

SCHOLASTIC



DEC. 7, 1989

NOTRE DAME'S STUDENT MAGAZINE

**STRIKE UP
THE BAND**

Squeeze Review

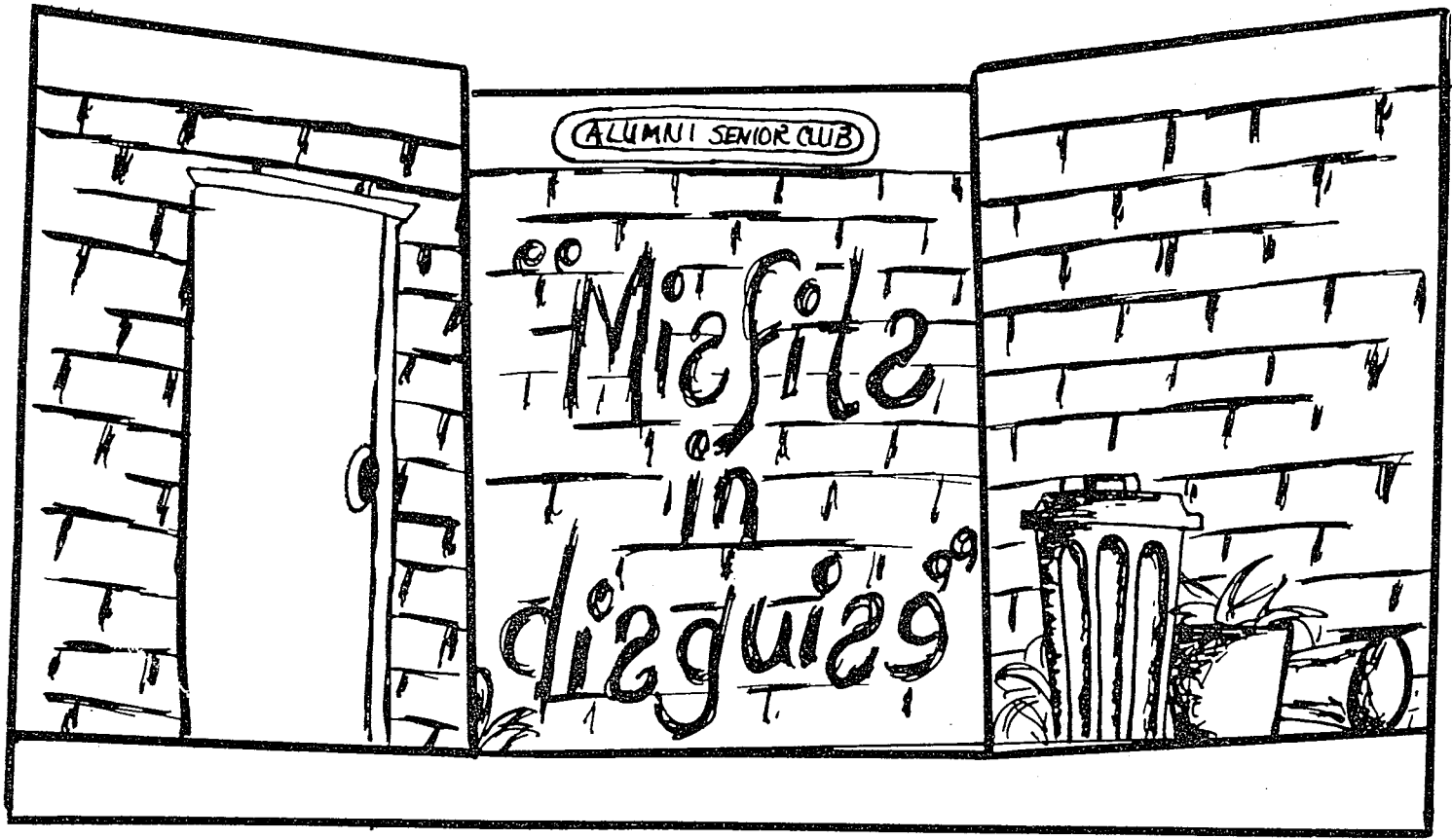
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SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame's Student Magazine

December 7, 1989

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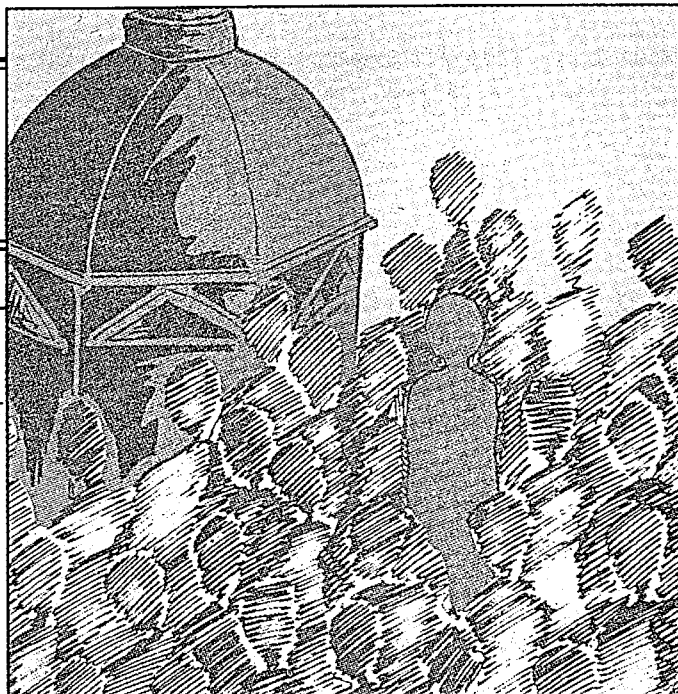
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Vol. 131, No. 9
December 7, 1989

*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus*

Founded 1867

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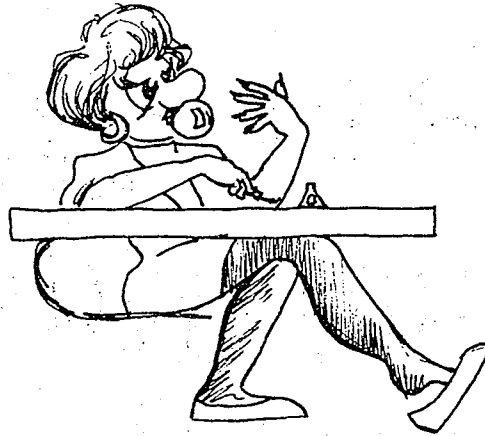
DECEMBER 9, 1989

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The Staet Of Highir Edukashun



EDITED BY CHRIS FILLIO

Once again a pioneering school, nineteen students showed up for the first meeting of Harvard's newest social club, the Society of Nerds and Geeks (SONG), in October. The *College Press Service* reports that the club aims to "encourage the outside world to take more notice of nerds and geeks, and to recognize our value," said club organizer Jeremy Kahn. The club has discussed events such as B.Y.O.B. (bring your own books) parties, movies like "Revenge of the Nerds" and "Real Genius," matching members with "learning partners," and an "all-geek dance where only non-dance music will be played." Sounds like any other dance on this campus.

A petty thief at the University of Miami broke into the Sigma Chi fraternity house earlier this month for the second time in less than a year. And for the second time, he was captured by resident fraternity brothers. A front page story in *The Miami Hurricane* revealed that George Ellis, a non-student, was caught and arrested for the second time in as many attempts at the house. Because of a recent rash of thefts in the house, house brothers set a booby trap consisting of string tied to a bicycle in the house and an alarm switch. Sure enough, the trap worked and the brothers cornered the pesky Ellis as he tried to hide in the first floor common room. "The funny thing is," commented one resident, "that he was wearing a University of Miami sweatshirt. I'm sure he stole it from another house."

What is the current state of higher education in the United States? Judge for yourself based on these college newspaper headlines:

"Education Summitt Ignores Major Campus Issues," *Le Provacateur*, Assumption College.

"Students Ignorance Suggested In Survey," the *Daily News*, Ball State University.

"O'Donovan's Parade Rained On; Georgetown's Third Century Delayed," the *Georgetown Voice*, Georgetown University.

"Literacy Fought On Local And National Level," *The Torch*, Roosevelt University.

"Faculty Forums Are Planned For Studiying Chaos At University," the *Official Bulletin*, North Carolina State.

But of course America's student body is well-educated. Just look at the books they've been reading on campus, based on a compilation by *The Chronicle of Higher Education*:

1. The Night of the Mary Kay Commandos (Berke Breathed).
2. Trevayne (Robert Ludlum).
3. The Cardinal of the Kremlin (Tom Clancy).
4. Clear and Present Danger (Tom Clancy).
5. The Calvin and Hobbes Lazy Sunday Book (Bill Watterson)..
6. All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten (Robert Fulghum).
7. The Prehistory of the Far Side (Gary Larson).
8. Yukon Ho! (Bill Watterson).
9. A Brief History of Time (Stephen W. Hawking).
10. Breathing Lessons (Anne Tyler).

Note the abundance of intellectual, thought-provoking texts. ■

Cheer, Cheer, For No More Home Games

Employing his newly-developed Gentle Offense, wherein players sincerely apologize to the other team for gaining more than two yards on any one play, Lou led the Irish to a kindhearted 59-6 victory over the S.M.U. Mustangs, the latter having recently returned from being put to pasture by the N.C.A.A. Football No-no Police (the same guys who make sure the wave always goes to the right.) Of the game, Lou had this to say, "I'm glad to walk out of here with one in the 'W' column. These kids have an explosive team and I knew I couldn't breath easy until we had that 50-point cushion. We got lucky."

As the final minutes of the game ended, so too did a special time of year here at Notre Dame. This special season has passed and we'll have to wait until next year for it's return. I think I can speak for myself when I say, "Good."

Now don't get me wrong. I'm all for cherished family and hotdogs and all that stuff, but football weekends give me a real pain in the butt (and liver sometimes). For one thing, green-clad alumni carrying white bags from the bookstore pop up all over campus like drowning earthworms in heavy rainfall. Driven by instincts slightly stronger than those of migratory water fowl, alumni find their way to the bookstore and congregate at the entrance. Squirming and writhing in a thick mass of seething humanity, they brood over their purchases and, with charge cards flashing, work themselves into a ritualistic shopping frenzy matched in caliber by only the best voodoo rites (i.e. headless chickens galore). It's not a pretty sight.

Let you misunderstand me completely, let me make something clear. I love Notre Dame alumni, especially the rich ones who pay \$50

for an S.M.U. ticket. I hope to be one myself in a couple years. Without alumni, we wouldn't have that renowned Notre Dame Family that hands out jobs to seniors who otherwise wouldn't get one because they go out and pour beer on themselves instead of study. Without alumni, we wouldn't have impressive new buildings that are carefully designed to look old and academic. Without them, I could buy a pen at the bookstore on a



Ticket supply/demand problems are gone—for now

weekend.

Well, you don't need a diploma to figure out when the bookstore gets crowded and, with some common sense, we could solve the whole problem. The sensible way to avoid the crowds and confusion would be to move the bookstore each week-end. We should make the bookstore mobile. For each home football game, the bookstore could relocate to a new site and only students would be informed where it went. One week it could set up shop in Washington Hall, the next week, Tyson's office. By keeping its location confidential amongst ourselves, we could have a bookstore free of pesky alumni. I could buy a pen anytime I pleased.

Besides dressing their families like models from the Hammes Bookstore "On the Campus" Catalogue, alumni do something else to vex me. They all say the same things when

visiting Notre Dame. Here is a list of the

TOP TEN THINGS ALUMNI SAY ON FOOTBALL WEEK-ENDS:

(From the home office in Seguin, Texas, home of the world's largest pecan.)

