

SCHOLASTIC

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THE STUDENT SOLDIER DURING WARTIME

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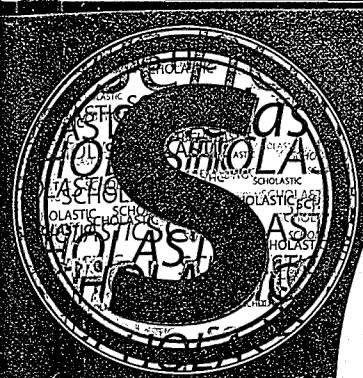
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NOTES FROM THE EDITORS

God, Country, Notre Dame

Sure, we all have heard the motto and possibly even read the book, but what does it really mean? To most of Notre Dame, the line is little more than a cliché to affirm one's alliances. For others, however, it is a way of life.

In the final edition of *Scholastic* for the 2005-2006 academic year, our executive editor, Mike Laskey, investigates the drive behind those in Notre Dame's ROTC program. Even in the midst of a war, students risk promising futures elsewhere to remain dedicated to their country through military service.

The issue, however, is more complex than a simple matter of service. When considering "God, Country, Notre Dame," it is hard to compromise the theological differences between Church and state — between conscience and corps. The nature of the ROTC program on campus has been debated on more than one occasion. How can a Catholic institution claim to be educating in the light of Christ's message when it allows the training of those entering a war that the Church views as "unjust"? As a Catholic student, how can one commit themselves to a program that runs contrary to one's own ideology?

Arguments made on either side both present good points, but little communication between the sides has taken place. While Laskey's article touches on these issues, the solution to this ethical dilemma lies in increased communication. Through communication, we can find that common ground between the warfront and the homefront.

There is, in fact, some very clear common ground. For every student at Notre Dame, this university is an institution of higher education, where we fine-tune everyday skills and foster values by which to live. And it is Notre Dame's mission to carry this ethical higher education into the workforce, to make the right decision in light of Christ's message. For some, however, that mission may be carried out on the battlefield rather than the office.

So, this is where we say a tearful goodbye for the summer. Have fun, keep the Gipper in mind and don't miss us too much. Look for our next issue in the fall.

Very truly yours,

Christopher Meskill, Editor in Chief

David Poell, Editor in Chief



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SCHOLASTIC



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27 APRIL 2006

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ANSWER
THE CALL



Judgment Calls



Mud: Great to play in, and a natural exfoliant!



Kiefer Sutherland: He's the new Chuck Norris. And he's super good at saving presidents, in all types of movies and television shows.



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Bocce Ball on the Quad: *Scholastic* apologizes, but you all are not old enough for bocce ball. In 50 years, you still won't be old enough for bocce ball. Put it away.



The New Shirt: Completely and totally inoffensive in every way. Congratulations.



CroissantWorld Anthology Being Published:

I guess mediocrity does get rewarded.

STAFF EDITORIAL

A President Under Fire

Minority opposition to Fr. Jenkins' "Closing Statement" troubling

All is not well at Notre Dame. In the three weeks since the announcement of what was meant to be the closing statement that would temper the intense 10-week campus debate on academic freedom and Catholic character, a vocal minority of strong opposition has risen up to challenge both the intellectual soundness of the statement and the leadership ability of the man who composed it. Members of this minority have made their presence known primarily in the Viewpoint pages of the *Observer* — including one editorial by philosophy professor David Solomon in the April 18 edition of the *Wall Street Journal* — in order to let Fr. Jenkins know that his statement was not received with universal praise.

As irony would have it, it now seems that Fr. Jenkins' April 5th statement closed only the mouths of those who feared he would take a step toward abridging free expression by prohibiting alternative-lifestyle events like the Vagina Monologues and the gay and lesbian film event. Instead, Fr. Jenkins' decision to refrain from banning these productions has given fuel to the fire of those who see his statement as representative of Notre Dame's alleged downward spiral toward secularization and an ethos of moral relativism. It is difficult to find an opinion piece arguing against Fr. Jenkins' position that does not alert the reader of the perceived moral decay present in popular culture and why we should fear it.

It is difficult to disagree entirely with the minority's negative estimation of secular culture. Without a doubt, the world is filled with negative influences that constantly threaten one's ability to faithfully abide by religious principles. Yet the very suggestion that the outside world's less than Catholic nature somehow justifies the banishment of certain controversial issues from examination by the Catholic intellectual tradition is woefully myopic and could easily put Notre Dame on the road to blissful naivete. Whatever your opinion of the wisdom in using vaginas to raise awareness about violence against women or the value of discussing movies with homosexual kissing, it is impossible to deny that such circumstances exist in the world and will continue to affect the ways we think about it. To say that the best Catholic minds in the country are ill-equipped to engage truth wherever it may be found trivializes the strength of a tradition whose very name — Catholic — connotes universality.

It would behoove those who challenge Fr. Jenkins' position on theological grounds to remember that the mission of Notre Dame derives from the spirit of Jesus Christ — a man who never shied away from society's rejects or the things that He could learn from them. Notre Dame's community possesses the tools to engage, analyze and by all means ruthlessly criticize those morally suspect fruits of secularization that make their presence known on campus in an appropriate manner. Notre Dame's mission statement encourages a community "where various lines of Catholic thought may intersect with all forms of knowledge." Hopefully Fr. Jenkins' statement will solidify the Catholic mission in the coming years and help to emphasize that Notre Dame will never abandon her intellectual tradition. God forbid that messy confrontations with controversial yet relevant social topics become taboo subjects that are thought of as detrimental to the strength of Notre Dame's intellectual mission and its relevancy for Catholics, Americans and the world at large. 6

Something in the Water

South Bend water may be causing your acne

• Amy Meyers

There's something lurking in the water in South Bend, and it could be a dangerous enemy to your skin and hair.

The water that serves South Bend and Notre Dame comes from 32 deep wells in the surrounding area. As a result of this groundwater supply, the water is very clean and safe but also very hard. Hard water contains a high mineral content that often consists of high levels of metal ions like magnesium, calcium and, in the case of South Bend, iron. Faculty and students who are originally from areas with soft water or consistently drink bottled or filtered water have probably noticed the ways these minerals can affect the water's taste.

These metal ions can be an even bigger nuisance when mixed with soaps. Magnesium and calcium in hard water make forming a lather while bathing more difficult. To compensate, people often use more soap on their skin. But mixing hard water with laurel sulfate—a main ingredient in most soaps and shampoos—also has consequences. According to Dr. Marya Liberman, a chemistry professor here at Notre Dame, “Laurel sulfate is a detergent—a long hydrocarbon chain attached to a sulfate head group. It forms insoluble precipitates with divalent cations like calcium, magnesium or iron, and that can make your hair look and feel dull and might clog pores in the skin.”

The waxy, gland-blocking substance formed from the insoluble precipitates, more commonly known as “soap scum” or “soap curd,” may result in acne, blackheads, stretched-out pores, redness, irritation and dryness. The “squeaky” feel or sound many people associate with washing with hard water is actually their skin sticking because of this residue. Those who are used to bathing in hard water may think that soft water leaves their skin with an oily feel. This feeling is simply the body's natural oils that had been hidden by soap and mineral scum.

Fortunately, according to a Proctor and Gamble study, “Under a more exaggerated wash condition the relationship between water hardness and irritation breaks down.” So it seems as if thoroughly rinsing the insoluble salts off your skin and only using a necessary amount of soap can keep your skin from becoming too dry or irritated. Using a clarifying shampoo once or twice a week can also help remove the residue from your hair. ⁶

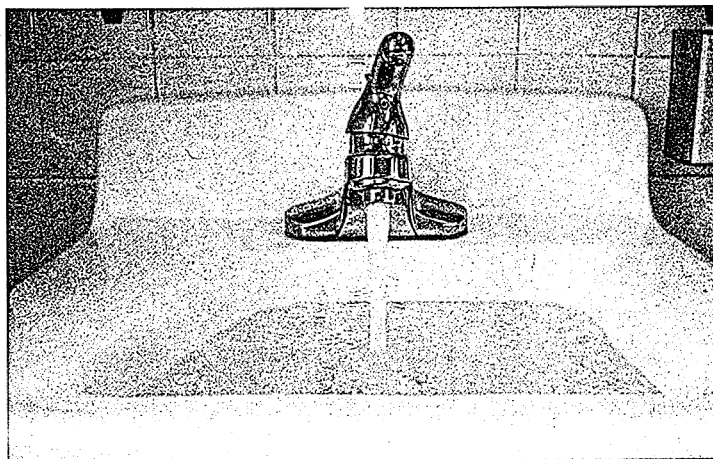


PHOTO BY AMY MEYERS

TOP 5 Least Desirable Summer Internships

1. Duke Lacrosse Public Relations: UN-comfortable.
2. TomKitten's Nanny: He told *GQ* that he wants to eat Katie's placenta. *Dee-lish!*
3. Equestrian Ejaculator: We WISH that we were joking about this one.
4. Apprentice to Cabbie Super Dave: It would be very hard to come close to his awesomeness.
5. Brady Quinn Tanning Oil Applicator: Just kidding . . . *sigh*

High Stakes

An intimate look at an often-ignored campus addiction

• Daric Snyder

I'm all in." For poker players, these words mean betting everything they have left. It can multiply winnings or end their game. At college campuses across the country, as well as here at Notre Dame, many students are gambling for more than a few measly chips. Lured by the thrill of winning and the hope of easy money, students are turning to high stakes betting, often losing much more than they win.

