as a member of the AVCA All-Region Team.

Bennett finished her career at Notre Dame strongly as she was named to the All-Tournament teams of the Saluki and Western Michigan Invitations. She was also selected to the NCAA All-Region Tournament Team. Bennett's performance in 1988 vaulted her to the top of Notre Dame's career lists in hitting percentage (.288), kills (1,465) and total attempts (3,486).

CeCe Cahill led the way for this year's women's tennis team. She is attempting to advance to the NCAAAs for the second straight year after a tremendous freshman year in which she set an Irish record with 39 singles victories. Cahill has held down the top singles spot all season, recently ranked as high as 60th in the nation collegiately. Her doubles play has been stellar as well; she and freshman Tracy Barton are currently ranked ninth nationally in that division. Cahill also

finished the 1988 fall season ranked 40th in the nation in the Volvo Tennis/Collegiate Rankings.

With the loss of star center Heidi Bunek to a knee injury early in the season, the 1988-89 women's basketball season seemed destined for a disappointing end. However, with the help of sophomore guard Karen Robinson, the team finished the regular season with a record of 21-11 (12-2 in the Midwestern Collegiate Conference) and earned a seventh-place finish in the National Invitation Tournament.

Robinson averaged 12.5 points and 5.75 assists per game to lead the team in both categories. She received first team All-MCC honors and was selected to the Investors Classic and MCC All-Tournament squads. Robinson compiled 184 assists for the year in increasing her career assists to 284, good enough for third on Notre Dame's all-time list. Her .794 career free throw percentage places Robinson first on the all-time list, while her 99 career steals place her seventh.

Scholastic recognizes these athletes' accomplishments and extends its congratulations for their success in 1988-89.

THEY LEFT THEIR MARK...AND THEN SOME

Notre Dame men's athletics produced slew of national-impact performers in 1988-89

BY KEVIN SPROULE

The 1988-89 season was a rousing success for Notre Dame men's sports. First in everyone's mind is the national championship in football. The basketball team also finished well, losing a tough game to top-seeded Georgetown in the NCAA tournament.

What many people don't recognize, however, are the exploits of athletes in some of the lesser-known varsity sports. The following is a compilation of select Irish men's athletes who deserve accolades for their outstanding performance.

Senior **Frank Stams** and junior **Mike Stonebreaker** represented Notre Dame's football defense well, as their first-team, AP All-America status would attest. Stonebreaker also finished third for the Butkus Award, given each year to the top collegiate linebacker in the country.

Both led the defense not only statistically but emotionally. Stonebreaker perhaps played his best football in the first two weeks of the season against Michigan and Michigan State. He set the tone defensively that the entire team would follow throughout the season. Stams played his best during the big games. Stams was named Notre Dame's MVP against Miami for his dominant defen-

sive play, causing two fumbles and recovering one. He was also named defensive player of the game against West Virginia for his stifling of quarterback Major Harris.

Forward **Randy Morris** was the driving force in a stellar season for the Notre Dame soccer team. The Irish made their first ever appearance in the NCAA tournament as Morris led the team in scoring with 40 points (14 goals and 12 assists). He was a third-team All-American selection, marking the first time that honor has ever been bestowed upon a Notre Dame soccer player. He was also named to the first-team All Great Lakes Region team. The Midwestern Collegiate Conference selected Morris as its Player of the Year after leading the Irish to a 17-4-2 record and the MCC championship.

Junior **Joe Fredrick** proved his worth for the Irish basketball team in 1988-89. He was the team's top scorer with a 16.7 points-per-game average, but his ability to lead by example over a young Irish squad set him apart from the rest. Most impressive was his ability to provide clutch scoring during tight ballgames. Fredrick always wanted the ball down the stretch.

The Irish baseball team is currently enjoying its most successful season ever. Paving the way is pre-season All-America **Dan Peltier**. Peltier is hitting .453 with 48 runs batted in and six home runs through Monday.

Earlier this season he smashed Notre Dame's all-time RBI record of 128. He has 157 and counting in only his junior season.