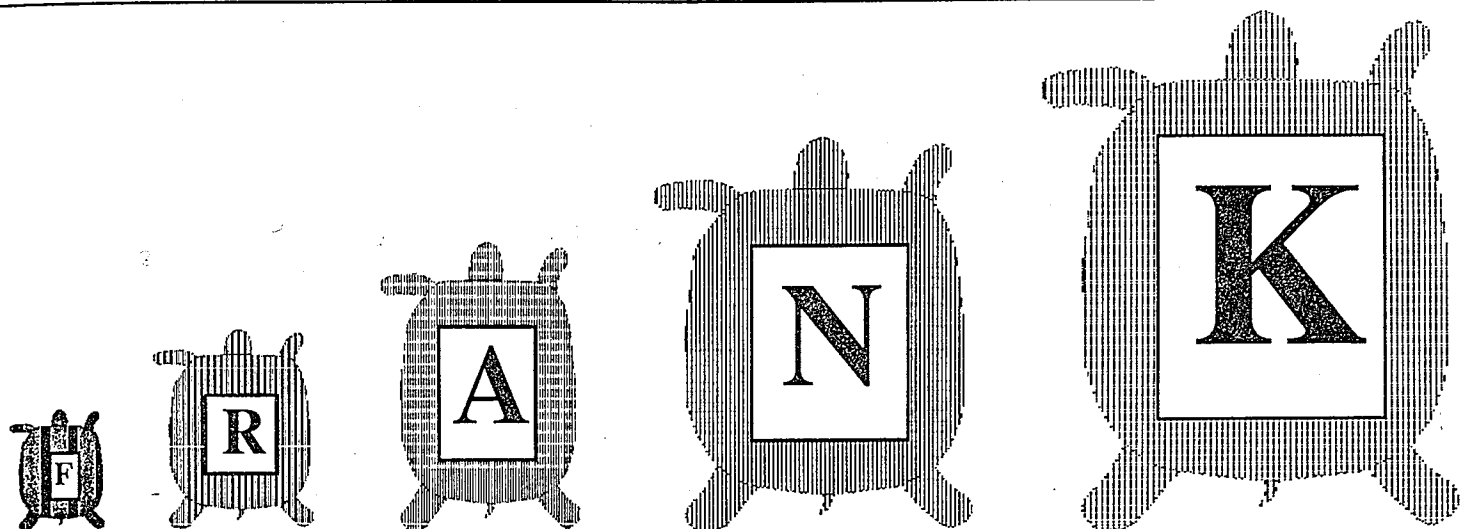
10. What's your major? Interesting. Wanna beer?
9. You know they use *real* gold in that paint.
8. Cheer, cheer for Old Notre Dame, etc.
7. Okay. Now everyone say CHEESE!
6. Hi. I lived in this very exact room twenty-three years ago.
5. What year are you? Great. Would you like a beer?
4. BELCH.
3. We didn't used to let no girls go here.
2. Can you tell me how to get to the bookstore?
1. I need two.

So I don't regret that our home football season has ended. Everyone who isn't embarrassed to be a member of

the student body can come over to my room, and we'll throw marshmallows at each other. Who needs a football game as an excuse to have fun? We can even invite someone to write a Viewpoint article about how immature we all act.

I feel thankful that I'm aware how ridiculous our alumni act. I'm also glad that I have had this opportunity to help you keep from embarrassing yourself after you graduate. Ten years from now, when you see me at a football game, don't be afraid to come up and say, "Tim, I just want to thank you for showing me how silly most alumni look. You saved me from a life of ridicule." You shouldn't have trouble finding me. I'll be the one wearing green plaid pants and a button that plays the fight song.

Tim Rogers is a second-year misogynist who is delighted to call Fisher Hall "structurally sound."



Consistency. What else can you say about a band that's kept the same basic sound for ten years without becoming completely stagnant? Somehow Squeeze is still cranking out the melodic pop that's made them famous, and it sounds as good and fresh as their first efforts. In concert, Squeeze comes across as a band of talented, creative, and most of all, experienced musicians. Overall, the show was a great display of the solid musicianship and good songwriting that has kept Squeeze alive as a band for the past ten years.

The opening band, Katrina and the Waves, provided an interesting contrast to Squeeze's live show. While the Waves' popular singles such as "Walking on Sunshine" have led most listeners to stereotype them as just another dorky, happy band having no intrinsic musical value, their live show was a stark contrast to this obviously mistaken image. From the opening, the Waves depended on loud guitar and bass lines, plenty of feedback, and solid drumming to get across a bluesier, rougher sound.

One of their new songs, "Keep Runnin' to Me," with its ringing guitar line reminiscent of U2, was an exceptional display of the good songs this band is actually capable of writing. Their live show was energetic and full of feeling, and lead singer Katrina Iaskenitch managed to keep the crowd revved up, despite being restricted to a stool because of a broken leg.

Squeeze kept the crowd going with a show that was varied and original, but that nonetheless kept many of their older songs virtu-

ally untouched by any new innovations, like changes in instrumentation or style. Some of their older songs, in particular "Black Coffee in Bed," gave them a chance to play around with some jazz-like improvisation while still keeping true to the original spirit of the songs. Jools Holland's piano was always a highlight of these jams, and it's a big plus for the band to have him along on this tour.

"Is That Love" and "Pulling Mussels from the Shell," on the other hand, were done so true to the originals that they sounded like Squeeze doing covers of their own songs. Other older tracks, especially "Goodbye Girl," were changed in feel but not in content. "Goodbye Girl" didn't feature any of the extended improvisations which some of the other tunes did, but at the same time it wasn't a straight cover; it was altered by subtle mutations in tempo and style that only a band as experienced and talented as Squeeze could pull off.

Squeeze's cuts from their new album, *Frank*, meshed in perfectly with their older material culled mostly from *Singles - 45's and Under* and *Babylon and On*. The song "Love Circles" with rhythm guitarist and co-songwriter Chris Difford taking over the vocal chores was an excellent example of how Squeeze has managed to explore new ground while still keeping the same basic sound. "Love Circles" had a chiming guitar hook which is generally not a melodic device used by Squeeze, but it still fit in very well with their tight vocal harmonies and catchy lyrics.

Other new cuts, like "Is It Love," were

more along the lines of older Squeeze songs, yet still fresh and original. The only bad point about "Is It Love" was the feeble audience participation at the end — Glenn Tilbrook just couldn't manage to get anyone really excited about sounding like the huge choir featured on that particular track on the album. Nonetheless, Squeeze did a great job with their new songs.

The group also put together an interesting medley of "Cool for Cats" and "Take Me I'm Yours," not even pausing between the two tunes but instead segueing straight from one into the other. Lead guitarist Glenn Tilbrook added an exceptional solo to "Take Me I'm Yours," proving his talent not only as a vocalist but also as a guitarist.

The last number, "Tempted," was an obvious closer to the show, but what else could you want them to end with? This perennial favorite has been the way for Squeeze to send the crowd home happy ever since it was first released. It is ironic that this song, probably their most widely known and one of their best, was not written by the gifted pair of Difford and Tilbrook, but instead by Paul Carrack, who joined the band as a guest member for *East Side Story*.

Even so, Difford and Tilbrook's songwriting and playing has remained impressive even after the band's extended hiatus from recording. *Babylon and On* got the ball rolling again, and hopefully *Frank* will continue the momentum. The *Frank* tour is a testament to this band's skill and endurance as a musical entity.

Minorities: Challenges in Changing Times

Minority students, faculty, and administrators seek a stronger voice as Notre Dame enters the 90s

BY STEFFANIE KELLER

The University of Notre Dame is renowned for many things, among them academics, athletics and strong Catholic traditions. Cultural diversity, however, would currently be quite far down on the list of Notre Dame's attributes according to some students and administrators.

Derek Gandy, an African-American and 1986 Notre Dame graduate, is working with both the Admissions Office and the Office of Minority Student Affairs to try to change that situation. "The perception is that Notre Dame is a white male Catholic school, that it is not a place for minorities," Gandy said. "That is tough in a lot of areas when it comes to recruiting minority students to attend Notre Dame. That is why it's important that we get students and alumni to participate and get the word out that Notre Dame can be a place for minority students."

The university has been trying to "get the word out" in a variety of ways. In February, 1988, Father Edward Malloy, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame, announced a comprehensive plan to increase

minorities on the campus. The plan included recommendations for faculty hirings, endowment and admissions, the area in which Gandy is most involved.

A goal was set to increase the percentage of minority students in the freshman class to 15 percent by 1992. That goal was accomplished two years early, with 16 percent of this year's freshman class consisting of minorities. "We have a very good plan," said Gandy. "It's not perfect, but we are very pleased with the progress we have made. We are very excited about it and we expect to see the trend continue."

Gandy, who was referred to his job by a fellow Notre Dame graduate, Marty Rodgers, who had been active in minority affairs, cited a number of reasons for the increase. Among them is an increase in the applicant pool. "There has been a real increase in our total applicant pool, which means an increase in the number of minority applicants as well," he said. "There are more qualified minorities applying for the spaces and we are happy to see the spaces filled."

"Credit really should be given to our director, Kevin Rooney, who is very committed

"The perception is that Notre Dame is a white male Catholic school, that it is not a place for minorities. That is tough in a lot of areas when it comes to recruiting minority students to attend Notre Dame."

**-Admissions Counselor
Derek Gandy**

to this plan," Gandy said. "There is a real trickle-down theory at work. Father Malloy has expressed his commitment, that is filtered down through Kevin Rooney and support is received from all levels of the university." Gandy also works closely with students and alumni to recruit potential minorities to Notre Dame. "Our counselors can't be everywhere, so we really count on

the contact of students and alumni to spread the word."

From the admissions level, Gandy said he sees the biggest difficulty in getting minorities to attend Notre Dame in the lack of available financial aid. "Our peer institutions offer very competitive packages and we must begin to meet that," said Gandy. We have the minorities in our applicant pool, but we need the money to get them here."

Two additional sources of financial aid for minorities were announced this year. A \$100,000 gift from Notre Dame alumnus J. Robb Brady and his wife Rose was announced in May and will be used to establish a scholarship fund for deserving black students. Father Malloy announced in September that an additional \$150,000 will be provided for minority student aid from income generated by the university's licensing program.

The number of minority students coming to Notre Dame is on the rise, but the environment with which they are greeted on arrival is sometimes a bit of a shock, both academically and socially, according to Gandy. To help alleviate this problem, the Office of Minority Student Affairs has established a faculty mentor program for this year's freshman class. Sophomore Sherri Barker has been very active in establishing that organization.

"We wanted to provide the incoming students with a faculty or staff member who could help to advise them on their adjustment here," Barker said. "This year, we sent out a university-wide mailing to faculty and staff members asking for their participation and the response was overwhelming." Barker said that this year

there are 100 black students paired with faculty or staff members and that the program turned away an additional 200 faculty members who wanted to be involved.

"We hope to extend the program next year to include Hispanics and Native Americans as well as black students and get those people that we turned away involved," she said. She hoped that the



Ian Johanson

Admissions counselor Derek Gandy feels that Notre Dame can be a place for minority students.

mentor program will provide the basis for relationships that will extend over the student's four years at Notre Dame. Barker said that the majority of the response to the program has been positive in its first year. "A number of students have come to me who are very happy with the mentors," she said. "They are receiving advice on academics and career paths. Some are even having dinner at the houses of the faculty members that are acting as their mentors. It seems to be a very positive experience."