"I started playing with change, a few bucks, no big deal," says "James," a Notre Dame student whose name was changed to protect anonymity, who spoke with *Scholastic* about his gambling. As time went on, James says, the stakes only got higher and higher. "We began playing for more money to keep things interesting, so it was still exciting," he says. The bets quickly swelled from mere pocket change to hundreds of dollars. "The amounts can just get screwed up," James says.

Though he originally gambled only in card games, James revealed that his gambling with friends spilled into other forms of betting. "We would bet on sports, video games or just about anything," he says. "It gets to the point where you can't do things without putting something on the line. I once played Rock, Paper, Scissors for \$40." Though the wagers continued to grow, James says, "It's not about the money but about winning and losing." Internet gambling only agitated James' habits, he claims, as wagering in online casinos and sports betting sites followed his real-life gambling.

James soon found gambling negatively affecting his life. "Playing for a lot of money with friends causes problems," he says. "You don't want to take all your friends' money but you can't just let it go

if they choose to make the bet." James says he was once owed \$800. "Sometimes you'll lose some on purpose to a friend," he says, "because you know they can't pay you back." James also explained how his own financial situation suffered. "It's hard to lose a few hundred dollars when you don't have any income," he says. "You can't spend any money at the mall or on the weekends since you lost it all."

Beyond the financial burden, James faced academic troubles too. "It's definitely gotten in the way of schoolwork,"

.....
"I'll have a paper to write, but I'll pull an all-nighter gambling. It's hard to stop."

he says. "I'll have a paper to write, but I'll pull an all-nighter gambling. It's hard to stop." James is trying to cut back on his gambling. "Right now, I'm on the bubble," he says. "Another loss and I'm in a tight, uncomfortable situation with money."

"Ben," another student whose name has been changed to protect anonymity, told of similar woes. Instead of playing with friends, most of his gambling happened online. Like James, Ben started gambling with friends for petty amounts, but started gambling for more when he discovered online gambling. "I watched a friend make \$300 in 30 minutes, and I knew I wanted a part of that." Not yet 18 at the time, Ben had a friend set him up with an account at an online site, then created his own account later. "Before high school graduation, I made around

\$500," Ben says. "Then I lost it all in one night."

After that, Ben walked away from online gambling for some time, yet was drawn back during his freshman year at Notre Dame. Ben again lost nearly \$500 in one night's play and, after a couple of months, was down nearly \$1,000. "It wasn't like I was playing bad," he says, "and I was convinced I can't be that ridiculously unlucky. You can't just stop when you're down that much." Ben kept playing online, even as his gambling devoured his savings. "I never got to the point where I took out a loan or anything drastic, but I lost a lot and missed out on some better options for my money," he says.

Ben's gambling also took an emotional toll, straining his relationships. "It gets in the way of your social life if you have to hide something from people," he confesses. "It really stressed things between me and my girlfriend." His family ties were also damaged. "My dad told me not to gamble and didn't have a clue as to what was happening," Ben says. Despite the pain caused by gambling, Ben, like many others, finds it difficult to walk away. "I've tried to quit, two, three times, but each time I've come back," he says. "I've been free of it for a couple months now, but I'll probably get help if it starts again."

James and Ben both acknowledge an extra danger in illegal online gambling. "I've quit playing online poker," says James. "I can't trust it." Ben, who did most of his gambling online, explains, "You don't physically see the money, just a number on the screen. It's not like when you play in person and have to run to the ATM, thinking it's maybe time to quit."

With the troubling experiences of students like James and Ben in mind, the university recently established a task force on gambling. Started this previous fall,

the group hopes to examine the impact of gambling, particularly online betting, and determine what should be done about it. "It's certainly an issue on college campuses, and Notre Dame is no exception," says Associate Vice President Bill Kirk, one of the administrators that leads the group. Kirk explains that the task force is currently in the process of collecting information on student gambling.

Kirk says that the task force has listened to accounts of students struggling with gambling addictions. "We've talked to students who've had to withdraw from the university," says Kirk. In addition, the task force created an email address (gambling@nd.edu) to accept stories and

concerns and held a listening session on Tuesday, April 25. In addition to collecting data to understand the scope of the gambling situation at Notre Dame, Kirk says the task force is looking at other schools and how they've responded to the dilemma. The task force may conclude that a change needs to be made to university policies. "Right now, *duLac* states that students must obey the law. As for gambling, it's pretty simple: it's illegal," Kirk says. In addition, the task force hopes to determine new resources to provide, potentially offering greater education about the dangers of gambling.

For students like James and Ben, it's clear that something needs to be done.

"I wish there was more of a warning here about gambling online," Ben says. "It gets out of control easily." While gambling offers temporary winnings, the losses can be permanently damaging. "It's a regret of mine," says Ben. "I'm going to have to deal with the pain and frustration of this experience for a long time." 9

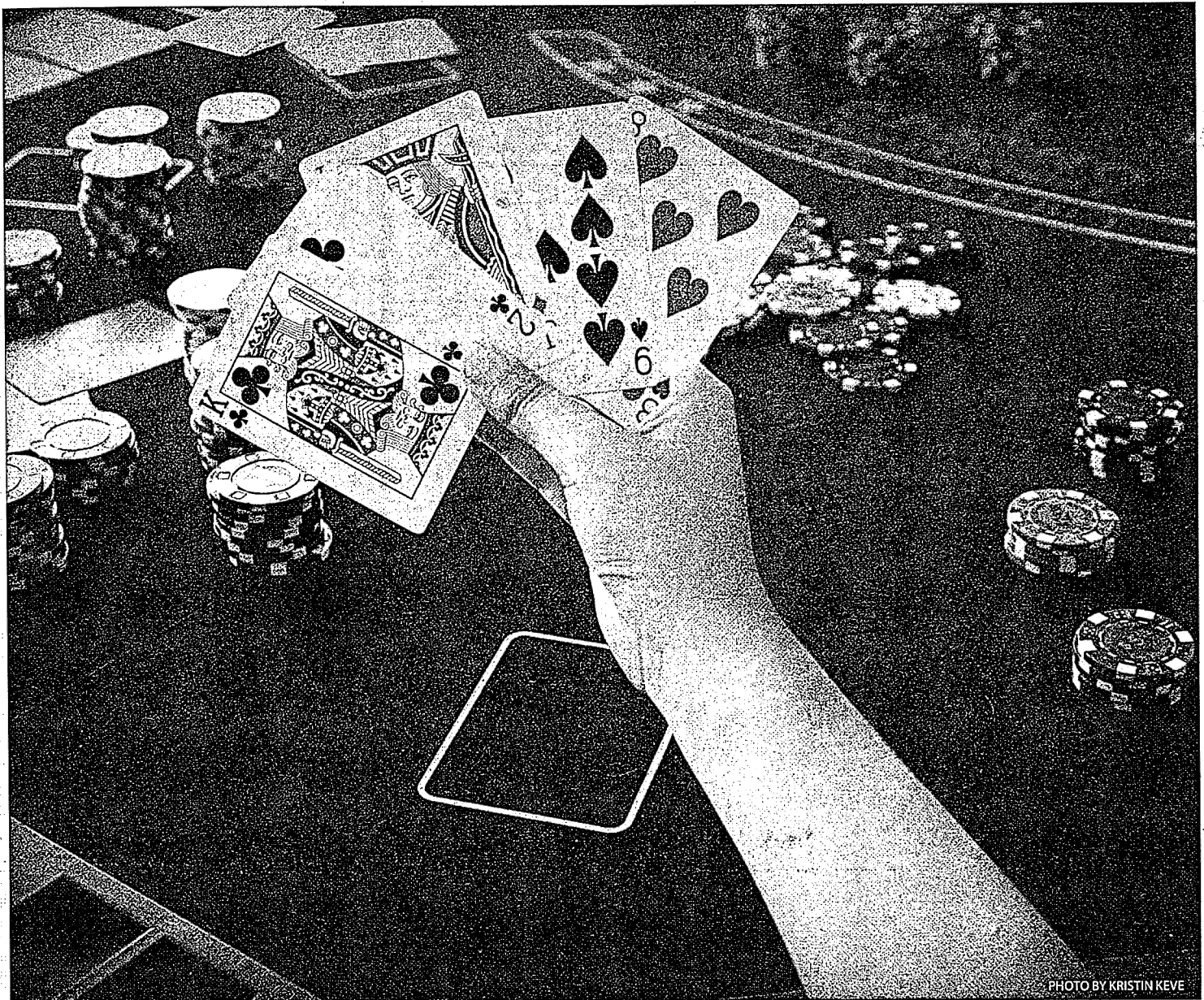


PHOTO BY KRISTIN KEVE



Library Funding Long Overdue

Why do Notre Dame's library resources lag behind those of other prominent research universities?

