

SCHOLASTIC

DEC. 14, 1989

NOTRE DAME'S STUDENT MAGAZINE



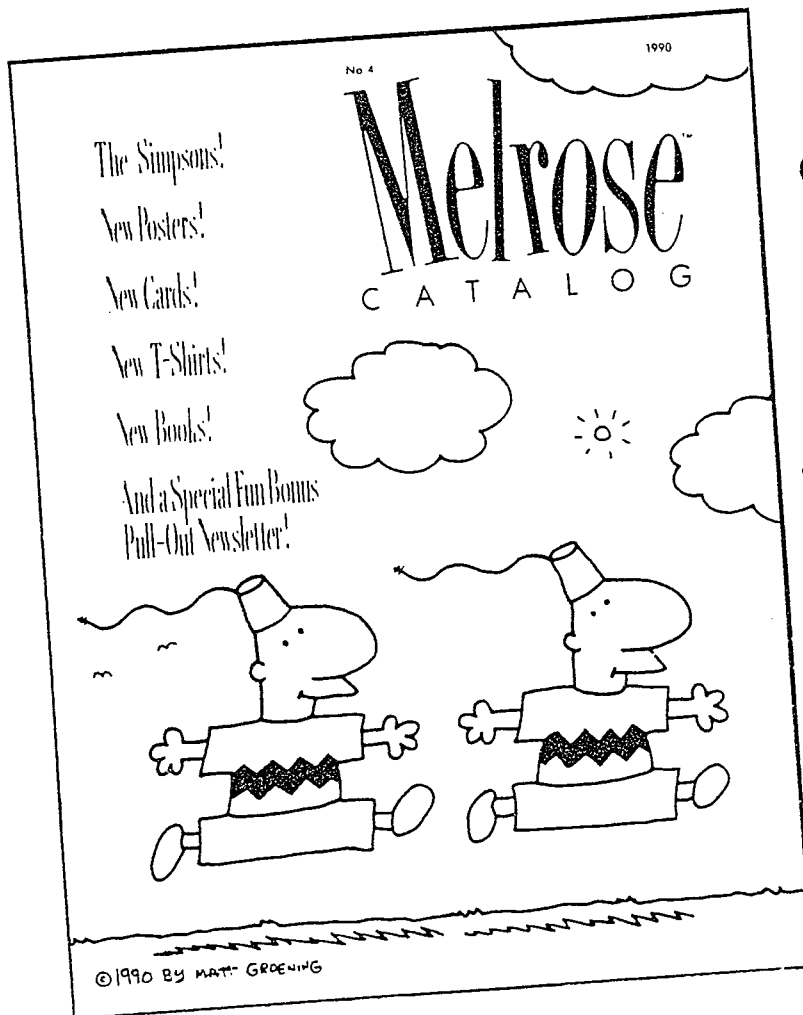
Campus
Secrets

Radiation Laboratory
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SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame's Student Magazine

December 14, 1989

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AREA

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December 14, 1989

*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus*

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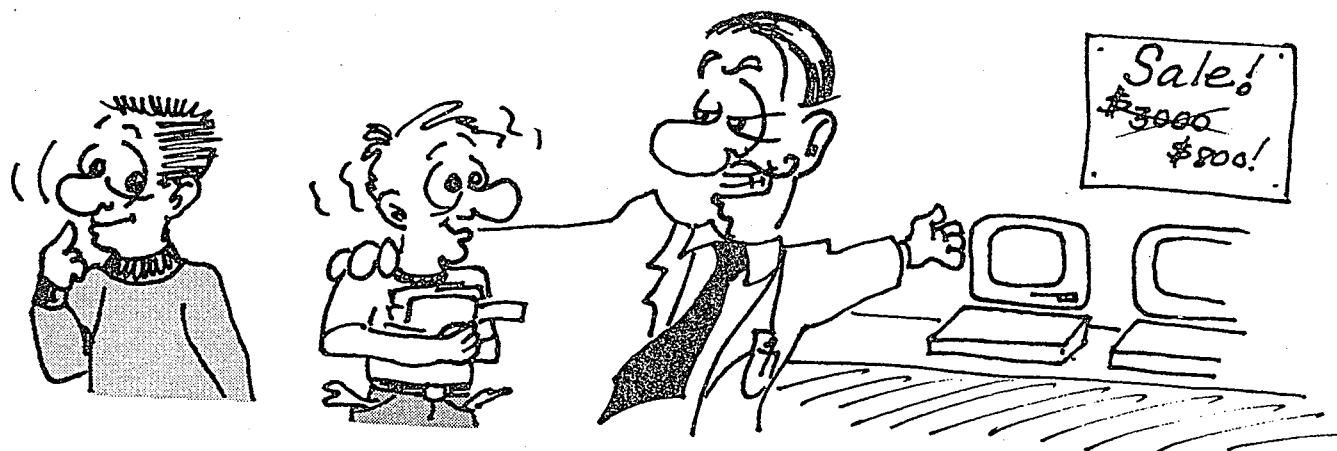
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Beastmasters, Betting and the Booga! Booga! Virus

New computer uses on campus and the art of dating ugly



EDITED BY CHRIS FILLIO

University of Utopia? Brown University announced last month that all segments of room allocation for next year will now be done on a computer, theoretically making the process quicker and more error-free. "Doing the lottery by computer will make things easier for students, will make the process move more quickly and will produce fewer errors," said council chairperson Jill Vargus in an article in the *Brown Daily Herald*. Also discussed at the meeting were improving the male/female ratio and fraternity/sorority rush week. Next on the agenda: computerized class registration.

College professors and administrators who are puzzled by such words as "fake-bake," "beastmaster," and "hairball" might want to turn to *U.C.L.A. Slang*, a new dictionary of expressions commonly used by college students. *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reported recently of the new guide which may be helpful in keeping up with the fast pace of change in language, especially in California. According to the book, "fake-bake" refers to an artificial tan via tanning salons, a "beastmaster" is a "guy who consistently dates ugly girls," and a "hairball" is an obnoxious drunk. The book was published by the university's linguistics department.

One nominee for student entrepreneur of the year award may be Afshar Sadagahiany, a recent SUNY-Buffalo graduate student and

former academic computer center aide. However, a story in Holy Cross College's student paper, *The Crusader*, also said that Sadagahiany is under investigation for stealing more than \$100,000 worth of computer equipment from the New York school. The clever businessman allegedly was offering \$3000 computers for \$800 to MIT students in what may be regarded as the New York hoodwink since the Dutch bought Manhattan Island.

Other candidates for the award include University of Texas students Adam Don, Dan Sachnowitz, and Christopher J. Trapp. A newsbrief in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* stated that the three have been charged with running a gambling operation that netted nearly \$100,000 per weekend in sports bets. Mr. Don and Mr. Sachnowitz are juniors majoring in business and economics, respectively, and Mr. Trapp is a graduate student with a degree in finance. Obviously, they're learning something in school.

In other computer news, students at the University of Kansas found a new reason to fear the most recent occurrence of Friday the 13th this past October. According to *The University Daily Kansan*, several computer viruses were found spreading across campus, viruses designed to erase all files on the computers when the machines' internal calendars reach October 13. The effects of these viruses—which spread much in the same manner as any biological virus—range from the benign, such as printing "booga, booga!" on the screen, to the malignant, such as crasing an entire disk. ■

Confessions of a Smoker

Or "How to Unsuccessfully Kick the Habit in Just One Day"

Quitting smoking is easy; I've done it a thousand times," goes the old smokers' joke. The sad part of this statement is that it's the truth.

Telling yourself that you're going to quit smoking is no problem; actually doing it is.

Well, smokers, let's face it. We're outnumbered on this campus like General Custer at Little Big Horn. The pressures to quit smoking are pathetic. It seems as if everyone and their brother are worried about how pink my lungs are.

A few weeks back—in a fit of crazed health consciousness—I gave it a shot. I knew it wouldn't be easy, but it was for my own good. This is my story:

8:00 a.m.: Got up, showered, went to breakfast. I felt great. Although my last cigarette was less than ten hours earlier, I could feel myself brimming with renewed vigor and vitality, now that I was a health conscious dude. In fact, I thought that I might run a few laps of the campus. Just to start the day off right.

8:55 a.m.: A little difficult not smoking between classes. But keep your chin up, Don. You're a non-smoker now.

10:10 a.m.: Going nuts. Had four Hershey bars and a large cup of black coffee after history. Walked from the Loftus All-Sports Center back to Carroll Hall in four minutes flat.

12:00 p.m.: Lunch was hell. Passed by the cigarette machine in the South Dining Hall and felt the first pangs of doubt in my resolve. Actually counted the change in my pocket to

see if I had one dollar and sixty-five cents for some Marlboro Lights. A mental battle ensued...

Heart: Oh, smokes! Oh, come on, Don. Please, please, please. A smoke would be so nice right now! Go on! Do it!

Head: Now, Don. What about heart disease? What about lung cancer?

Heart: Aww, what's a little lung cancer? Come on, Don. Just a five minute butt-break. Whudda-ya say?



Author demonstrates famous 'deodorant in face' method of quitting smoking.

Head: It's socially unacceptable.

Heart: Yeah, well so's eating Grape Nuts in church!

Head: It's offensive.

Heart: You mean like your S.Y.R. date?!

Head: Hey, she was a very nice girl!

Heart: She was a cocker spaniel!

Head: She was very polite.

Heart: Your roommate offered her his hand to shake—and she licked it!

My stream of thought had rambled from tobacco to the sorry state of my Notre Dame dating life. Thoroughly disgusted, perhaps at the thought of my S.Y.R. date, I lost the desire for a cigarette. Jamming the change back into my pocket, I proceeded to class, safe from my own weakness for another fifty minutes.

2:35 p.m.: Chewed an entire Juicy Fruit Plen-T-Pack. Also chewed my last fingernail. When that was gone I was determined to go for the toes.

4:20 p.m.: Back in my room at Carroll. My roommate returned from class.

"God, it really is a beautiful day out."

"Yeah, well the universe will eventually collapse back in on itself and all life as we know it will be obliterated."

"Quit smoking again, didn't you, Don?"

6:20 p.m.: Said screw it. Had two smokes then a nice, fatty piece of fried pork for dinner. Nauseated, but satiated, I returned to Carroll Hall, a defeated Vermin. Cigarettes had won the day.

Thus ends my sad tale of battling my addiction. But I'll leave you with this advice: Be nice to smokers. We really are good people. And now, if you will excuse me, gentle reader, I'm going to have a cigarette. ■

Sub Pop Rock City

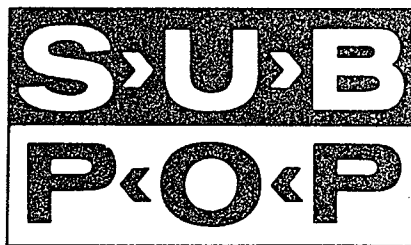
The term "classic rock" has spawned much controversy in the world of rock 'n' roll. Concerning rock music, the 1980's will be remembered as the decade where most of us looked where we've been in rock 'n' roll. Geriatric demagogues such as the Rolling Stones, Jethro Tull, and the Grateful Dead have filled the coffers of America's record conglomerates, while today's younger generation is vainly trying to identify itself with a past generation's music which was meant for their parents or big brothers. Presently, some bands have given into this nostalgia trip, while others have rejected it outright. Over the past few years, however, a little record label from the Pacific Northwest has tried to bridge the gap between complacent "classic rock" and the fresh, rebellious sounds of punk: Sub Pop Records.