Gandy said that he saw many difficulties in the adjustment of minority students to the academic environment at Notre Dame. "Minorities come here, some from inte-

grated backgrounds, some not, and often professors expect less of them simply because they are a minority," he said. "That is nonsense. These are well-educated individuals who expect less of a student simply because of the color of his skin. It is a shame that minorities are told that they have to struggle just to be average." Gandy also said he felt that the lack of minority faculty members provided an obstacle for minority students.

"There just aren't enough role models for minority students," said Gandy.

An increase in the number of minority faculty members was another goal of Malloy's plan and, according to Associate Provost Father Oliver Williams, the original goal has been met. "Our original goal was the immediate hiring of fourteen new minority faculty members over the four colleges and the law school," said Williams, who was appointed to implement the plan. "For the most part, we have reached that goal." The positions were primarily targeted for blacks, Hispanics and

Native American Indians. However, because the pool of such candidates in some fields is quite small, Asian-Americans and women were included in some of the hiring in areas where there is a significant need of minorities.

"We are continuing to recruit additional minority faculty members," said Williams. "It is a difficult process, however, because there is a relatively small pool of minorities in academics right now and we are competing with other institutions to attract the most qualified candidates."

A recent endowment by the Coca-Cola foundation should aid in providing for addi-

tional minority representation among the faculty. The university recently received a \$1 million grant to establish a minority faculty development program. The grant will fund University efforts to increase minority representation on its faculty, to establish faculty exchange agreements with traditional black colleges, to facilitate graduate education for minorities and to provide research opportunities for minority undergraduates.

"This generous grant from the Coca-Cola Company is especially gratifying because it will enable Notre Dame to address both our immediate and long-term needs for more minority faculty members," Malloy had said of the gift. "Increased minority representation in the academy is, and ought to be, a paramount national concern, and the programs we undertake with this grant will provide support and encouragement to minorities at every stage of preparation for careers in teaching and research."

"We have a way to go in our graduate schools," Williams said. "We have to increase the numbers of qualified minorities in our graduate programs, which is very difficult because of the smaller numbers of minorities applying for graduate school. If we work harder in that area, we will have a potentially larger pool of candidates for faculty positions in later years."

Williams said that minorities are no less successful academically at Notre Dame than other students. "The failure rate for minority students is essentially zero," he said. "There are only a few each year, the same as the majority students. The problem is not with minorities failing out of Notre Dame. The problem as I see it is the comfort index."

A factor that both Gandy and Williams cited in that "comfort index" was residence hall life. According to Evelyn Reinebold, Director of Housing, incoming minority students are not intentionally placed together within dorms. "We do the freshman room assignments by random computer selection," said Reinebold. "All we have is the student's name and social security number." There was a recent case in which four minority students were placed together in a quad which was

questioned, but Reinebold said that placement was also computer selected.

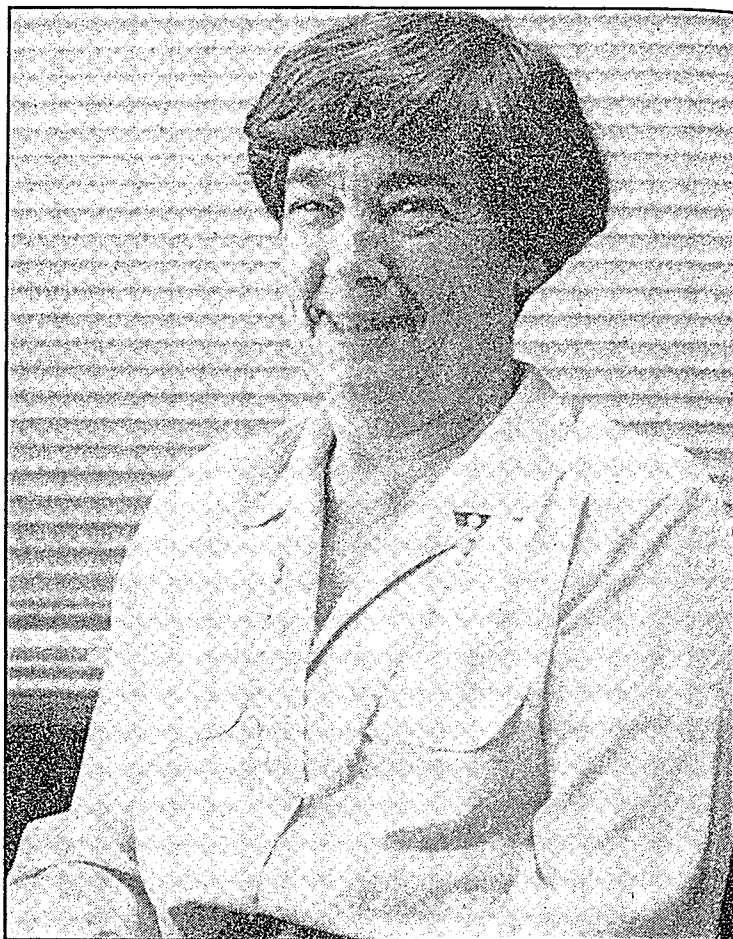
"We are having the man who set up our computer system look into how that happened," Reinebold said. "It was a very unusual case." She also said that there was not a significantly larger number of minority students requesting room changes. "We do not keep statistics on that, but I would say minority students are no more likely to make roommate changes than other students."

"As a student here, I had the same roommate for four years and he happened to be white," Gandy said.

"That was not a problem. What I needed was a black rector or administrator to talk to. I never really had a black role model here at Notre Dame."

There are no minorities currently serving as rectors in any of the residence halls and only three in the position of assistant rector, according to statistics provided by the Office of Student Affairs. In addition, there is a relatively small number of minority students in the position of resident assistant. "There needs to be a commitment to attracting more minorities to work in the halls," said Gandy. "The burden should not be placed on the students, but rather there should be residence hall staff who could provide advice and experience."

"I think that I can speak for the senior staff (of the Office of Student Affairs) in saying



Ian Johanson

Evelyn Reinebold, Director of Housing, defends freshman room assignments.

that we would certainly encourage minority students and graduate students to apply for the positions available," said Sister Jean Lenz, assistant vice president of Student Affairs and a former rector of Farley Hall. "We would welcome that in the halls and we hope that it will happen as the number of minority students at the university increases."

"Notre Dame is a large institution and large institutions tend to progress very slowly," Williams said. "Things are progressing, but they have to keep moving forward. We have to focus on placing more minorities in administrative positions as well. We have a smattering right now, but I would like to see a more representative number."

"The biggest problem that we have to overcome is the latent racism within our

community," said Williams. "By and large, the majority of our students has been raised in a largely white society. There are ingrained ways of thinking that we tend not to recognize as racist. We need to confront these attitudes on a day to day level in a gentle way."

"It is difficult for minority students to come to this all white school where you are constantly under a microscope," Gandy said. "Black male students are constantly asked if they are athletes, questions are asked like 'How do you get your hair to stay like that.' People make comments like 'I'm not prejudiced. One of my best friends is black.'"

It is a matter of ignorance," he said. "Everything is just too white here. The racism is not blatant or overt, but it is there. We need to address this problem of ignorance."

Gandy said that he thinks a course should

be offered for all students on the African-American experience. Notre Dame currently offers a concentration in black stud-

"To truly be a family, we must listen to our minority students. There is no way to overcome the attitudes without communication."

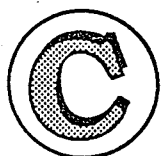
**-Associate Provost
Father Oliver Williams**

ies, but none of its courses are required. "It is difficult to get a course added to the core curriculum," said Williams. He did note

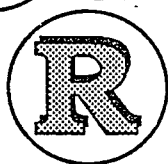
that certain books had been added to the Arts and Letters core course last year in conjunction with the Year of Cultural Diversity and he hoped that the books would remain in the curriculum.

"We have a terrific opportunity here at Notre Dame to listen to intelligent minorities and begin to see the world from their point of view," Williams said. "We pride ourselves on being a family. To truly be a family, we must listen to our minority students. There is no way to overcome the attitudes without communication."

"If I could give one simple message to our community, it would be 'Wake Up, Notre Dame,'" said Gandy. "We can definitely do things better. It's not enough just to say it, we have to do it. Let's get it done. Notre Dame is not just a white school, it is all of our school."



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Kenneth Durgans Represents Minority Interests

Racism at Notre Dame is a complex issue. The Office of Minority Student Affairs attempts to clarify and reduce its effects.

BY DERIK WELDON

Enrollment of minority students is increasing and a drive is in progress to recruit more minority faculty members to Notre Dame. While these two facts show the university moving into the multicultural America of the 1990's on a positive note, current minority students, at times, still feel the sting of racism on this campus.

Kenneth Durgans, Director of Minority Student Affairs, is aware that minorities at Notre Dame face a considerable challenge at a predominantly white university. A native of Springfield, Ohio, Durgans attended public high school in nearby Yellow Springs before entering Balwin-Wallace College, where he earned BA's in political science and history.

In preparation for future work with college students, Durgans received masters degrees in college student personnel from Kent State University and in counseling from the University of Dayton. He is currently on his doctorate in college student personnel at Western Michigan University.

What are your responsibilities as Director of Minority Student Affairs?

Probably the most important responsibility would be advising different minority groups or organizations. Administratively, I act as a liaison between faculty, staff and students, helping various components of the university attempt to understand the needs of minority students through workshops and programming of various types. We (in the Office of Minority Student Affairs) are here for the students—that is the bottom line.

What brought you to Notre Dame?

It was not something I planned, it just sort of happened. I had a great interest in working with minority students. People did things for me that were important in my life and I wanted to make a contribution back. So, when I was looking and interviewing this position was available and I met with the students and I felt good about what I thought I heard them say. They wanted someone to be involved with them. I was working at Wittenberg University at the time, and it was time to move.

The subject of racism is one which you deal with on a daily basis in your office. Are there any experiences of racism from your childhood, adolescence, or college days which stick out prominently in your mind? Do these experiences add fire to your work as Director of Minority Student Affairs?

The answer to the second part is yes. My experiences have everything to do with why I am doing what I am doing. Probably the most blatant experience would be something that a lot of people overlook and that is just being excluded from educational materials, curriculum, as a people, in history—either not emphasized or looked at like its some kind of secondary subject matter that is to be only studied as a specialty. Mostly the exclusion, being excluded from history, would be the thing that is the fuel or the motivating factor behind me pursuing what I do.

Racism is a difficult issue to confront whether it be found on a college campus or in a large nation. In generalized terms, how would you define racism?

Racism as I see it would, most importantly, be having the power to enforce your will on others. So in the context of America I would say (racism is) categorizing people by stereotypes or some type of belief system and acting on those whether they are true or false. Another

component of it would be the oppression component. That is to destroy people's historical memory by not including them in educational things or by not giving credit where credit is due for contributions to the society.

Does racism have a different definition at Notre Dame?

I don't think it changes. I can't separate Notre Dame from America or the world as we know it. So no, I don't really separate the two.

Who should ultimately define racism and decide whether given



this issue changed after the forum?

I guess it's mixed because I just don't see enough follow through or follow up in different areas which tells me that we should have gone from there to another residence hall or some place else to keep it going. While I think it served some positive, I don't think it is even close to what it could be. What I learn from these things is that there is a large ignorance level, and I don't say this in any derogatory manner, among white students about even their own country's history. There is a defensiveness that stops people from understanding what is actually being said because of the prior conditioning of guilt that is associated with the slavery question. I think we could break down some barriers with a continuance of these kind of forums.

Why are non-minority individuals often reluctant or unwilling to deal with this issue?