• Peter Hadley

When the word broke to the Notre Dame community that the university had been given a \$14.5 million payout for playing in the 2006 Tostitos Fiesta Bowl, questions immediately rose as to how the money would be spent. The university quickly responded that the university was among those projects slated to receive a portion of the earnings. The money comes at a good time, as the library and some of its collections are in desperate need of updating. With the costs of journal prices outpacing allocated funds, some are beginning to question whether Notre Dame is committed to improving its library, which is lagging behind those of comparable institutions. Certain subject areas claim that they are so underfunded that they quickly run out of money before they have had the opportunity to provide basic research materials to faculty and students. With a large sum of money awaiting distribution to the library, larger issues are facing the university library system that may affect Notre Dame's status as a budding research institution.

Unlike other elite institutions, Notre Dame is a newcomer to the research scene. The university library began to place greater emphasis on research, in addition to undergraduate teaching, only in the past four decades. The university was immediately at a disadvantage compared to libraries that have been collecting research materials for a longer period of time. According to Kathryn Ryan-Zeugner, the subject librarian in anthropology, "The problem with this library is its history. We are competing with schools who had been seriously collecting

books and other research materials for about 100 years before we even started. Columbia University's library in the mid-1960s had 11 million volumes. Today, we have barely three million. We cannot expect to bridge that gap." Notre Dame is thus forced to play "catch up" with other leading educational institutions.

Jennifer Younger, director of the university libraries, acknowledges this problem. "Notre Dame faces a challenge in developing collections and access to information because we have started from a smaller base and didn't make the decision to become a teaching and research university until comparatively late. We are fast developing our position as an elite research university although we do face challenges in growing library collections and developing access to information resources. We must buy retroactively as well as currently to develop sufficient collections and access," Younger says.

Yet some think that the profound effect technology has had on libraries will eventually allow schools like Notre Dame to reach the depth of resources that the older research schools already have. Associate Director for Resources and Collection Services Gay Dannelly says, "some of these other schools like Harvard and Yale have spent years collecting their huge paper collections; but now technology has made it such that a lot of these same sources are available electronically to anybody willing to pay. Technology is going to allow Notre Dame to catch up to schools like Harvard and Yale."

Regardless of what format the resources take, money is still needed to acquire them. The library collections receive this

money from two different sources — university allocations and endowments. University allocations are funds set aside for each department every year. With this money from the university, the subject librarians, in close collaboration with the faculty and graduate schools, purchase materials for research. The different amounts of money given to each department are based on levels set 30 years ago. Endowments come from outside donors and are usually reserved for a particular field of study determined by the donor. This means that those departments that do not have an endowment supporting them must rely solely on allocations from the university. Some, however, question whether these allocations provide enough money to those departments not fortunate enough to have endowments, such as many of the social sciences.

Recently, the main cause of financial struggles in libraries around the country has been the rising cost of journal subscriptions, primarily in electronic form. The price for journals in nearly all disciplines has risen dramatically — about eight percent a year — and has made its presence felt especially here at Notre Dame. Because research, depending on the subject, is primarily focused in journals, departments are encouraged to buy subscriptions, even though the prices are sometimes inordinately expensive. One science journal that the Notre Dame library subscribes to — *Brain Research* — costs \$24,000 per year.

With no endowments to fund their purchasing, many of the social science departments are suffering as a result. Michael Lutes, the subject librarian for

political science and sociology, discussed the ramifications of the low funds. "We are really down to the bone," Lutes says. "We are at the point where you can't cut anymore."

Library departments run out of the allocation money within the first couple weeks of the academic year and are left with a wish-list of materials they need but are unable to buy. "Some departments have trouble trying to spend all their money," Ryan-Zeugner says. "The gap is growing between those departments that have and those that have not."

Due to inflating journal prices, librarians are sometimes forced to cancel their subscriptions to valuable electronic and paper journals. "We have faculty requests for materials that we just don't have the money to pay for," Lutes says. "We are simply unable to help them out. At this point, it would be like robbing Peter to pay Paul." While undergraduates may not be as noticeably affected by this, it is the faculty and the graduate students who are at a significant disadvantage if basic research materials are not available. Ryan-Zeugner agrees, saying, "I think that the library owes it to the departments, the faculty and the students to support them with basic research materials."

But as journal prices continue to rise, the university has been slow to increase the amount of money allocated to the library. According to Ryan-Zeugner, a few years ago, the anthropology department wrote a report on the state of the department with information about its growth and need for increased support. They sent the report to the Department of Development, hoping to entice donors for endowments, but with no success. "Until recently, the university kept us on a flat budget for four years which meant that we were cannibalizing ourselves," Ryan-Zeugner says.

In spite of this setback, library and university officials say that measures are being undertaken to increase library funding. Between 1996 and 2001, the university doubled the Library Acquisition Fund. Since then, the provost's office provided one-time supplemental funds for two years to maintain access to journals and increase book purchases. While this relief is helpful, it does not truly address the annual problem of journal price inflation. But it is also true that in the last three years allocations have been steadily increasing, especially to the social sci-

ences, to help alleviate the problem of inflation. Addressing the funding, Younger also referenced a university campaign that started in 2004 and is scheduled to end in 2011. Its goal is to raise more money for the library in general and to increase the number of programs sustained by endowments.

With these financial questions looming overhead, many people saw the Fiesta Bowl's \$14.5 million payout as an important source of relief. The actual dollar amount going to the library is yet to be determined, but whatever money that does come is going straight to library collections, not to renovations on the library's physical structure. The funds, however, will only act as temporary relief. "The money will be very helpful,

especially for one-time purchases that fill up gaps in certain collections," Younger says. For annual additions, this money does little to nothing to aid the library's expansion efforts.

This lack of university concern and response is something that still causes distress for many. "I think the university tends to view the library as a landmark sight or building and not as a landmark source of research," Lutes says. "There needs to be a better understanding of what it means to be a real research library and what is needed to sustain one." **6**



PHOTO BY RYAN GREENBERG



THE STUDENT SOLDIER IN WARTIME

ROTC AND THE WAR IN IRAQ ON A CATHOLIC CAMPUS

•Mike Laskey



Air Force ROTC cadet Travis Clark will start pilot training after he graduates next month.

For as long as he can remember, Travis Clark has wanted to fly. As a fourth grader in Salina, Kan., he would pore over books on flight, fascinated by all types of planes and the science behind putting and keeping them in the air. Clark's grandfather, an Air Force veteran, nurtured his grandson's interest by bringing him to air shows, where Clark had a chance to see up close the military fighter planes that had first captivated him in the movie "Top Gun." In high school, as his childhood fascination evolved into a calling, Clark decided to apply to the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) at the recommendation of a cousin who had been in Navy ROTC at the University of Kansas. "He said it was a blast, a great way to get both the college experience and still come out as a second lieutenant in the service of your choice," Clark says. "I also had a strong sense of patriotism, and I wanted to serve my country somehow, and I figured that military service would probably be the best way to do it."

Clark was accepted into Notre Dame and its Air Force ROTC unit in 2002, and just seven months after he arrived on campus, President George W. Bush announced the beginning of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. Instantly, the idea of fighting in a war became palpable for Clark and his ROTC classmates. "If anybody in ROTC was wavering, I think the war pushed them over one way or the other," Clark says. "For me, I thought, 'OK, this is exactly why I want to be in the service.'"

Now, three years later, as the war in Iraq continues on with no real end in sight, Clark is set to graduate next month with a degree in computer science and an Air Force pilot slot waiting for him. And while many of his classmates will be starting jobs or preparing for graduate school in the weeks after commencement, Clark will report to Wichita, Kan., for the first stages of pilot training. Within two years' time, he could be flying missions over the Persian Gulf. "If they send me over there, it's not going to be something that will deter me from remaining in the service," Clark says. "There are always threats and you're always in harm's way, but aside from the basic human instinct to

be a little fearful about combat situations, I don't have many apprehensions, even if I have to go overseas."