Ron Markezich stood out as the mens' top distance runner in both the fall and spring seasons. As a member of the cross country team he won the MCC championships, finished eleventh at the NCAAs and was named All-American along with teammate **Dan Garrett**. Despite spring injuries he did not rest on his laurels, as last week Markezich turned in the fastest collegiate time of the year in the 10,000 meters for the track team.

Jerry Durso and **Pat Boyd** dominated the competition for the Notre Dame wrestling team on their way to attaining All-America status. Boyd compiled a 25-7 record this year and finished fifth at the NCAA championships. Durso ended the year at 35-8 and took eighth place at the NCAAs. Durso leaves Notre Dame as the school's all-time winningest wrestler (130-30-2).

The traditionally strong men's fencing team was led this year by **Leszek Nowosielski**. Nowosielski was named a second team All-American for the second year in a row, placing fifth at the NCAAs in the sabre competition.

Scholastic congratulates these athletes for their outstanding performances in 1988-89.

FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE YEAR: MARY KAY WALLER



BY JIM MAGGIO

Head coach Art Lambert knew what was needed for his volleyball team to succeed in 1988. Notre Dame's seniors would have to step to the forefront and take command if the Irish were to earn their first-ever NCAA tournament bid, a goal they had fallen short of despite rolling to a combined record of 63-16 the past two seasons.

The four seniors responded to the challenge. Maureen Shea, Zanette Bennett, and Whitney Shewman each did more than their share to help Notre Dame to a successful 19-12 season. But the contributions of the six-foot middle blocker from Lawrence, Kansas helped put the Irish over the edge as they earned that coveted tournament bid.

Mary Kay Waller simply overwhelmed the opposition in her final campaign at Notre Dame. In 31 matches she led the Irish in six different statistical categories:

- kills (444)
- total attempts (1,041)
- service aces (44)
- block solos (61)
- block assists (145)
- total blocks (206)

The magnitude of these figures is underscored by the fact that Waller's 1988 totals in service aces, block solos, block assists and total blocks established Notre Dame single-season records. The last two achievements broke school records that she had set only a year before.

Waller's ability to excel in these areas enabled her to compile an impressive list of honors as well. Her performances in the Saluki, Western Michigan, Holiday Inn/University Park Classic and Golden Dome Classic Invationals earned her All-Tournament honors in each.

Waller garnered Most Valuable Player honors in the Golden Dome Classic after hitting .500 and registering 25 kills, 42 attempts and only four errors in two matches. Paced by her efforts, Notre Dame rolled over Duke and Northwestern to capture the tournament crown.

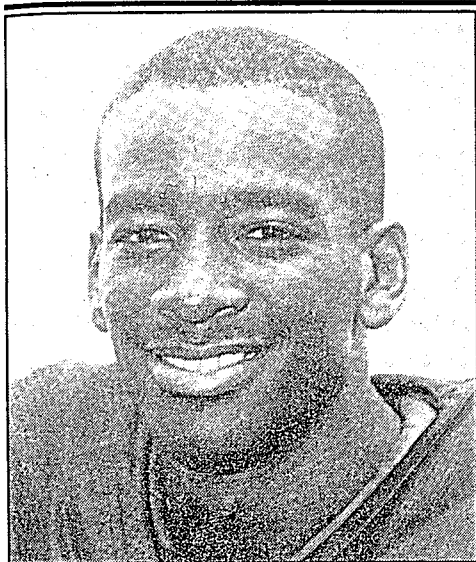
Aside from these records and honors, Waller was instrumental in possibly the biggest victory in the team's history October 8. She contributed 19 kills in Notre Dame's 15-13, 12-15, 15-9, 16-14 triumph over then seventh-ranked Kentucky, snapping the Wildcats' 22-match home winning streak dating back to 1986. More importantly for the Irish, the win helped establish them as a

legitimate contender for the NCAA bid they would later attain.