It really goes along with guilt. If you look at the slavery question, we really haven't dealt with that as a country. We kind of said it was over and then we tried to forget it, but for 400 years there were people in bondage. It's been just a little over 100 years since the Emancipation Proclamation, and in that time they were expected to make up for 400 years. I just think that there is some guilt associated with it, but you cannot progress unless you deal with yourself and America hasn't done that. If people were better briefed about each other, then questions wouldn't be so hard.

What are the most common forms of racism seen on the Notre Dame campus?

Exclusion. I think that I've talked to more students about being in classes where minority contributions are not talked about or recognized. I think that the other one would be the fact that many people think that minorities come here all on affirmative action programs and therefore are not qualified. The belief that they (minority students) have to prove themselves more so than other students, to me that's a lot of pressure.

How does your office deal with these problems?

I am a firm believer in emphasizing that a person find out who they are culturally. The more I learned about myself, where I came from as a people, my heritage, the more confident and secure a person I became. I learned something from that.

Is Notre Dame a more intimidating college environment for a minority student to enter than that found at other colleges or universities?

I guess in the context of the places I've worked, I would say no. I would say that there is a difference between private and state. (At Notre Dame) I think probably that the major difference would be the Catholic influence. I don't think that that's so much a transition- it's more just the atmosphere. More than the conservative, Catholic influence would be the attitudes and expectations of their fellow

Derek Weldon

Kenneth Durgans, Director of Minority Student Affairs, recognizes the importance of cultural identity for minorities.

acts or situations are racist or not? Should it be the responsibility of the minority group alone, the majority group alone, or a combination of the two?

I would probably say in the context of reality it would have to be the group that is being oppressed or having the acts acted upon them. In many cases, racism exists and is institutionalized. Therefore people don't have to think about it to be racist, but those who are feeling it always know, when they are conscious of themselves in this way. There are also some minority individuals who don't know what racism is either, even though they feel it every day. So it's a matter of consciousness. Somebody calls you a nigger- that's easy. But when they deny you something- that's different.

Recently, you were one of two speakers at a St. Edward's Hall Forum which confronted the question, "Does racism exist at Notre Dame?" After this session, do you feel that the question has been answered?

There was no question whether racism exists at Notre Dame. I think that was kind of a topic to get people to the discussion.

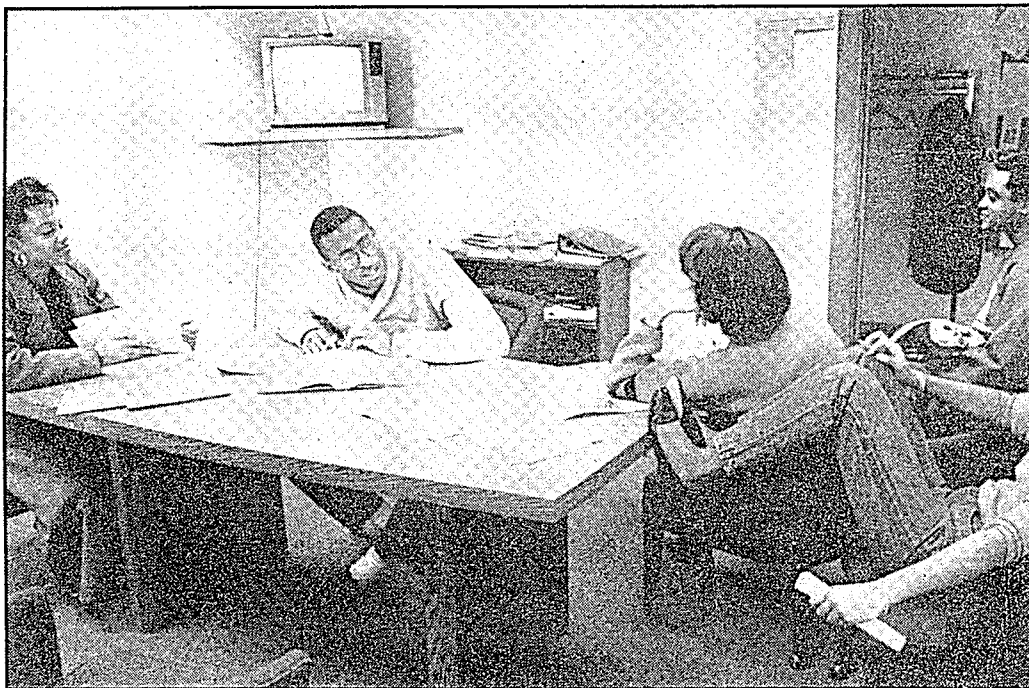
Have your feelings about student knowledge of and interest in

students, who, in the case of many of the European students, have never met or seen a black person besides on TV.

What are some solutions to this problem which your office is working on?

We focus more on the students themselves, and again, as I said before, dealing with an understanding of self really to be used as the main solution. It (understanding self) opens up the doors to allow you to be able to deal with the rest of it. For me to be able to deal with some of the pains and bitterness that I had, I had to understand me, and understand why these things were happening, where they were going,

and how they were still happening. In that process, I was able to clarify and see the direction I needed to go. So we focus a lot on cultural programming. We will have speakers, do rap sessions, have trips. On the administrative hand, I would focus on doing workshops with RA's and other people in leadership capacities so that they know what the needs of the students are.



Ian Johanson

Students mingle in a conference room at the Office of Minority Student Affairs.

How much support do you receive from the Notre Dame administration?

Actually, a lot. Father Malloy is very committed to seeing this happen, and I have noticed since I've been here a major change in resources and attitudes. Father Tyson, who is my superior, and Sister Jean Lenz, John Goldrick, and some of the people in student services have also been very supportive of what we do here. The problem area to me right now would be the attitudes of students, and I think in some respects, faculty also. We might need to address some issues with regard to reeducating faculty with regard to research done in many of their disciplines that they have not kept up with.

In what activities do minority students need to become more involved and visible at Notre Dame?

Minority students are involved in all kinds of activities on campus, whether it be, for example, student senate or hall council. We certainly have more students involved than when I got here. I think that the participation has increased- and that has been good.

Ultimately, racism is seen and felt in day-to-day encounters between individuals. In what ways can minority students improve their situation? What can non-minority students do on a daily basis to lessen the feeling of racism felt by minority students?

It's kind of the same answer because we have the tendency to make things more difficult than they need be. I think that the first thing is real education, education in the sense of cultural education and historical perspective. Without these at the foundation for any kind of communication, then it won't be real. Among all students, education needs to be diversified. We have to understand the histo-

ries of all the people that are here, their real histories. How can we say that Columbus discovered America when there were already Indians here? We have to be able to deal with these kinds of things because in statements of this type, what you do is say that the Indians didn't exist. We must understand each other and each other's culture. When I say understand, I do not mean change. I'm not an assimilationist. We don't have to

assimilate the cultures- all we have to do is respect them.

What does the future hold for minority groups on this campus? Is recent awareness of and interest in this issue leading Notre Dame toward solutions to the racism problem or are we just scratching the surface?

I think both; it's a little hazy right now. What we do here is also affected by what happens out in general society. The students we deal with are bringing the values of society here. First, we need to see that we have to be preparing students to change general society. A lot of people have felt that that is an idealistic approach. I think that it is the only approach that anyone can have any confidence in working. But yet, right now we are just at the surface. As far as future projections, I see some positiveness, but in situations like this—20 or less years on predominantly white campuses—we have some years of consistency to go through before we can speak about something real happening. The key is education, but not education that we have been used to. Minority students must understand who they are.

March on to Victory

*The Band of the Fighting Irish carries
on a century-old tradition on and off the field*

BY PATRICK MURPHY

It's almost as old as the university itself. It was around long before the legends of Rockne and Leahy ever coached a game of football. It is the nation's oldest continuously-existing college marching band.

Formed in 1845, just three years after the founding of the school, the Notre Dame

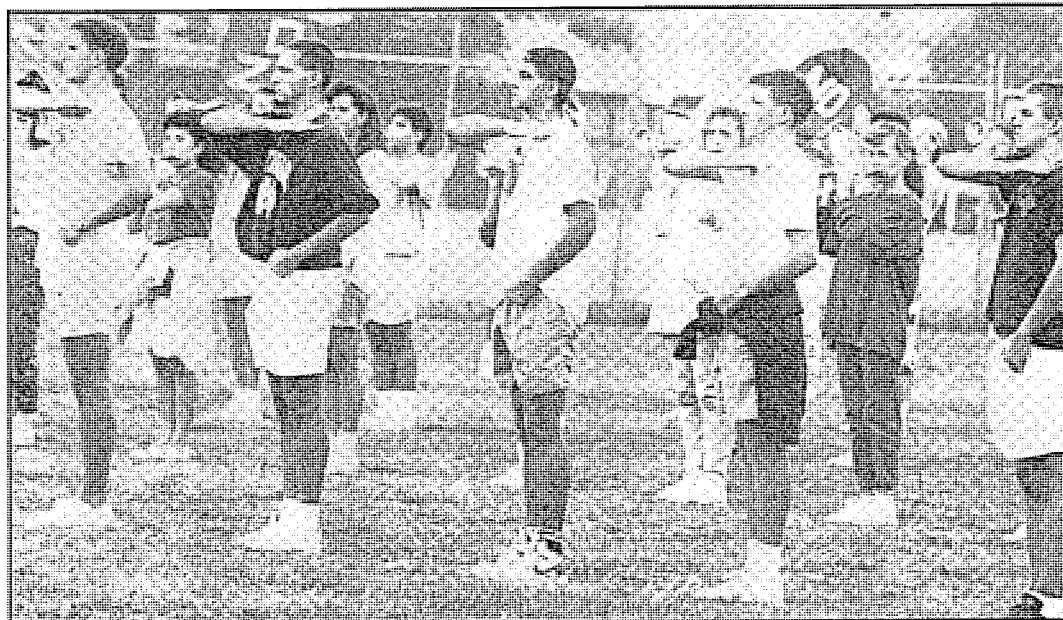
Marching Band is in its 144th year of service to the university. The band performed at the first football game with Michigan in 1887 and has played for every home game since. This year marks the band's 102nd football season.

In his third year as director of bands, Luther Snavelly, Jr., and his associate James S. Phillips spend each year organizing and

directing this group of over 240 students from Notre Dame, Saint Mary's College and Holy Cross Junior College. Of the members in the band, less than three percent are music majors. All the academic areas of the university are represented. Each class is also represented almost equally, with the number of students from the junior class being slightly higher.

For Snavelly, each new season begins in the spring when the admissions office releases a list of the students who were admitted to Notre Dame and SMC. These accepted students are then mailed questionnaires in order to see if they are interested in playing in the band. If these incoming freshmen respond they are then incorporated into the "band buddy" program. In this program returning band members are matched with incoming freshmen who share the same instrument or major, and then correspond with them throughout the summer.