Clark is one of about 275 Notre Dame students enrolled in ROTC, for almost all of whom the possibility of being deployed to the Middle East is high. With the war in Iraq moving into its fourth year, in addition to the fighting of what the Bush administration calls the "long war"

"I feel like by going into the Nurse Corps, I'm finally doing something within ROTC that I believe in, whereas before, I was really unsure about what I was doing and why I was doing it."

-Theresa Welch

against international terrorism, ROTC students are facing a future much more stark than they would have faced just a few years ago.

When Eric Welch enrolled at Notre Dame and its Navy ROTC program in 1992, he couldn't have known what he was starting. Over the next 11 years, his four younger siblings would follow precisely in his footsteps, with his two sisters joining Navy ROTC and his two brothers entering Army ROTC, all at Notre Dame. While Eric was never involved in combat operations, serving his time in Virginia, France, Italy and Indiana all before 9/11, things have been different for the younger Welch siblings. Christopher ('00) served in Kuwait from January 2003 until January 2004, constructing tent cities for arriving soldiers as the war in Iraq began. Colin ('02) is on his second tour of Iraq now. Maria ('05) just returned from a six-month deployment in the Persian Gulf. Theresa is scheduled to graduate in 2007, when she plans to enroll in an accelerated nursing program at St. Mary's College, after which she will join the Navy Nurse Corps.

Christopher left the Army after returning from Kuwait in 2004, and he quickly entered the Masters of Business Administration program at Notre Dame. While he enjoyed doing "cool things with great people" in the Army, a desire to not deploy again was one of several factors that drove Christopher to leave

the service. Although he was involved in the war effort after graduating, Christopher's four years in ROTC came during peacetime. "Everybody knew war was something that could happen, and that sooner or later there would be one," he says. "But it was never something like, 'Get ready, you're going to go,' which I think is the mindset today. The people going through ROTC today know that once they've received their commissions and go to their active duty posts, they will probably shortly thereafter deploy." He also speculated that this mindset may have impacted the bigger picture for ROTC programs. "I'm sure the war is on people's minds today, and I'm sure that some ROTC participation has decreased because

of that. People in the classes now are talking to people who have just deployed and they can tell them what it's like," he says. Christopher added, however, that the war has probably not affected ROTC as much as some people might think, since ROTC students see the war as a chance to "contribute to something."

Christopher's suppositions were largely confirmed by Lt. Col. Kelly Jordan, the top officer in the faculty body overseeing Notre Dame's Army ROTC program. While ROTC enrollment numbers have been decreasing, Jordan attributes the dropping numbers to various aspects of a decade-long trend, not the war in Iraq. In 1996, there were approximately 800 Notre Dame ROTC students, which has dropped to below 300 today. The Army ROTC class of 1996, which graduated 52 officers, was rated first in the nation. Army ROTC numbers steadily dropped in the following years, reaching a low of 13 in the class of 2004 before growing to 20 graduates in 2005. Since the war started in 2003, ROTC enrollment numbers have remained fairly stable.

Jordan says that one reason for the lower enrollment numbers involves the national scholarship policies that the military has adjusted in the past decade. "All of the services have taken to limiting their scholarships in some form or fashion," Jordan says. "They have said, 'We will still have a four-year national scholarship program, but we're not going to let an unlimited number [of students] go to a high-cost school like Notre Dame."

We'll fund some, but will not fund all." Along with this reformed scholarship policy, Jordan notes, "Notre Dame has developed a significant financial aid package and the endowment has matured," factors that allow students to get substantial aid from the university without having to depend on an ROTC scholarship.

While the war has apparently done little to affect overall ROTC enrollment numbers at Notre Dame, there is still a question regarding the war's effect on the retention rate of officers after their required time of service has elapsed. Most ROTC officers are obligated to serve four years of active duty after graduation, at which point they can decide whether or not they wish to remain on active duty. Some officers, like Christopher Welch, choose to leave the service, while others remain in the military. On April 10, 2006, an article in the *New York Times* suggested that the war in Iraq has affected these decisions for Army officers, as more than a third of the United States Military Academy at West Point's class of 2000 left active duty at the earliest possible moment, the lowest retention rate in the past 16 years. The article also reported that there is a similarly decreasing rate among former ROTC students. Notre Dame does not have access to the retention rates of its ROTC alumni because the records are kept by the individual military branches. But the *Times* article suggests that wartime experience has moved young military officers across the board to seriously consider their commitment.

Theresa Welch, the youngest of the Welch siblings, has yet to see active duty, but she has already undergone a serious examination of her own commitment to the United States military. "I was hesitant for a while to be in ROTC, because I tossed around for a while the moral repercussions of the military in general, and I wasn't even sure if the military was doing a good thing, so I certainly didn't want to be a part of it if I wasn't sure," Theresa says. "And then I came to a point where I decided that the military on the whole, while it does make a lot of mistakes and is a tool that can be used to do bad things, it does do a lot of good things also." Theresa, a

devout Catholic, recognizes and approves of the peacekeeping and humanitarian aid efforts that the military undertakes, but she still remained unsure of her own participation in ROTC because of a deep-seated opposition to "unnecessary violence," which she feared she might have to participate in if she continued on the path to becoming a naval officer.

This uneasiness led Theresa to pursue entrance into the Navy Nurse Corps after graduation. "I feel like by going into the Nurse Corps, I'm finally doing something within ROTC that I believe in, whereas before, I was really unsure about what I was doing and why I was doing it. I really didn't want to be doing it just for the money, but I wasn't really sure why I was doing it otherwise," she says. "I feel like I would be making sacrifices if I got deployed to Iraq, but for such a good cause — to help people who are wounded, whether they are our wounded soldiers or enemy combatants or civilians. So that's sort of how I'm coming to peace with my moral dilemma."

Theresa admits that she is unlike many other ROTC students, as she has struggled with her participation in the program more than most. She is thankful for her doubts, however. "There is a certain amount of struggle that goes on with how you feel about what's going on politically, how you feel about what will go on ethically and what your role in that should be," Theresa says. "I think it's good that people get upset and don't know what they're supposed to do. It's like struggling with your faith. It's good to have a faith crisis, because you have to work your way through it and then you understand better where you're going."

The faith-based nature of Theresa's contemplations is reminiscent of a question that has floated around this Catholic campus for years, one that has become all the more relevant against the backdrop of the war in Iraq: Should ROTC even be at Notre Dame?

As the United States prepared for the war in Iraq in early 2003, Catholic Church leaders in the Vatican and the U.S. spoke out loudly and clearly against the imminent invasion. Pope John Paul II declared that the war would be a "defeat for humanity." Cardinal Pio Laghi, a personal envoy from Pope John Paul II, visited President Bush and said the war would be "illegal" and



Notre Dame's relationship with the military dates to the Civil War, when the Rev. William Corby, C.S.C., served as a chaplain in the Union Army. Corby was the president of Notre Dame twice, from 1866-72 and 1877-82.

"unjust" without authorization from the United Nations. In February, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) issued a statement opposing the possible war, saying that it did not qualify as a "just war" under the Catholic criteria.

Just War theory is an established Christian tradition that dates back in its earliest form to St. Augustine, who died in the early 5th century. It includes a set of criteria that are meant to discern whether the use of military force is justified in a given situation. The USCCB stated that the proposed war in Iraq violated several key requirements of Just War theory. First among those violated was "just cause," which prohibits the use of preventative force to overthrow a "threatening regime" that is not imminently poised to launch an offensive. The USCCB also said that the United States did not have "legitimate authority" to begin the war on its own, as force was not deemed appropriate by the United Nations. Another key criterion that the USCCB was concerned about in the possible war was the probability of success. The bishops wrote that the invasion "might provoke the very kind of attacks that it is intended to prevent, could

impose terrible new burdens on an already long-suffering civilian population and could lead to wider conflict and instability in the region." Despite the Church's vocal

cal and theoretical" requirements for a just war, he says, intelligence that only the government had was necessary for evaluating the potential war practically. "The requirements to make the war just could only be evaluated in light of intelligence that the Church didn't have access to," Matich says. "The only people who really did have access to all of that information to make those evaluations of how grave a threat Iraq was were President Bush and his advisors. Maybe you like Bush and maybe you don't, but you have to admit he had more information on this than you

did, and you're left with no choice but to trust his evaluations of it."

A statement by Catholic Archbishop for Military Services Edwin O'Brien echoes Matich's sentiments. "Given the complexity of factors involved, many of which understandably remain confidential, it is altogether appropriate for members of our armed forces to presume the integrity of our leadership and its judgments and therefore to carry out their military duties in good conscience," O'Brien wrote, in reference to Catholics' participation in the war in Iraq.