Sub Pop was founded almost four years ago by Seattle journalist Bruce Pavitt. Previously, Pavitt published a fanzine called Subterranean Pop, and would alternate between magazine and audio cassette format each month. In late 1985, he released his first compilation, *Deep Six*, and Sub Pop was born. Since then, bands such as the Screaming Trees and Soundgarden have gone on to more lucrative labels. This fall, Soundgarden made its major label debut on A&M Records with *Louder Than Love*.

The alternative radio and underground press have hailed Sub Pop and the many, diverse bands on its label. Artists on Sub Pop range from the politically-conscious folk

musician Terry Lee Hale to the humorous, demented, grinding rock of the Thrown Ups.

However, undoubtedly the must popular and successful band presently signed to the label is Mudhoney. The band calls their music a blend of 70's punk and traditional rock, citing The Stooges and Neil Young as their two major influences. On their most recent self-titled release, Mudhoney rocks loud and distorted, drawing parallels between Jimi Hendrix, early Led Zeppelin, and The Guess Who's "American Woman."



Here at Notre Dame, the album is doing quite well in terms of air play on WVFI, the campus radio station. Mudhoney's most popular single prior to this year's LP, entitled "Touch Me I'm Sick," has been touted as "the anthem for the AIDS generation." Obviously, their music is not meant for the faint of heart (or stomach), and hopefully success won't be thwarted by that enlightened group, the PMRC.

Speaking of singles, Sub Pop boasts that it still deals heavily in 45's, as opposed to the major labels who have currently opted for the cassette single. Sub Pop is also proud of its singles club. Yes, that's right, a singles club. For \$35, twelve limited edition singles

are mailed to your door, featuring some of the most respected alternative bands today. Sub Pop knows that many of its biggest fans are avid record collectors who really enjoy listening to the music they collect.

Despite this, not all critics have been fans of Sub Pop and the sounds coming out of the Seattle area. Many music fans have labeled the Pacific Northwest music scene as the "Seattle sound," a title which has become synonymous with loud, psychedelic, "grunge rock." The folks over at Sub Pop sincerely dislike this title, claiming that the non-discerning listener has unfairly generalized their label. Fortunately, the vast majority of listeners are glad to see good music coming from an area other than New York City, Boston, or London.

The main question on Sub Pop's mind seems to be the one that everybody's been asking: what about expansion? Is Sub Pop going to become a national label and support bands from all over the country? The gang in Seattle said, "No." With few exceptions, Sub Pop feels that they are backing bands from the Pacific Northwest who have the ability to hold their own in the national market, and possibly, establish themselves on the international music scene. In my conversation with a Sub Pop employee, I discovered that the organization sees itself as a Motown for the 1990's, bringing local acts into the national spotlight. It worked in the past with U2, R.E.M., the Cult, and the Pixies. The challenges put forth by Sub Pop might just follow in the footsteps of these superstars. ■

Don't Read This

Unless you're curious about the answers to some campus mysteries

BY KRISTINE DEGANGE
AND IAN MITCHELL

The University of Notre Dame may not seem to be a very mysterious place on the outside, but underneath this calm exterior lies a heart of secrecy and subterfuge. A dark network of underground tunnels connects the campus buildings. Mysterious floors in the Hesburgh Library can't be reached by elevator or stairwell. And little-publicized labs labor under the seamless cover of anonymity.

Well, okay, maybe things aren't quite that mysterious, but there are a few questions to be cleared up. How about those tunnels underground? As we walk over the sidewalks and pathways of our beautiful campus on a crisp winter day, we notice the beautiful trees, the bushes laden with red berries and the brilliant sun as it reflects on the crystal snow. It never occurs to us that underneath the calm exterior of Notre Dame lies a labyrinth of twisting, steamy tunnels laden with cockroaches and forbidden to all students.

The heat that is supplied to dormitories and the other buildings on campus is transported through a system of underground tunnels. There are four miles of walkable tunnels that house computer cables, telephone lines, control lines for food services, energy management wires, along with the pipes for steam, hot water return, condensation return and hot water supply. These systems are housed in a 6'x6' tunnel to minimize corrosion and for maintenance reasons.

"There are four systems of tunnels that leave the (power) plant," John DeLee, the director of utilities at Notre Dame stated. "The oldest one heads towards the Admini-

stration Building, passing by St. Ed's, Sacred Heart, and runs to the Rock," he added. "The tunnels head in all directions (north, south, east, west) to reach all of the buildings."

There are entrances to the tunnels at many points about the campus. There is an entrance in almost every dorm along with entrances outside. Once inside these tunnels which average about 90 degrees, a person could walk to any building.

"It's really not a safe idea," Mr. DeLee said. "All of the entrances and exits are locked, so that if you did find a way into them, you really couldn't get anywhere and you would have to come out the same way that you came in."

The tunnels have been around for about 120 years, since the first power plant. New tunnels are added "every so often" according to Mr. DeLee. A new tunnel was just added to accommodate the west side of campus; namely, the computer center and the new band and ROTC buildings.

These tunnels used to be much more accessible to students although still forbidden. Of course, people ventured in. "It used to be a fun place to go in the winter," said Dr. Michael Stack, a 1968 Notre Dame graduate. "There really wasn't a lot to do, but we'd walk around which really wasn't very comfortable because we'd hit our heads on the lights and they'd break. The other thing was that it was very easy to lose your sense of direction and it was about 110 degrees." Stack went on to say that one of his friends used to sneak into the Rock and go swimming after it was closed. "All this lasted about two weeks, and then we got sick of it," he said.

The mysterious floors in the Hesburgh

Library aren't actually that mysterious, either. In reality, the third floor is "a mechanical floor," said George Sereiko, associate director of the library. Sereiko said that the air conditioning/heating system and other maintenance equipment is kept there, while the top floor is set aside for meetings. "The fourteenth floor is considered a part of the president's office," Sereiko said. "Since Fr. Malloy really only has the one room, the fourteenth is sort of a conference room." Meetings of the deans of the colleges and the board of trustees are held on the fourteenth floor.

But the real secrecy on campus surrounds the scientific laboratories. Take, for example, the Medical School. What? You didn't know that Notre Dame had a medical school? Well, there is one on campus, located in the basement of Haggard Hall on North Quad. It's the South Bend Center for Medical Education, part of the Indiana University system. According to an informational release, "students assigned to the Center are considered special graduate students of the University of Notre Dame in addition to being medical students of Indiana University." The faculty of about thirty professors "who have adjunctive appointments with UND" teach students who "have full privileges of other UND students," the release said.

But perhaps the most mysterious labs on campus are the Radiation building and the Reyniers Germfree Life Building, a structure so secret that few students even know it exists. These big mysteries will be examined in the following pages, as Scholastic continues to blow the lid off Notre Dame's veil of secrecy.

Animal Lab Research

*American Biogenetic Sciences experiments
with animals to improve the lives of humans*

BY RICHARD FOLEY

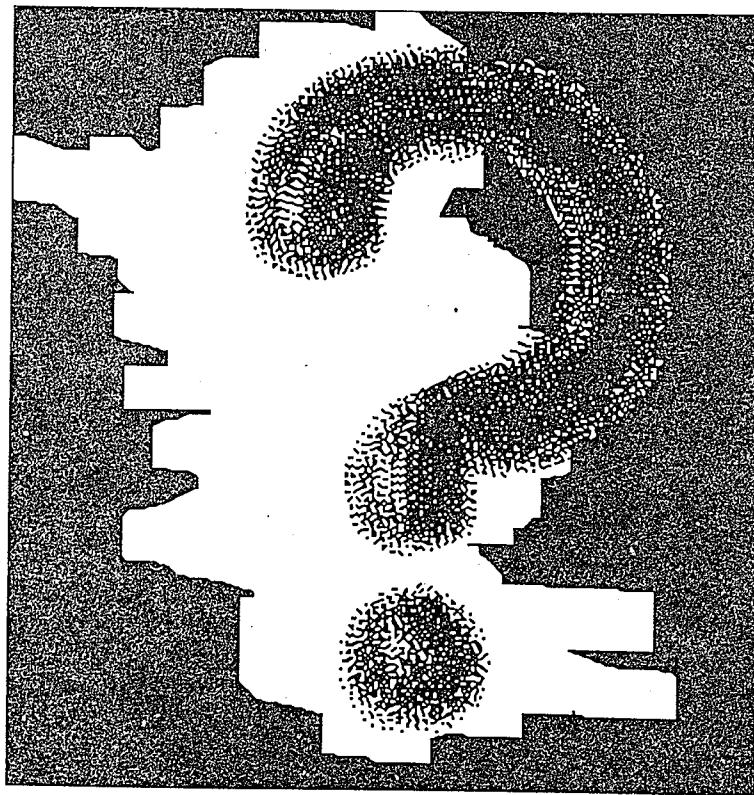
Surprisingly absent from the Notre Dame campus is the harried, nervous experimenter supposedly common at colleges across the country. This scientist, in his white lab coat and holding a beaker full of a boiling, oily, greenish liquid, spends his hours in underground laboratories trying to solve the mysteries of the universe.

It is hard to find this stereotype at Notre Dame. There is no well-publicized animal research facility. There is, however, a place at the university where exciting and innovative experiments using animals are carried out and important evidence is brought to light. This happens at the Reyniers Germfree Life Building.

The Reyniers Germfree Life Building is on the northern outskirts of the Notre Dame campus. According to Dr. Victoria Ploplis, senior research scientist, space in the building is rented by American Biogenetic Sciences, Inc. (ABS), which

is in charge of the experiments performed there. ABS operates under a joint venture agreement with the University of Notre Dame.

Zahm Halls. It is located on the north side of Douglas Road by the Credit Union building, hidden from the daily activities of most students by its obscure address.



"The research carried out by American Biogenetic Sciences uses animals as test subjects," said Dr. Ploplis. Currently housed at the Reyniers Building are several "germ-free" mice and rats, waiting to be used in one of a number of experiments. Their germ-free condition allows for the elimination of some external variables that could skew experimental results.

The ABS researchers, twenty in number, are organized into two groups. One studies molecular biology while the other works on immunology. Both teams are equally important to the success of the experiments. "Don't ever tell one group that it's more important than the other," said Dr. Morris Pollard, director of the LOBUND labo-

The building dates from 1937; it was built at about the same time as Cavanaugh and

ratory, laughing. "That would mean trouble."

The experiments are designed along the principle of applied research, as information they discover will be used directly for a clear

"The research carried out by American Biogenetic Sciences uses animals as test subjects"

-Victoria Ploplis, senior research scientist

safety reasons, "testing is first done on animals," Dr. Pollard said. Mice and rats are currently being used at the Reyniers Building.

There have been several other experiments at the Reyniers Building. "We studied bone marrow transplanting," said Dr. Pollard. Bone marrow transplants are important for curing leukemia and Hodgkin's disease. The researchers also "developed model systems of cancer in man," Pollard added. These model systems enable them to study cancer as it affects humans, which is not the same as that in animals.

Another experiment done in the past at Reyniers involved nutrition. "There were nutritional studies done to reduce caloric intake, the result being to prolong lifespan," said Dr. Pollard. In general terms, the ingestion of calories greater than the body requires results in many problems; obese people can have severe health problems.

In general, "we study the interaction of animals with the environment," said Dr. Pollard. By doing this, scientists are able to observe how animals react to changes. This brings up another purpose to the research at

the Reyniers Building.