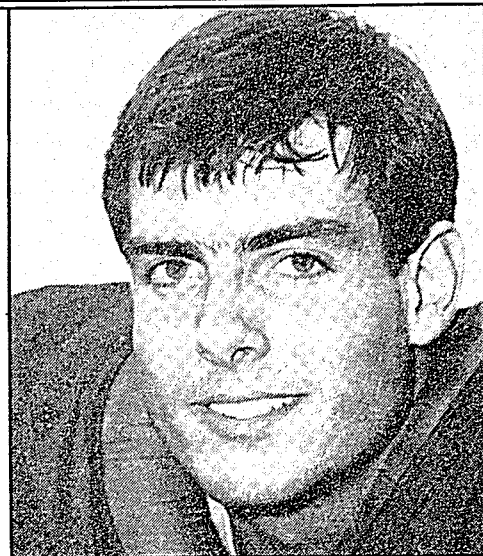
Not only would the Irish receive their first-ever NCAA tournament bid, they would also emerge victorious in the first match. After disposing of Penn State in four games, Notre Dame took on fourth-ranked Illinois in the second round. Waller racked up 18 kills, but the Irish would lose a close five-game match to the eventual Final Four participant.

Waller's playing days at Notre Dame may have ended at that point, but her career performance had already left an indelible mark in Irish volleyball history. She rewrote the Notre Dame volleyball record books and asserted herself as a powerful force around the net. Moreover, she made sure that the opposition payed for trying to hit the ball on her side of the court. By the end of the season Waller had shattered the Irish career marks for total blocks (699), block solos (185), and block assists (514). She also set the school's career mark for service aces with 116, while her 1,188 kills, 2,835 total attempts and .279 hitting percentage rank her in Notre Dame's top three in each category.

For her outstanding achievements Scholastic congratulates Mary Kay Waller, our 1988-89 Female Athlete of the Year.



MALE ATHLETES OF THE YEAR:



TONY RICE & ANDY HECK

BY JIM MAGGIO

As mentioned before, several persons were deserving of Scholastic's Male Athlete of the Year honors. No one can say anything to diminish the magnitude of the performances of Randy Morris, Dan Peltier, Jerry Durso and several others. Unfortunately, through no fault of their own, they picked the wrong year to contend for the honor.

Let's not kid ourselves, folks. It is only logical that our choice for Male Athlete of the Year would come from the national championship football team.

The only problem that entered the picture was selecting from a considerable list of deserving candidates on the team itself. Stams. Stonebreaker. Green. Pritchett. The list goes on and on. But when you look at whose individual performances made the difference in solidifying two areas vital to the successful execution of Lou Holtz' grand scheme, Tony Rice and Andy Heck stand alone.

All season long, Rice had to withstand constant criticism regarding his abilities at quarterback. The cry of the Notre Dame faithful was a familiar one at the beginning of

the season: "Great athlete, runs the option well. Can't throw worth a damn, though." Even as Rice was leading his team to victory each Saturday, there was growing concern over the Irish passing attack. The "experts" contended that Notre Dame had no chance of beating the nation's top-ranked teams - much less winning a national championship - if its quarterback couldn't find his receivers.

The Miami Hurricanes, USC Trojans and West Virginia Mountaineers found out the hard way that Rice was more than up to the task. All three teams boasted Heisman Trophy candidates at quarterback who were supposed to make Notre Dame the latest casualty on their path to the national crown. Yet it was number 9 in the blue and gold whose efforts allowed his team to walk away from each game victorious.

When preseason detractors weren't busy questioning Rice's passing capabilities, they were wondering how he could possibly run the offense at all behind an inexperienced and untested offensive line. Andy Heck was the sole returning starter in that unit. To make matters worse, he had to make the switch from tight end to tackle, a position entirely new to him. He beefed up to 280 pounds prior to the start of the season to undertake the task, but his toughest job still lay ahead in the form

of 12 formidable defensive opponents.

Heck responded by shoring up an offensive line unit that exceeded all expectations, turning an apparent weakness into one of the team's most reliable strengths. They fended off the best that the likes of Michigan and Miami had to offer, creating gaping holes in the defense for the Irish running attack and protecting Rice enough to let him to get the job done in the air. Heck's admirable undertaking of a monumental task did not go unnoticed by the Associated Press, United Press International and *The Sporting News*, who all named him to their respective All-America teams.

