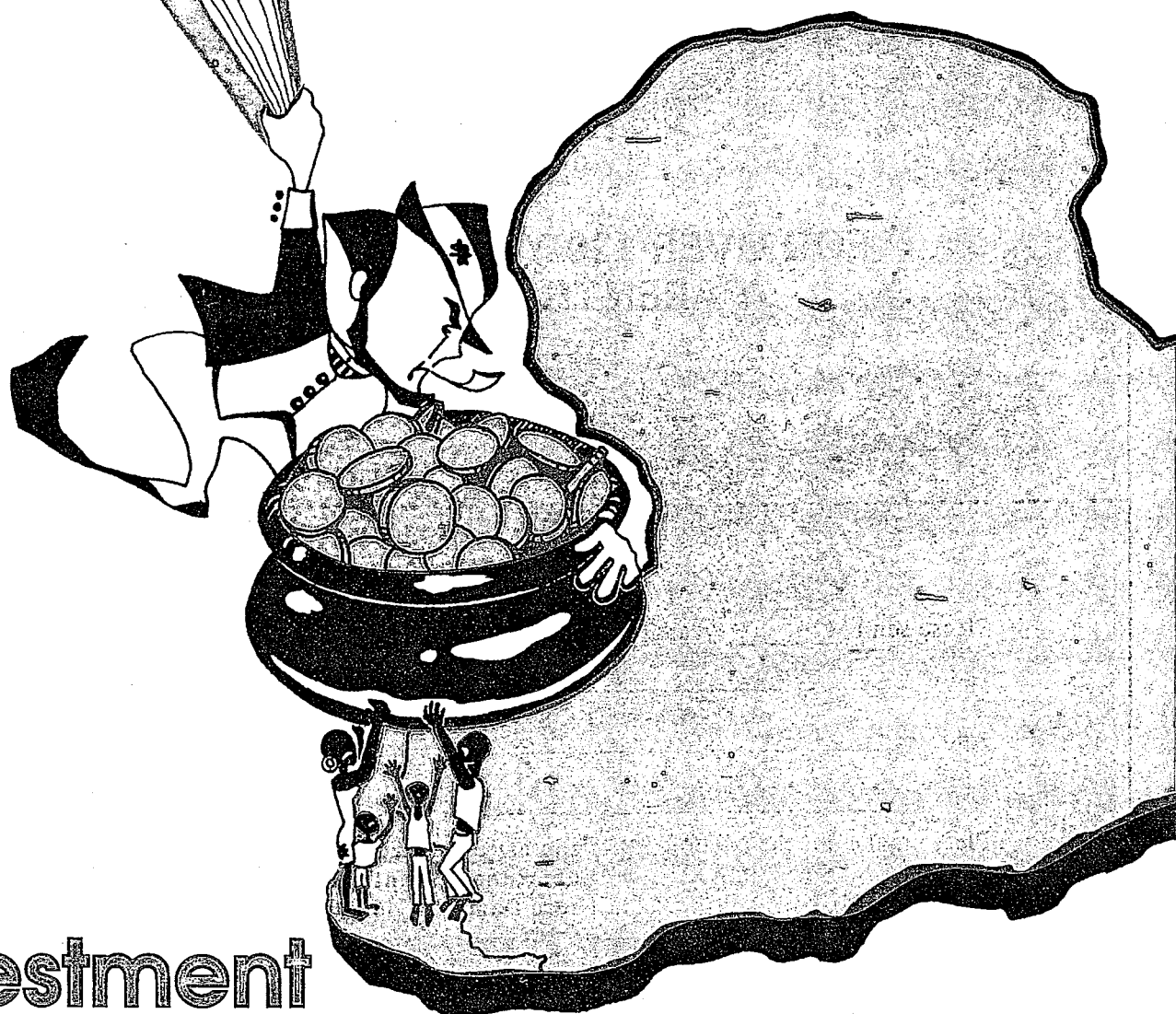


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SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame's Student Magazine

March 1, 1990

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Vive Quasi Crasi Moriturus*

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See Michael Jump, See Michael Fly

Jordan's high-flyin' aerial circus snubs the law of gravity.

EDITED BY CHRIS FILLIO

Yo, professor! What makes Michael Jordan jump so high? That was the question put to Douglas H. Kirkpatrick, a professor of astronautics at the U.S. Air Force Academy who recently made his television debut in a Nike™ shoe commercial. A brief from *The Chronicle of Higher Education* indicated further that the commercial, first broadcast during the NBA's annual all-star game, also features Mr. Jordan and actor-director Spike Lee, who poses the question. And the answer? "Michael Jordan overcomes the acceleration of gravity by the application of his muscle power in the vertical plane, thus producing a low-altitude earth orbit," responds Kirkpatrick.



Rock and roll, baby! It's showtime for Dick Vitale! Vany's Collectibles, Inc., under exclusive license, has developed and is marketing a collectible figurine of college basketball's No. 1 Ambassador. The diaper dandy on today's figurine front is a facsimile of the ever entertaining (?) and colorful sports commentator. The 'Dickie Doll' is hand molded and painted in Italy, and retails for \$19.95 plus shipping and handling.

If the shoe fits, steal it! Or so went the philosophy of a shoe thief who was recently apprehended by police on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. According to the *National On-Campus Report*, the culprit, a professor from a small Iowa college, had been for five years stealing shoes from students who had kicked them off while studying in libraries at several schools in the Midwest. The man was caught when someone noticed a pair protruding from his backpack.

Some students at Penn State find the dining hall food hard to swallow, not because of its taste, but rather due to the music piped into the dining areas. *The Weekly Collegian* reports that rock music may soon be banished from dorm commons and dining hall areas amidst protests by the American Family Association's local chapter, who contend that certain lyrics are difficult to stomach. Songs about sex out of marriage, drugs and "awful things" launched AFA's combat. "The lyrics (of rock songs) are totally against what (Christian) people believe in," said local AFA president Bob Bowen. The group wants the dorms and dining halls to play either classical or Christian music or no music at all. However, the response to Bowen's suggestion has shown little support.

The traditional moniker of "four-year college" may soon be a catch-phrase of days gone by. A private college association study recently found that only about 15.5 percent of the students who entered college in 1980 earned their degree in the normal four-year timeframe, as reported by *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Graduating within four years is "a thing of the past," concluded Oscar Porter of the National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, which studied the academic progress of 28,000 students who were freshmen in 1980. □

Quiet Giants of Punk Rock

The group Wire continues to influence the music industry

You probably remember a few years ago on R.E.M.'s *Document* album that one of the songs, "Strange" was credited to "Gilbert-Lewis-Newman-Gotobed." You probably said, "Oh yeah, just some other weird band that R.E.M. decided to cover." That is, unless you'd previously listened to Wire and realized that they're one of the biggest influences on R.E.M.'s sound. Wire may be in fact the most influential unknown punk band ever to exist.

A new release on Restless Retro, *On Returning* (1977-1979), gives a real insight into this little known and little credited band. The Wire sound evolves through this album from the primal thrash of "12XU" and "Mr. Suit" through the tracks from "Chairs Missing" and "154," which have also been re-released on Restless Retro. The compilation includes Wire's should-have-been punk anthem "I Am The Fly," their answer to "God Save the Queen" or the highly-touted "London Calling."

The group's sound is predominantly characterized by a tinny, jangly guitar buzz that has remained a staple of the Wire sound even up to their last single, "Eardrum Buzz." As the band progresses from the thirty or forty second long early punk head-janglers into the later tracks, the transition is

easily seen from their punk phase into what the band has become today.

The middle phase becomes a showcase of strangely inspired songs and unique effects

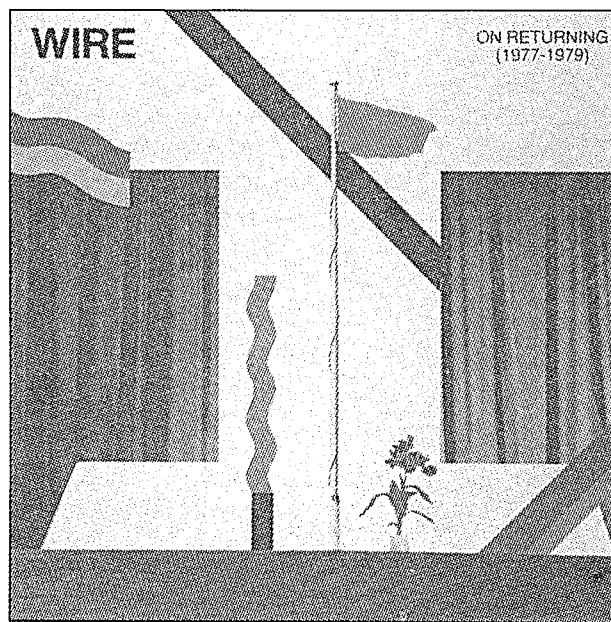
(and remain) social critics and skeptics like many of their musical contemporaries. But the way in which these social criticisms are presented doesn't force you to listen to them. You might say that where the Sex Pistols shouted their ideas in your face, Wire mumbles them at you from behind.

So why has no one ever heard of them? Their overall lack of stature in comparison to The Sex Pistols and The Clash in terms of revolutionizing the way people view rock and roll may be due to their indirect and surreal approach to the punk phenomenon. Even down to the cover art on their albums, Wire gives little indication of being the musical revolutionaries that they truly are.

In sum, this album might be best described as "a greatest hits album that never was." All of the songs from *On Returning* are tremendous pieces of work from a thinking-man's punk band. By rights, they

should have been hits, but the approach may have been a little too weird for most listeners to be able to grasp. That doesn't mean that this album isn't worth checking out, though. Rather, it's definitely one to put into the collection. □

Dave Holsinger is a freshman residing in St. Edward's Hall.