Nevertheless, some members of the

"I'm not particularly pleased with the recent track record of our military, and I'm just very uncomfortable with this Catholic university training people to serve in the military when the decisions of the military could be against what we stand for."

-Michael Rossmann

opposition to the war, it began on March 19, 2003, forcing Catholics, both soldiers and civilians, to grapple with conflicting messages from Church and state. With a war deemed unjust by many Church officials, could Notre Dame ROTC students remain in the program in good conscience?

Nick Matich, a senior Navy ROTC student set to board the U.S.S. Mahan in Norfolk, Va., after graduation, says that for him, the Church did not have the information it needed to make a practical assessment of the threat that Iraq posed. While the Church lays out the "theologi-

Ready or Not? Psychological Perspectives

When Notre Dame ROTC students sign the contract obliging them to four years of military service after graduation, they are usually 19 or 20 years old. According to Professor Darcia Narvaez of the Psychology Department, recent psychological evidence suggests that the portion of the brain responsible for decision-making is not fully developed in late adolescents. "Brain researchers are finding that full mature adult decision-making systems are not developmentally complete until age 25 or so for males, a little earlier for females," she wrote in an email.

The findings have led some to wonder whether those who decide to enter the military at such a young age, including Notre Dame ROTC students, are mentally equipped to make such a momentous decision.

"What we know helps explain the Abu Ghraib soldiers' behaviors," wrote Narvaez, in reference to the prison abuse scandal in Iraq. "[They showed] immature and situational decision making [and] emotional immaturity, including low empathy."

Lt. Col. Kelly Jordan, the top officer overseeing Notre Dame's Army ROTC unit, says that the nature of ROTC instruction is helpful in the mental development of young soldiers. "I think that it is essential to ensure that the influences and experiences to which young people are exposed during this period contribute positively to their development, and I believe that ROTC programs satisfy both of those conditions for those who choose to participate in them," he wrote in an email.



Notre Dame community remain concerned that ROTC is inconsistent with Notre Dame's Catholic character, especially in light of the Iraq war. Michael Rossmann, a junior theology and economics major, is the rising president of Notre Dame Peace Fellowship (NDPF), a campus group that meets weekly to pray for peace and to discuss world issues dealing with war and peace. "I feel very uncomfortable when we as a Catholic institution are in some ways training students to go to war and even participate in what, in my mind, would be blatantly unjust wars, wars that have been criticized by many church officials," Rossmann says. "I'm not particularly pleased with the recent track record of our military,

and I'm just very uncomfortable with this Catholic university training people to serve in the military when the decisions of the military could be against what we stand for."

Jordan emphasizes that ROTC at Notre Dame is not specifically related to any war, but is about leadership training and service first and foremost. "Training someone to lead soldiers ethically and morally and with character is very different than ordering them to serve in the Iraq war, which is something that ROTC doesn't do," he says, noting that from an orders standpoint, ROTC's influence does not extend beyond campus. "We provide [students with] the leadership training and skills and the opportunity

to earn a commission, but there's nothing implicit in there about ordering them to service. Most will have to face that situation; I've had to face it five times in my life as a Catholic. And every time I have to go through the same decision-making process. 'Can I reconcile this with my faith?' It is an intensely personal decision for anyone."

In addition to some people's concerns about the presence of ROTC at Notre Dame from the perspective of the war in Iraq, there are other aspects of the program that worry some on campus. Professor Margaret Pfeil of the Theology Department believes that because the ROTC curriculum is designed by the

government, Notre Dame is not allowed to form its ROTC students in the Catholic Just War tradition as well as it could. Pfeil and Jordan team-taught a course last semester titled "War, Law and Ethics," a course designed to expose students to the theological and practical natures of Just War theory. Pfeil said that the course used to be required for all ROTC students, but the government deemed the policy inappropriate because of the class' specifically Catholic nature. While Jordan continues to instruct all ROTC members on the history and underlying philosophy of Just War theory in other forums, Pfeil believes that something important is lost without the theological element of the tradition that "War, Law and Ethics" includes. "[Jordan] can teach Just War, but what's missing is the theological dimension of Just War. Unless you can address the theological aspect of Just War theory, I think it's a pretty diminished version of Just War theory. For Catholics, it's imperative that they're exposed at least once in their lives to the theological grounding of that theory because it has everything to do with being in right relationship with God. It's not just a question of legal theory or military regulation, but it's also a question of being in a relationship with God."

Pfeil is also concerned with the priorities that an ROTC program at a Catholic university suggest. "We have people living on the streets," she says. "What would happen if we were to divert the billions of dollars we spend on the military into the

infrastructure of our own country? In my mind, a Catholic university ought to be serving those ends, precisely because of its Catholic identity. We need to be more prophetic in raising that as a moral issue facing us in our times."

Jordan repeatedly stressed the service and leadership aspects of ROTC, ideals that fall squarely in line with Catholic teaching. "We've really gone out of our way to educate the community about what we do. It's about developing leadership, character and intellect," he says. "It's not about teaching people to kill."

These issues are only a few among many surrounding ROTC at Notre Dame, but a student-led effort has sought to get both sides talking together, hoping to create a sustainable dialogue that examines ROTC at the university fully and clearly.

On a Tuesday night last November, about 30 students met in the coffeehouse of the Center for Social Concerns. The group would not have seemed unusual to anyone passing by, but the gathering had brought together students who would have rarely found themselves in the same place at once. About 20 ROTC cadets and midshipmen sat down with about 10 NDPF members for one of a series of five dialogue sessions, organized by sophomore Clare Feeney, an NDPF member who acts as a liaison between the groups.

During the meeting, both groups of students were instructed to write down

stereotypes they held about the students of the other organization. Among the list created by ROTC students were the words "vicious," "ungrateful," "hippies" and "Communists." NDPF students seemed to think that ROTC cadets and midshipmen were "Republicans," "hawkish" and "pointless." After listing the stereotypes, the two sides began to discuss their world views, attempting to bridge the gap that clearly existed. "It seems to me that both sides want to accomplish the same things, but with different approaches," Feeney says. "There is a lot of common ground that neither side saw. People were surprised to see that they weren't on totally different sides, and that they could work together."

While some participants of the dialogue sessions said that too often the talks devolved into the spouting of opinions without intellectual rigor nor a real care to understand the other side, ROTC and NDPF students and Jordan agreed that the concept is a good one that should be continued and expanded. "The dialogues are wonderful," Jordan says. "We're all devoted to peace. We're all devoted to taking care of our soldiers, to enhancing our Catholic faith. Once we get over the rhetoric and get to the substance of the issues, we end up finding that we have a lot of common ground." ⑤



PHOTOS BY KRISTIN KEVE AND JUAN MULDOON

The Church and Borders

An essay on immigration from a theological perspective

• David Poell

This coming Monday, hundreds of thousands of advocates for a more inclusive immigration reform bill are expected to congregate in metropolitan cities across the country to protest the embarrassingly poor state of American immigration policies. Scheduled a mere three weeks after the widespread immigration demonstrations of April 10, the May 1 protests are being organized under the overriding theme of "A Day Without Immigrants." Organizers of the May 1 demonstrations are encouraging those dedicated to their cause to boycott American industries by abstaining from both attendance at work and the purchase of American-made products.

A common thread among many of the arguments that dominate mainstream newspapers and the always ratings-hungry news talk shows is the instrumental role — or lack thereof — of illegal immigrants in America and the effects these people will have on the changing landscape of the country. Such arguments are primarily framed from legal, national security, sociological or economic perspectives that serve to advance a particular ideology regarding the way Americans should think about the presence of over 11 million people who currently inhabit this country illegally. In the course of intense political bickering, however, one perspective has been relatively ignored by cable news pundits, politicians, establishment media figures and a majority of those who wield a significant degree of influence on the question of illegal immigration.

The perspective in need of closer consideration by the powers that be in Washington is the theological perspective, which now more than ever has been taken up in admirable fashion by the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States and Mexico. Unlike the sociopolitical stances that seek to evaluate the immigration debacle on the basis of how productive or how dangerous America's "illegals" are, religious thinkers have decided to make their respective marks on the debate by reducing the issue to its most fundamental level, namely the

humanitarian one derived from the Catholic Social Tradition.


The Rev. Daniel Groody, C.S.C., is the associate director of the Institute for Latino Studies at Notre Dame and has spent much of his pastoral and scholarly work researching Latino spirituality and its importance in the lives of Latino immigrants. In Groody's opinion, one of the first steps in bridging the gap between those divided on the issue must be a reevaluation of the supposed inviolability of American civil law. Improper entry into the United States is prohibited under Title 8 Section 1325 of the U.S. code, yet Groody believes that those who invoke this law in order to persecute those who have broken it fail to see the larger picture. "Society is judged by how [it treats its] most vulnerable people," Groody says, "and there are always going to be civil laws that aren't in harmony with other higher [divine] laws."