Heck's and Rice's accomplishments on the field were perhaps best put into perspective by their own teammates. By their vote Heck received the Nick Pietrosante Award, given to the player "who best exemplifies the courage, teamwork, loyalty, dedication and pride of the late All-America Irish fullback." The same men named Rice the team's Most Valuable Player for his part in leading Notre Dame to its first national championship in 11 years.

For their achievements on the football field Scholastic salutes Tony Rice and Andy Heck, our 1988-89 Male Athletes of the Year.

COMING DISTRACTIONS

THURSDAY, APR. 27

Lectures

SMC Justice Education 1989 Conversation Series 'Parables of Diversity,' "Concluding Reflections," Joe Incandela, Assistant Professor in Religious Studies. In the Stapleton Lounge at 12 noon.

Kellogg Institute lecture "Urban Folklore in Contemporary Brazilian *Cronica*," Heitor Martins, Indiana University at Bloomington. Room 131 Decio Hall at 4 p.m.

Snite Museum of Art lecture "The Hollywood Star System and the Politics of Glamour," by Pam Falkenberg, Assistant Professor of Communications and Theater at Notre Dame. In the Print, Drawing and Photography Gallery at 4:15 p.m. Limited space; call 239-5516 to reserve a seat.

ND Communication and Theater lecture/presentation, Judith Berry, New York Video Artist. In the O'Shaughnessy Loft at 7 p.m.

ND Fellowship of Christian Athletes, "Christian Ethics in Business," Jim Early, class of '76; and "The Secret of a Christian Life," Bill Freeman, Notre Dame Alumnus. In the St. Edward's Hall chapel at 7 p.m.

Concerts

ND Department of Music Student Composer's Concert. In the Snite Museum at 7:30 p.m.

SMC Department of Music presents the Saint Mary's Wind Ensemble, Roger Briggs, Conductor. At 8 p.m. in the Little Theater.

Movie

Buckaroo Banzai at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in

Cushing Engineering Auditorium. Cost is \$2.

FRIDAY, APR. 28

AA Meeting

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

Concert

ND Department of Music presents the Notre Dame Chorale Spring Concert, Carl Stam, Conductor. At 8:15 p.m. in Washington Hall.

Movies

Jean De Florette at 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. in the Annenbun Auditorium at the Snite Museum. An exquisite adaptation of Marcel Pagnol's beloved films and novel about shattered dreams among Provencal peasant farmers in the 1920s. Breath-taking cinematography and an extraordinary cast.

Married to the Mob at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in Cushing Engineering Auditorium. Cost is \$2.

SATURDAY, APR. 29

MCATs

Medical College Admission Test at 7 a.m. in Cushing Engineering Auditorium.

Tennis

Notre Dame Men vs. Illinois State at 9:30 p.m. and vs. Kalamazoo at 1 p.m. in the Eck Pavillion.

Notre Dame Women vs. Northern Illinois at 1 p.m. on the Courtney Courts.

Concert

SMC Department of Music presents the

Saint John's Men's Chorus and the Saint Mary's Women's Choir at 8 p.m. in the Church of Loretto.

Movie

BIG at 8 and 10:15 p.m. in Cushing Engineering Auditorium. Cost is \$2.

SUNDAY, APR. 30

Baseball

Notre Dame vs. Xavier University at 1 p.m.

Symposium

ND Hesburgh Program in Public Service, College of Business Administration and Department of Marketing Symposium on the future of the Federal Trade Commission at 7 p.m. Address by John Keane, dean of Business Administration. Dinner at the Morris Inn. Please call 239-5770 or 239-6484 for more information.

Special Events

Super Sale in the JACC Fieldhouse on Saturday, April 29th from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday, April 30 from 12 noon to 6 p.m.

Isis Gallery- Annual Student Exhibition sponsored by the Department of Art, Art History and Design April 24 through May 21.

Saint Mary's College Student Reviews, All Galleries from April 23 to April 27.