Wire's newest work, *On Returning*(1977-1979).

that place the band well outside the punk mainstream. By the later tracks such as "40 Versions" and "A Touching Display," their change to an atmospheric, minimalist guitar band is complete. The sound of these two tracks is easy to follow into their later releases such as "The Ideal Copy" or "A Bell is A Cup Until It Is Struck."

Lyricaly, Wire's members have been

Where Have You Gone, Bugs Bunny?

I don't remember very much from my introductory philosophy course. I have two theories about this apparent memory loss. Maybe my mind registers a blank because the course exposed me to subtle, elusive truths, which I must continue to grapple with before I can fully understand them and incorporate them into my mental framework. Then again, maybe it has something to do with the fact that I slept through most of the lectures. It's difficult to say.

One of the few things I do remember is that it's nearly impossible to prove the existence of anything beside my own mind. For example, I can't be certain that my left hand exists, since it could just be a figment of my imagination. This kind of thinking can come in pretty handy when you're stressing over that big exam. Just ask yourself, "Hey, what's the big deal? Why am I losing sleep over this test when I'm not even sure it exists?" The main problem with this approach is you might flunk out unless you can convince your professor that the exam doesn't exist. Of course he or she may not be as philosophically inclined as you are.

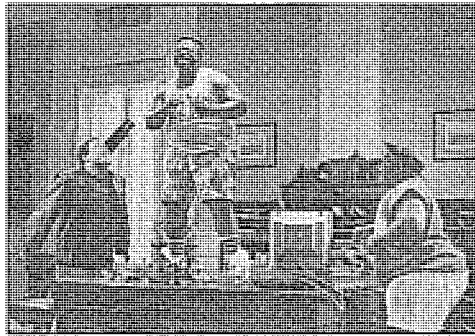
It's not only the times which have changed, though. We've changed quite a bit, too. When we were kids, we would often set our alarm clocks so we could get up early enough to watch all of the cartoons. Cartoons were the greatest thing around, the highlight of the week. What could possibly be better than the Bugs Bunny/Road Runner Hour?

Nowadays, the Saturday morning lineup is dominated by the Smurfs. Clearly, our society is going downhill, and fast. Sure, Smurfs are cute, if you like blue dwarfs who use the word "Smurf" at least three times in every sentence. If only there were a Wile E. Smurf who constantly fell off cliffs, plummeted several thousand feet, only to be hit on the head by an anvil, which would then set off an

avalanche. Now *that's* entertainment.

Sometimes we would even sit through part of Jim Bob's Way Too Early Farm Report, to make sure we wouldn't miss the first few minutes of Hong Kong Phooey. But these days, the idea of setting the alarm for Saturday seems pretty strange to most of us. In fact, a recent Observer poll revealed that eighty-three percent of the student body defines "waking up early" as "getting out of bed before brunch is over."

However, the decline in our quality of life



**As we grow older, it becomes evident
that comedy is not pretty.**

isn't limited to cartoons. Clothes were definitely better when we were growing up, too. By Congressional mandate, there was only one brand of boys' pants in the entire nation: Sears Toughskins™. Those pants were fantastic. They had all the features: reinforced knees, sturdy riveting, you name it. Sure, the Levi's 501's™ we wear today might be more comfortable, but they don't come in your choice of ten colors like good old Toughskins™ did.

Toughskins™ were so great, I think they could make a comeback. Imagine this commercial: a good-looking Notre Dame stud is walking in the desert (probably on his way to the Fiesta Bowl.) A fast girl in a hot car pulls up and asks, "Excuse me, are those Sears Toughskins™ jeans you're wearing?" I

know that I'd be wearing them again.

It seems like sports have declined as well. When I was a kid, I admired my baseball heroes for their towering home runs, their clutch hitting, and their spectacular diving catches. I do not recall admiring them for pulling salaries in excess of the gross national product of, say, the entire southern hemisphere. Also, we rarely heard the term "labor dispute" in connection with sports, since playing ball for a living was not considered labor by serious people.

And sadly enough, breakfast cereal is not what it used to be, either. Actually, it's quite a bit more than it used to be, since the number of breakfast cereals on the market doubles every three months or so. Eventually, we might see large shopping malls that sell only cereal. The problem is that all these newer cereals aren't any good. When we pulled our high chairs up to the breakfast table, there was an unwritten law that all cereals had to contain at least twenty-five percent real food. Even Cap'n Crunch™ pretended to be nutritious, at least in an abstract sense.

Nowadays, new cereals are developed consisting entirely of marshmallows, or sometimes sugar-coated marshmallows. (Notice I am not mentioning the so-called oat bran cereals at all. These are not cereals. These are tree trunk shavings.) Most of these new cereals are named after movies or Nintendo games. I weep for my country.

The U.S. faces some serious problems: drug abuse, poor educational standards, and Geraldo. But we can't make any progress on these issues until we get back to the basics. Someday I'll run for president. If I can't balance the budget, at least I'll get some decent cartoons for our kids. Look for me. I'll be the candidate wearing Toughskins. □

Roger Hipp is a sophomore Leisure Studies major residing in Dillon Hall.

Who Pays The Price?

Notre Dame's investment policy in South Africa remains a controversial issue as financial freedom meets moral obligation

BY JEFFREY LONG

In these times of rapid worldwide political change, one of the problems that has yet to be resolved is South Africa's policy of apartheid, of separating its people based on the color of their skin, a policy imposed and enforced by South Africa's white minority. Although Nelson Mandela, leader of the recently unbanned African National Congress, has been released from prison, and the white-dominated government of South African President F.W. De Klerk is now talking seriously about negotiating with the opposition movement, the apartheid system is still firmly in place.

Many apartheid laws, such as the infamous Pass Laws, which required non-whites to carry forms that identified them by race, have been repealed or eroded. But true democracy, "one person, one vote," has yet to become a reality in South Africa. Despite recent moves toward change, the divestment debate thus remains a live issue, an issue that still touches us at the University of Notre Dame.

The divestment debate centers around the

answer to the question, "What is the correct response to apartheid for those outside of South Africa?" In the words of Father Oliver F. Williams, how can we, "do justice in a land of violence?" The debate is not over whether apartheid should be opposed, for apartheid is a system that has received universal moral condemnation beyond South Africa's borders. The debate is over what forms of opposition are appropriate for bringing about a speedy and relatively nonviolent transition to a truly democratic South Africa. More specifically, the debate is over what economic pressures, if any, should be imposed upon South Africa's rulers—its wealthy white minority—in order to bring them to the negotiating table.

Most active opponents of apartheid, particularly those within South Africa, claim that tough economic sanctions, including divestment, are necessary to bring about a quick end to apartheid without a bloody civil war. This is the view of the African National Congress and such prominent black leaders as Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Opposed to this position is the conservative view, held largely by advocates of corporate

interests outside of South Africa, people like Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, and by members of the South African government itself. According to this view, "Over the long term, a continuation of peaceful political change is impossible without economic growth and thus renewed foreign investment. Sanctions are an obstacle to this. They [the sanctions imposed by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986] should be repealed..." ("Mandela's Finland Station," *National Review*, March 5, 1990, p. 18). According to those who oppose sanctions, such economic pressure does more harm than good, serving only to impoverish South African blacks further and to harden conservative white opposition to change.

This is not the debate in which Notre Dame finds itself embroiled. Both Notre Dame's Board of Trustees, whose position is represented by Associate Provost Williams, and the chief critics of Notre Dame's South African investment policy, African Studies Director Peter Walshe and the Notre Dame Anti-Apartheid Network, headed by graduate student John-Paul Checkett, have stated that economic sanctions work and should be

"As a pastor, I am concerned about how these things affect the common man. When unemployment goes up, alcoholism goes up, spouse and child abuse goes up.... We need to find a way [to combat apartheid] that doesn't hurt the very people we're trying to help."

-Father Oliver Williams

utilized to bring about an end to apartheid. The debate at Notre Dame is specifically a divestment debate. Both sides support economic sanctions, but differ on whether or not the withdrawal of all foreign businesses from South Africa is beneficial to the struggle for justice and democracy in that country.

More specifically, they disagree on whether Notre Dame should retain its investments in corporations that still do business in South Africa. Thus the broader debate about economic sanctions is brought very close to home, for it is the destination of students' tuition money that is in question. Do students' tuition dollars support a violent, oppressive regime that separates its citizens by race, in which a wealthy white minority dominates a largely poor, black population? Or do they support companies that are sincerely trying to make life better for South African blacks, according to the Sullivan Principles? To divest, or not to divest: that is the question for Notre Dame.

Williams, who represents the university's position on this issue, supports "strategic sanctions, sanctions that provide... crucial external pressure but fall short of targeting the destruction of the economy" (The Observer, February 9, 1990). He cites as examples sanctions such as those of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, passed by the United States Congress in 1986. Such sanctions, the banning of new United States

investment in South Africa, for example, and the banning of the landing of the planes of South Africa Airways in the United States, carry both symbolic and actual economic impact, according to Williams.