On August 24 band camp begins with the returning members performing at freshman orientation. The rest of the week is spent with incoming students interacting with the



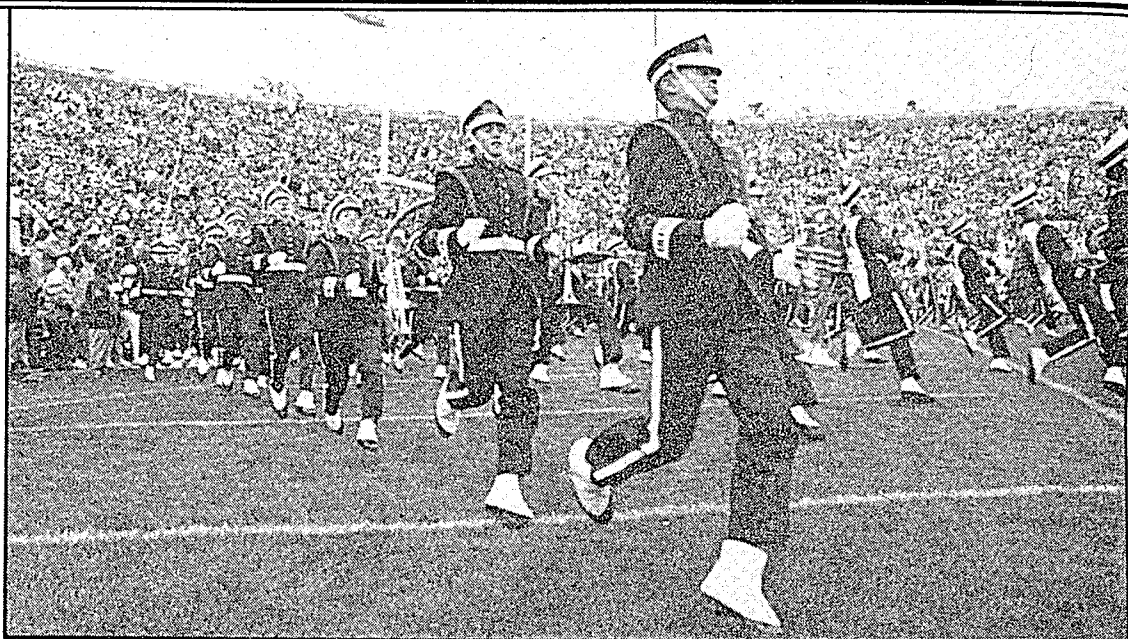
During football season, the band practices every weekday.

Nick Spangler

Features

seasoned members in preparation for auditions. On August 30 marching band auditions are held and a list of those people who made the band is then posted. Competition for positions is rather tight and each year around fifty students are cut from the band. Snively said that he would like to take more students than the allotted number, but added that this would be impossible because of the limited number of stadium seats allotted for band members.

After the final cuts are made and the unit is complete, preparation begins for the first game. The band practices for an hour and a half each weekday. From 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Friday and 6:30 p.m. till 8:00 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday the band can be heard rehearsing for football games. It sounds as if the university is playing its own radio when such traditional favorites as Down the Line; Hike; Notre Dame; The Notre Dame Victory



The hike step trot onto the field is an old band tradition.

Ian Johanson

March; and Notre Dame, Our Mother ring from green field, filtering in each open window and echoing across campus.

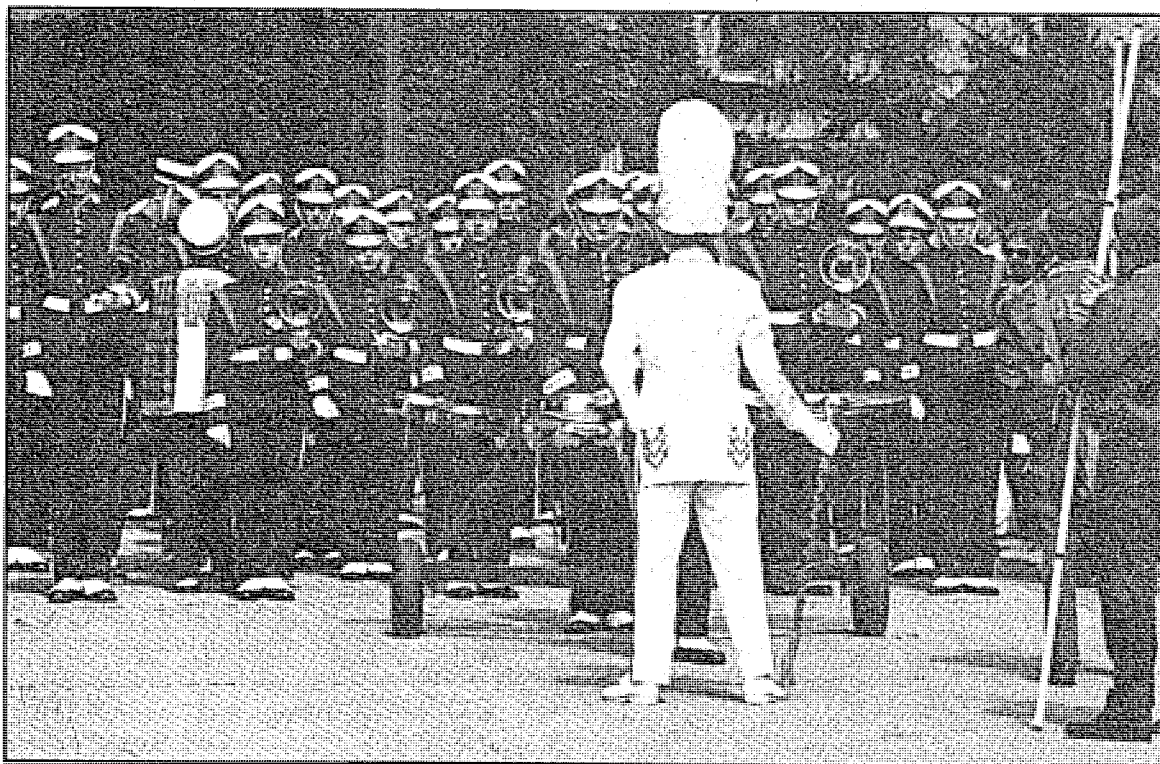
With "football-like" practices every day, one would think it difficult for band members to find time to study or interact socially. Senior Paul Massaro, the trumpet section leader, disagrees with this misconception.

"[The band] is worth the while for me. Being in the band helps me manage my time better," Massaro said. He also went on to say that being in the band is a way to gain friendships and called the different sections of the band "fraternities".

Each year the band takes one overnight trip to an away game. This year it went to the

Michigan game, spent Friday night at the pep rally, and departed after the win on Saturday. When the band does travel, senior Julie McCarthy, band president and clarinet section leader, is extremely busy. It is her responsibility to assign duties to the rest of the band so the trip will proceed smoothly. Each officer is assigned to a bus and other members get assigned to specific crews. "Being in the band is a unique opportunity to be able to interact with many students," said McCarthy, "and travel experiences are a lot of fun."

Whereas trips to other stadiums give Notre Dame's opponents the



The band prepares for step-off from Washington Hall.

Nick Spangler

chance to hear our band, nothing could be more tradition-packed than home football games. For the band, one of these traditional weekends begins on Friday when fans flock to hear it practice. That night the band performs at the pep rally before the crowd packed into Stepan Center. On Saturday morning it practices at 8:00 a.m. in final preparation for the game. Alumni always enjoy watching the band perform on the steps of the Administration Building, an hour and a half before kick-off.

After the concert, the band goes through a rigorous inspection where band alumni try

of the band, the Irish Guard. Captained by senior Craig Brummel, this elite marching unit towers over eight feet tall in their traditional black shakos clearing the path for the band in a true military manner. Once inside the tunnel leading into the stadium, the band descends onto the field in their traditional hike step trot for the pregame show. The Guard has used this step for every home game since 1946. The drama of this moment was summed up by Julie McCarthy, who explained, "the roar of the crowd as we exit through the tunnel on game days makes it all worth it." Once inside, the tradition does not end.

The band interacts with the students in a most interesting display as they strike up the 1812 Overture and the students move their arms in similar fashion to that guy on airport runways who parks the planes, all the while chanting "Lou, Lou!" Said Snavelly, "In 1979 it [the 1812 Overture] was part of the halftime show, kids seemed to respond to it and it became a tradition." Once Holtz arrived at Notre Dame, the cheer took on its present form.

At halftime the band provides the visiting team with apples and informs them of the reception after the game: If the Irish win, the Irish Guard dances the traditional Victory Clog on the field. This schedule holds true throughout the season. If Notre Dame is invited to a bowl game, the band goes along as well. This year the band will spend an all-expense-paid

week in Miami for the Orange Bowl. (And yes, it is too late to join the band this year.) When basketball season comes upon us

the band is divided into three varsity bands. The blue, gold and green bands each consist of sixty-five to seventy players and alternate between rallies and games. Auditions for the

"The roar of the crowd as we exit through the tunnel on game days makes it all worth it."

**-Julie McCarthy,
band president**

Notre Dame concert band are held about the same time. The concert band's main event is a major spring tour during spring break which will take its members to a number of major cities culminating in New Orleans. The concert band also ends its tour with a performance in the Joyce ACC on March 20. Their last duty is to perform with the choir during graduation week. A number of other bands are assembled after the football season. These include a brass ensemble, a woodwind ensemble and two jazz bands. This year Notre Dame will again host the Collegiate Jazz Festival, which brings jazz bands in from all over the country.

During the spring, just about the time Snavelly starts all over again with the letters to incoming freshmen, the Notre Dame band holds its spring awards banquet. During this banquet, numerous awards are presented for outstanding leadership, performance and academics. The band also has a series of awards that students can earn through extended membership. The most coveted of these awards is the Band Blanket, given to a band member who participates in all the bands for four full years. Out of fifty seniors last year, only two claimed this prize.

If you missed the band during football season this year, you can look forward to next year, or catch one of the smaller bands around campus. After 144 years, you can count on the University of Notre Dame Marching Band returning next fall.



Rich Spangler

The band marching from Washington Hall to the stadium.

to uphold the tradition in which they once participated. From there it's a march to the stadium led by the most recognized symbol

Wrong Rights?

*Saint Mary's student responds
to lectures on the women's movement
by Phyllis Schlafly and Elanor Smeal*

BY DEVON MARCUSON

The opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Scholastic or its staff. Responses are welcome.

The week of November 13 through 19 was "Gender Issues Week" on campus. In order to familiarize student with women's rights issues, two politically prominent women with opposing viewpoints lectured on separate evenings. Phyllis Schlafly, the first of the two speakers, is a conservative activist. Her accomplishments include receiving an undergraduate degree from Harvard and a law degree from Washington University. She is the mother of six children. She was a leading lobbyist in the successful battle against the Equal Rights Amendment, had written three books, presently writes a news column and is a radio commentator.

Eleanor Smeal spoke on the changing roles of men and women from a feminist's standpoint. She was the president of the National Organization for Women from 1977 to 1980. She presently writes and speaks about feminist's concerns. She is married.

Because Schlafly and Smeal lectured on separate occasions, those who are not familiar with what each of the women stand for could have been easily influenced by the audience's attitudes on these evenings. At Schlafly's lecture, the crowd laughed and snickered, while at Smeal's lecture the audience was cordial and attentive. This may have distorted an ambivalent person's interpretation of what was actually said.

In fact, several articles which were

printed in the Observer demonstrate that Schlafly was seriously misinterpreted. For example, the headline of the article of the front page proclaimed that "Schlafly Justifies Traditional Roles for Most Women." As Michael Sheliga pointed out in an opinion piece on November 27, this does not even resemble Schlafly's true message. Schlafly sees no need to "justify" traditional women's roles. Moreover, this understanding influenced the interpretations of those who did not attend the lecture. This was made clear by several Viewpoint pieces expressing "profound disagreement" with Schlafly based on misinterpreted quotes from this article.

When women's liberationists enter the political arena to promote legislation and litigation in pursuit of their goals, their specific demands are based of the following principles:

1) Women's liberationists demand that a "gender-free rule be applied to every federal and state law, bureaucratic regulation, education institution and expenditure of public funds. Based on their belief that there is no real difference between men and women (except for sex organs), they demand that men and women have equal treatment in all cases. Furthermore, Smeal and other women's liberationists demand that the courts do not treat or separate the sexes differently no matter how reasonable it may be or how much it is desired by either sex. This is the way race differences are presently treated.