COMING DISTRACTIONS

An Tostal Schedule

Frivolous Friday

Tye-Dye, Walsh Hall from 12:30 to 3:30p.m....**Strong Person**, South Quad at 12:30...**Jello Toss**, Alumni at 12:30...**Licorice Eating**, K of C Building at 12:45...**Hot Pepper Eating**, Alumni at 12:45...**Marshmallow Stuffing**, Alumni at 1:00...**Mattress Drag**, South Dining Hall at 1:15...**Munchkin Madness**, Fisher Hall at 1:30...**Watermelon Seed Spitting**, Alumni at 1:15...**Egg Drop**, Dillon at 1:45...**Pie-in-face**, Alumni at 2...**Egg Toss**, Fr. Sorin Statue at 2:00...**Tire Rolling**, South Dining Hall at 2:15...**Pie Eating**, Alumni at 2:15...**Jump Rope**, South Dining Hall at 2:30...**Toilet Paper Unrolling**, Dillon at 2:30...**Cereal Eating**, Alumni at 2:45...**Nerf Basketball**, South Quad at 2:45...**Popcorn Eating**, Fisher at 3:00...**Obstacle Course**, South Dining Hall at 3:15...**Comedy Improv/ Impersonations**, Rockne Stage at 3:45...**Charity Auction**, Rockne Stage at 4:30
RECESS, Stepan Center from 8:30 to 11:00

Sunny Saturday

Road Rally, Alumni Senior Club at 9:00 a.m...."**I Can't Believe" I Ran In the Morning Runs**, Stepan Center at 9:00...**Can Building**, Stepan Center at 10:00...**Kite Flying**, Stepan Field at 10:00...**Frisbee Golf**, St. Mary's Lake at 10:00...**Mud Volleyball Finals**, White Field at 11:00...**Picnic**, Stepan Field at 11:00...**Limbo**, Stepan Fields at 11:30...**Fresh Squeezed**, Stepan Field at 11:45...**Egg Roll**, Stepan Field at 11:45...**Apple Bob and Pass**, Stepan Field at 12 noon...**Balloon Toss**, Stepan Field at 12 noon...**Wheelbarrow Race**, Stepan Field at 12:10...**Bucket Brigade**, Stepan Field at 12:10...**Potato Spoon Relay**, Stepan Field at 12:20...**Sack Race**, Stepan Field at 12:20...**Three-Legged Race**, Stepan Field at 12:30...**Dizzy Izzy Wet Clothes Relay**, Stepan Field at 12:30...**Slip and Slide**, Stepan Field at 12:40...**In Your Face**, Stepan Field at 12:40...**Chariot Procession/Mud Pits**, Washington Hall to White Field at 12:45...**Mud Pillow Fights**, White Field at 1:05...**Mud Chariot Races**, White Field at 1:15...**Mud Tug-o-War**, White Field at 1:35...**Greased Twister**, Stepan Field at 2:30...**Obstacle Draw**, Stepan Field at 2:40
FIREWORKS, Stepan Field at 2:40

Serene Sunday

Bookstore Basketball Finals, Stepan Courts
All Star Game at 1:00
Women's Final at 2:00
Men's Final at 3:00

SOUTH BEND AREA MOVIES

Forum Theater

Gone With the Wind 1:30, 7
Pet Semetary 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45
The Rescuers 1:40, 3:40, 5:40
Cyborg 7:30, 9:30

100 Center

Three Fugitives 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30
Cousins 1:30, 4, 7, 9:15

Scottsdale

976-EVIL 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30
Pet Semetary 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45

Town and Country

The Dream Team 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30
Major League 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40
Jacknife 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30

University Park East

Red Scorpion 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30
See You In the Morning 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30
Say Anything 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45
She's Out of Control 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30
Dead Calm 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40
Rain Man 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:35

University Park West

Disorganized Crime 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50
Speed Zone 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40
Fletch Lives 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40

****Purchase your movie tickets for Forum Cinemas, University Park Cinemas and Town and Country Cinemas at the Information Desk in LaFortune and receive special student discount rates.**

Money and Looks Deafen Administration

This being the last Scholastic for the 1988-89 school year, an abundance of topics still need to be addressed. Like all schools, Notre Dame is far from a perfect place. The university should serve the best interests of the students. Unfortunately this is not always the case. The motive behind most of what the administration does appears to be either money or promotion of image. Several prominent examples of this attitude have emerged.