"One of the goals of ABS is that animals could be produced with improved quality,"

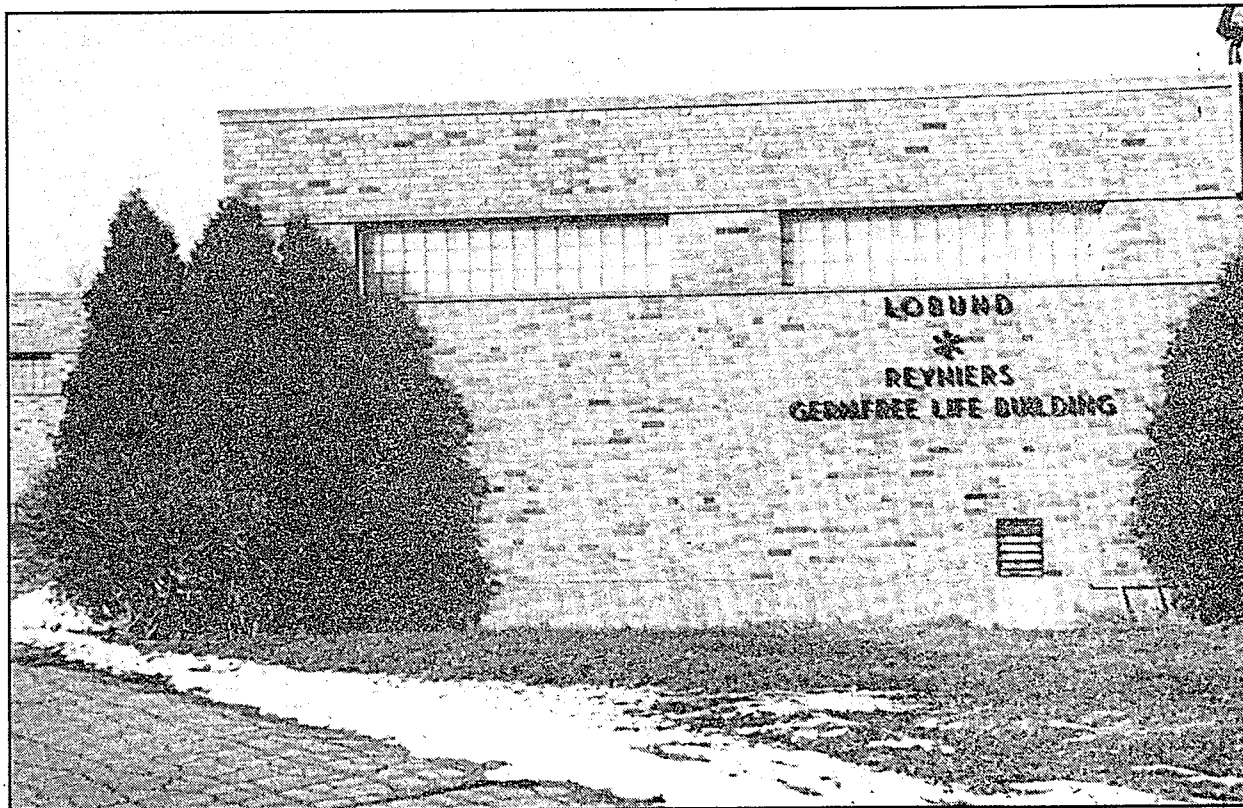
"The purpose (of ABS) is to look for ways to study methods of improving the quality of life of animals which could be translated into valuable information for humans."

- Morris Pollard, laboratory director

purpose. An important experiment now going on involves the use of animals and heart disease. There are "major monoclonal antibodies especially for cardiovascular diseases," said Dr. Pollard. "We are using chemical and biological procedures in testing the animals." For

said Pollard. In addition to using animals in experiments designed to benefit the lives of humans, ABS also tries to improve the lives of animals themselves. This could mean involvement in the area of veterinary medicine and food production, among other fields.

Although not an obvious landmark like the Golden Dome, the Reyniers Germfree Life Building serves an important function. "The purpose (of ABS) is to look for ways to study methods of improving the quality of life of animals which could be translated into valuable information for humans," said Pollard. Hidden away in a corner of the campus, the research teams in Reyniers work to benefit both humans and animals through biological research.



The Reyniers Germfree Life Building is on the north end of campus.

Ian Johanson

Totally Rad

Behind silver windows scientists use radiation to understand chemistry

BY RICH KURZ

The Radiation Building? It's that building with the weird silver windows, where people go in and are never seen again, right? Well, they do have silver windows, but those are only to conserve energy. And those stories about people disappearing in the building? Those, of course, are only silly stories. Actually the scientists in the Radiation Building are nice, normal people. But hidden behind the cover of those silver windows, the people at the Radiation Building are quietly performing a great deal of important research.

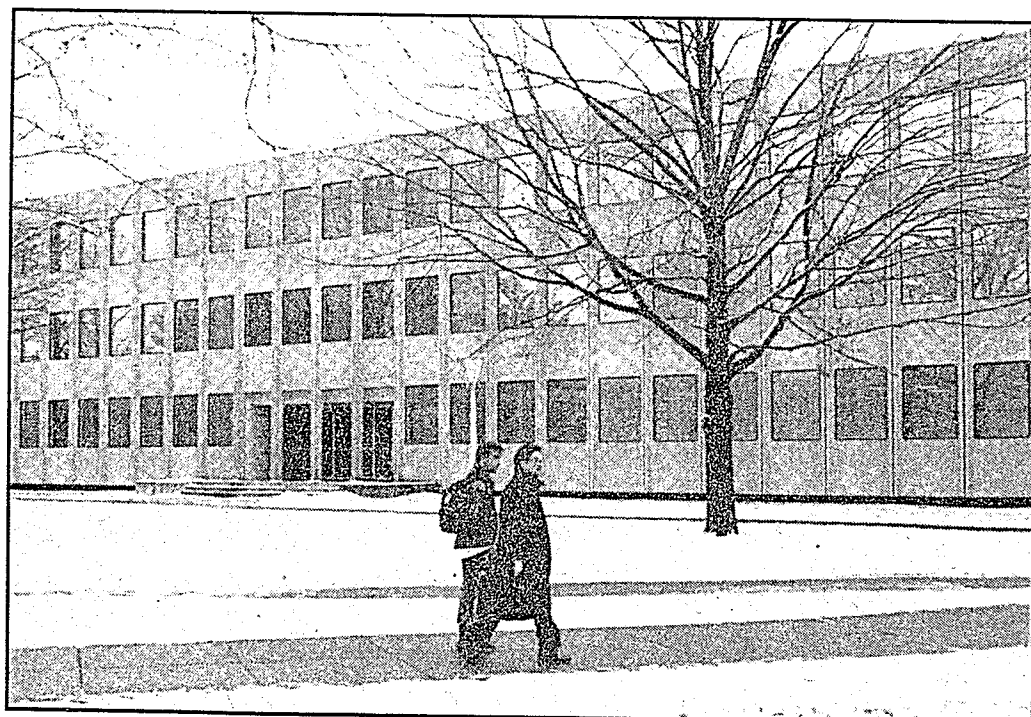
Although it maintains ties with the university, the Radiation Research Building is actually an independent research facility under the direction of the United States Government Department of Energy, and has been since World War II.

During the war, while a group of scientists worked on the Manhattan Project to develop a nuclear weapon, the government assigned one of the Project's scientists, Milton Burton, to study the effects of radiation on people. The facilities at Notre Dame were the most

suitable for the study, so the facility was "given over to government service," said Dr. John Bentley, associate director of the institute.

The facility has long since severed all ties with the Manhattan Project, but still has con-

nections with the government, from which it receives a yearly grant. In the years since World War II, "we've expanded our charter, from radiation chemistry and theoretical chemistry to include photochemistry," continued Bentley. Each of these groups make



Ian Johanson

The Radiation Laboratory is one of the more mysterious buildings on campus.

use of the facilities at their disposal in the Radiation Building. The equipment at the institute includes a number of linear accelerators and van de Graaff accelerators, as well as some lasers.

The chief purpose of both radiation and photochemistry is tracing chemical reactions that are initiated by irradiating a sample, often an aqueous solution. Bentley explained that a typical project includes lowering a sample into a cage, bombarding it with radiation by using a linear accelerator, van de Graaff accelerator or laser, and then tracing the resulting reaction.

Bentley said that which machine is used depends on the needs of the situation. If it is necessary to be able to irradiate the sample on cue, then the van de Graaff accelerator is used. It operates on the principle of static electricity. Electrons are transferred onto a rubber band spinning at high speed, then "jump" onto a metal grid at one end of the band. They are then dumped into a tube, from which they are released when the scientist wishes. A drawback to this type of system is that relatively few electrons can be used. If higher numbers of electrons are needed, the linear accelerator is used. The electrons are excited by a heating filament, then pushed up a tube and into a device that accelerates them and shoots them out. The chief drawback to the linear accelerator is the lack of control of the instant that the electrons are released.

The major difference between radiation techniques and photochemistry involves the amount of radiation applied to the sample. In radiation chemistry, the sample is exposed to amounts of radiation that pushes the atoms beyond the level needed for it to ionize, by forcing out an electron. This makes the sample more reactive. However, since a great deal of radiation is necessary to ionize the particles, it is harder to accurately control the exact amount of radiation emitted. In photochemistry, lasers expose the sample to amounts of energy which are not enough to ionize it, but the amount of radiation is easier to fine tune, an important aspect of photochemistry.

While many of the scientists work exclusively in the lab, another group of scientists do their most important work outside of the lab. The theoretical chemists "attempt to predict or explain phenomena, including predicting

molecular structures, strata, and reaction rates," said Bentley. They then use the institute facilities to test their hypotheses and predictions.

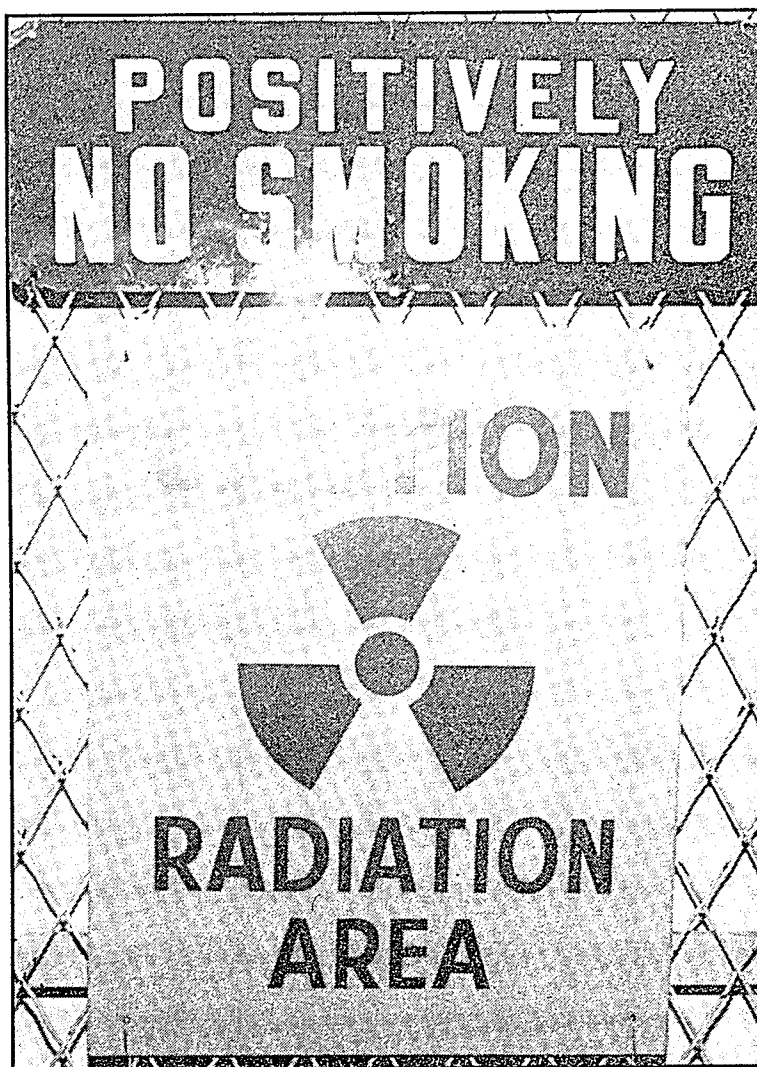
Bentley said that the Notre Dame lab "and other Department of Energy labs under the Basic Energy grouping conduct pure research which it is hoped will be of value to other, applied science entities." After the data is collected, it is taken to the Radiation Chemistry Data Center in the building, where it is stored for use by applied science institutes, both government and private.