Schlafly and other conservatives reject the "gender-free" approach. They notice many differences between men and women

besides their sex organs, and believe that U.S. citizens are entitled to have laws, regulations and schools that reflect these differences and allow for reasonable treatment and separation of activities that reasonable men and women want. Conservatives reject the argument that sex discrimination should be treated the same as race discrimination. They contend that there is a much greater difference between a man and a woman than there is between a black and a white, and that it is nonsense to adopt a bureaucratic attitude that pretends that these differences do not exist.

2) Women's liberation legislative goals seek a mandate of equality at the expense of justice. Conservatives argue that equality cannot always be equated with justice, and can sometimes be unjust.

3) Women's liberationists demand that women be given the benefit of reverse discrimination. Reverse discrimination is based on the theory of group rights, and that "reverse discrimination" (also called "preferential treatment," "remedial action" or "affirmative action") should be imposed in order to compensate for alleged past discrimination against other women. This is synonymous with the notion of "quotas."

Conservatives believe that imposing quotas violates the principle of equal opportunity for all. They support equal opportunity for both sexes, as well as all faiths and races. They reject theories of reverse discrimination and group rights. For example, it does no good for a woman who was discriminated against 25 years ago to know that an unqualified woman today receives preferential treatment over a man.

4) Women liberationists push for the federalization of uniformity on all aspects of life. They demand that government regulations enforce a gender-free uniformity in all schools and colleges.

Conservatives, on the other hand, do not accept the idea that Washington, D.C. is the fountainhead of all wisdom and professional skill. They argue that the government can do a fairer job of regulating our schools and colleges than local officials. Conservatives support the principle of leaving all control and discretion on the hand of local school and college officials and their elected boards.

5) Women's liberationists push their proposals on the premise that everything must be neutral regarding the institution of

the family and alternate lifestyles; for example, that homosexuals should be allowed to adopt children and teach in schools, and that illegitimate babies and abortions be funded by public money.

Conservatives believe that such proposals are immoral and illogical. They believe that our educational institutions have not only the right, but the moral obligation to set minimum standards of conduct at the local level. Schlafly and other conservatives believe that schools and colleges have no right to use public money to promote conduct that is offensive to the religious and moral values of parents and taxpayers.

If and when women's liberationists achieve their goals, society would change in many ways. It would become the duty of the government to provide day-care centers to relieve mothers of their unfair and unequal burden. Laura Andersen, a Saint Mary's junior, agrees that government should provide day-care because "In many cases, a mother is forced to work because of the high cost of living in America. Thus, it should fund day-care; the woman should not be responsible."

Conservatives feel that the women's movement has and will seriously affect marriage as both a social and economic institution in America. They feel that many states will adopt a wildly permissive approach that would degrade the homemaker role and support economic development requiring women to seek careers. Sara Boyle, a sophomore, notices this happening today. "It has gotten to the point where a woman is almost an outcast if she chooses to be a housewife."

Thus, not only would divorce become more common, divorced women will sink further into poverty. Schlafly pointed out in her lecture that divorce lowers a woman's income by 73 percent, while it increases a man's by 42 percent. Women's liberation legislation would cause this gap to become even wider, since fathers would no longer be required to pay alimony or child support.

Moreover, if the women's liberation movement achieves its goals, quota systems will be imposed on all colleges and firms. Kathy Panos, a senior Women's Studies minor at Saint Mary's explains, "imposing quota systems would be beneficial because it might provoke women to pursue careers that

they were previously intimidated by. There would be more role models in formerly male dominated areas that women could look up to."

Maureen Lowery, a sophomore government major feels that quota systems are unconstitutional. She explains, "although in some cases women may be discriminated against, it is against the law. Imposing quotas would eventually discriminate against men who are more qualified than women."

Campus life would change if women's liberationists achieve their goals. Everything from sports to glee clubs would have to become co-ed, regardless of legal customs and wishes. It would also abolish fraternities and sororities.

Mike Keverling, a freshman glee club member imagines how he would feel if his club became co-ed. "I would definitely be against it. A certain atmosphere exists that would be destroyed. The function of the glee club would be lost. There are co-ed choirs now with a completely different sound."

Federal law would require homosexuals be allowed to teach in all schools. Anthony Black, professor of history at Saint Mary's believes that this could be harmful. He points out that homosexual are not bad people, but that they should not teach because try as a teacher may, "it is almost impossible not to impose his or her views onto students. Children are extremely impressionable and should be able to choose what kind of lifestyle is best for them." He also adds, "This issue becomes more debatable the older the students are."

Panos disagrees. "If you are afraid of children learning 'immoral' practices from their homosexual teachers, you are producing robots. Part of education is learning to critically examine all sides of an issue and making your own judgment."

On the other hand, many of the things many people believe will occur of women's liberationists achieve their goals actually will not. Many people have supported the women's movement in the mistaken belief that it will bring "equal pay for equal work". However, the Equal Employment Act of 1972 already prohibits all sex discrimination in hiring pay and promotion.

However, Smeal pointed out in her lecture that traditionally female-dominated ca-

reers such as teaching and nursing are devalued, and that some garbage men make more money than women in these professions. She suggests the possibility of assigning values based on a job's worth, so that men and women receive equal pay for equally valuable activities. Jen Walk, a Saint Mary's sophomore, supports this idea, saying, "I think wages should reflect how people's acquired skills, knowledge, and responsibility. Nurses go through vigorous training and are responsible for people's lives. A garbage man does not."

Schlafly contended in her lecture that women will never be paid what they think they are worth. The same is true, she said, for men. Most men and women believe that they are underpaid. She points out that unfair discrimination exists in all walks of life, despite laws against it. "We have laws against murder, but murder still takes place," Schlafly noted. She also explained that "no job is worth more than another... if a woman wishes to receive as much money as a garbage man, then she should become a garbage man."

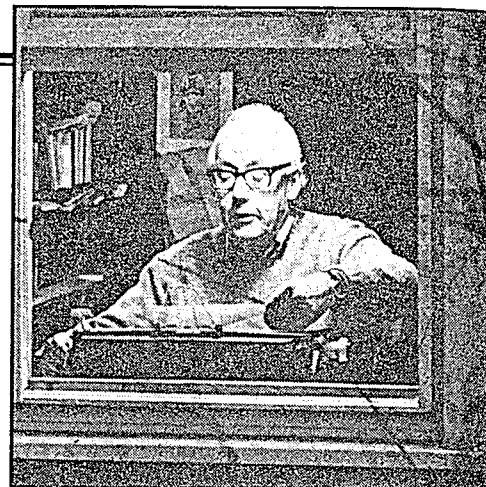
Some people support the women's movement with the mistaken belief that it will bring them equality education. However, the truth is that there is nothing it can do to add to the Education Amendment of 1972 and other laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.

In short, the attitudes the audience expressed at these lectures manifested strong disapproval of the conservative viewpoint, and yet the reasoning behind this non-acceptance was based on misinterpretations of what was actually said.

It seems logical for one to say he or she favors a change in government policy in order to achieve equal rights for the sexes. However, the goals which women's liberationists wish to achieve ultimately violate the rights of others. Moreover, they will not end discrimination against women.

Laws cannot change attitudes. A strong woman is one who will not let other's opinion of her influence her opinion of herself. She speaks out when she knows the truth. A strong woman faces her particular set of problems not as society's plot against her, but as a challenge to her character and capabilities.

Simply Red



Courtesy Random House, Inc.

Editor's Note:

Walter W. "Red" Smith enrolled at Notre Dame in the Fall of 1923 with hopes of being just like his boyhood hero, Vince Engel, who came to the university a few years earlier as an aspiring journalist. Little did he know at the time that he would soon overshadow his idol's accomplishments and become the greatest sportswriter who ever graced the planet.

Although he died in 1982, Smith's work will forever stand as the standard by which all others are judged. His essays have dealt with a large number of subjects- baseball, fishing, basketball, boxing and tennis to name a few- but we have chosen two in particular that deal specifically with the Notre Dame experience. We thank Random House, Inc. for allowing us to reprint his work for all to enjoy once more.

THE GUY WHO STARTED IT ALL (1947)

Notre Dame, IN-

The guy who started the fight thirty-four years ago is around here today to see it finished. He is a big, twinkling old free-style cusser with a plainsman's face, weathered to a bright terra-cotta shade, under a cattleman's soft gray hat. His name is Jesse Harper, and it was he who united Notre Dame and Army in the holy bonds of football, which will be put asunder here day after tomorrow.

Jesse Harper is, as he has been for a good many years, a cattle baron operating out of a ranch in southwestern Kansas. In 1913 he was coach of a lot of guys named Knute Rockne and Gus Dorais and Ray Eichenlaub

and Fred Gushurst here at Notre Dame. There've been some towering yarns spun about the origin of the series with the Army, but the way Harper told it today was just simple enough to be the real story.

"I wrote 'em a letter," he said.

Notre Dame wasn't altogether unknown in football in 1913. In Midwestern football that is. The Irish had been playing since 1887 and had beaten some tolerably celebrated opponents, including Michigan. But their fame hadn't reached the East.

"In those days," Harper recalled, "we usually got to work on the next fall's schedule along about February. We wanted an Eastern game, so I wrote a letter to Army and they happened to have an open date and took us on. Why did I pick Army? I don't know. It was a good game and good games weren't easy to get. Maybe it's true, as the old stories go, that Army was looking for a Midwestern opponent that wouldn't be too tough when they got my letter. But as far as I know, my letter was all there was to it."

It is revealing no secret to report that Army took a brief lead of 13 to 7 and did not score again while Eichenlaub's furious plunges and Dorais' forward passes to Rockne and Gushurst were bringing five touchdowns and a Notre Dame victory, 35 to 13. Throwing to receivers "as far as thirty-five yards away," Dorais worked the new-fangled pass successfully thirteen times in seventeen attempts for gains of 243 yards.

"After the game," Harper said, "I went to see Charley Daly, the Army coach, and Major Graves, and off in a corner I saw an officer who really was giving his wife hell. Being a married man, I sidled over to get an

earful. Well, he was telling her, well, you've been hollering about why we don't play some decent opposition. Now, dammit, are you satisfied?

"That winter I ran into a fellow from Annapolis who climbed all over me. 'We expected to beat Army,' he told me, 'but they came along with that forward pass you showed 'em and blew our brains out.' "

Harper sat in today's press conference. It must have been a rewarding experience for him to see three dozen newspaper men from all over the nation solemnly scribbling notes as Moose Krause, Frank Leahy's assistant, and Jack Lavelle, the king-size scout, dropped pearls of wisdom on the thick rug of the lounge in Rockne Memorial Field House.

In Harper's day, a Notre Dame-Army game stirred somewhat less journalistic commotion. When he took the 1913 team to New York the players grabbed eagerly for newspapers to see their names immortalized in headlines. They had to comb the columns before Dorais found an obscure paragraph in the *Times*.

"The Notre Dame football team," the lead said, "which has come all the way from South Bend, Illinois-

Dorais crumpled the paper in his hands.

"Why, the fatheads! They don't even know what state we're from!"

There was, of course, no admission charge for the spectators who lined the unfenced field on the plains of West Point. Notre Dame's guarantee was a thousand dollars and, Harper said with justifiable pride, the trip produced a net profit of eighty-three dollars. By 1919 expenses were somewhat higher. The earliest Army game ex-

pense account still preserved here shows the following items in Rockne's hand for the West Point game of November 8, 1919:

"Receipts, \$1,000. Railroad, \$1,381.35; meals, \$184; ferry, \$6.90; tips to porters, \$6; tips to waiters \$12 (this was first written as \$6 then changed to \$12); trip to Chicago to get shoes, \$10.58; transfer of trunks, \$3. Total expense, \$1,603.83. Loss \$603.83."