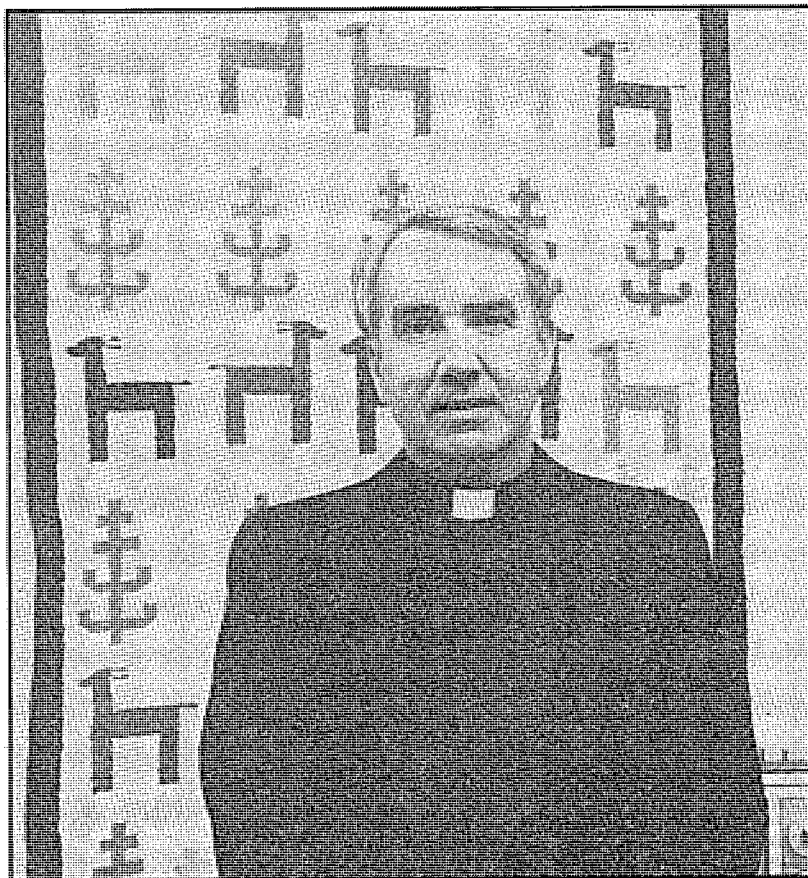
But, Williams claims, the withdrawal of all foreign businesses from South Africa is simply too damaging to the well-being of poor blacks, many of whom depend upon foreign businesses for jobs: "As a pastor, I am concerned about how these things affect the common man. When unemployment goes up, alcoholism goes up, spouse and child abuse goes up.... We need to find a way [to combat apartheid] that doesn't hurt the very people we're trying to help."

Furthermore, according to Williams, those who call for complete divestment fail to recognize the good accomplished by corporations that have remained in South Africa. He cites as examples the Kellogg Company, which was instrumental in the freeing of a black union leader from jail, Colgate-Palmolive, which, "provided funds and person-

nel to organize a black consumer boycott of the stores of Boksburg after the local city council tried to restore segregation in the downtown city park" (The Observer), and Johnson & Johnson, whose funding of multi-racial housing Williams asserts contributed significantly to the erosion of the Group Areas Act, an apartheid law that zones land by race.

Finally, Williams says that "the departure of American business from South Africa because of pressures exerted in the U.S. has usually resulted in new non-U.S. owners who are much less interested in solving social problems" (The Observer). Thus divestment leads to the undermining of what positive changes American companies in South Africa have succeeded in accomplishing, according to Williams' view, and that of Notre Dame.

The University of Notre Dame claims that it is following the guidelines of the Statement of Principles drawn up by the Reverend Leo Sullivan (generally referred to as the Sullivan Principles) regarding what constitutes a morally acceptable South African investment policy. The university's statement of policy on South African investment reads in part, "Notre Dame will not invest in any company doing business in South Africa that has not signed the Statement of Principles. In addition, companies will be judged on the intensity of their support for the provisions of the



Father Oliver F. Williams defends Notre Dame's investment on the grounds that business stimulation in South Africa benefits its poor, black citizens.

Statement of Principles, and the proposals of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa."

Essentially, the Sullivan Principles state that companies doing business in South Africa must not directly support the policy of apartheid, such as by "selling strategic goods or services to the South African police, military, government or government agencies," and that these companies should act in the best interests of their workers, through policies and actions such as those cited by Father Williams. The Sullivan Principles are thus in accord with Williams' idea of "strategic sanctions" that "fall short of targeting the destruction of the economy," and with the university's stated policy.

Opponents of Notre Dame's South African investment policy, though, take issue with many of the fundamental assumptions and claims of that policy. Some, including a number of Notre Dame students, even doubt the sincerity of the Board of Trustees and the rationale that they and Father Williams present for their policy, claiming that the Board appears far more concerned with Notre Dame's business interests than with human rights or with bringing an end to apartheid.

The Board's General Investment statement reads in part, "The starting point of any formulation of an investment policy is the fundamental requirement that the Trustees of the University have a... responsibility to ensure a satisfactory return on investments necessary for the support and growth of the institution as a whole." Many proponents of divestment exclaim, like John J. Gilligan, Director of the Institute for International Peace Studies, "Behold, the Almighty Bottom Line!"

The basis of Professor Peter Walshe's opposition to Notre Dame's policy is that it "refuses to listen to black South Africans, who have been calling for sanctions for

years." Walshe claims that all of the legitimate black leaders in South Africa (those who are not in some way employed by or allied with the South African government, but who represent the opposition movement) have been calling for action for years, and continue to do so. "The A.N.C. [African National Congress], the U.D.F. [United Democratic Front] and Bishop Tutu have all called for divestment, and Notre Dame still



Brian Schwartz

African Studies Director Peter Walshe says that legitimate black leadership in South Africa strongly favors divestment.

refuses to listen," says Walshe.

According to Walshe's view, and that of the Notre Dame Anti-Apartheid Network, continued investment in South Africa based upon the Sullivan Principles is high-handed and inappropriate. They call upon Notre Dame to "get in step" and divest, to get in solidarity with the anti-apartheid movement around the world, which calls for divestment.

Walshe argues that the Reverend Leo Sullivan has actually repudiated the Sullivan Principles because they were demonstrated to be ineffective by the continued deterioration of events in South Africa; a deterioration that culminated with the declaration of a State of Emergency by the South African government in 1986. This State of Emergency remains in effect today, giving the government the freedom to suppress news reports and the police the freedom to invade the privacy of South Africans in ways undreamed of by American citizens under the Bill of Rights.

Walshe perceives Notre Dame's policy as high-handed because he says it presumes that the Notre Dame Board of Trustees knows what is good for South African blacks better than the blacks themselves. "Williams and the corporations [invested in South Africa] claim that change must come from the white government...that blacks can't take their destiny in their own hands," says Walshe.

In response, Williams says that, "I take my cues from the South African Council of Catholic Bishops." The South African Bishops say, in their Pastoral Letter on Economic Pressure for Justice, that, "We... believe that economic pressure has been justifiably imposed to end apartheid... However, we need to point out that, in our view, intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economy and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss..."

This statement, Williams says, supports his position for "strategic sanctions," and against divestment. But Walshe says that, "It is illegal in South Africa to call for divestment... The South African Catholic Bishops could not publicly call for divestment... The South African Bishops, though, were in close contact with the American Council of Catho-

lic Bishops; and shortly after the South African Bishops issued their statement, the American Bishops issued a statement calling for divestment."

The Congregation of Holy Cross, of which Williams is a member, divested after the American Bishops' statement was issued. The University of Notre Dame was founded by Holy Cross priests. Williams reconciles the apparent discrepancy between Notre Dame's position and that of the Congregation of Holy Cross by saying that, "I think that it was appropriate for Holy Cross, as a religious order, to divest. As a religious order, it has a calling to take a strong, prophetic stance in situations of injustice. But the role of the University is a stewardship role. We have an obligation to use our power and influence to bring about a positive change."

What about the positive changes brought by American companies that have remained invested in South Africa, such as the Kellogg Company, Colgate-Palmolive, and Johnson & Johnson? Walshe responds to the claims in favor of these companies' remaining in South Africa by saying that these companies are simply (and perhaps willingly) playing into the hands of the white-dominated South African government. "The changes brought by these companies are merely changes in 'petty apartheid'... laws that have nothing to do with the fundamental structures of oppression."

In other words, Walshe says, the South African government is willing to allow minor changes, and to perform conciliatory actions such as the freeing of Nelson Mandela, in order to appease the opposition,

"You can't keep telling a country that what they're doing is wrong and keep providing the funds so they can keep doing it...As long as the highest authorities at this university fail to follow through on their promises, we have a university based on deceit."

-John-Paul Checkett



Brian Schwartz

John-Paul Checkett, leader of Notre Dame's Anti-Apartheid Network, believes that the university lost credibility when it failed to divest after the situation in South Africa worsened for blacks in 1986.

particularly the foreign, economically powerful opposition, without actually replacing apartheid with democracy. "The South African government is still committed to group rights," Walshe says, and not to "one person, one vote." "Only tough sanctions, including divestment, combined with black protest within South Africa, can put sufficient pressure on the white government to bring about substantial change."

John-Paul Checkett, a graduate student and leader of Notre Dame's Anti-Apartheid Network, reiterates Walshe's statements by saying that the position against divestment, "has been proven wrong for the last ten years." In his words, "You can't keep telling a country that what they're doing is wrong and keep providing the funds so they can keep doing it." Checkett's message to Notre Dame's Board of Trustees, the message of the Anti-Apartheid Network, is that "My money supports apartheid, and I want it stopped."

According to Checkett, the Notre Dame Board of Trustees has lost credibility because, in their 1986 statement of policy regarding South African investments, they claimed that they would divest if the situation in South Africa deteriorated. The exact wording of the policy is "The Executive Committee and the Administration are empowered and authorized, after consultation with the Investment & Finance Committee, to divest immediately of any holdings if in their judgment those companies doing business in South Africa: a. are not influencing

the dismantling of the system of apartheid, or b. should circumstances warrant this action because of further deterioration of conditions in South Africa."