The facility is staffed by sixteen to seventeen permanent senior scientists who compose a research staff separate from the university, and whose appointments are for the institute only. Other researchers include about twelve visiting scientists, often post-doctorates, and anywhere from ten to twelve graduate students. About half of the scientists are foreign—at any time the staff may include Russians, Chinese, Indians, English, French, and Japanese. Other features of the institute include a staff photographer, an electronics shop, and a glass-blowing facility.

But what does all this jargon add up to? What does this research mean to the average person? Probably more than you realize. Bentley stressed that the applications for this type of research are broad, but some

projects certainly have implications far beyond the lab. One project consisted of chemically altering dioxin to make it less toxic. Another, ongoing project deals with solar cells. Perhaps one of the most important projects included simulating conditions in a nuclear reactor core meltdown to determine if potentially explosive hydrogen was being produced.

The Radiation Building is the site of some of the most important and technologically advanced research being conducted on the Notre Dame campus, although technically it is a separate, government-owned facility. Much of the research being conducted there has implications that affect everyone. The Radiation Building is not really such a scary, threatening place, even if the scientists do hide behind silver windows.



Ian Johanson

Signs ward off students from imminent danger.

Shadow On The Dome

Some enlightening opinions about racism at Notre Dame are held by minority students. The following comments, expressed by a black senior, reflect some of the frustrations she has experienced at Notre Dame.

BY LOIS CONRAD

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

When I was asked to write an article for Scholastic on the life of a black student at Notre Dame, my immediate reaction was "good, I'll finally get a chance to express to all the white students how it really feels to be a black student at Notre Dame." After sitting down to actually write the article, I realized it was going to be more difficult than I thought.

First of all, it would take more than a thesaurus to find words to describe the feelings I have experienced throughout my years at Notre Dame. Secondly, I began to wonder how many white students would have enough concern to read an article of this nature. How many white students feel this is just an example of all the hothead blacks on

campus that are just too sensitive?

Despite these obstacles, I decided the only thing I could do would be to give my point of view and hope some students will find it within themselves to want to reach out and meet me halfway in learning about another culture within our society. Of course I cannot speak for every black person on this campus, but I eat, talk, breathe, and live with black people on a daily basis. I know what they think and I am positive I can give the accurate, majority opinion among blacks at Notre Dame.

Since I am a senior, I thought it would be best if I gave a year by year depiction of what black students experience. This will show the entire evolution that occurs from the moment a black steps foot on this campus until that awaited day (graduation) four years later. Those four years provide a black student with the chance to learn more about themselves and others than they would probably learn anywhere else within that amount of time. No black leaves Notre Dame with just an academic education.

Freshman year—Coming to Notre Dame as a freshman can be a little overwhelming, but as a black freshman there is added pressure. During my freshman year, I remember being in a state of culture shock. I had never seen so many white people in my life. Coming from a predominantly black city, I had never experienced being a minority in the true sense of the word. I arrived before my roommates (who I knew would be black because I had written a letter requesting them) and everywhere I went I desperately searched for another black face. I was the only black in the dorm and one of few at the freshman mixer activities provided for those who had arrived early.

At this point, I must comment on a problematic issue. Many white students feel that blacks seem to make an issue out their race when it is not necessary. They (whites) say people are people and they cannot understand why blacks have to go around announcing their blackness.

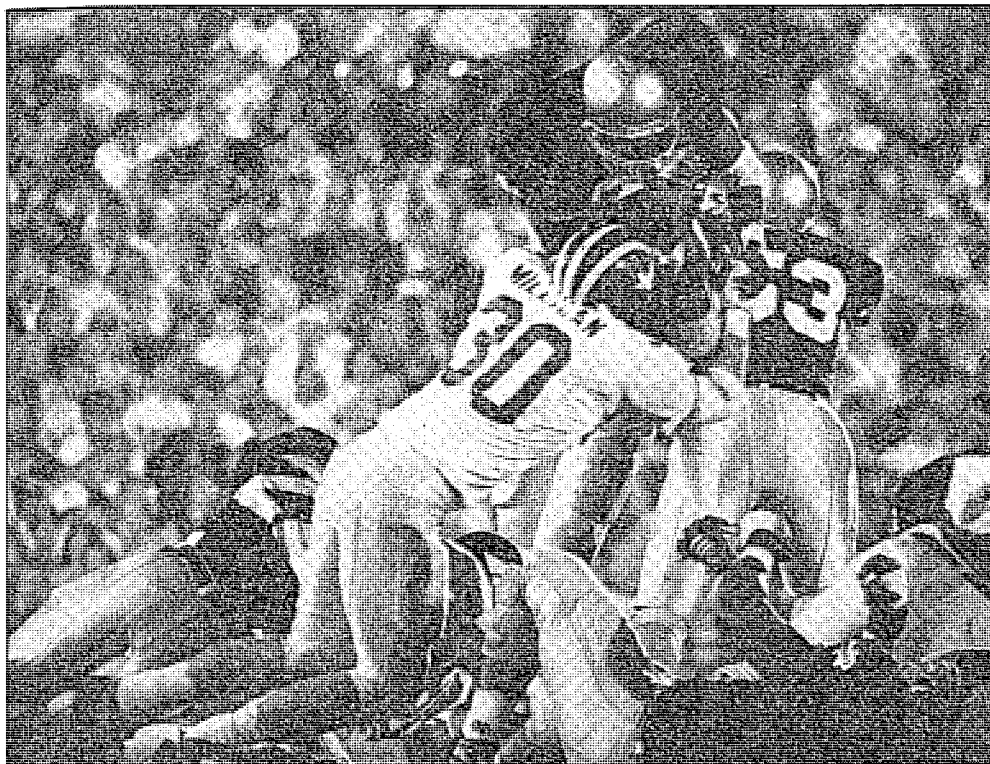
Well, if there is one thing blacks know it is that in our race-conscious society we cannot

walk around like everyone wants to see us—void of color. Every day that I walk out of my room I am aware of my blackness and if by some rare chance I happen to forget, there is always a particular stare, comment, or some other unfortunate incident with a white per-

Among them was one girl who had been raised around whites all of her life and even she felt alienated here. She said the whites at Notre Dame were unlike any others she had ever been around. I told her she had to consider the fact that the whites she had

assimilate with their values and ideas.

The whole thing came clear for me when I realized that all my life I had had to learn about white people- their history, their lifestyle, their rules. Learning about Christopher Columbus discovering America was fine, but



"Whites have the money and power to place athletes upon these pedestals by actively supporting sporting functions and making athletes some of the highest paid individuals in the country. Blacks respect an athlete's talent but are not overly impressed by it because we see so many good athletes in our own neighborhoods."

Alan Lum

son that makes me quite aware that I am black.

Back to the matter at hand. I felt so relieved when my roommates arrived. I knew that we instantly had some sort of bond just because we were black. I had no idea if our personalities were compatible or not, but if I wanted to talk about how it felt to be one of the small percentage of blacks on this campus, they could relate.

Freshman year was also the first time I had been in a classroom where I was the only black or one of the few blacks in the class. I could not understand why everyone else seemed to naturally separate into small groups of pre-class chatter while I remained isolated in my seat waiting for the professor to arrive so class could begin and I could stop feeling awkward. At first I thought it was my fault because I have been told that I have an intimidating, overbearing expression that says "leave me the hell alone."

I asked several of my black friends how they felt and they had similar feelings.

previously dealt with treated her differently because they had a chance to get to know her and to realize that blacks are ordinary people.

However, many white students here have never been around blacks and group all blacks as being like what they have seen on television or have heard about from other whites. It all seemed so logical when I explained it to her, but when I tried to accept this explanation for myself, I could not. In fact, I still have difficulty with the explanation I gave her. I could not, and still cannot, understand how some people can be so ignorant about the black culture.

During freshman year, I mistook white attitudes for deliberate cruelty. In some cases it was deliberate cruelty, but not in all cases. I kept thinking, "how can some people not know anything about another race and culture that exists within their own society?" But then I realized that white people have been in a position where they do not need to learn about other cultures because they run everything. Therefore, everyone is expected to

I did not even realize at the time that he had a black man helping him.

I was also presented with the argument that I should be proud to learn American history because I am an American. First of all, as a daughter of America I must say that this country has not made me feel very welcome. Secondly, maybe I could appreciate American history if all parts of it were taught, especially those parts about important black leaders that would make me feel as though my people are truly a part of American history along with the American dream.

Throughout my life, the message I kept receiving was that blacks were an American burden and "need to go back to Africa." Excuse me, if I am not mistaken we did not ask to come here, but now that we are here we plan to stay. Needless to say, my freshman year ended on a note of rebellion. I felt as though blacks were not wanted here and that every white person that saw me thought I was here solely to fill a quota, not because of any academic skills. If it had not have been for

Opinion

my friends, I would have transferred.

Sophomore year—By then I was quite familiar with my position as a black at Notre Dame, but that did not mean I liked it. During this time I became very upset with the apparent apathy of blacks on this campus toward their situation. They complained among themselves but would not take any measures to try and make changes. They used excuses

group, there are those individuals who are passive and those who are active in achieving goals.

Now I understand that it would have been better to compromise and work together since we were all working toward the same goal. However, I was labeled militant and a hater of white people. I do not hate anyone. I have a very strong dislike for white people

find it very hard to trust them. Secondly, watching a TV show or movie cannot possibly make whites fully aware of how it feels to be black. To suggest this just adds insult to injury. By the end of my sophomore year I was beginning to see things in a whole new light.