It is worthy of note that Rock drew an advance of \$1,600 from the treasurer and reported expenses of \$3.83 more than that, even as a touring sportswriter of 1947.

RUM + VODKA + IRISH = FIGHT (1977) Notre Dame, IN-

A card on the breakfast table recommended a Fighting Irish cocktail. Perhaps "recommended" is the wrong word. The card merely announced that the confection was available at \$2.50 (souvenir glass \$1.75). "I'd like orange juice," a guest said, "pancakes, crisp bacon and coffee. But first, what is a Fighting Irish cocktail?" "All right," the waitress said. "One shot of rum, one shot of vodka, half a shot of Galliano, about this much orange juice and some green food coloring." There was respectful silence. Then: "Thank God it's Sunday and you can't serve me one." "I've never tasted one," the waitress said, "but anybody I ever served one never asked for another."

This was in the Holiday Inn about three furlongs from the campus on the road to Niles, Michigan. Six days a week the Fighting Irish and other refreshments are available here in Gipper's Lounge, a shrine dedicated to the memory of George Gipp, the patron saint of football and eight-ball pool at Notre Dame. Walls of the lounge are covered with photographic blowups of football plays and players. Three dominate the decor: behind the bar stands the Gipper himself, half again larger than life, wearing the soft leather headgear and canvas pants favored by All-America halfbacks around 1920; at his right is a huge head shot of Frank Leahy, the late, great coach; at Gipp's left, Harry Stuhldreher, Jim Crowley, Elmer Layden and Don Miller sit astride four plow horses. The riders wear football regalia with cowled woolen windbreakers, and each has a football tucked under an arm.

With the possible exception of Knute Rockne's twisted smile, which appears on the wall of a corridor just outside, this equestrian study must be the most readily recognized photo ever made around here. George Strickler, who traveled with the 1924 team as undergraduate press agent, dragooned the spavined steeds from a nearby farm and posed the picture on returning from the Army game in New York where Grantland Rice had written the story that immortalized the backfield as the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame. On a campus where a five-dollar bill represented wealth, Strickler sold hundreds of 8-by-11 prints at one dollar each.

Photographic evidence notwithstanding, football played no special part in campus affairs or discussions this weekend. Reunion '77 was on, bringing together classes spaced five years apart from 1972 clear back to 1927 and beyond, each group identified by baseball caps of a certain color.

Wherever the eye turned it lighted on a cluster of gold caps covering skulls that were sent out of here stuffed with learning fifty years ago, for something like 125 of the 400-odd members of the class of '27 made their way back. They came prepared for the discovery that their friends had aged faster than they did in the last half-century, and sometimes they were pleasantly surprised.

Little Eddie Broderick of Morristown, New Jersey, has retired from the bench yet he is the same blithe spirit who enlivened Pat Manion's law classes. Time has not dimmed the laughter in Joe Dunn, though the waistline has expanded a trifle since he quit Brainerd, Minnesota, for the good life in Scottsdale, Arizona. The terra-cotta coiffure of Red Edwards, quarterback and co-captain in 1926, has not changed, and big John McManmon, the ag student from Lowell, Massachusetts, who played tackle in front of Red, still discourses with scholarship on the useful properties of manure.

It seemed improbable that the Soviet Union, Communist China, or even Southern California could muster a more presentable clutch of septuagenarians than the class of '27. Considering that the clammy hand of Prohibition was on the land when these men were undergraduates, their appearance lent support to their youthful belief that barbed-wire gin, needled beer and white whisky

warm from the still would make a man live long and do good deeds.

There was little talk of frivolous nature. John Harwood, now a Nashville architect, had attended a morning mass yesterday in memory of 227 deceased classmates and had doubts about returning for the reunion mass at 5:30 P.M. "If I went to church twice in one day," he said, "God might think I was pushy."

Pat Cohen of Taunton, Massachusetts, said that after a fifty-year trial he had decided to settle permanently in South Bend and had bought property for that purpose.

"Property, Pat? Where?"

"In the Jewish cemetery."

Regarding the unlined face of Joe Breig, an old crock remembered how that face had looked one evening in the spring of 1924. On the first Saturday in May—the day Black Gold won the Kentucky Derby—the Ku Klux Klan attempted to hold a state convention in South Bend. With deplorable disregard for the right of peaceable assembly, two thousand students intervened, even employing force in some instances to separate delegates from their bedsheet hoods.

A night or two later, word reached the campus that a fiery cross was burning downtown. Maybe fifty students caught a trolley car to the scene, the rest following on foot. The trolley delivered the first group into an ambush manned by thugs with blackjacks and brass knuckles along with some cops. When reinforcements arrived on foot, Joe Breig's glasses were broken, his right ear was partly detached from a bloody head, and nightsticks had raised welts across his back.

Yesterday, though, he was telling of postgraduate days on the *Vandergrift News* in his native Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. When he covered city council, members tried to delay newsworthy business until after he had left their meetings, but he was young and could wait them out if they stalled until 4:00 A.M. One day a committee waited on him at the paper to protest that day's headline, which reported that council had ignored an issue of civic importance. He explained that he had written the story because it was the truth. The councilmen argued. Joe was firm. The council president slammed Joe's desk with a fist.

"Dammit, Joe!" he said. "We didn't ignore it. We didn't bring it up!"

sportsw^ooek

COMPILED BY JIM KUSER

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The Notre Dame women's basketball team lost a tough battle to defending national champion Tennessee last Sunday, 77-54, before a crowd of 2,764 at the Joyce Center. Sophomore center MARGARET NOWLIN led the Irish with ten points and 15 rebounds, while KAREN ROBINSON and LISA KUHN each scored nine in a losing cause.

The Irish travel to Milwaukee, WI this Saturday to take on Marquette in the team's first Midwest Collegiate Conference game of the season.

HOCKEY

Riding a four game winning streak, the Irish (10-2-0) face Ferris State (2-11-3) this weekend in a home-and-home series. Ferris State leads the eight-year-old series 5-2-1.

Outstanding performances from freshmen defensemen ERIC GREGOIRE and DAN "ANIMAL" SAWYER paced the Irish in their two-game sweep of Mankato State last weekend, 5-0 and 5-3. Goalie LANCE MADSON recorded the shutout in the first game, while MIKE CURRY and DAVID BANKOSKE each scored goals in the 5-3 win.

This weekend will serve as a final tune-up for the Irish before they travel to the Bank One

Badger Showdown, Dec. 28-29, in Milwaukee.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

The Notre Dame women's swim team returned from the third annual National Catholic Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships at Fordham University after recording a commendable third-place finish last weekend.

Freshman TANYA WILLIAMS won the meet's Most Outstanding Swimmer Award by setting meet records in the 200- and 400-yard individual relays as well as the 200-yard fly. Her time in the 200-yard fly qualifies her for the NCAAAs.

MEN'S SWIMMING

The Irish men's swim team also competed in the National Catholic Swimming and Diving Championships last weekend, turning in a successful performance. 19 out of 19 swimmers scored in the meet as the men edged out Villanova by a score of 680-678 to take first place.

Leading the men was freshman sensation JOHN GODFREY, who placed second in the 200-yard back with a time of 1:55.30.

WOMEN'S FENCING

The Irish women extended their fall record to 5-0 with 15-1 wins over North Carolina and Air Force at the Evanston Tournament in Illinois last weekend. Sophomore RACHEL HAUGH and junior LYNN KADRI each went undefeated in the weekend tournament.

Finishing the fall season on a high note was important for the Irish, as they face tough competition when they open their spring season against Duke and Columbia at University Park, PA on January 19.

MEN'S FENCING

The Irish men defeated Illinois, North Carolina, and Air Force at the Evanston Tournament

MALE ATHLETE OF THE WEEK



LANCE MADSON:

Madson, a senior from Minnetonka, MN, recorded his 47th career victory last Friday in leading the Irish hockey team to a 5-0 win over Mankato State. The shutout enabled Madson to break the Notre Dame career win mark.

to raise their fall record to 7-0. Freshman foilist NOEL YOUNG was superb in winning seven individual bouts.

Revenge was sweet for the Irish in defeating Illinois, as the Fighting Illini ended Notre Dame's 98-match winning streak in 1988. The Irish are presently enjoying a 29-match winning streak.

WRESTLING

Notre Dame's wrestling team grabbed a respectable seventh-place finish last weekend at the Las Vegas Invitational Tournament. The Irish were led by PAT BOYD, who took second place after dropping a 9-8 decision to Townsend Saunders of Arizona State, the nation's top-ranked wrestler in the 142-lb. division.

The Irish open their home schedule this week by hosting Illinois State on December 10. The Irish are currently ranked 16th in the national collegiate wrestling polls.

Individually, Boyd and ANDY RADEN-BAUGH are each ranked among the nation's top 12 wrestlers in their respective weight classes. Boyd ranks third in the 142-lb. division, behind only Arizona State's Saunders and Joe Raymonds of Oklahoma. Radenbaugh ranks eighth in the country in the 118-lb weight class.

FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE WEEK



ANNE BARREDA:

Barreda, a senior from Peabody, MA, recorded five victories at the Evanston Tournament to lead the women's fencing team to 15-1 victories over North Carolina and Air Force. The victories ran Barreda's fall record to a spotless 14-0.

COMING DISTRACTIONS

THURSDAY DEC. 7

SPECIAL

El Salvador lunch: 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. at the Center for Social Concerns. Donation \$3.

UNICEF card and gift sale. 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Hesburgh Library.

LECTURES

"Oxidation - Reduction Reactions of Sulfur - Containing Radicals and Contributions to Building a Scale of Reduction Potentials:" Prof. David Armstrong, Radiation Laboratory, N.D. Conference Theatre, Radiation Lab, 4:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Radiation Laboratory.

Video Presentation, "One Woman's Voice: A Reflection by Teresa Kane, RSM," followed by a prayer service on women's role in the church. 7:00 p.m. in the multi-purpose room, Center for Social Concerns. Sponsored by the Committee on Notre Dame's Position on the Ordination of Women.

MISCELLANEOUS

Friends of the Snite Museum of Art Christmas Benefit. "A Dickens of a Christmas," 6:30 p.m. \$75 per person. For more information, call 239-5516.

S.M.C. Madrigal Dinner. 7:00 p.m., Regina Hall, North Lounge.

FRIDAY DEC. 8

MOVIES

"Mystic Pizza," Annenberg Auditorium. 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Admission \$2.

SPECIAL

UNICEF card and gift sale. 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Hesburgh Library.

Opening Reception, "New Faces Show," First Year Graduate Students. 5:00 p.m., Snite Museum of Art.

S.M.C. Madrigal Dinner, 7:00 p.m., Regina Hall, North Lounge.

SATURDAY DEC. 9

SPECIAL

Graduate Records Examination. 7:00 a.m., Engineering Auditorium.

S.M.C. Madrigal Dinner. 7:00 p.m., Regina Hall, North Lounge.

SPORTS

Women's Swimming. ND vs. Saint Mary's, 2:00 p.m., Rolf's Aquatic Center.

Hockey. N.D. vs. Ferris State. 7:30 p.m., J.A.C.C.

SUNDAY DEC. 10

SPECIAL

Sunday Afternoon Tours, 2:00 p.m., Snite Museum of Art.

SPORTS

Wrestling. N.D. vs. Illinois State. 2:00 p.m., J.A.C.C. Arena.