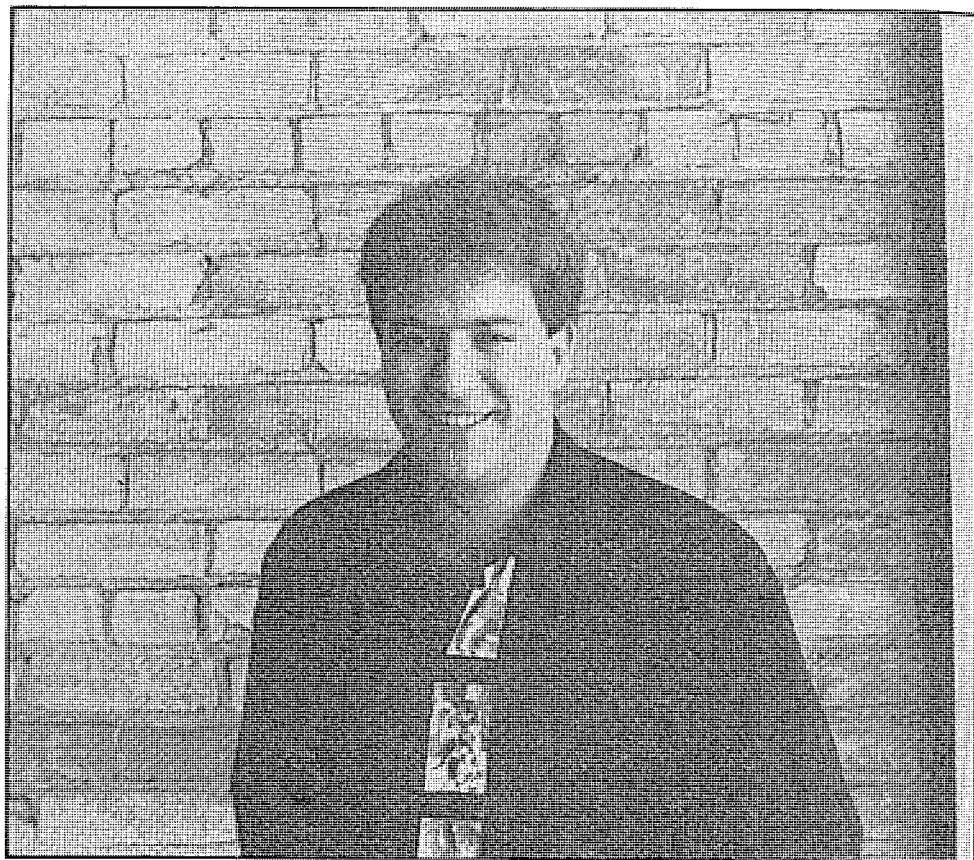
Shortly after this statement was approved, the State of Emergency was declared in South Africa: according to Checkett, a clear deterioration of conditions. The Board, nevertheless, has not divested itself of its holdings in corporations doing business in South Africa. "As long as the highest authorities at this university fail to follow through on their promises, we have a university based on deceit," says Checkett.

According to Walshe, in light of recent events in South Africa, Notre Dame has "missed the boat" with regard to sanctions. "If they have any decency, they will say that if [South African President] De Klerk does not bring substantial changes within a year, they will divest," Walshe says.

Williams' reply to charges of insincerity on the part of the Board is to say that, "I can't speak for the Board, but I put in a lot of time on this matter... I believe in going to South Africa to get the facts, and I have been there to see these things for myself." His conclusion is that, "It is possible for people of good will to disagree on this matter."

The two main positions in the divestment debate, that of the Board and Father Williams and that of the Anti-Apartheid Network and Professor Walshe, are by no means the only ones represented at Notre Dame. Professor Lee Tavis, of the Business School, like Father Williams, opposes divestment. But, unlike Father Williams, Tavis does not claim that change in South Africa needs to be a slow process of negotiation.

In place of divestment, Tavis advocates immediate cutting off of all credit to South Africa. This is, he says, "a powerful threat... an incredible pressure," that could bring about quick change from the South African government. But, unlike divestment, it would not "destroy the economic base that black South Africa would inherit after the fall of apartheid." Tavis believes that the dismantling of apartheid is "inevitable," and that the future regime will need to build upon the economic base left behind by the present one. Divestment, Tavis says, would destroy this base, and make life extraordinarily difficult for blacks, not only in the present, but in



Brian Schwartz

Gary Sugarman, a member of the Institute for International Peace Studies, sees investment in black Homelands as a viable alternative to complete divestment.

the long run.

Graduate student Gary Sugarman, of the Institute for International Peace Studies, who, like Professor Walshe, is originally from South Africa, offers yet another alternative theory. Sugarman believes that corporations should divest from South Africa and re-invest in the black Homelands. The Homelands are tracts of land within the borders of South Africa set aside as independent countries for certain black tribes. Blacks born into one of these tribes are thus not citizens of South Africa, and have none of the rights of a South African citizen, but are citizens of a Homeland which they may never visit. The Homelands, not recognized as independent countries by the United Nations, are modeled roughly on the Indian Reservation system devised by the United States (for arguably similar reasons).

According to Sugarman, if corporations would divest from South Africa and re-invest in the Homelands, a compromise would be reached. The economic pressure of divest-

ment would, according to Sugarman, "bring white South Africa to its knees." Meanwhile, the black Homelands would flourish, experiencing all of the economic benefits of foreign investment. According to Sugarman's theory, by a kind of poetic irony, "the very system that the whites created would bring about their ruin." This "compromise" of divesting and re-investing, Sugarman says, has all of the benefits of straightforward divestment (which, he points out, has cost white South Africa \$2 billion within the last year), but it doesn't hurt the blacks, which is one of the main arguments against divestment.

For one unfamiliar with the issues, the divestment debate can appear a confusing labyrinth of arguments and counter-arguments. As Notre Dame students, whose tuition money is in question, the best we can do is to examine the issue seriously, critically, and with an open mind, and decide for ourselves what is better: To divest, or not to divest. □

Safety First

Escorts in Day-Glo vests light up the night as student-run SafeWalk begins operation

BY KAREN KENNEY

They come out around seven o'clock every evening all over campus. You can see them sitting outside the li-

brary and at LaFortune. They always travel in pairs, carrying two-way radios and wearing those blue vests with the distinctive yellow reflective tape. Who are these people? They are the employees of SafeWalk, the new student escort service on the Notre Dame campus.

Junior Gina Mahony and senior Jim Schilder head a staff of approximately fifty paid escorts (who receive \$4.70 an hour) and a handful of volunteers who work one night a week on a rotating schedule. Mahony herself provided the spark which started SafeWalk in a letter she wrote to The Observer last September expressing her concern about campus safety after dark. Student body president Matt Breslin also felt there was a need for such a service so he contacted Mahony and asked her to head up a new "task force" to look into the necessity of such a program.

Later when student government decided to go ahead with the program, Mahony was placed in charge and added to the student

government staff. Mahony said she has "never approached this with a feeling of paranoia," and she does not feel that the Notre Dame campus is unsafe, but she does feel that the program "will help make stu-

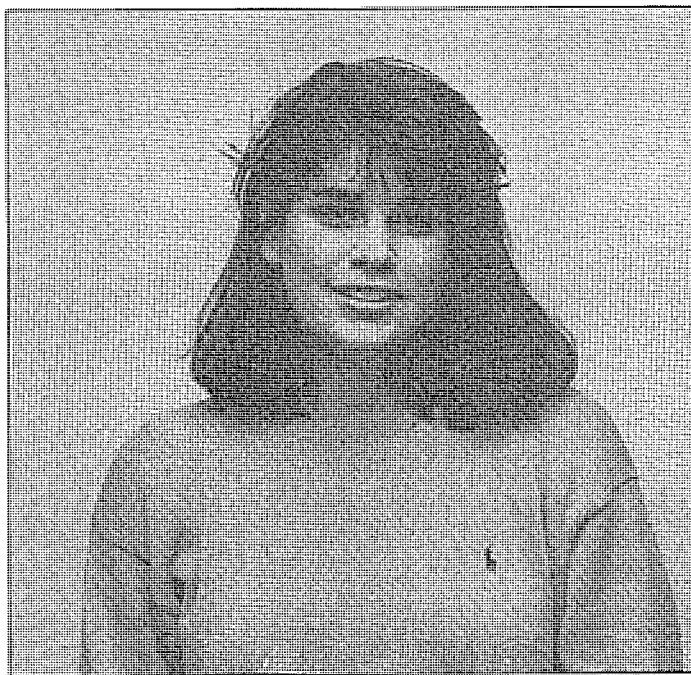
Two SafeWalk escorts, sophomores Todd Vician and Doug Allston, find their job interesting. Todd commented that he was "surprised at the amount of people who have used the service." He felt the program has been re-

ceived with interest, and said, "A lot of it is because it is students themselves who are doing it." Vician feels a part of it also is due to the fact that they, in effect "go out and pursue customers."

Allston added that only about fifty percent of the people they have escorted have actually called the main office requesting an escort. The other fifty percent have seen them sitting posted outside the library or at LaFortune, or even just walking across the campus, and have asked for an escort. If the escorts see someone walking alone they will offer their service to them.

Mahony has been very pleased thus far with the support she has received for the program. She said that "funding, fortunately, has not been a problem," and that she has "never had a door closed in my face,

and this is in dealing with five offices in the administration." Student body president Matt Breslin wrote in a recent article for Scholastic, "Father Tyson, vice president for



Gina Mahony is the founder of SafeWalk.

dents feel safer and more confident" about walking around the campus after dark. "Preventive measures are always a good idea," said Mahony.

FEATURES

student affairs, and Tom Mason, vice president for business affairs, have supported us from the very beginning and took our proposal to the university budget committee meetings, where the idea was well received and therefore allocated \$20,000." This figure is broken down into \$5,000 for equipment and \$15,000 for salary, according to Mahony.

With as much support as the program has been receiving, not everybody feels that this escort service is necessary. Senior Pat Russell also wrote about the escort program in the February 8 issue of Scholastic. Russell holds an opposing opinion about the necessity of such a service. He does not feel that the student government should "squander \$20,000 on another escort service" when Notre Dame security already provides one. "Student Government's attempt to address security problems with the escort service is well intentioned, but misdirected," wrote Russell.

In response to this argument, Gina Ma-

hony feels that the student escort service is better accepted and will be used more frequently by students because it is "students serving students. I think people were proba-

"Student Government's attempt to address security problems with the escort service is well intentioned, but misdirected."

-Pat Russell

bly a little more hesitant to call security because they are busy and because of this their response time isn't always the best." Student body president Matt Breslin wrote,

"I strongly believe the support would not be there if there was not a need for a student escort service."