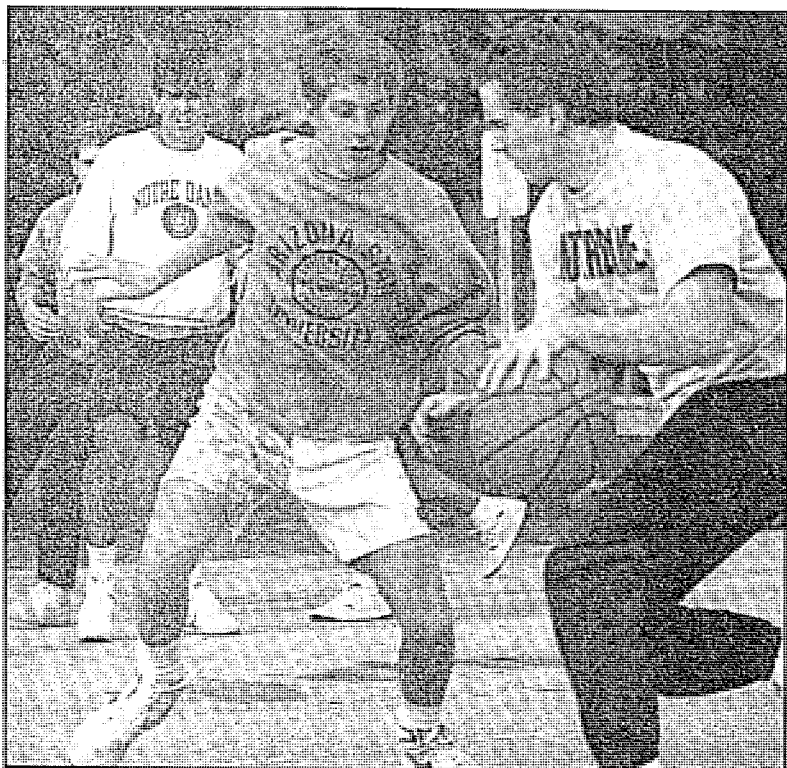
Junior year—This is the year I began to mellow a bit. I started looking forward to a future away from Notre Dame. It is hard to believe, but things like the "supposed" soul food dinner in the dining halls did not phase me like it would have normally. I have grown accustomed to displays of ignorance about black culture. I found myself sitting back and observing Notre Dame like it was a separate entity.

Often I tried to think of it in a humorous light so as not to see the sadness of the situation. How ironic to have heard all the praises for football players during the season and then several months later, to witness bookstore basketball games where obvious racial tensions arose. It was as if when these players were not representing Notre Dame they became "regular niggers."

It was a phenomenal sight to go to the games and see the black section stand and cheer for a team with blacks and then see the rest of the audience stand and cheer for the opposing team for every game despite the fact that the blacks' opponents changed. Racial slurs were shouted from the stands and as I looked around I saw a lot of the same faces that I saw cheering at pep rallies or asking an athlete to sign a picture for a relative.

In response to my observations, I heard the argument that this just was not the case. These students were not cheering against blacks, I was told, rather they were cheering against the athletes because they are glorified all year and this was the time for students to shine if they could beat them. Well, I say this desire to beat them stems from the controversy that blacks are athletically superior to whites. Bookstore stands for more than an athletic competition. It symbolizes the larger struggle of blacks for equality and whites for continued dominance.

Who put athletes on a pedestal in the first place? They did not climb up there by themselves. Whites have the money and power to place athletes upon these pedestals by ac-



Mark O'Connell

"Well, I say this desire to beat them [the black athletes] stems from the controversy that blacks are athletically superior to whites. Bookstore stands for more than an athletic competition. It symbolizes the larger struggle of blacks for equality and whites for continued dominance."

such as, "There aren't enough of us to make a difference." It frightened me that they were so willing to give up.

I also made a common mistake that year which many black people have made. I began voicing my opposition to the other blacks who were unwilling to stand up for their own rights. This only caused disunity because, as is true in almost every diverse

can do is to tell a black person that they are not prejudiced because they have a black friend or because they saw "Roots" and understand what blacks are going through. First of all, I will admit that having white friends does not prevent me from having prejudiced feelings toward some white people. My ill feelings toward some whites have developed over years of experiencing prejudice and now I

tively supporting sporting functions and making athletes some of the highest paid individuals in the country. Blacks respect an athlete's talent but are not overly impressed by it because we see so many good athletes in our own neighborhoods.

I am not supporting the stereotype that all blacks are good at sports because that is not true. Rather, I am saying that a lot of blacks are good in sports due to obvious conditions. The sports that blacks dominate are sports that do not require expensive lessons or equipment: basketball, track, football, etc. I believe that if blacks had the opportunity to participate in other types of sports they would also excel. Blacks have the ability to excel in anything if given the chance. History proves this with numerous blacks who achieved greatness and were named exceptions to their race. They were exceptions only in the sense that they received the rare chance to achieve their full potential.

Senior year—Now I feel as if I have been here a lifetime. I have had some good expe-

"At times I stop and wonder why I am here, but then I remember that no other university can better prepare me for entering a society dominated by white males. Now I know how to 'play the game.'"

riences, but I must say that I will look back at this time at Notre Dame as more of a learning experience than a fun time in my life.

Racism: Many say it doesn't exist at Notre Dame. To me, the question is not does it

exist, but how can it be eliminated. Notre Dame does not have cross burnings or race riots, but these are not the only ways racism surfaces. This university has its own brand of subtle, or what some call institutionalized, racism. It is brewing inside many people, but on the surface very few are willing to admit their prejudices. In some cases that can be the most dangerous kind of racism because when tensions get to a certain level, they explode—taking many people by surprise.

Notre Dame has taught me a great deal in these four years. At times I still stop and wonder why I am here, but then I remember that no other university can better prepare me for entering a society dominated by white males. Now I know how to "play the game." One thing I ask of the Notre Dame community as a start toward better relations between black and white students is that it allow blacks to join in as a productive part of society while still retaining their sense of identity.

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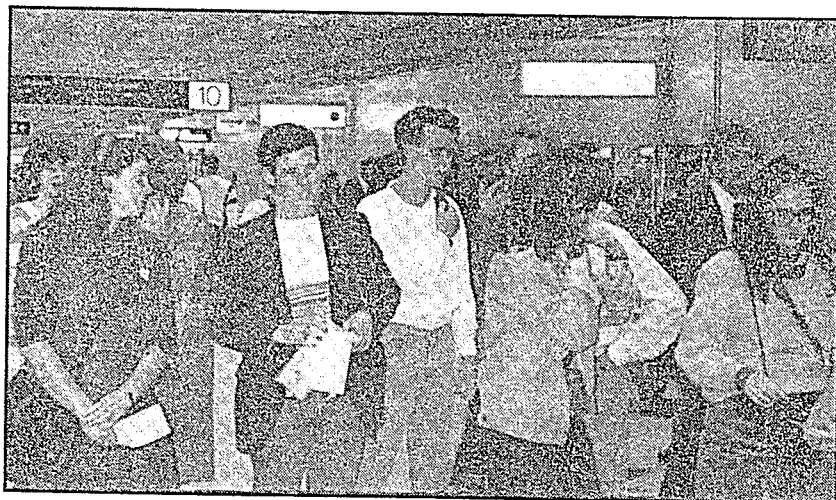
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Lifestyles of the Poor and the Cold

*Report from students on the
Saint Mary's Ireland program*

BY MOIRA E. MURPHY AND
COLLEEN CONLEY

Greetings to our Notre Dame and Saint Mary's family, from all those here in the Emerald Isle. We are studying at St. Patrick's in Maynooth, Ireland on the St. Mary's Ireland Program. In spite of flight delays and lost luggage, our group of twenty-six managed to safely embark upon our travels. Having arrived in Ireland nearly two weeks ago, we have all basically settled into what will become our lifestyles for the next eight months as foreign students.

The year kicked off when we arrived on September twenty-third at Shannon Airport in the western part of the country. Our first weekend was spent touring Limerick and the surrounding area, complete with stops at the Galtee Mountains, overlooking the Golden Vale of Ireland, the Cliffs of Moher off Galway Bay and Bunratty Castle to name a few.

The weekend ended as we headed cross country, destination: Maynooth, County Kildare. Our first project was to move into our houses. We spent the first few days stocking our kitchens, picking up various household items and acquainting ourselves with our new surroundings. The remainder of our time was put



Many students wait for their lost luggage to be retrieved at Shannon Airport in Ireland.

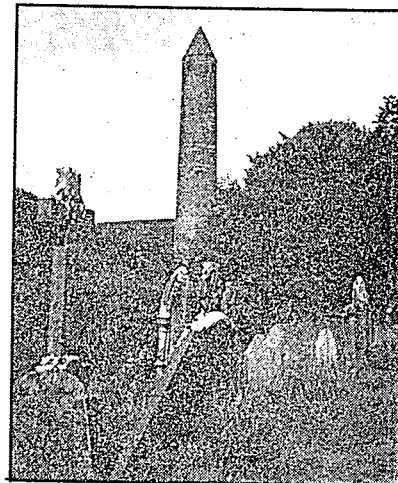
to further touring, including trips into Dublin for a tour of the city sights and a night at the Abbey Theatre.

As we spend more time here in the country of our ancestors, we are growing in many ways by beginning to appreciate a different culture. The weather has been reasonably mild, although there is a perennial dampness in the air. We are fast learning how to build peat fires in our houses and to pile on the blankets. We have also realized that if warmth is in short supply, there is always an abundance of it in the pubs where we socialize with the Irish natives. Along with this, we are learning how to maintain a household and how to budget our money as we find that our dollars are not going as far as we would have hoped once we exchanged them into Irish pounds.

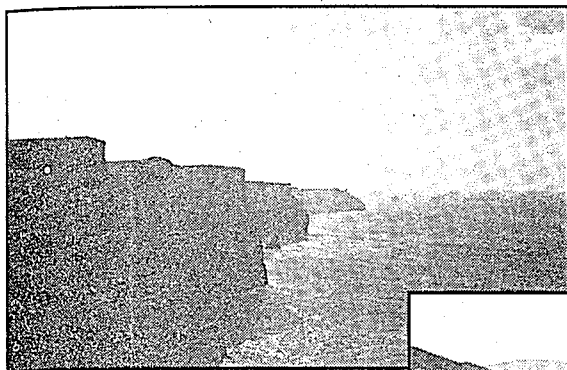
So it would seem that our "vacation" has ended as our lectures and tutorials have begun. We are all excited about the year unfolding before us and our studies at Saint Patrick's. As our coordinator Roxann Brown returns to Saint Mary's, she brings with her our thoughts and sincerest wishes. Remember us periodically, because you at home are always on our minds. And don't forget to write!



A bus takes the foreign students on a tour through Ireland.



The remains of a roadside cemetery.



Students begin touring Ireland by visiting many sites including the cliffs of Moher (above).



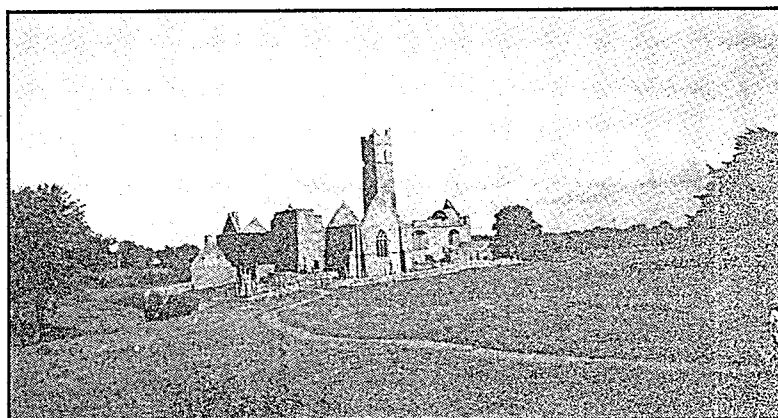
Eileen Collet introduces the beautiful grounds of Glendalough.



Students stop in Glendalough to see St. Kevin's church among other sites.