EXHIBITIONS

"Rare Bindings for Rare Books" Department of Special Collections. Hesburgh Memorial Library

"University of Notre Dame Press" East Concourse Hesburgh Memorial Library

"New Faces Show" 1st Year Graduate Students Isis Gallery December 8 through December 22

"Opposition and Dissent during the Spanish Conquest of America" West Concourse Hesburgh Memorial Library

"New Faculty Publications" Second Floor Hesburgh Memorial Library

"David Hayes: Sculptures, Marquettes and Gouaches" Snite Museum of Art Through December 31

"Arctic Exploration" Fitzpatrick Hall Concourse Engineering Library

An Attack on Education

Many students come to Notre Dame and Saint Mary's after twelve years of "education" which, in all honesty, often means more than a decade of memorization. In their first seminar class, some may be shocked to find they actually have to think, to analyze or to integrate some foreign author's work into their own lives. This, in essence, is what true education is all about—preparation for the real world.

Both schools pride themselves, in part, on the liberal education their students must undergo in order to graduate. From English to engineering, students are taught to think for themselves. . . or so the universities claim.

For some reason, however, they are trying to shelter the students from the real world. The administrations often refuse to release any formal information in connection with incidents involving suicides, drugs and rapes (including those that occur in dorm rooms). The primary exception to this rule is when facts have been falsely represented and the incident has been widely publicized by credible sources. In this instance, the administrations will respond only so far as is necessary to free themselves from any blame.

Why the schools maintain such policies is not altogether clear. From a journalistic standpoint, they are interfering with the public's right to know. It would seem that the universities are trying to hide something, possibly in hopes that, by ignoring the issue, it will "go away." It takes little thought to realize that these problems do not just fade into the woodwork, but rather fester. How can the administrations, in good conscience, not feel a responsibility to let the student body know the frequency of rape on campus so that students can avoid situations conducive to sexual assault?

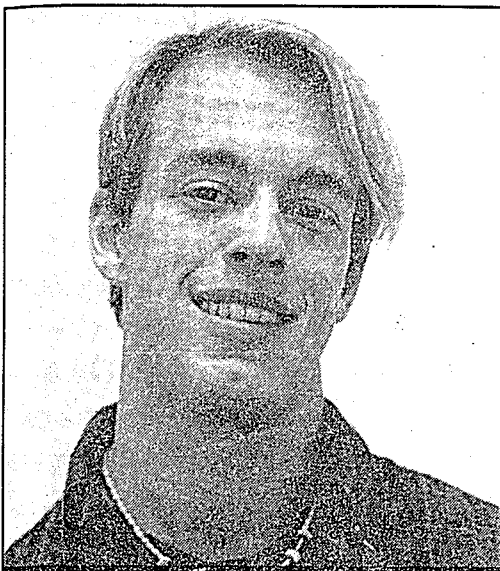
In light of the educational nature of these institutions, they have undermined their very purpose. The administrations have effectively prevented the students from dealing with the problems of society as they impact the community. This not only prevents students from facing reality on a first-hand basis, but also impedes their growth and understanding of issues confronting leaders of the world today. Students know suicides occur and that drug use on campus is an issue. They have a right to know about these problems.

Administrators have been telling us we will be future world leaders since we first arrived on campus. The administration, much to its chagrin, has been correct in its contention that leaders-in-the-making populate the campuses. Being responsible to this claim, it would seem that the universities should be interested in training these leaders to be the best educated citizens they can during the four years spent here. However, their logical diverges at this point.

Regretfully, one is forced to conclude that issues such as media hype and university reputation must be the source of the restrictions of information. Granted, the universities can claim that such occurrences are rare on campus as a result of top-notch security forces or Catholic atmosphere. This may be true to some extent, but, once again, Notre Dame and Saint Mary's are part of the real world whether the administrations would like to admit it or not. A simple bit of common sense attests to the obvious understatement of the figures the universities release.

The universities' concerns for their images are legitimate claims in certain cases. The risks, however, far outweigh the inconsequential damage to reputations. Only a warped sense of the value of human life would deny people the right to know where the dangers of rape are high. Only a confused mind would deny future leaders the right to information on issues they may someday face on a daily basis in their careers. Their

-Scholastic



Winning, Losing, and Everything

The imperfection of the quest for perfection

BY CHRIS FILLIO

The baseball rolled slowly towards me as I hid in the far reaches of left field, amidst the green grass and dandelions. I knelt down to position myself, then watched dumbfoundedly in horror as the horsehide skipped playfully over my glove, advancing towards the wall, the runner circling the bases.

Dad always said, "It's not whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game." He always said that, even when we lost a Little League game by a score of 17-3 against Kenai Glass, me with four strikeouts and a zillion errors. It's how you play the game. Hard to swallow at that age.

I think Vince Lombardi, the legendary Green Bay Packers coach and oft-quoted sports personality, might have been more realistic when he stated, "Winning isn't everything; it's the only thing."

Many people here at Notre Dame are winners. We are competitive and aggressive, excellors and overachievers, makers and doers. The work ethic extends well into the social realm: work hard and play hard. It is simply the nature of the beast here at Notre Dame.

Sometimes this nature is detrimental, though, and winning does in fact become everything. And when we don't get what we want--everything, that is--we are disappointed. This is sincerely a poor attitude to hold, especially for this time of the year.

But just as Samson lost his powerful locks of hair, so has Notre Dame suffered a setback at the hands of those dastardly Miami Hurricanes. Yes, Virginia. The once almighty, unbeatable Irish have lost.

Well, now comes the time for all good men and women to be true to themselves. It is time to establish whether we are sincerely winners, or else simply sore losers. Granted many on campus have taken the whole thing in stride, while others are just plain apathetic. But there are those who are still bitter, dumbfounded that the Notre Dame football team could take such a fall. Some people are even angry, harboring ill-feelings, their holi-

Dad always said, 'It's not whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game'...even when we lost a Little League game by a score of 17-3...me with four strikeouts and a zillion errors.

day vacation plans having been ruined.

It's not whether you win or lose, right? Yes, but it was a loss to *those* guys. Well, it may not be a burning issue. However, it should be addressed to an extent.

As the CBS television game commentators duly noted, many younger players and students had not experienced an Irish loss in all their days at Notre Dame. This is indeed a magnificent compliment to both the playing and coaching abilities of the Notre Dame

football team. For twenty-three straight games they silenced critics, beat the odds, pulled off an occasional miracle, dominated opponents, and always played their hearts out.

Unfortunately, much of this genuinely warranted praise has been taken for granted. And of late, this positive sentiment has fallen by the wayside in light of the recent event. In its wake has come renewed criticisms and abundant discontent, like that of the Faustian and early Holtzian eras.

Yet, without black, there is no white; without dark, no light; without day, no night. To know a loss, we first must gain.

While no one can say that the student body and fans are not supportive of the Irish, there now exists more than ever the need for the strongest support, at a time when there may be some doubt in the air. Just when you've been thrown from your horse, the best thing to do is to get back on and try, try again. The last thing needed is criticism or bad-mouthing.

Winning is not everything, a moral that should not be easily forgotten. Besides winning, there is everything. There is honor and class and pride and respectability and much, much more. Many are winners, but not many are everything else or even anything else. I'd like to think that those who have been a part of the Notre Dame experience reflect some of these better qualities, and do not merely stress the tangible factors like wins and losses. Cheer, cheer for old Notre Dame. Win or lose, it's how you play the game. ■

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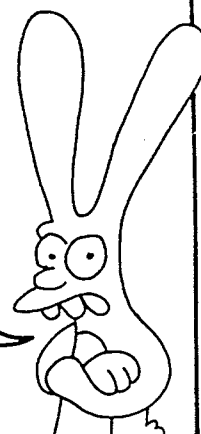


LIFE
IN HELL

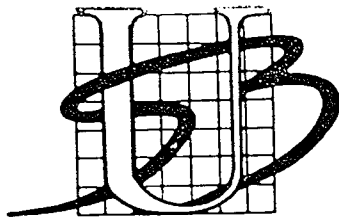
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FORBIDDEN WORDS OF THE 1990s

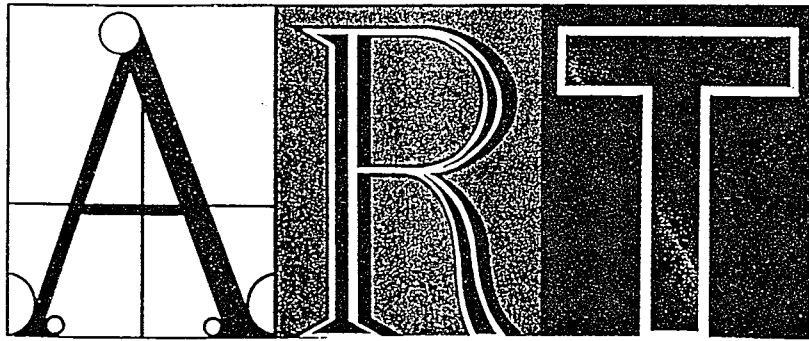
A-LIST	DRAMEDY	LIFESTYLE	PETER PAN SYNDROME	SURROUNDSOUND
AUTO SHADE	DRUG KINGPIN	LIFESTYLES OF THE RICH AND FAMOUS	PICTIONARY	SWATCH
BABY BOOMER	DRY BEER	LIPOSUCTION	POLITICALLY CORRECT	SYNTHPOP
BATMAN	DUDE	LITE BEER	POSTMODERN	TELEVANGELIST
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CAREERIST	GLITZ	MINIMALL	READ MY LIPS	ULTRA ANYTHING
CASSINGLE	GO FOR IT	MINISTORAGE	REAGANITE	VERNACULAR
CELEBUTANTE	GORBY	MOMMY TRACK	REFUSENIK	VIDIOT
CELLULITE	G-SPOT	NEO-GEO	ROBO ANYTHING	WACK
CHIC	GRAPHIC NOVEL	NEO ANYTHING	ROCK OF THE 90'S	WACKO
CHILL OUT	HAPPENIN'	NERD	ROCKTOBER	WACKY
CLAYMATION	HEADBANGER	NETWORKING	ROCKUMENTARY	WANNABE
COCOONING	HIGH CONCEPT	NEW AGE	SHOP TIL YOU DROP	WILDING
CODEPENDENCY	HOMEBOY	NEW WAVE	SIGNIFICANT OTHER	WIRED
CONCEPTUAL	HYPertext	NEW ANYTHING	SOUND BITE	WORKAHOLIC
CROISSANDWICH	HYPER ANYTHING	NINJA	SPIN CONTROL	WUSS
CYBERPUNK	ILLIN'	NUTRASWEET	SPOKESMODEL	YUPPIE
DANCERCIZE	INFOTAINMENT	OUTRAGEOUS	SUBTEXT	ZIP IT
DEF	INTERFACE	PALIMONY	SUBVERSIVE	ANYTHING IN HELL
DICEY	JAZZERCIZE	PASSIVE- AGGRESSIVE	SUPERSTAR	ANYTHING IS HELL
D.I.N.K.	JUST SAY NO	PEACEKEEPER MISSILE	SUPER ANYTHING	ANYTHING FROM HELL
DIRTY DANCING	KINDER, GENTLER NATION	PEOPLE METER		
DON'T WORRY, BE HAPPY	LIFE'S A BEACH			



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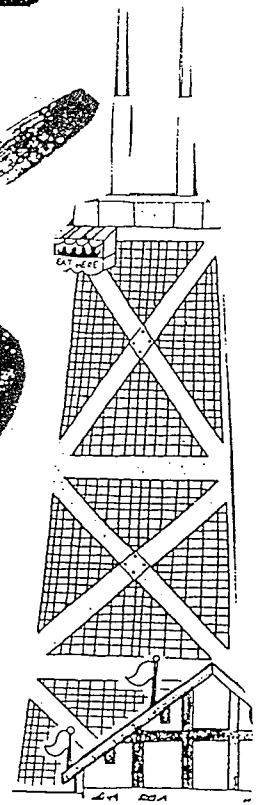


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