Pat Russell's concern, however, is that "the primary security concern faced by Notre Dame lies not on the walk between campus dormitories, but in the peripheral areas of the campus. We need to focus on these peripheries if we seriously want to improve our security on campus, not on escorting students to the library."

Escort Doug Allston said that he did not think a student escort service was necessary when he first started, but he now feels that "although I don't feel that there is a real problem with people walking across campus by themselves, having escorted people I can see where there is a lot of potential for problems in some areas." The escort service does mainly function within the confines of the campus, but this includes all areas from the Morris Inn, to graduate student housing, all of the parking lots around the campus, and even to and from Senior Bar.



Sophomore Kevin Weise and senior Caroline Klein escort sophomore Colleen Greenthal on a cold, rainy night.

Brian Schwartz

Escorts will meet students who live or work off campus at a designated parking lot if they call ahead and make arrangements. SafeWalk does not provide escort service back to Saint Mary's, but they will escort Saint Mary's women to the shuttle stops and wait there with them until the shuttle arrives if necessary. Notre Dame security, in cooperation with Saint Mary's security, does provide escort service between the two campuses, as they have in the past.

The process of selecting escorts began in December, and escorts were selected through a basic application process. "We received probably about sixty applications," said Gina Mahony, and fifty escorts were hired. Once selected, escorts were required to attend a two hour training/orientation session run by the head of university security, Rex Rakow, Gina Mahony, and Phil Johnson, assistant director of security at the university who has been involved with the program. During this session the escorts were briefed on the program's policies and guidelines. The program's main policy is to ensure a student feels safe with the escorts. Escorts, Mahony said, are not to use any "force or to approach people in a confronta-

The service also has a policy of only escorting students or faculty to a secure location. "If they walk a girl to her dorm, for instance, and she does not have her Detex with her, the escorts will wait until someone lets her into the dorm; they will not leave her waiting outside," said Mahony. "Also, if they are escorting someone to their car, they will wait until the person has gotten the car started and has begun to drive away."

Each escort also carries around survey cards which they give to the customers to fill out and return by campus mail to the main office on the second floor of LaFortune. Mahony said that the feedback from students has been positive. "We have received a lot of feedback requesting to extend the hours to later in the evenings and we will be seriously considering expanding the hours if it is within our resources to do so," she added. The current hours for the SafeWalk Escort Service are from 7:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. on Sunday through Thursday, and from 7:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday.

The response of interviewed students was, for the most part positive, especially from the female students. Freshman Cappy Mack felt that "the student escort service is better than using the Notre Dame Security service because I would be a little embarrassed to be walked home by security, but this is different because this is other students." Kerri Sterling commented, "I would feel a little hesitant about calling even for a student escort," but she did feel the service was a good idea.

Some students who agree with the program still feel that more needs to be done. Sophomore Gaby Villalba said, "I feel that it's necessary, it's definitely necessary, but I probably wouldn't use it. I feel what's really necessary is better lighting around campus and some of the other stuff they've been talking about." Junior Kelly Streit felt it was a good idea, but she also said "I don't think I'd use it. I think it's good for people going to parking lots and stuff, but it's not really necessary around campus."

The reaction from male students on campus was generally that it was a good idea, but that men would not use the escort service. "I think it's a great idea, but are people really going to use it? I personally would never use it; I don't think guys would," was Dennis Berry's view. Sophomore Brian Dwyer agreed with this opinion saying "I think it's a

good idea, but I don't think guys would use it at all." Matthew Kenny, also a sophomore, stated, "I think it's a very good idea because there's no sense in anybody walking alone and being in danger if they don't have to be." When asked if he felt men would use the service, Kenny said "I haven't seen or heard of any guys using it, but there's really no

"I really think that people ought to give it a chance. It's received criticism, but it has helped some, it is being used. As long as it's helping that little bit, then the program is worth it."

**-Todd Vician,
SafeWalk escort**

"The student escort service is better than using the Notre Dame Security service because I would be a little embarrassed to be walked home by security, but this is different because this is other students."

-Kerri Sterling

tional manner." The confidentiality of the escorted person must be strictly observed, and no escort is allowed to ask questions such as why someone needed an escort, or why they are going somewhere. Also, no escort is to ask an escorted person for their phone number or name, or to ask them if they are dating somebody.

reason why guys couldn't."

"I think there is a little bit of a 'stigma' about using the service," Mahoney said, but she does feel that that stigma will go away with time. She feels that the program is off to a good start and that it will "definitely be a permanent fixture on this campus." The service has been running for only two weeks at this point and is averaging approximately twenty-five calls a night. "We have posted signs all over campus stating our hours and our phone number which is 283-BLUE," said Mahony. "And we want to stress that the service is open to everybody, students, faculty, graduate students, both male and female."

"I really think that people ought to give it a chance," said escort Todd Vician. "It's received criticism, but it has helped some, it is being used. As long as it's helping that little bit, then the program is worth it." As long as the program does continue to draw customers, it will most likely continue to be supported and it might just become, as Mahony hopes, "a permanent fixture on this campus."

□

Then and Now

*The author takes
a nostalgic look
at Bengal Bouts
past and reflects
on the present*

BY JIM MAGGIO

While recently leafing through Scholastic's bound volumes of yesteryear, I came across a rather comical sight. Page four of the March 20, 1936 issue features a screaming advertisement alerting anyone within eye-shot of the fifth installment of the Bengal Bouts, taking place that night in the Notre Dame Fieldhouse.

Below mention of the feature attraction lies notice of a side attraction, that of a "wrestling circus" match between the "garulous" Cy Conner and the "Scourge of Sorin", Nick Tancredi. The accompanying story on page five depicts Conner's and Tancredi's pre-"fight" comments concerning one another, an exchange marvelously

reminiscent of the Masked Marauder era.

"I ain't nervous, and I ain't stale. I didn't have no trouble making the weight, and I ain't got no plan of attack," ranted Conner as he sized up his opponent. "I'll just throw him out of the ring and go back to my boots and saddles."

Tancredi responded in kind when Scholastic's "Ace Reporter," John A.

Gillespie, inquired about his preparatory "ape act." "Don't bother me. This is a program called 'Lights Out,' and I have to get atmosphere," Tancredi growled. "I'm getting in the mood for this Conner person. I'm working up a good man."

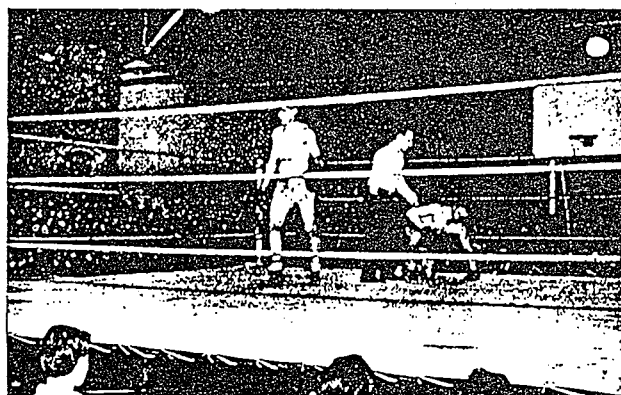
Good Ol' Cy and Nick summarily pummeled each other that evening for three frenzied falls. I haven't been able to figure out the

Fists Will Fly!! Tonight at 8:00

FIFTH ANNUAL BENGAL BOUTS

Student Ticket, 25c

General Admission, 35c



8 Championship Bouts

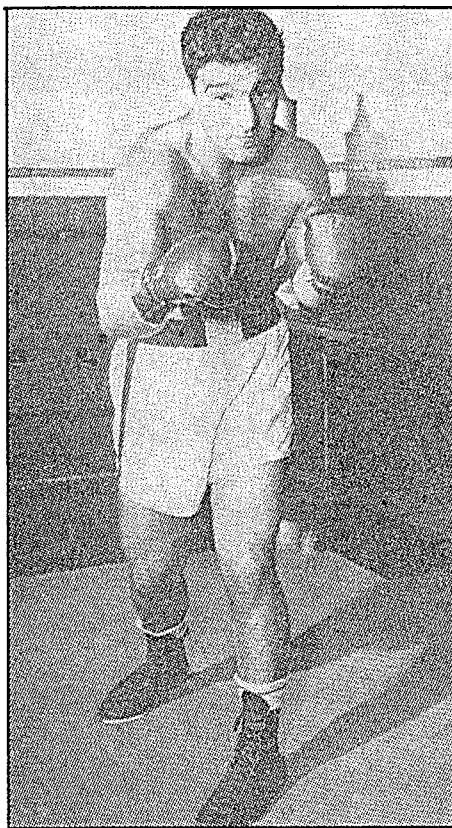
Also

Cy Conner vs. Nick Tancredi

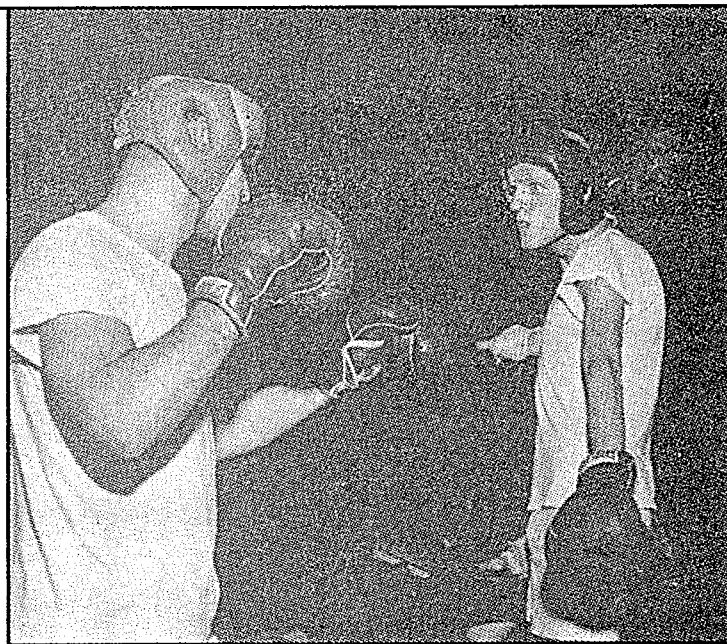
A Wrestling Circus

Tickets on sale in all the Halls after supper, and at the Box Office

The 1936 Bouts featured a side event, Conner vs. Tancredi in a "wrestling circus."