Last June, the Catholic bishops of America and Mexico issued a joint statement on the immigration debacle between the two countries entitled, "Strangers No Longer: Together on the Journey of Hope." The statement echoes the words of Groody by stressing the importance of an immigration policy that recognizes the basic human rights of all people. Also, many of the rights emphasized in the document — the right to find work in a foreign land when job prospects are dire in one's homeland, the right to claim refugee status without facing certain incarceration, the right to have one's human dignity protected by government policies — are derived from the "higher law" that Groody speaks of and do not mesh well with any American laws regulating immigration.

Yet it is tragic that a mere 40 years after the American civil rights movement — a social revolution founded on religious principles — social commentators and politicians alike are once again appealing to the "sanctity" of American civil laws in those special instances when it bolsters their cause. Simultaneously they are ignoring the efficacy of certain divine laws that were so essential to activists such as Martin Luther King,

Jr., who noted that an unjust law is no law at all. The "that's-the-law-so-it-must-be-right" approach made by so many of those who favor strict draconian measures against illegal immigrants is dreadfully short-sighted. Lest one forget that every African-American who sat in protest at the counter of an all-white Southern diner in the waning days of the Jim Crow era was breaking a law in the pursuit of state-sanctioned justice.

However, a wholesale application of "Strangers No More" would be extremely difficult to implement in America and would never be able to gain significant bipartisan support in Congress. America does have a problem controlling its southern border, and something needs to be done about it. But progress can only be made after this country starts thinking about the cause of illegal immigrants in a radically different fashion. Immigrants shouldn't be reduced to the label of being "aliens" or despicable "invaders" who — according to doctrinaire right-wingers like Sean Hannity and Michael Savage — seek entry to America primarily to undermine American culture (the very paradigm of multiculturalism and diversity that owes much of its success to the fruits of immigrant labor, mind you) and freeloader off the government. Neither should their presence be examined solely on the basis of their economic utility, success in raising productive members of society or how important they are in electoral politics (although all of these factors are well-documented and bode well for the majority of immigrants — those of Latino descent especially).

Rather, in any social issue dealing with the welfare of human beings, one must first recognize that we are dealing with *human beings* and not mere abstract entities that can be reduced to stereotypes or statistics. Hopefully through a strong activist presence, the Church can succeed in raising social consciousnesses of citizens and Congress alike about the universal human rights of immigrants where other advocacy groups have failed. As Thoreau once said, "It is never too late to give up your prejudices." 



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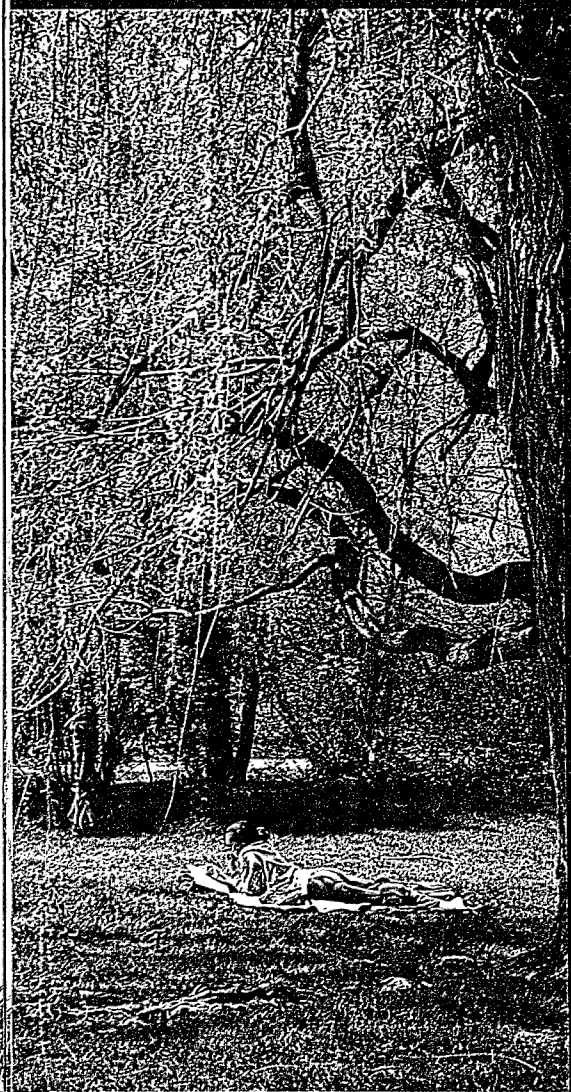
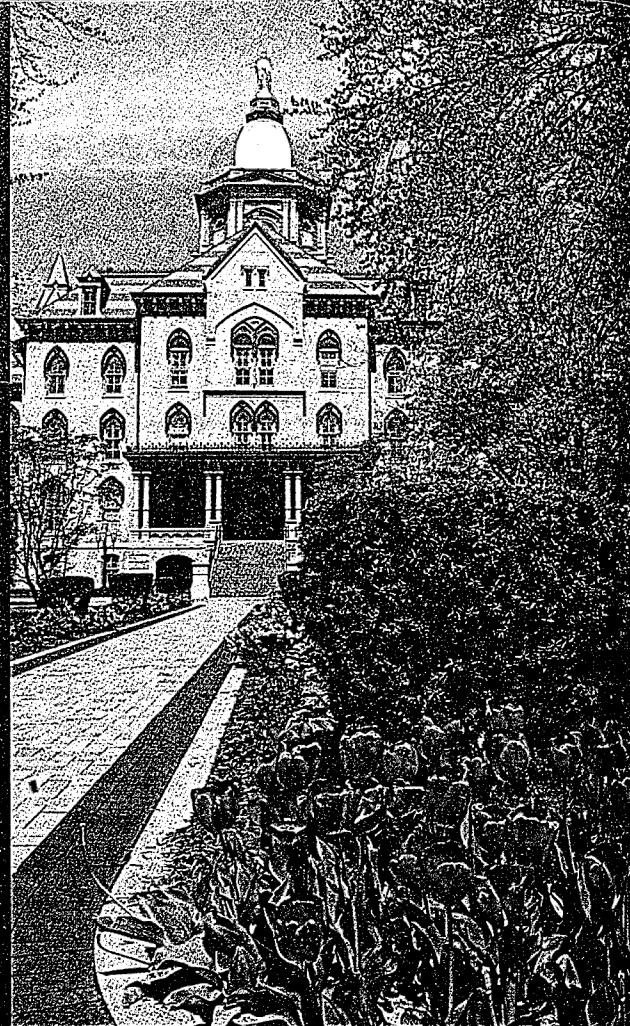
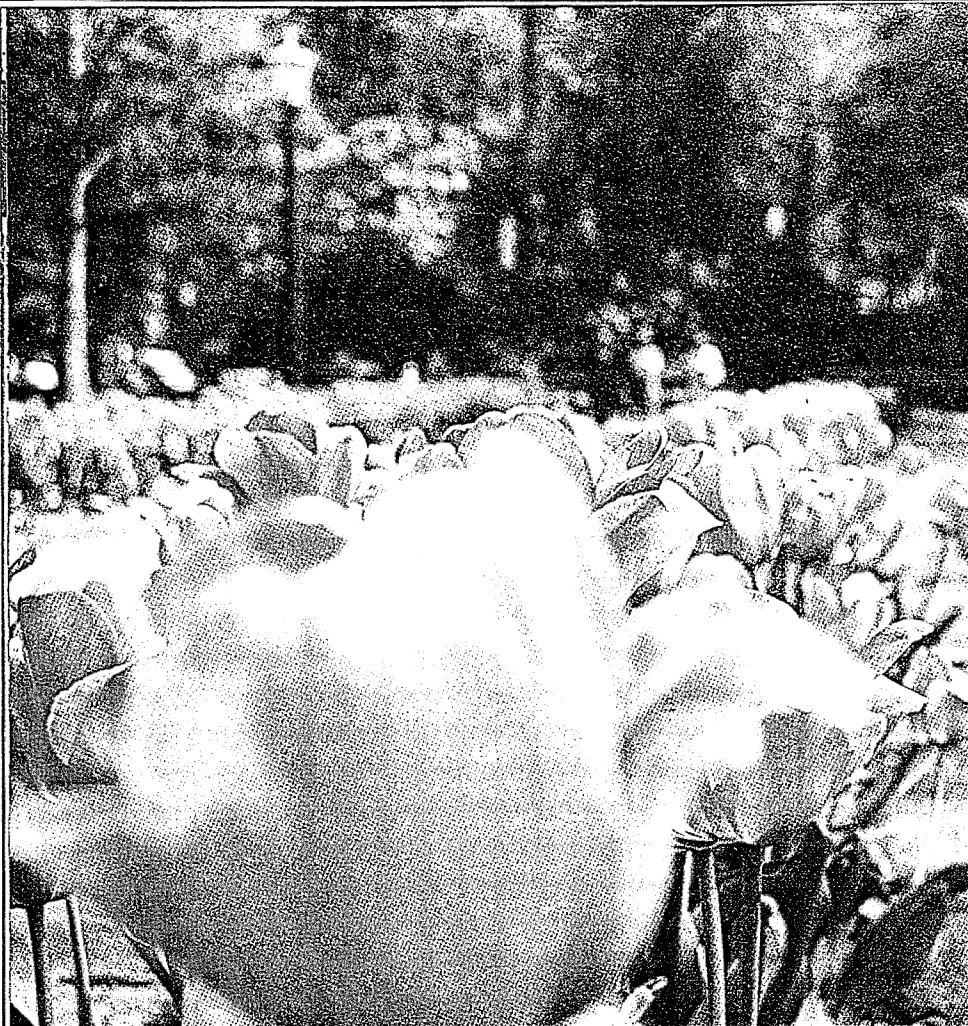