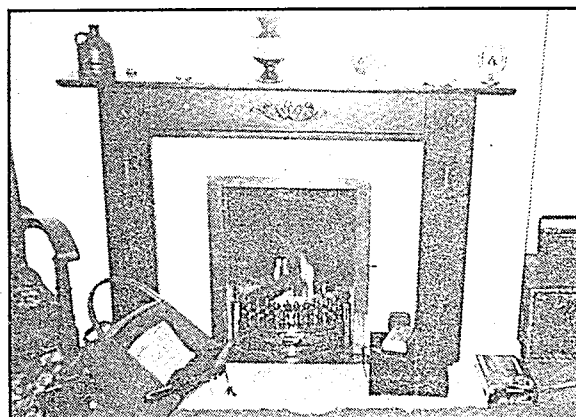
On their way to Glendalough, the group stopped to see the Sally Gap.



Remnants of churches and monasteries dot the countryside.



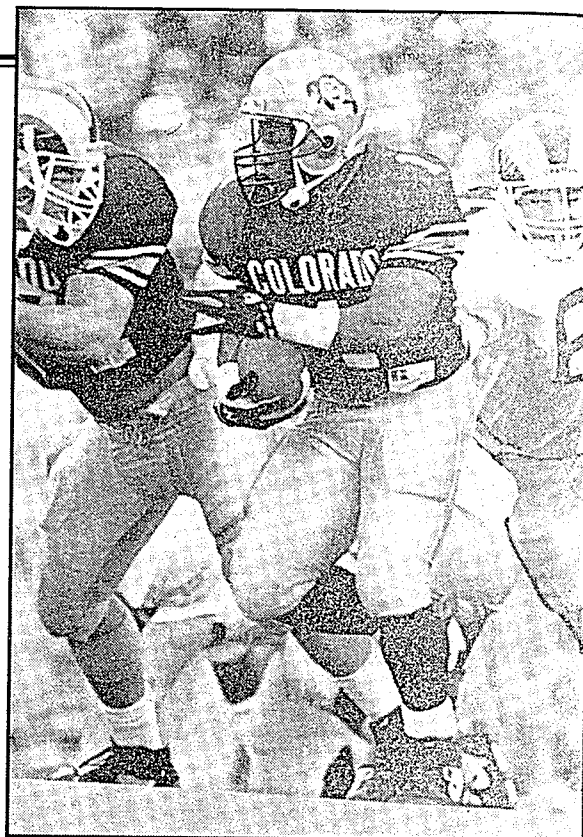
A night at Dublin's famous Abbey Theater.



Finally the touring comes to a halt while students move into their homes and build fires to keep themselves warm.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS

Bill McCartney's Colorado squad fights for the ultimate mission: the National Championship



Courtesy University of Colorado Sports Information

Despite injuries, Bieniemy has rushed for more than six yards per carry.

BY JONPAUL POTTS

The passion and pageantry of college football in front of a huge national audience.

The best halftime show of 'em all.

The last bowl game played on New Year's Night; and played, possibly, for the National Championship.

In a nutshell, the University of Notre Dame Fighting Irish versus the University of Colorado Buffaloes.

On New Year's Night, Lou Holtz leads his fourth-ranked Irish into battle against an undefeated, top-ranked Buffalo team coached by Bill McCartney. The Irish return to the Orange Bowl, their personal House of Horrors, where last month they lost to archrival Miami for the only blemish on an otherwise great season. The loss extended a string of futility for Notre Dame in that stadium dating back to 1977.

A powerful, explosive team, the Buffs blew through the Big Eight Conference

schedule en route to their first Orange Bowl appearance since 1977 and their first top national ranking in the 100-year history of Colorado football.

This Colorado team has faced more than its share of adversity in 1989. Sal Aunese, their starting quarterback and most popular player, was found to have inoperable stomach cancer in March and could not participate in spring practice. He promised to fight back, but his condition steadily deteriorated until his death September 23, a few weeks into the season.

Preceding Aunese's death, McCartney expressed the views of the whole Colorado community concerning their ailing leader.

"He's (Aunese) an extremely popular person. As far as the team is concerned, we have to endure, and it's another test," said McCartney. "We have to look forward and overcome this crisis."

The Buffaloes have dedicated their season to Aunese, naming him Honorary Captain before he died. Following his death, he has been their leader in spirit during an other-

wise-perfect 11-0 season.

Unlike West Virginia, Notre Dame's bowl opponent of a year ago, the Buffs have beaten several tough teams along the way. The Big Eight is one of the top national conferences, and the Buffaloes soundly defeated conference rivals Oklahoma (20-3) and Oklahoma State (41-17) while winning a nail-biter over previously second-ranked Nebraska (27-21). Add thrashings of Texas (27-6) and ninth-ranked Illinois (38-7), and what you have is a team that has withstood every challenge.

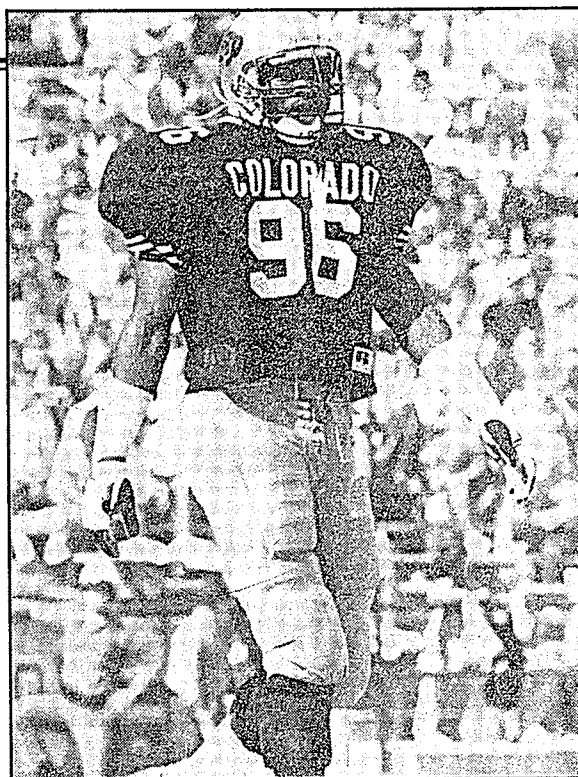
"We certainly had the talent to be undefeated," said McCartney, assessing his squad's season. "But it's my conviction that there was an unselfish spirit that overpowered any other single ingredient. We defined the word 'team' in 1989, and that's why we are 11-0."

They've piled up some impressive statistics along the way. Nationally, Colorado ranks second in rushing offense, sixth in total offense, third in scoring offense and first in rushing touchdowns.

Colorado plays a Power I offense led by quarterback Darian Hagan. Hagan, only a sophomore, made an impressive Heisman showing and was named Player of the Year by the *Sporting News*. Despite the responsibility of stepping into Aunese's big shoes, Hagan exploded onto the national scene to rush for 1,004 yards and pass for 1,002: impressive statistics, considering Hagan played in only 33 of 44 quarters this season as the result of so many blowout victories.

Hagan works the Power I with a dangerous backfield trio. Senior tailback J.J. Flannigan rushed for 1,187 yards on 164 carries for an amazing 7.2 yards per carry and 18 touchdowns, including a 246-yard effort against Kansas State. Junior Eric Bieniemy, a preseason All-America selection, fell victim to injuries and played in only eight games. Still, he rushed for 561 yards on the season, good for a sparkling 6.4 yards per carry and nine touchdowns. Their fullback, senior Erich Kissick, rushed for 214 yards and two touchdowns.

If the backfield runs into difficulty (a la Chris Zorich, Jeff Alm and Ned Bolcar), Hagan will take to the air with a trio of big-play receivers. Mike Pritchard, M. J. Nelson and Jeff Campbell all average over 24 yards per reception, with Pritchard and Nelson each snaring a pair of touchdowns in the process. Notre Dame's secondary unit, paced by Pat Terrell and All-American Todd



Courtesy University of Colorado Sports Information

McGhee teams with Williams to form a potent pass rush.

Lyght, may have to rise to the occasion once more.

Defensively, Colorado has dominated. The Buffalo defense has allowed opponents a meager 13.6 pts/game (sixth in the nation), yielding only 16 touchdowns in 11 games to rank eighth in that category. The studs of this unit are linebackers Alfred Williams and Kanavis McGhee. Williams (6-6, 230), a relentless pass rusher, notched ten and a half sacks to go along with 81 tackles en route to Big Eight Defensive Player of the Year honors and an All-America selection. McGhee had 75 tackles and seven sacks, teaming with Williams, junior Terry Johnson and senior Michael Jones to provide one of the best linebacking corps in the nation.

Led by junior free safety Tim James, who picked off four passes, the Colorado

secondary accounted for 17 interceptions. Junior cornerbacks Dave McLoughan and David Gibbs, along with senior strong safety Bruce Young, each picked off three passes as well. Young captains the defense and calls defensive signals.

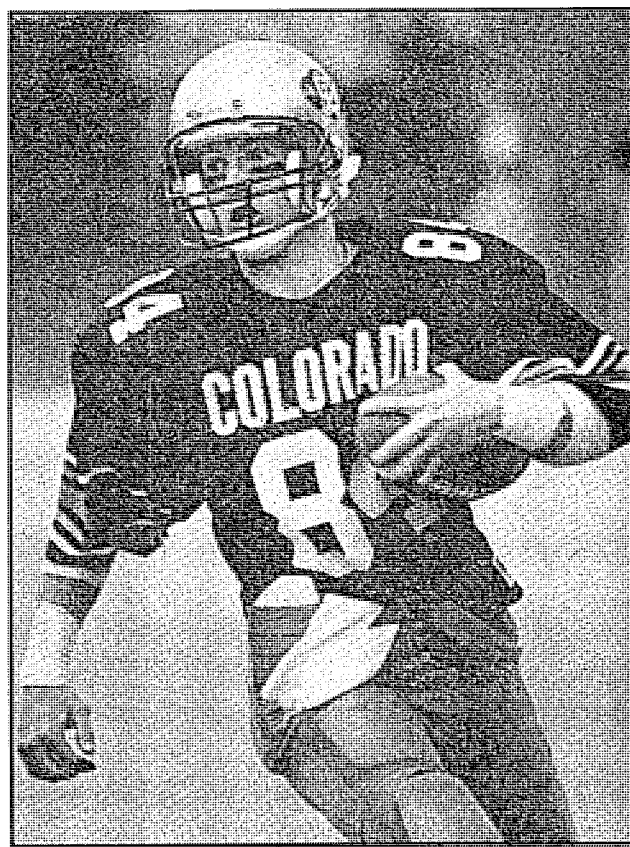
The Irish option attack could face the same problems as it did against Miami. The Buffalo rush defense allowed a mere 115.5 yards per carry in the traditionally run-oriented Big Eight Conference. The Irish have come to rely on the running game, and no one except the Hurricanes was able to contain them. Miami summarily handed Notre Dame its only loss.

The offensive line, led by seniors Tim Grunhard, Mike Brennan and Dean Brown, will have to be at the top of its game. Even so, Irish backs Ricky Wat-

ters, Anthony Johnson and flanker Raghib

"We certainly had the talent to be undefeated, but it's my conviction that there was an unselfish spirit that overpowered any other single ingredient. We defined the word 'team' in 1989, and that's why we are 11-0."

-Colorado Head Coach Bill McCartney



Courtesy University of Colorado Sports Information

Campbell is one of three receivers averaging over 24 yards per catch.

"Rocket" Ismail will still have to fight for yards.