Marciano was the inspiration for Schubert's (right, facing camera) ill-fated boxing career.



Marciano, who would later stake his claim to the world heavyweight title and retire undefeated, was one of several ring champions who served as a guest referee for the Bouts. Tony Zale, Billy Conn, Barney Ross, Jim Braddock, Jack Dempsey, Kid Gavilan and Carmen Basilio are just a sampling of former champions who volunteered their time to help officiate the Bouts.

Marciano, though, almost stole the show on the night of the fights. Jack Varley reported that "after Ward (then the sports editor of the *Chicago Tribune*) introduced the Brockton, Mass., fighter as Rocky Graziano, Marciano almost stole the show by getting into the ring and asking the audience not to be too hard on Mr. Ward. 'Why, even my wife has introduced me as Rocky Graziano.'"

That year, a sports magazine's picture of Marciano belting an opponent through the ropes apparently gave one ill-advised Domer the inspired belief that if Marciano could do it, there was no justifiable reason that he couldn't. Charles Schubert, an otherwise normal senior "except for his complete lack of a profile view," decided to give the Bengals a bid. Bill Riley described the ensuing turn of events:

They laced the gloves on the splinter, and he entered the ring, *courage in his heart, stark, naked fear in his eyes. Nappy was there to advise him, but refused to accompany him into the ring.*

Joseph Bush, a broth of a lad who plays a bit of tackle for Frank Leahy, was Charles' first opponent. If you will look closely at Bush's countenance you will distinguish just the faintest traces of terror.

However, stage fright wears off and Bush advances towards the dauntless Mr. Schubert, little knowing that cocked and ready for action is the lethal right hand that

has flattened countless small children on spring afternoons. Schubert stands ready! (Scholastic, March 14, 1952)

Not for long. "Chazz" quickly became a human projectile as a Bush punch sent him through the ropes and into permanent boxing retirement. So much for Rocky stories.

As I fast-forward to tomorrow night's finals, the reality of how circumstances have changed hits me with the impact of a Buster Douglas left hook. The Fieldhouse, where some 3,000 fight buffs roared their approval for the 16 championship combatants that breathless evening in 1936, has since fallen victim to the wrecking ball. Any local resemblance of Cy and Nick's antics can only be found on nights when Hulk Hogan and the Macho King pile drive each other to oblivion in the JACC Arena for the WWF Saturday Night Main Event. And, no, none of the likes of Chazz Schubert would dare step into the ring these days merely to try his luck.

Far be it to assume, though, that things have changed for the worse.

Following recent stints in cozy Stepan Center, this year's Bouts have shifted to the spacious confines of the JACC's North Dome, the latest showcase for what has blossomed into the country's most extensive collegiate boxing program. While some have

winner from published reports, although the two apparently provided enough theatrics to keep the Fieldhouse crowd in hysterics.

Here's a classic clip from February 29, 1952:

Hard-punching heavyweight fighter better known as the latter-day Boston Strongboy or Rocky Marciano, has been named as the Bengal Bouts Award winner for 1952...Marciano, who is best known as the boxer who battered Joe Louis into retirement, has an impressive record in the professional ring. He has been undefeated in 39 pro battles and has won 34 of them by knock-outs.

...Anyway, off the record, it looks as if Marciano was destined to be a fighter. When he was born, his father received a congratulatory card with the imprint of a pair of boxing gloves reading: "Hail to the Champ." A neighbor, Al Columbo, relates that Marciano actually fought his first ten rounder at the tender age of eight, a no decision bout in the neighborhood.

already expressed disappointment during the preliminaries at the more impersonal setup, they've nevertheless screamed themselves hoarse for their competing friends with the same raucous approval they have in years past. The noise level should reach the familiar fever pitch tomorrow night when 28 courageous young men enter the squared circle seeking a coveted Bengal Bouts championship.

To top off this year's aesthetic changes, a spanking new boxing ring replaces the old one donated by the Studebaker Corporation nearly 40 years ago. Absent are the gaudy beer and casino advertisements that pollute so many professional rings, as is the underlying point to this event. Outlandish pay-per-view television revenues, electroshock-coiffed promoters and other atrocities of the professional fight game neither have nor will ever find a place in the Bengals. Sports Illustrated columnist Budd Schulberg put it best when in 1955 he commented on what makes the Bengals unique. The words reverberate as clearly today as they did 35 years ago: "They have never lost sight of the fact that boxing, for all its seamy, nether side, is a great, basic and undeniable competitive sport."

"We don't need an anniversary to portray this event as a great story," says the program's director, Walt Rogers, downplaying the significance of this year's event over those of past years. "There's not a program like this anywhere.

"No one takes the time to do it like Notre Dame does — forcing those involved to train and commit to this extent. This program prepares by ability. You just don't get that anywhere else."

As Rogers looks to tomorrow's finals, he sees a talent pool as good or better than those of the past. "The stock of the Notre Dame athlete has not changed," he points out. "(But) we have more resources than in past years that has enabled us to train better and become infinitely more medical con-

scious.

"That's taking nothing at all away from Nappy and our predecessors, though. The systems we've implemented have merely improved on how to teach what he taught us."

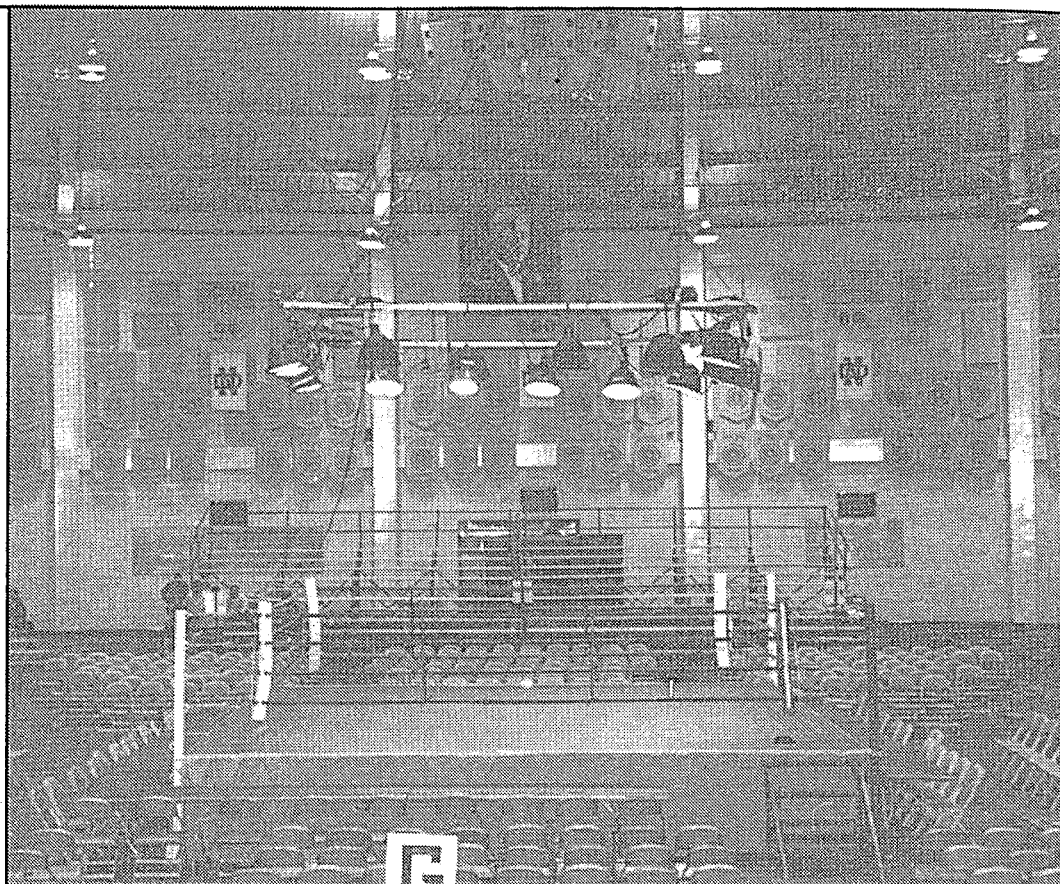
"Nappy" is the late Dominic J. Napolitano, the man most responsible for bringing the Bengal Bouts to life in 1931 and maintaining their level of excellence until his death in 1986. To him the Bouts were the closest thing to pure competition that existed at Notre Dame, but he also knew when to draw the line. "When it ceases to be that, then stop it," he would often say if a fighter ran the risk of serious injury. "Don't let the boy get hurt." Nappy's successors have clung strongly to his mandate, maintaining the intense level of competition without compromising the well-being of the participant.

More so than the competitive aspect, the fighters who carry on Nappy's legacy take special pride in the cause for which they perform. Nappy's poignant reminder to the true meaning of this event — "Strong bodies fight that weak bodies may be nourished" —

underscores the fact that all proceeds are donated to the Holy Cross Missions in Bangladesh. Two thousand students have competed over the years to raise monies in excess of \$300,000 for this cause.

Tomorrow's combatants will walk away with commemorative jackets as just reward for their individual success, but the program's collective efforts to aid the Bengal missions will speak the loudest volumes. So bravo to you, Walt, and to your coaches — Sean McCormick, Jack Mooney, Fr. Greg Stephens, Sweet C. Robinson and Professor Charles Rice — for helping make the 1990 Bengal Bouts a rousing success. Bravo to the brave souls who've set foot in the ring to give the fans something to holler about for a fantastic 60th year. From Paul Amann to Michael Zacchea, you've all paid your dues for a most worthwhile cause, creating a spirit transcending the excitement inside the ring. That, in itself, is a most precious reward.