The 9.6 percent tuition increase: what benefits have accrued from this annual change which is greater than the inflation rate? In addition, where has the Fiesta Bowl money gone? The administration claims that these funds have gone to the general scholarship fund. Will financial aid make more money available to students next year? Will the library improve?

Investment in South Africa, co-ed housing, alcohol policy, honor code, parietals: Students have repeatedly called for a change in the administration's treatment of these issues. They ask our opinions on such topics, but why? So they can say to the public, "Yes, we asked for student input before we made a decision." Let's be honest—what did they do with that input? There was no follow-up, no real considerations of student opinions that were not convenient.

Faculty senate: Yes, even the faculty has failed to see results from the administration. In fact, they have become so unhappy that they have determined their senate is an ineffective body for dealing with the leaders of the university.

The commitment to diversity and the expansion of student computing facilities have shown a limited response to student needs and desires. But these two "positives" originated under the dome. The Year of Cultural Diversity had good intentions and results, but many events lacked student input as was evidenced by "Soul Food Cooking Night." The new Mac labs have greatly improved student access to computers on campus, but much of the funding for these systems was provided by Apple Computer itself.

In the end, what is called for is answers to the many questionable practices of the administration. Many people from outside the dome have opinions which should be not only heard, but listened to and considered. At first glance, the university's policies seemed to be directed only at money and image. With an attitude like the administration's, what else could be assumed?

-Scholastic

Time To Put the Toys Away

Senior year means reality, and storybook characters

BY PAUL KANE



Alright, here it is...the Final Word of the final Scholastic. I suppose you are expecting something deep and philosophical. As a fifth-year senior and an RA, I have been hoping that people would come running up to me in these last few weeks and say, "Yo, Paul, you've been here a while, what's it all about?" That has not exactly happened yet. But I did get real close the other day when one of my freshmen came by and said, "Yo, Paul, I'm locked out, I need to borrow your keys." Perhaps I read too much into that, now that I look at it. Anyway, here it is: my big chance. And what is my topic for the day? Winnie the Pooh.

Okay, I know what you're thinking, "Winnie the Pooh? This guy's been sniffing the ethanol for too long!" And perhaps, in fact, I have. But after a little thinking, and a lot of beer, I've come up with a theory: Winnie the Pooh represents all the fun we have in college. To the trained Poohologist, this makes sense, but as most of you are lay people, allow me to explain.

You see, when A. A. Milne wrote the Pooh books, he was not relying totally on his own imagination. The boy, Christopher Robin (hereafter referred to as CR), was his real son, whose name was Christopher Robin Milne. Every one of the animals, (Pooh, Piglet, etc.) was a real stuffed animal his son had; Pooh being his favorite. As you read through Winnie the Pooh, you realize Pooh is a clueless bear who gets by somehow. How better to represent the typical Domer?

Unlike today's children's book writers (i.e. creators of those wacky Smurfs), Milne does a very fascinating thing in *The House at Pooh Corner*. Throughout the book, the animals notice that CR is not around as much as he used to be. And when he is around, he seems to know things he

didn't know before. Although it doesn't say it explicitly, his absence from the Hundred Acre Wood represents his going to school.

Wow, you're saying, I didn't realize Pooh was this deep. It gets better.

The last chapter of *The House at Pooh Corner* is called, "Chapter X, In Which Christopher Robin and Pooh Come to an Enchanted Place, and We Leave Them There." In this chapter, all of the animals realize CR must go away...they don't know why or to where. This, of course, represents CR growing up and having to put his toys aside. CR is moving on. He knows he can always open up his old toy box and see all the stuff there, but it will never be the same. With two weeks left in my Domer career, I am just now starting to put my "toys" away. (If I am getting too deep or sappy here, just ignore me. I do this sometimes.)