Inevitably, the brunt of the burden falls on the shoulders of quarterback Tony Rice. Rice led the Irish to a 23-1 record these past two seasons, including the National Championship last year. Nevertheless, he will have to run the option to perfection against a stingy rush defense and regain his passing touch. The Irish may otherwise be in for a long night.

Defensively the Irish have been dealt a serious blow. Two starters, junior defensive tackle Bob Dahl and junior outside linebacker Andre Jones, may not make the trip to Miami due to academic commitments. They both have work to complete before finals which may prevent them from practicing. The team policy is simple: If you don't practice, you don't play.

"We asked how many people had a problem juggling football and academics—Andre and Bob do," said Holtz. "They are here, number one, to get an education, and that's first and foremost. I applaud them."

Bryan Flannery, the versatile senior who has played a number of positions on the defensive front,

will step in should Dahl miss the game. Sophomore Devon McDonald has displayed good pass-rushing skills and will fill in for

Night.

With a Rocket in its arsenal, Notre Dame has good reason to believe it has one of the better special teams units in the country. They need only look at their New Year's Day opponent, though, to find their match. Colorado ranks first and second in kick-off returns and punt returns, respectively. Placekicker Ken Culbertson is 13 for 17 on field goals and is a perfect 59-59 on extra points. Not to be outdone, punter Tom Rouen leads the nation in punting at 45.9 yards per punt and placed 14 kicks inside the 20-yard line.

The big picture remains cloudy for the Irish, although Auburn's defeat of Alabama was Step One in the Irish "formula" to a second consecutive national title. Alabama must recover from its loss and defeat Miami in the Sugar Bowl—no mean feat. The Irish must then soundly defeat Colorado in the Orange Bowl. Throw in a Southern Cal victory over Michigan for good measure, and the Irish could sneak out of Southern Florida with a number-one ranking.

Regardless of what happens in New Orleans or Pasadena, the Irish know the task at hand lies in the Orange Bowl. A tight game may be in order, simply based on the recent history of this storied event. The

Orange Bowl has featured some classics, including 1983 when Miami turned back a two-point conversion attempt with no time left to defeat the Nebraska Cornhuskers and win their first national championship.

Even in lieu of their one loss, the Irish may yet find themselves in control of their own destiny late New Year's Night. Network scheduling pits the Sugar and Orange Bowls against one another in the prime-time spotlight, yet the Sugar should end well before the conclusion of the Notre Dame-Colorado clash.

Entering the final minutes of the fourth quarter, the Irish may have their fate in their own hands as they try to exorcise ghosts of Orange Bowl past. A nation will be watching.



Courtesy University of Colorado Sports Information

Can Colorado shut down Rice and the Notre Dame option attack?

Jones if needed.

The Notre Dame defensive strategy will be simple—contain the big play. The story of Colorado's season has been the quick-strike play. Their offense had 61 plays of 20 yards or more, including 25 plays of 40 yards or longer. Scary numbers.

Hagan plays the master conductor of this scoring concerto. He runs the option as well as any quarterback in the nation. Viewers of the nationally-televised Colorado-Nebraska game may remember the amazing play Hagan made in the first quarter. Hagan kept the ball on an option and ran about 25 yards downfield when a Nebraska safety met him head-on. Before he was tackled, Hagan option-pitched to Flannigan for the touchdown. Such plays could kill the Irish on New Year's

"We asked how many people had a problem juggling football and academics--Andre (Jones) and Bob (Dahl) do. They are here, number one, to get an education, and that's first and foremost."

-Irish Coach Lou Holtz, on the prospect of losing two starters for the game

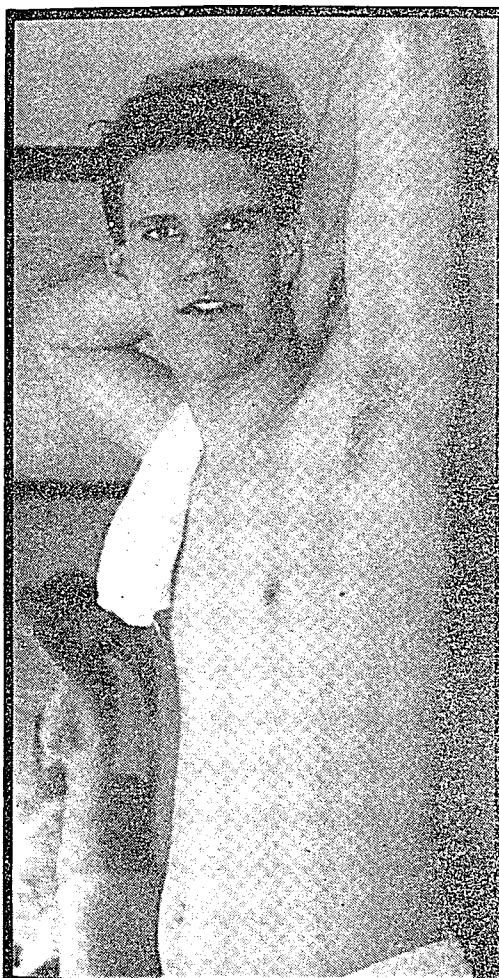
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10. DON'T USE SOAP WHEN WASHING THE CUPS IT LEAVES A FUNNY TASTE BEHIND.
9. NO...SERIOUSLY FISH, DO YOU REALLY HAVE A 3.9??????????
8. HEY FISH, YOU GOTTA START INVITING CUTE GIRLS TO YOUR TRUMPET PARTIES EVEN IF THEY'RE NOT TRUMPETS.
7. HEY STUDS, I'LL BE OVER AT SCHOLASTIC IF ANYONE CALLS.
6. HEY FISH, LINDA CALLED AND SAID NOT TO CALL HER BACK.
5. HONEST GUYS, MY PANTS NEVER CAME OFF!!!!
4. DON'T YOU NEED YOUR BOOTS TO GO OUT AND MILK THE PIGS????????!???????
3. WHO CALLED?...GUY OR GIRL?...SINGLE OR DOUBLE RINGER?...WAS SHE CUTE?
2. LSAT'S ARE EASY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
1. HEY ERICH, NICK DeSINES CALLED!??!

LOVE,
STEF

sportsw^{ee}k

COMPILED BY MATT MECHTENBERG

WRESTLING

The Notre Dame wrestling team began its dual meet season with a 23-12 win over Illinois State last Sunday. The Irish won the meet despite the fact that five Irish wrestlers were moved up one weight class.

ANDY RADENBAUGH, MARCUS GOWENS, PAT BOYD, and TODD LAYTON all posted victories despite moving up. MARK GERARDI and CHUCK WEAVER also won at 167 and heavyweight, respectively.

The Irish (1-0) are idle for the next three weeks, then travel to the West Coast for the Southern California Invitational Dec. 31. After the invitational Notre Dame will stay out west for three dual meets against Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, Fresno State, and Stanford. These meets take place on Jan. 3-4-5.

In head-to-head competition with Cal Poly-SLO and Stanford, the Irish trail the series 0-1 against both schools. Notre Dame and Cal Poly-SLO met during the 1986-87 season with the Mustangs winning 21-19.



ATHLETES OF THE WEEK

TANYA WILLIAMS & BECKY WOOD: Williams and Wood both posted times last week which qualify them for the NCAA Swimming Championships. Williams' time in the 400-yard individual medley (4:22.30) and Wood's time in the 200-yard breaststroke (2:19.16) made them the first in Irish history to qualify.

The Cardinals of Stanford won big over the Irish 27-7 during the 1980-81 season. Notre Dame and the Bulldogs of Fresno State meet for the first time on Jan. 4.

HOCKEY

The Irish hockey team had a rough weekend against Ferris State, losing both games last Friday and Saturday. Ferris State won a close one (7-5) in the opening contest, then soundly defeated the Irish 7-2 in the second game.

PAT ARENDT, DAN SAWYER, ERIC GREGOIRE, BRUCE GUAY, DAVID BANKOSKE, and LOU ZADRA scored goals for the Irish in the two games.

Notre Dame faces tough competition after their two-week break. When the Irish return to action Dec. 28 they play nationally-ranked Wisconsin in the first round of the Bank One Badger Showdown. On Friday, Dec. 29, the Irish face either Boston College or Minnesota-Duluth, both also nationally-ranked, in the consolation or finals.

Each of the three teams the Irish could face in the tournament feature a Hobey Baker Award candidate. Center Gary Shuckuk of Wisconsin, defenseman Greg Brown of Boston College, and goaltender Chad Erickson of Minnesota-Duluth are all up for this honor.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The Irish are coming off a two-game winning streak with victories over Indiana (75-67) and Marquette (87-67). Against Indiana the Irish were led by LISA KUHNS, who finished with 19 points and shot five of seven from three-point range.

In the Marquette game the Irish spread out the scoring, with five players reaching double figures. COMALITA HAYSBERT led all scorers with 19 points.

Notre Dame hosts UCLA on Sunday, Dec.

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK



DAVE IACOPONI:

Iacoponi, a junior from Upper Saddle River, NJ, made a big impression in his first varsity wrestling match. A walk-on in the 118-pound weight class, he took an 11-5 victory over Jason Storer of Illinois State in helping Notre Dame to a 23-12 victory over the Redbirds.

22 at the Joyce Center. Game time is 6 p.m.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

The women's swim team turned in an awesome performance last weekend in defeating the Saint Mary's Belles 199-93. The Irish captured first place in every event.

The Irish also had two swimmers, TANYA WILLIAMS and BECKY WOOD, qualify for the NCAA meet, to be held in Texas in mid-March.

The Irish do not resume their season until Jan. 12 at 2:30 p.m., when they travel to Northwestern to compete in a tri-meet against Northwestern and Creighton.

MEN'S SWIMMING

The Notre Dame men's swim team travels to Florida during semester break for meets in Orlando and Boca Raton. The team resumes regular competition when they travel to Northwestern for a tri-meet against Northwestern and Creighton on Friday, Jan. 12.

COMING DISTRACTIONS

THURSDAY, DEC. 14

SPORTS

Women's Basketball: SMC vs. University of Denver. 7:00 p.m.

CONCERT

Notre Dame Glee Club. 8:15 p.m., Stepan Center. Admission \$5.00. Sponsored by the Dept. of Music.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15

LECTURE

"Molecular Mechanisms of Protein

Synthesis Inhibition by Macrolides and Type B Synergimycins," Professor Carlo Cocito, Head, International Institute of Cellular and Molecular Pathology, Medical School, University of Louvain, Belgium. Room 283, Auditorium, Galvin Life Science Center. Coffee at 4:15, Lecture at 4:30. Sponsored by Dept. of Biological Sciences.

SPECIAL

Center for Social Concerns Open House,

SPECIAL

Children's Storytelling. Kindergarten through 4th grades. 10:30 a.m., Snite Museum of Art.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17

SPORTS

Basketball: Notre Dame vs. UCLA. 4:00 p.m., JACC arena.

SPECIAL

Annual Service of Lessons and Carols. Church of Loretto. Sponsored by SMC Music Department. 8:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16

FINAL EXAMS BEGIN

The Real Jerks by Bob McLaughlin and Kevin McKay



Where Do We Go From Here?

With the 90s approaching, all eyes turn to the future. Notre Dame should be no exception. Several areas worthy of emphasis, both technological and theoretical, spring to mind.

Notre Dame finally has demonstrated a commitment to computers, but its job is far from complete. They need further integration into classroom teaching. Furthermore, the lab space, though growing, rapidly is becoming inadequate. A goal should be the establishment of a computing network accessible from dorm rooms. Computers are no longer a wave of the future. They are a growing part of daily life and, consequently, are essential to a complete education.