□



Reggie Leach

The scene this year shifts to the Joyce Center, with the image of Nappy presiding.

sportsw^{ee}k

COMPILED BY MAURICE RICHARD

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

The Irish secured the top seed in the Midwestern Collegiate Conference post-season tournament, defeating Detroit and Butler last week. The wins ran Notre Dame's record to 12-0 in the league. They meet the number four seed March 9 at 3:30 p.m. at Dayton Arena in Ohio.

Notre Dame plays its last home game of the season tonight at 7:30 against Dayton. The Irish finish the regular season on the road versus Detroit March 6.

MEN'S TENNIS

The men's tennis team, ranked fourth in Region IV, bounced 25th-ranked (second regionally) Minnesota 6-3 last weekend. DAVID DILUCIA, MARK SCHMIDT, ANDY ZURCHER, and RON ROSAS all won their singles matches. In doubles, the teams of DILUCIA/MIKE WALLACE and ZURCHER/RYAN WENGER were victorious.

The 11-1 Irish head to Corpus Christi, TX this weekend for the H.E.B. Collegiate Championship March 1-4. The squad opens the tournament today against Oklahoma.

WOMEN'S TENNIS

The women's team won all four of its matches last week, defeating Illinois 7-2 Friday, Kansas State and Drake by scores of 6-3 and 9-0 Saturday, and Miami (Ohio) Sunday 8-1. The Irish won all but one match on the weekend. TRACY BARTON, MELISSA HARRIS, KATIE CLARK, ALICE LOHRER and KIM PACELLA all went 4-0.

FEMALE ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

BECKY WOOD:

Wood, a junior from Olean, NY, captured first place in two events last weekend for the women's swim team, the 100 breaststroke (1:07.27) and the 200 breaststroke (2:24.70). Wood will advance to the NCAA Championships in Austin, TX, on March 15-17.



Notre Dame takes two weeks off before returning to action on March 11 at University of California-Santa Barbara.

WRESTLING

The wrestling team (6-8) fell to third-ranked Iowa 36-5 at home last Sunday. Senior PAT BOYD, at 142 lbs. was the only victorious wrestler for the Irish, defeating Troy Steiner 2-1. CURT ENGLER earned two points when he wrestled Don Finch to a 5-5 draw at 177 lbs.

LACROSSE

Notre Dame's lacrosse team, returning 15 lettermen, opens its 10th season on the varsity level against Canisius College Saturday at 12:30 p.m. in Krause Stadium. Inclement weather will move the game to the Loftus Center if necessary. The Irish haven't lost a home opener since 1981 and have a .733 winning percentage on home turf.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FENCING

The fencing teams split squads last weekend, hosting Miami (Ohio), Michigan State, Eastern Michigan and Lawrence and competing in a tri-match at Rutgers. Both squads dominated at home but suffered their first losses of the season at Rutgers. The men's loss to Princeton ended their 46-match winning streak.

The men's (24-1) and women's (21-1) teams travel to Appleton, WI, Saturday to defend their 1989 titles in the Great Lakes Fencing Championships.

MEN'S SWIMMING

After a two-week hiatus, the Irish travel to Cleveland State Saturday for the Eastern Intercollegiate Championships. Notre Dame hopes to improve on last year's sixth-place finish.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

The women's team won the 1990 Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Championships in Baltimore last weekend, edging two-time defending champion West Virginia 670-612.5 to close its season.

BECKY WOOD and TANYA WILLIAMS both qualified for the NCAAs. Wood finished first in both the 100 and 200 breaststroke, while Williams set an Eastern record in the 400 individual medley with a time of 4:26.43.

HOCKEY

The Irish (18-13) defeated Michigan-Dearborn 6-3 last Friday night in Dearborn, MI. Notre Dame was led

MALE ATHLETE OF THE WEEK



LOU ZADRA: Zadra, a sophomore from West Roxbury, MA, continued his strong play, pacing Notre Dame's hockey team to a 6-3 victory over Michigan-Dearborn with two goals last Friday in Dearborn.

by LOU ZADRA's two goals while getting goal-and-assist performances from STERLING BLACK and MIKE CURRY. Snow prevented UMD from making it to South Bend for Saturday's rematch.

Notre Dame closes its season this weekend in Huntsville, AL, at the Alabama Faceoff Tournament. The Irish meet Alabama-Huntsville tomorrow and either St. Cloud State or Alaska-Anchorage Saturday.

BASEBALL

The Irish dropped two games to the University of Hawaii last weekend, 6-0 and 12-7. Notre Dame (1-2) continues its season-opening, 19-game road trip against Texas on Friday, St. Mary's (Texas) on Saturday and Trinity on Sunday.

SOFTBALL

The softball team opens its second varsity season Sunday, March 4 at Indiana. The Irish play seven consecutive road games to open the season before returning home March 23 against Detroit.

MEN'S TRACK

Last weekend the track team hosted the Alex Wilson Invitational at the Meyo Track and Field. Senior MIKE O'CONNER finished first in the 5000m run, qualifying for the NCAAs with a time of 13:57.38. YAN SEARCY was tops in the 500m at 1:03.18.

The Irish, who will send 15 representatives to the IC4A championship meet this weekend in Boston, open their outdoor season March 24 when they host the Snowshoe Invitational at Krause Stadium.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1		SATURDAY, MARCH 3
<p style="text-align: center;">SPORTS</p> <p>Women's Basketball: Dayton at Notre Dame, 7:30 p.m., JACC Arena.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL</p> <p>University counseling Center Workshop continues, 'Career/Major Decision Making.' 6:30 - 8:30. Rm.300, University Counseling Center.</p> <p>Sophomore Literary Festival: Joseph Coulson.</p> <p>Club Cup Nite, Alumni Sr. Club, 9-2 a.m.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLAY</p> <p>"The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde. 8:10 p.m., Washington Hall. Sponsored by Dept. of Communications and Theatre.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LECTURES</p> <p>"Europe: A Continent in Turmoil," R.T. Hon. Shirley Williams, Harvard University. 12:00 p.m., Annenberg Auditorium. Sponsored by Kellogg Institute and Committee for European Studies.</p> <p>"Science Courts and the Myth of Substantive Rationality," Prof. Sheila Jasanoff, Cornell University. 3:30 p.m., Galvin Auditorium. Sponsored by Reilly Center Undergraduate Lectures in Science, Technology and Values.</p> <p>Humanities Colloquium, "Cicero on the Tasks and Modes of Philosophy," Walter Nicgorski, Program of Liberal Studies. 12:00 p.m. Rm. 131 Decio. Sponsored by Committee on Critical and Continental Thought.</p> <p>Seminar in American Religion, CCE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENTERTAINMENT</p> <p>Film, "Vampire's Kiss." 7:30 and 9:30, Annenberg Auditorium. Sponsored by Dept of Communication and Theatre. Admission.</p> <p>Theatre, "The Importance of Being Earnest by Oscar Wilde." 8:10p.m., Washington Hall. Sponsored by Dept. of Communication and Theatre.</p> <p>Reggae Band, 9p.m. - 2.a.m., Alumni Sr. Club.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SPORTS</p> <p>IHSAA Basketball Sectionals. 8:00p.m., JACC Arena.</p> <p>Basketball. ND vs. Missouri. 2:30, JACC Arena.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENTERTAINMENT</p> <p>Film, "Vampire's Kiss." 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., Annenberg Auditorium. Sponsored by Dept. of Communication and Theatre.</p> <p>Theatre, "The Importance of Being Earnest by Oscar Wilde." 8:10, Washington Hall. Sponsored by Dept. of Communication and Theatre.</p> <p>Comedy: Misfits in Disguise, 9p.m.-2a.m., Alumni Sr. Club.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL</p> <p>National Teachers Examination, Engineering Auditorium.</p> <p>Vitruvius Colloquium. Rm. 207 Architecture Building.</p> <p>Faculty Workshop in Science, Technology and Values, CCE.</p> <p>Society of Women Engineers Career Workshop, CCE.</p> <p>Eucharistic Hour of Adoration. 9:00 a.m., Alumni Hall Chapel. Sponsored by Marion Union of Priests.</p> <p>Windy City Shuttle, 9:45 a.m., Main Circle.</p>
FRIDAY, MARCH 2		
<p style="text-align: center;">SPORTS</p> <p>IHSAA Basketball Sectionals. 7:00 p.m., JACC Arena.</p> <p>BENGAL BOUTS FINALS. 8:00 p.m., JACC Arena.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL</p> <p>Soph. Spring Formal, Union Station.</p> <p>Lunch. Alumni Sr. Club, noon - 2p.m.</p> <p>Father Burtchaell's Retreat, Crowes House (3/2-3/4)</p>	

Divest Now.

In 1986, Notre Dame should have divested from South Africa. Instead, the board of trustees chose to take a "wait and see" attitude. One month later, the political situation was declared a state of emergency. Still, Notre Dame chose not to divest. To some, the freeing of Nelson Mandela along with other changes would indicate positive progress on the apartheid front. These are minor concessions made with the intent of silencing opposition.

Notre Dame is still obligated to divest. After four years of stagnation and promising to remove holdings if the situation worsens, it's time to realize we have been playing not to lose instead of to win. Even if the situation is not deteriorating, which Notre Dame's failure to fulfill its promise would lead one to believe, effective action is long overdue. Selective disinvestment, while fine in theory, has not produced necessary results. True democracy has yet to become a reality in South Africa. An empty promise at Notre Dame has not helped the situation. Total divestment is a powerful and necessary sanction.

The university's policy is based upon the Sullivan principles of selectively maintaining holdings so as to have a means to effect change. Sullivan himself, however, declared these principles fallacious after witnessing the deteriorating situation. Yet, Notre Dame continues to drive over a bridge declared unstable by its architect. Common sense reveals the absurdity of this scenario.