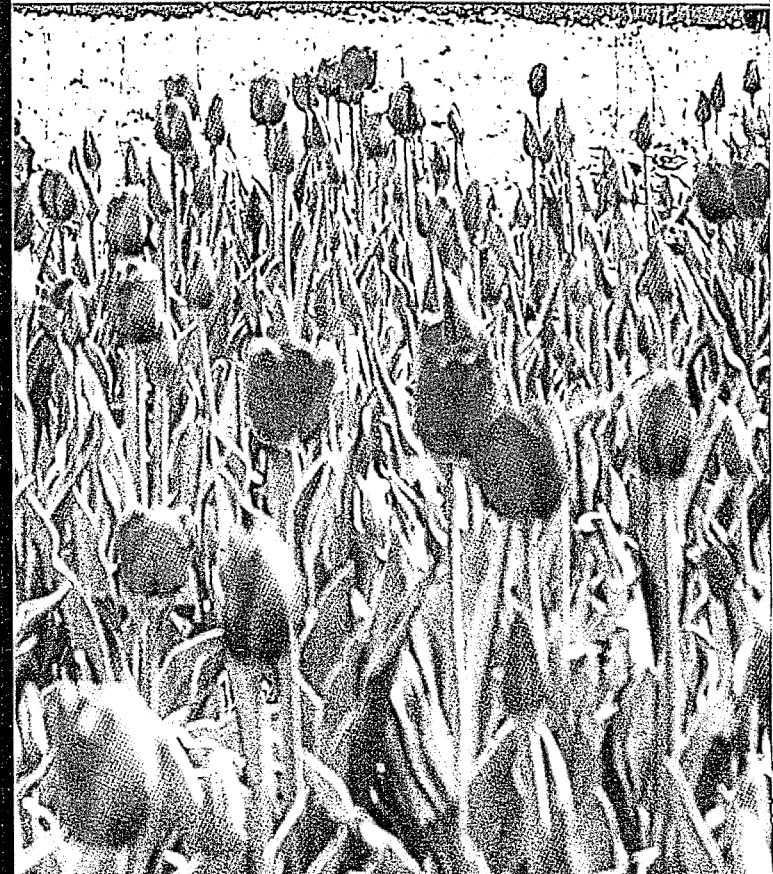
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unicorn
I missed the ark but I could've sworn
you'd wait for me
{the unicorns}

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SOUTH BEND SUMMER HOT SPOTS

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Pulling into the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, you may be overwhelmed by the change of scenery from the flat Indiana prairie to a hilly landscape with striking beaches. In fact, you won't believe that you are still in the same state when you explore the gorgeous hiking trails and climb the steep dunes. The national park is a great northwestern Indiana treasure and definitely a place worth checking out.

The dunes lie just an hour west of South Bend, stretching across Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties. The very western tip of the park is bordered by Michigan City, Ind., and it stretches east to Gary, Ind. It offers activities like camping, hiking, fishing and swimming along the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Visitors can also ride horses from March to December and cross-country ski when there are more than three inches of snow.

The dunes are a great weekend getaway for anyone in South Bend this summer. Whether camping for the night or taking a day trip, this site truly has something for everybody.

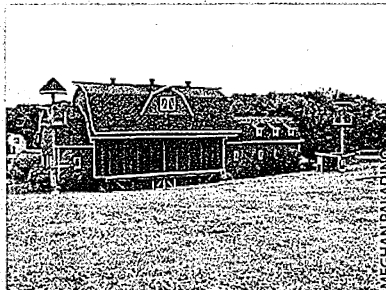
— Molly Slavin



St. Patrick's County Park

Looking for a little wholesome fun this summer in the Bend? St. Patrick's County Park on Laurel Road in South Bend boasts a plethora of entertaining and fun activities. If you enjoy hiking, there are nature trails throughout the grounds and the park also offers a guided tour for those not ready for a solo adventure. There are canoe and kayak rentals if you find yourself daring enough to brave the St. Joseph River and, for beginners, there are lessons and guided trips. If you just want a place to have a nice picnic or a cookout, St. Pat's Park has many sites that are perfect for relaxed and laid back get-togethers. St. Pat's Park also features an outdoor amphitheater — the Robert J. Fischgrund Center for the Performing Arts — which is one of the largest outdoor theaters in northern Indiana and at capacity can accommodate 5,000 people. Last but definitely not least, St. Pat's Park plays host every year to the Firefly Festival, an eight-week long exposure to a wealth of culturally diverse music, dance and theater.

— Meghan Paladino



Tri-Way Drive-In Movie Theater

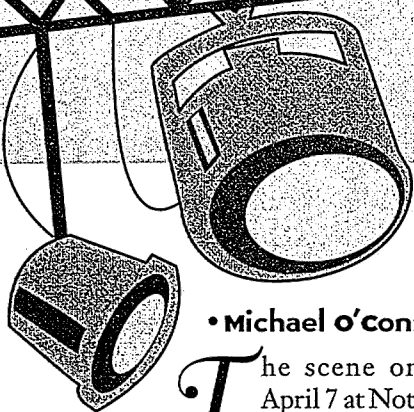
Tri-Way Drive-In Movie Theater in Plymouth, Ind. — just a half an hour from campus — is a great way to watch a movie and escape the traditional theater atmosphere. You'll feel like you're in the movie "Grease" when you see the authenticity of this drive in.

Movies are shown in pairs on the theater's three enormous projection screens, so your ticket pays for two full-length movies. It is a great place to go on a date or spend a relaxing night with friends. The theater will allow you to bring your own refreshments into the complex if you purchase a \$5 food and beverage permit; otherwise they have a concession stand on site that offers typical movie theater refreshments as well as things like pizza, burgers, pretzels and French fries. Tri-Way lists their show times in the movie listings of the South Bend Tribune along with the other local theaters. Even though this theater is not widely known, information about it is accessible in the newspaper or on the Web site (<http://www.tri-way-drive-in.com>).

— Kristin Keve



Behind the Scenes of



• Michael O'Connor

The scene on Friday, April 7 at Notre Dame's Stepan Center was quite different from what students typically expect from the usually quiet building. As country music star Pat Green and his band took the stage, the crowd erupted into applause, waving Texas flags and sporting cowboy hats. Bright lights and Green's energetic country rock filled the building while fog floated in the air and an intricately built stage sat before the capacity crowd. But 14 hours before, Stepan was bare. So just how does a concert of this magnitude come to be?

When the Notre Dame community learned that the Student Union Board (SUB) was bringing Green to campus, it seemed like every public or closeted country fan instantly came out of the woodwork. In spite of the tremendous hype, there was some hesitation about Stepan as a location for the concert. Stepan, often viewed as a campus eyesore and a questionable venue, can deter some students from taking a concert seriously. Luckily, the Pat Green concert dispelled these negative views and Stepan felt like a premier sold-out arena.

The Pat Green show was SUB's second concert of the school year; the first was

the successful Better Than Ezra show during the fall semester. Jenny Rager, the SUB advisor, said that the Better Than Ezra show went smoothly and prepared SUB to host another well-attended show. The performances, however, would not have been as successful without the help of the university and performer's crews, as well as the student volunteers that brought a great night of music to fruition.

For this show, SUB was able to utilize the Texas Club, which provided both financial assistance and volunteers to SUB's efforts. "The Texas Club's ability to send us more volunteers [made] set-up and the show run more efficiently," Rager says.

Senior Chrissy Williford, the president of the Texas Club, discussed the club's eagerness to get involved with a Texas-rooted performer. "We jumped at the opportunity when we were contacted by SUB," Williford says. "We've been trying to get Pat Green to come for years but never had the money." Williford added that, along with the money the club was able to contribute, they advertised by word of mouth, sending out emails to the club's 400 members and plugging the show at other events.