In the very end of the book, all the other animals have gone away and we are left with CR and Pooh. They go for a walk into the woods. CR tells Pooh that what he likes doing best is Nothing. Nothing is explained as, "Well, it's when people call out at you just as you're going off to do it, What are you going to do, Christopher Robin, and you say, Oh nothing, and then you go and do it." And naturally, as a second semester fifth-year senior, I find myself doing Nothing quite a lot.

Now CR realizes that the end of his days in the Hundred Acre Wood is near, and he begins to philosophize a little (as much as a five year old can philosophize...)

"I'm not going to do Nothing any more," CR tells Pooh.

"Never again?"

"Well, not so much. They don't let you."

Translated into college lingo: "Hey, baby, they real world is just around the corner. And ND ain't that different than the Hundred Acre Wood. Those story book

characters aren't any stranger than we are. And our little world here certainly isn't any less controlled or protected. Let's face it; the only thing they need to do here now is throw a big plastic dome over the campus so they can control the weather as well. But next year...you gotta wash your own socks."

Just like a group of CRs, we know we can't come back and expect things to be the same. But on the other hand, there is a part of this weird place which will always be with us. It's called being an alumnus. Yes, membership does have its privileges.

So, in hindsight, maybe Pooh is a pretty good representation of the fun I have had at Notre Dame. Soon, Keenan Hall, those classrooms and South Bend will be behind me, much like the animals CR left. But he saved Pooh for last. Even then, CR said he might come back and see Pooh every once and a while.

Notice above how the name of this chapter refers to Pooh and CR going to the Enchanted Place and staying there. The Enchanted Place is the memory. Apparently, the Enchanted Place becomes the only place that is accessible to CR in the future. But Pooh has agreed to hang out there. At this point, I need not spell out the connections of this with our own situation. You've been keeping up alright. ■

"So they went off together. But wherever they go, and whatever happens to them on the way, in that enchanted place on the top of the Forest, a little boy and his Bear will always be playing." -A. A. Milne

LIFE IN
HELL

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MATT
GREENING

PAID AD

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC

Hi there.

On March 24, in the wee morning hours, mistakes were made in the waters of Prince William Sound, way up someplace in Alaska. By now you all know that our tanker, the Hexxon Valdez, was hit by a treacherous submerged reef that made us lose 240,000 barrels of valuable oil into the uncooperative waters of the Sound. We could sue that reef if we wanted to, but that's just not Hexxon's style. Instead, we are keeping our fingers crossed that this whole thing will blow over in a matter of weeks. Sure, there will be disgusting pictures of filthy birds, fish, and other unsavory wildlife. But I hope that you know Hexxon has already committed several hundred people to hose off those stubborn otters that still happen to be alive.

Finally, and most importantly, I want you to believe how sorry I am that this incident occurred. We cannot, of course, undo what has been done. Only God can do that, and He caused the whole damn thing in the first place. But I can assure you that since March 24, this little "ink-in-the-drink" problem has been receiving our full attention, and will continue to do so until you forget about the whole thing. Thanks for your continued support. We couldn't do it to you without you.

Keep on pumpin',

L.G. Crawl
L.G. Crawl
Chairman

P.S. To those who have suggested that we Hexxon executives should be forced to go to Alaska and scrub those oily rocks ourselves, not returning until the job is done, no matter how long it takes, we say simply this: You don't understand. We are rich and powerful beyond your wildest dreams.