The university's position maintains that divestment would cause collapse in the economy and would crush those it attempted to help. Why, then, would black leaders in South Africa call for further sanctions such as divestment? Again common sense would dictate the revision of current policy.

Finally, there is a major discrepancy between the policy implemented by the Holy Cross priests and that of Notre Dame. Father Oliver Williams, representative of the university's position, attempts to explain away the apparent inconsistency by claiming it was appropriate for Holy Cross to divest because, as a religious order, "it has a calling to take a strong, prophetic stance in situations of injustice." As a religious institution, doesn't Notre Dame share in that calling? Granted, as Williams states, "[w]e have an obligation to use our power and influence to bring about a positive change." The most effective use of this influence is through total divestment.

It's time to fulfill promises, listen to the black leaders of South Africa and recognize the impotence of selective disinvestment. It is time to divest.

-Scholastic

It's that time of year again and we all need a lesson in:

"How to read Student Gov't Election Posters"
: A guide for the shrewd political mind

: A guide for the shrewd political mind



These posters are mostly found hanging over urinals or inside of lavatory stalls. They will not subvert your morals or idealism. Take time out to read them and make an educated choice when

Blah, Blah, Blah & Blah
 blah blah blah blah blah blah
 blah blah blah blah!

7 The Names


Not important, no one ever remembers who they are after the election anyway

} Unrealistic. Clichéd catch phrase

sounds like something
George Bush would say
(ex. 1000 pts. of light)

blah blah?
blah!

Blah!!
blah blah blah
blah blah blah
blah blah blah
blah blah



blah?
blah blah
blah blah
blah!

blah?
blah?

• The Picture

This is the most crucial element of the poster. You can decide whether or not to vote based on the picture.

Rule* - the more the picture looks like a Beatles album cover the better the ticket. Avoid clean cut looking candidates in preppy clothing!

Disregard this section none of this stuff ever happens anyway. Besides there are only so many volleyball tournament and ski trips that can be planned in a year.

H. Delat.

FRIDAY MARCH 2nd...

The Groove

Sat. March 3rd - Misfits in Disguise

DJ's, Dancing, Drinks rest of night...

Next Week:

Wed. - Cross the Border

Thurs. - Cup Nite

Thurs. Grad Lunch Noon-2

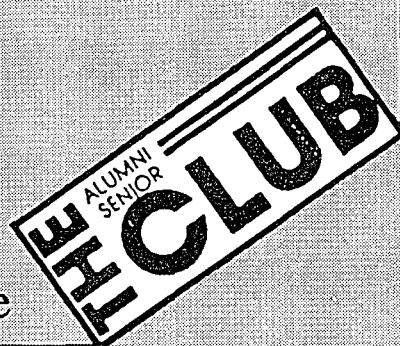
Friday Lunch Noon-2

Fri. & Sat. - Closed

Have a good Spring Break.

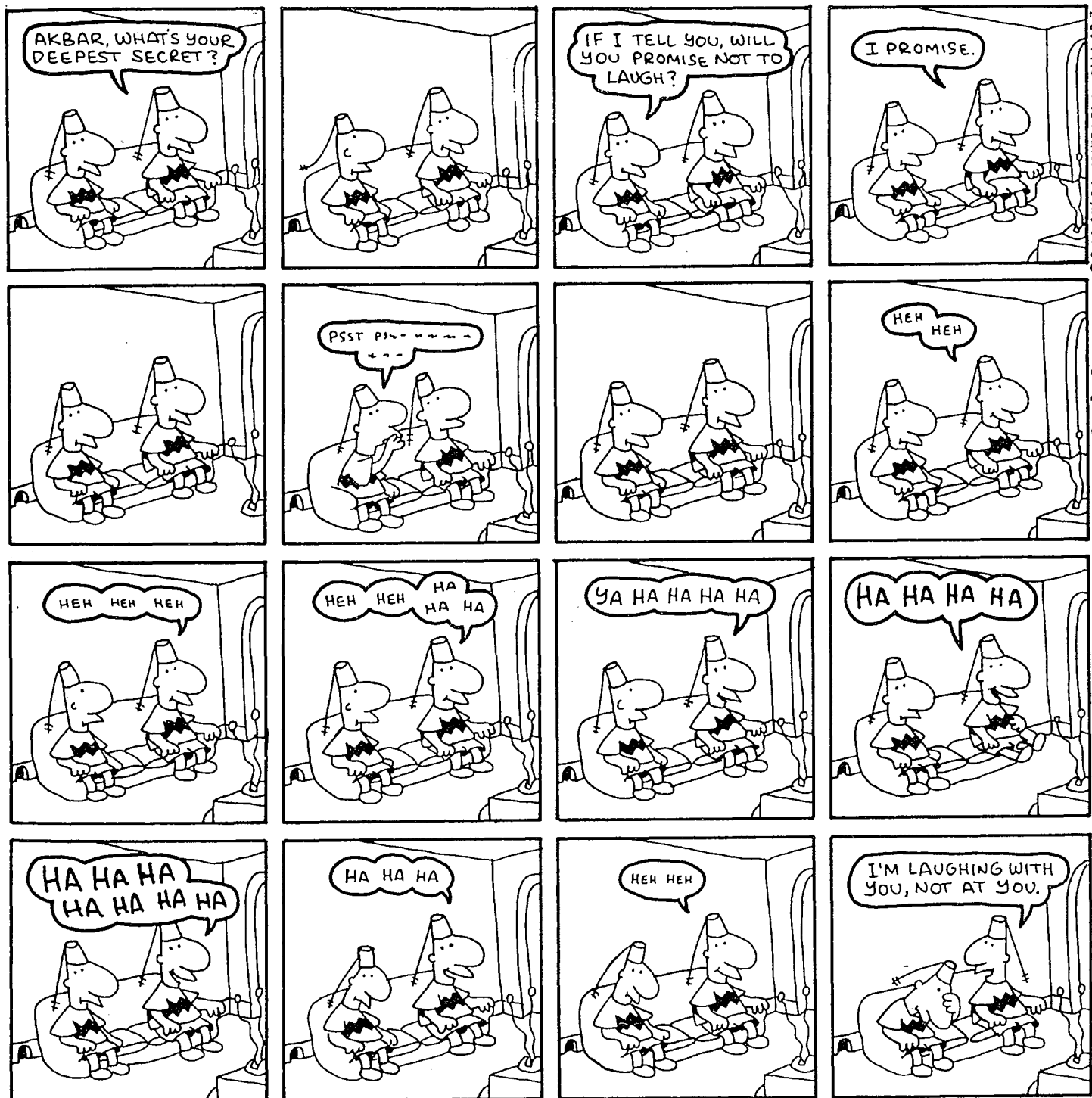
AFTER BREAK - Boat House Blues

Smoke Taxi, MR E, and more



LIFE IN HELL

©1990
BY MATT
GROENING

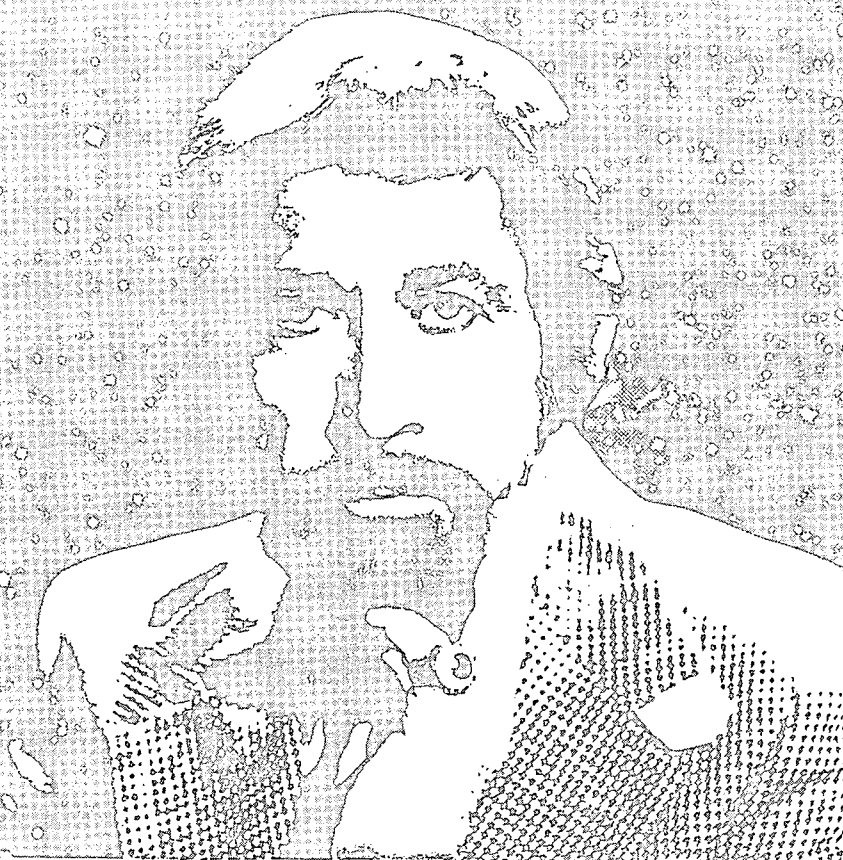


2-23-1990 ACME FEATURES SYNDICATE ©1990 BY MATT GROENING

IN PERSON

KOLISCH

WORLD'S FASTEST HYPNOTIST
INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED MENTALIST



non-profit organization
U.S. POSTAGE
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Notre Dame, Indiana
Permit No. 10

Washington Hall March 7, 1990

2 SHOWS - 7:00 & 9:00

\$2.00 students w/ I.D.
\$3.00 non-students

Tickets go on sale Feb. 28
at LaFortune Info. Desk

Also:

Hypnotist Seminar Workshop
March 8, 1990 at 3:00
Free Admission

THRILLING • FUN FILLED • AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION SHOW
THE ULTIMATE EXPERIENCE IN HYPNOSIS