The university also has made admirable strides in the area of cultural diversity. But racism, as Lois Conrad asserts (page 10), still remains prevalent on the Notre Dame campus. A continued emphasis must be placed upon multi-cultural awareness in order for tensions to be eased. This emphasis should come in the form of continued recruitment of qualified minorities in order to effect a diverse education for all students.

In the area of male/female relations, a serious review of the current situation is in order. Co-educational housing should be an option for all students. Though implementation of a change would be problematic, the current system borders on archaic. Assuming that learning takes place outside of the classroom, "real-world" diversity should be essential to everyday living. Animosity between the sexes result from the current situation and will be alleviated only when men and women are allowed to interact in an environment stripped of ridiculous boundaries.

With respect to athletics, national championships should be a goal. However, the means to achieving this goal needs to be kept in mind. In no instance should academic credibility take a back seat to victories. Continued stress should be placed on graduation rates and sportsmanship.

The faculty situation also needs to be addressed. Research facilities are important for drawing top-notch professors. It is imperative, however, that these researchers do not lose sight of their real vocation—that of educating the leaders of the future. Learning cannot be sacrificed for rankings that research generates. Furthermore, the current faculty cries out for an increase in the number of minority members which would further foster multi-cultural awareness.

-Scholastic



Jeremy's Gift

Appreciating the Christmas gift of love

BY RAYANN SICKLER AND MATT HOUGH

Jeremy's adorable. He's two years old and has a mouth full of teeth. His father is in the army, stationed in Germany. His nineteen year-old mother had been living in the projects in Atlanta for the last two years. Jeremy was outside playing just before Thanksgiving when a stray bullet, the result of a nearby argument, nearly hit him.

Jeremy's mother couldn't take it any longer. She packed up what she could fit into a suitcase and headed to South Bend, the city where she grew up. She left everything else behind: her possessions, her job at the airport, and the man she had been seeing-- a man who had just been tested HIV positive for the AIDS virus.

She lived with her mother for approximately a week and a half, but her mother was convinced that her daughter had contracted AIDS and was going to die soon. Her mother kept pushing her to give Jeremy to them right then and there.

But she couldn't stand living in this situation either. Consequently, Jeremy and his mother moved into the Center for the Homeless in South Bend. That is where they will spend their second straight Christmas, along with approximately one hundred and twenty others.

Many people have asked us if we feel guilty when we work with those less fortunate-- guilty about some of the things that we have like family, friends, and a home. We have often wondered why we were

Jeremy may not get a remote control sports car for Christmas this year...But the smile on his face is going to be just as big and as beautiful as could be anyone's. He's going to have the most important Christmas gift of all, the gift of love.

given the chances that others were not. We are no better than any one else, and cannot see how there is some way that we could 'deserve' any of what we now have. The point is not to feel guilty. We should only feel this way if we do not appreciate and share what we have.

This time of the year becomes so hectic that it's quite easy to get caught up in our own self-contentedness. Thinking about final exams, what we have to get done before leaving for home, what we want for Christmas, or else what we should buy for someone. All this contributes to the narrow-minded perspective. The true point of the Christmas holiday is to step back, relax, and appreciate the blessings that we receive each and every day.

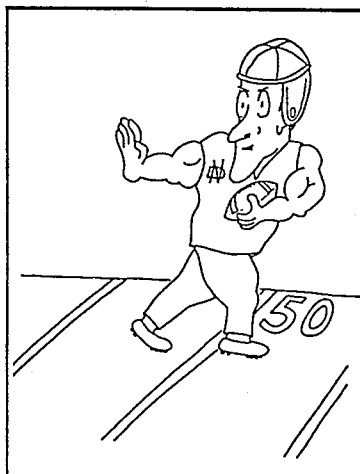
The Grinch was right when he said that it wasn't the boxes and the bags that made Christmas. Jeremy may not get a remote control sports car for Christmas. He may only get a single ball instead of twenty presents. But the smile on his face is going to be just as big and as beautiful as anyone's could be. He's going to have the most important Christmas gift of all-- the gift of love. It's a gift offered to us every day, but one that sometimes requires a special time to be appreciated.

Merry Christmas, Jeremy. Thanks for your smile. ■

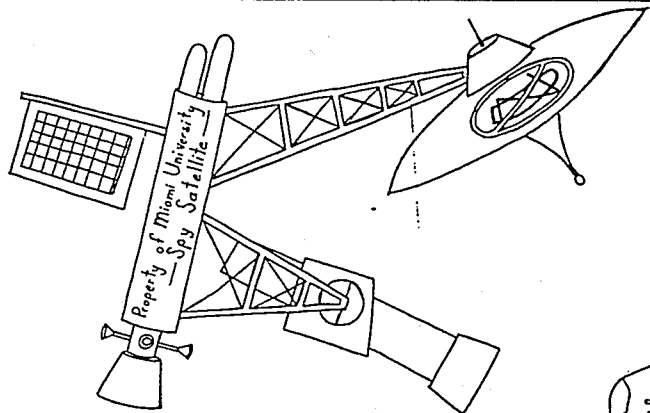
Rayann Sickler and Matt Hough are case managers at the Center For the Homeless in South Bend. They are both 1989 Notre Dame graduates.

Hunchback

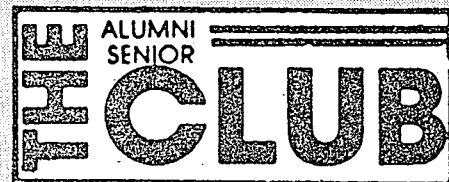
By Greg Delate



2 weeks later -- the denial phase: Notre Dame campus still refuses to believe they could have lost to Miami University. There must be a reason. How could Miami win? We were better. It was as if they knew the plays before they were called. How could they have known? How could they have known...



*Happy Holidays and
Good Luck on Finals!*



Things to look forward to next semester:

Misfits in Disguise
Cliff Erickson
Boat House Blues
Corvalli's Culling
Reggae
St. Paul & the Martyrs
Billy Stix Nicks
Cross the Border

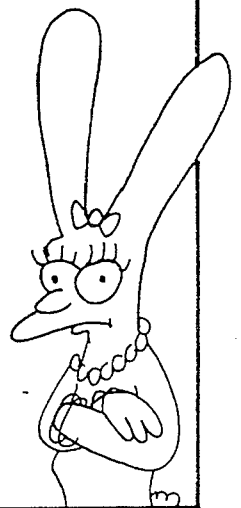
Senior Formal
Blue Night Special
Spring
Baseball Night
Long Island Express Nights
TNT Dynamite
Graduating
And Much More...

LIFE IN
HELL

©1989 BY
MATT
GROENING

MORE FORBIDDEN WORDS OF THE 1990s

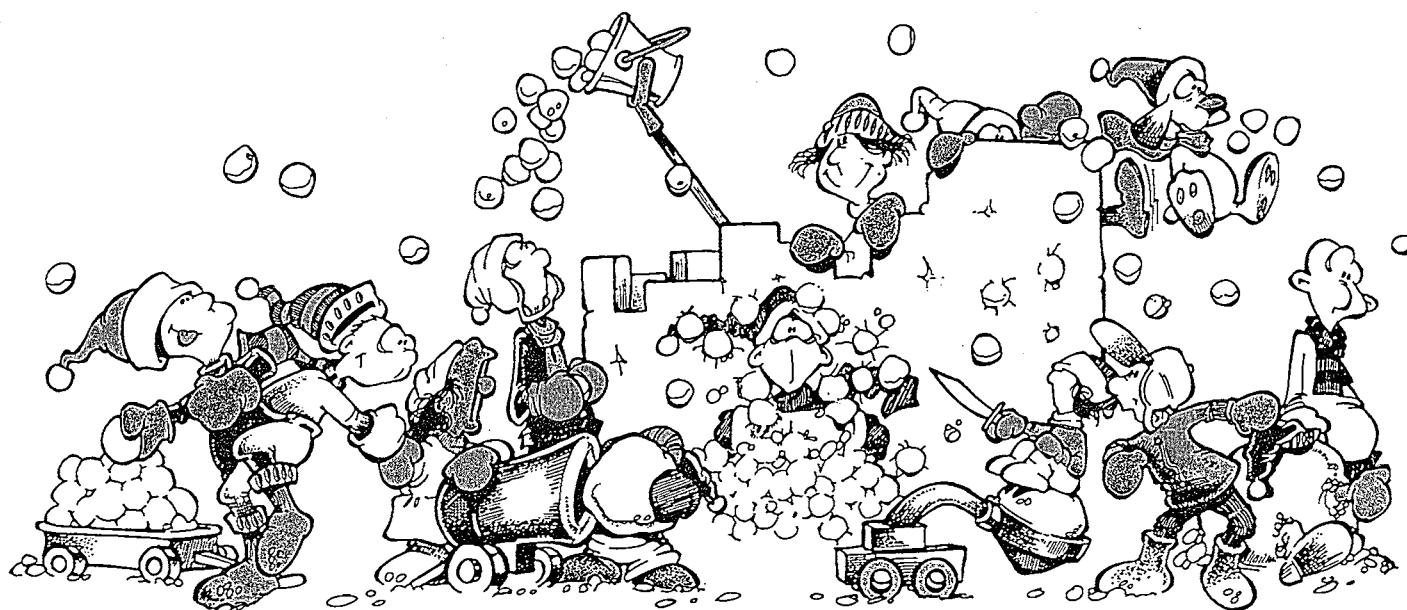
ACTRESS/MODEL AFFORDABLE ALTERNATIVE ANYTHING
AROMATHERAPY AS SEEN ON TV AUDIOPHILE AWARD-WINNING
BITE THE BIG ONE BOTTOM LINE BREAKFAST LINKS
THE CENTER FOR ANYTHING CHILLIN' COLD FUSION
COUCH POTATO CRITICALLY ACCLAIMED THE DARK KNIGHT
DESIGNER ANYTHING DIFFERENT STROKES FOR DIFFERENT FOLKS
DOGBREATH 007 EARTH TO _____ EL LAY ENERGIZER
FISHWICH FLASHDANCE GENIUS GURU HUNK J.A.P.
I ♥ ANYTHING I'M A SURVIVOR KING OF ROCK 'N' ROLL
LIFE IN THE FAST LANE LEGENDARY LIMO LITE ANYTHING
LIVING LEGEND L-WORD MCNUGGET ME GENERATION
MEGABUCKS MEGADEATH MEGA ANYTHING MEN'S LIBERATION
MOVERS AND SHAKERS NEOPSYCHEDELIC NONREFUNDABLE
DEPOSIT PARTY ANIMAL PABULUM-PUKING LIBERALS PUNDIT
PUNS ON THE WORD "FAX" THE RIGHT STUFF ROCK 'N' ROLL
HALL OF FAME SEXPOLITATION SMART ANYTHING SMURF
SNEEZE GUARD SPACE CADET SPACE CASE SPLATTER FILM
STREETWISE SUPER MARIO BROS. T&A TACKY
THIRTYSOMETHING ANY-NUMBER SOMETHING THUMB'S DOWN
THUMB'S UP STYLE UNISEX UPSIDE THE HEAD VEEJAY
WHAT'S HOT (AND WHAT'S NOT) WHERE'S THE BEEF? WOODSTOCK
WOODSTOCK GENERATION PRESIDENT QUAYLE



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*would like to
wish everyone
a Merry Christmas*



*and a Happy
New Year !*