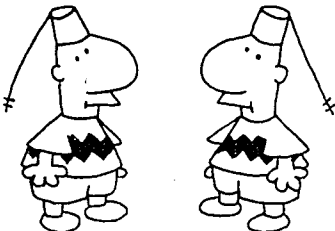
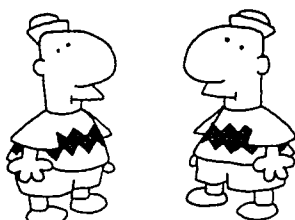
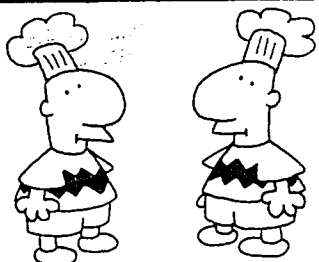
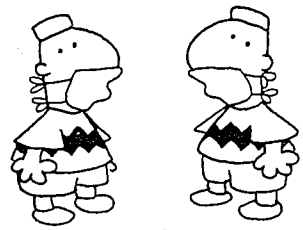
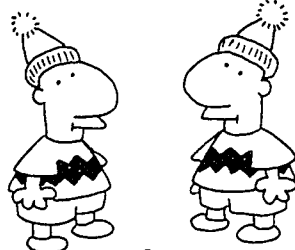
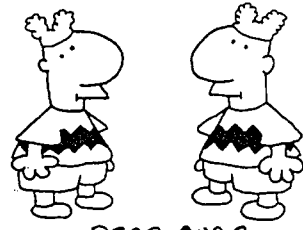
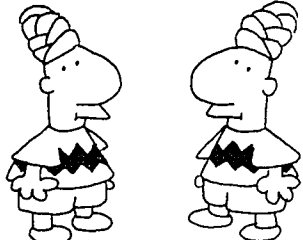
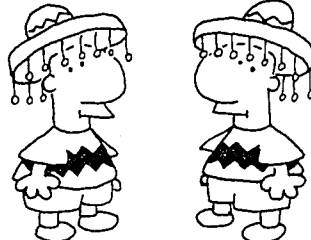
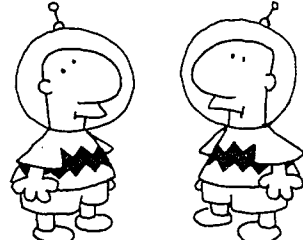
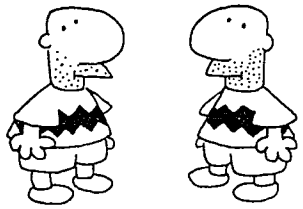
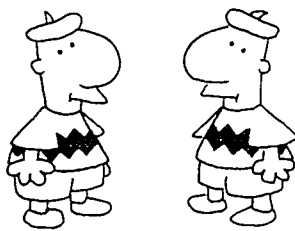
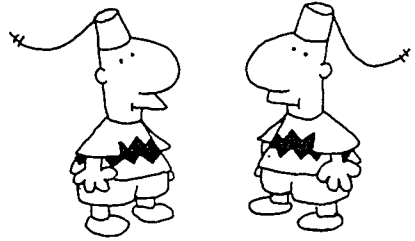
HEXXON

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LIFE IN HELL

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AKBAR & JEFF: MASTERS OF 1000 DISGUISES

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 <p>SWAMIS</p>	 <p>BANDITOS</p>	 <p>SPACE EXPLORERS</p>
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1989

SATURDAY APRIL 29TH

9:00	ROAD RALLY	Alumni-Senior Club
9:00	MORNING RUNS	Stepan
10:00	FRISBEE GOLF	Stepan
10:00	KITE FLYING	Stepan
10:00	CAN BUILDING	Stepan
11:30	LIMBO	Stepan
11:45	FRESH SQUEEZED	Stepan
11:45	EGG ROLL	Stepan
12:00	BALLOON Toss	Stepan
12:00	APPLE BOB & PASS	Stepan
12:10	BUCKET BRIGADE	Stepan
12:10	WHEELBARROW RACE	Stepan
12:20	POTATO SPOON RELAY	Stepan
12:20	SACK RACE	Stepan
12:30	WET CLOTHES RELAY	Stepan
12:30	3-LEGGED RACE	Stepan
12:40	SLIP & SLIDE	Stepan
12:40	DRINKING PROBLEM	Stepan
2:30	GREASED TWISTER	Stepan
2:40	OESTA DRAW	Stepan
10:00	MUD VOLLEYBALL FINALS	White Field (across the street from Stepan)
1:45	MUD CHARIOT RACES	White Field
1:05	MUD PILLOW FIGHTS	White Field
1:35	MUD TUG-O-WAR	White Field
12:45	MUD WHEELBARROW RACES	White Field
9:00	CATS ON HOLIDAY CONCERT	Fieldhouse Mall
12:00	FIREWORKS	

for more information
call Pat 785 3200
Dm 1/2-9717