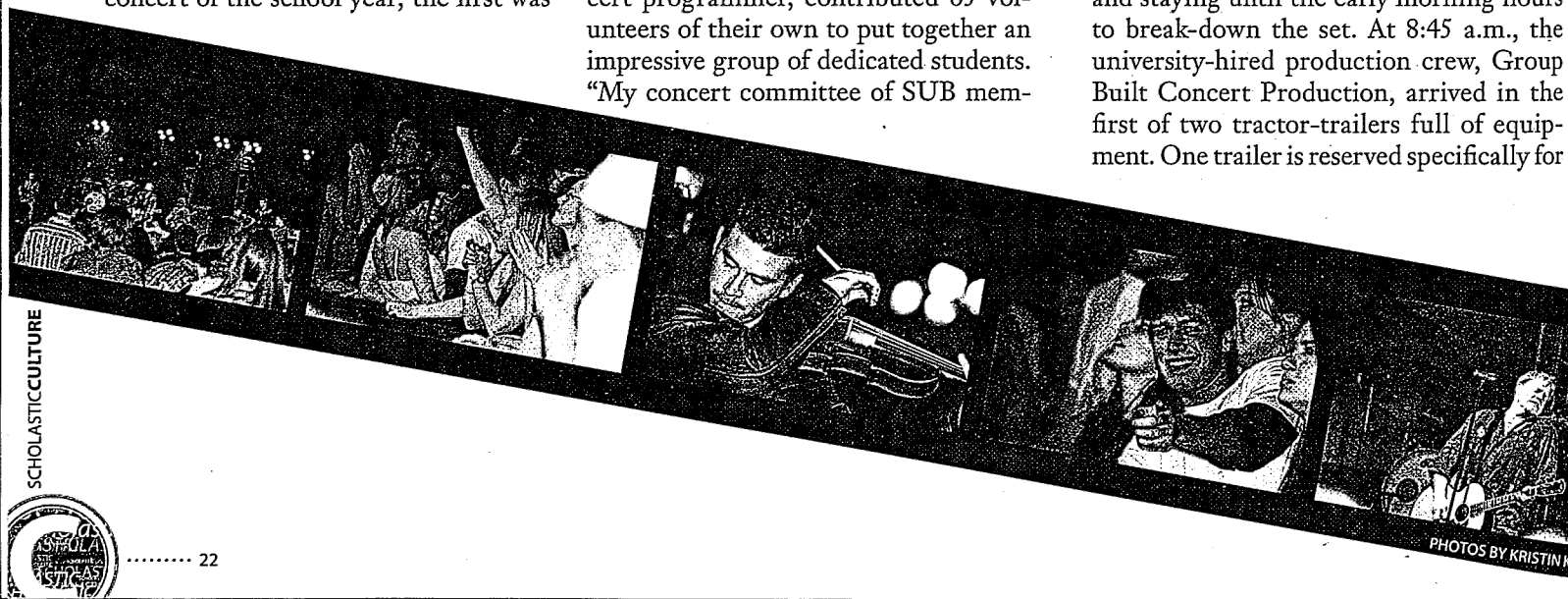
In addition to the Texas Club's efforts, Jimmy Flaherty, former board manager of SUB, and Chris Lund, the SUB concert programmer, contributed 65 volunteers of their own to put together an impressive group of dedicated students. "My concert committee of SUB mem-

bers, as well as the other SUB volunteers, has been great in assisting me," Lund says. He also remarked that Flaherty's experience with past concerts was helpful when planning the details and set-up of such a large show.

The planning for the concert began several weeks before the actual day of the show. Lund says the idea for the concert actually came from the Texas Club's strong desire to bring Green to campus. Additionally, SUB wanted to try a new genre of music and break away from the typical rock/alternative scene.

The process begins when SUB contacts an artist's agent and asks for a date. After this, SUB makes a formal offer and all the details are set, from ticket prices to publicity to band accommodations on campus. One major complaint of the student body is Notre Dame's lack of an established concert fund to attract big name bands. Luckily, SUB's Concert Committee does receive a budget from the Financial Management Board "as a result of the annual allocation process of student activities fees and The Shirt proceeds," says Flaherty. This allows SUB to make sizeable offers. Moreover, it is always easy to find a venue since Stepan belongs to and is controlled by the Student Activities Office.

The actual day of the concert, however, is SUB's true test. The day began at 7 a.m., with volunteers arriving throughout the day and staying until the early morning hours to break-down the set. At 8:45 a.m., the university-hired production crew, Group Built Concert Production, arrived in the first of two tractor-trailers full of equipment. One trailer is reserved specifically for



PHOTOS BY KRISTIN K

Pat Green

sound equipment and the other for lights. Although Green also brought a production group and supplies of his own, it was Group Built that aligned Green's equipment with that of Stepan and oversaw the whole production.

When the trucks arrived, all the equipment first was removed from the truck and then fork-lifted onto the stage, where it was arranged for the show. In addition to setting up the actual sound and light equipment, volunteers set up bike racks for queues outside of Stepan, barricades to protect the stage and 1,200 chairs for the concert attendees. All of this was done in conjunction with Group Built employees and Green's own team. In addition to this manual labor, a group of volunteers served as a hospitality team for Green himself, making sure he and his band were comfortable and prepared. One volunteer, for example, even had the opportunity to go out and purchase last minute guitar picks for the band. Luckily for the volunteers, all of this work does not go unnoticed or unpaid. Rager and the student board members of SUB provided donuts, coffee, water, soda and meals for the volunteers, as well as offering a free ticket to the show if a volunteer worked three or more hours.

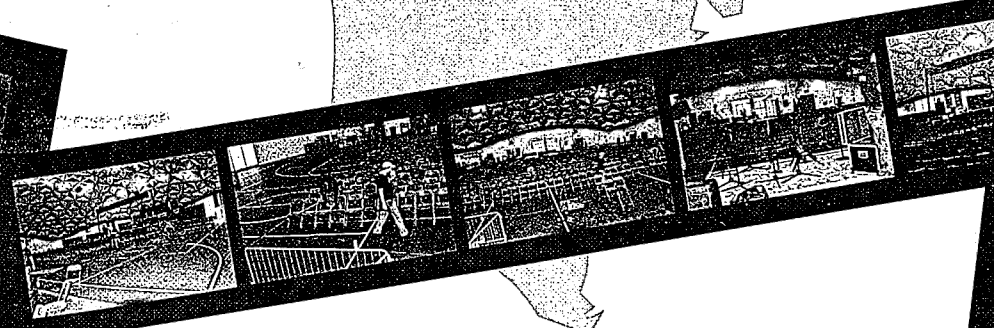
Although SUB and the volunteers are a necessity, Group Built Productions and Green's team were an integral part of the day of set-up. For over a decade, Notre Dame has hired Group Built to help produce high-profile shows. "We represent the university," says Shannon Stewart of Group Built. "We make sure Pat Green's people have what they need to make the show work." Over the years, Group Built has overseen over 50 shows in Stepan. Stewart admits that Stepan is a "rough room" with

"challenging sound" due to the shape of the dome. Furthermore, the lights cannot be loaded onto balconies like at the Joyce Center, so genie towers need to be set up for adequate lighting. He also claims, however, that Stepan has a certain "sentimental value" that always makes him look forward to working there.

In addition to Group Built, Green's team offered a unique flavor to the day's atmosphere. One member, nicknamed Pippy for his Pippi Longstocking-esque hair, who serves as Green's lighting director and stage assistant, kept the volunteers entertained while assisting around the stage. In the middle of the afternoon, Pippy decided to ride a trick bike around Stepan to keep everyone on their toes and remind everyone that, although they were busy and pressed for time, there was always time to relax and have fun. "Regardless of what happens beforehand, I can guarantee it's gonna be a lot of fun and a great show," Pippy says. "The students are great to work with [...] It's great to play at a college where there's no bar at the venue so you don't have to deal with all of those people."

In agreement with Pippy, Sarah Schmall, a SUB financial controller and student volunteer, said that it was wonderful to work with and learn from both the professional university production company and Green's people. "They're easy people to work with," Schmall says. "They give the directions, you help them out, and we get the whole production set up very quickly. And we're still able to have fun and keep it entertaining."

After weeks of planning and an entire day of work, the Pat Green show was finally ready to begin. Green and his seven-member band thrilled the crowd, playing



Pat Green

by the numbers

equipment trucks 3
 pounds of deli meat 4
 communication radios 12
 large pizzas 17
 tables 30
 bath towels 38
 student volunteers 65
 cans of Red Bull 72
 bottles of water 240
 in attendance 1,100
 chairs 1,200
 stage volume (ft³) 4,000

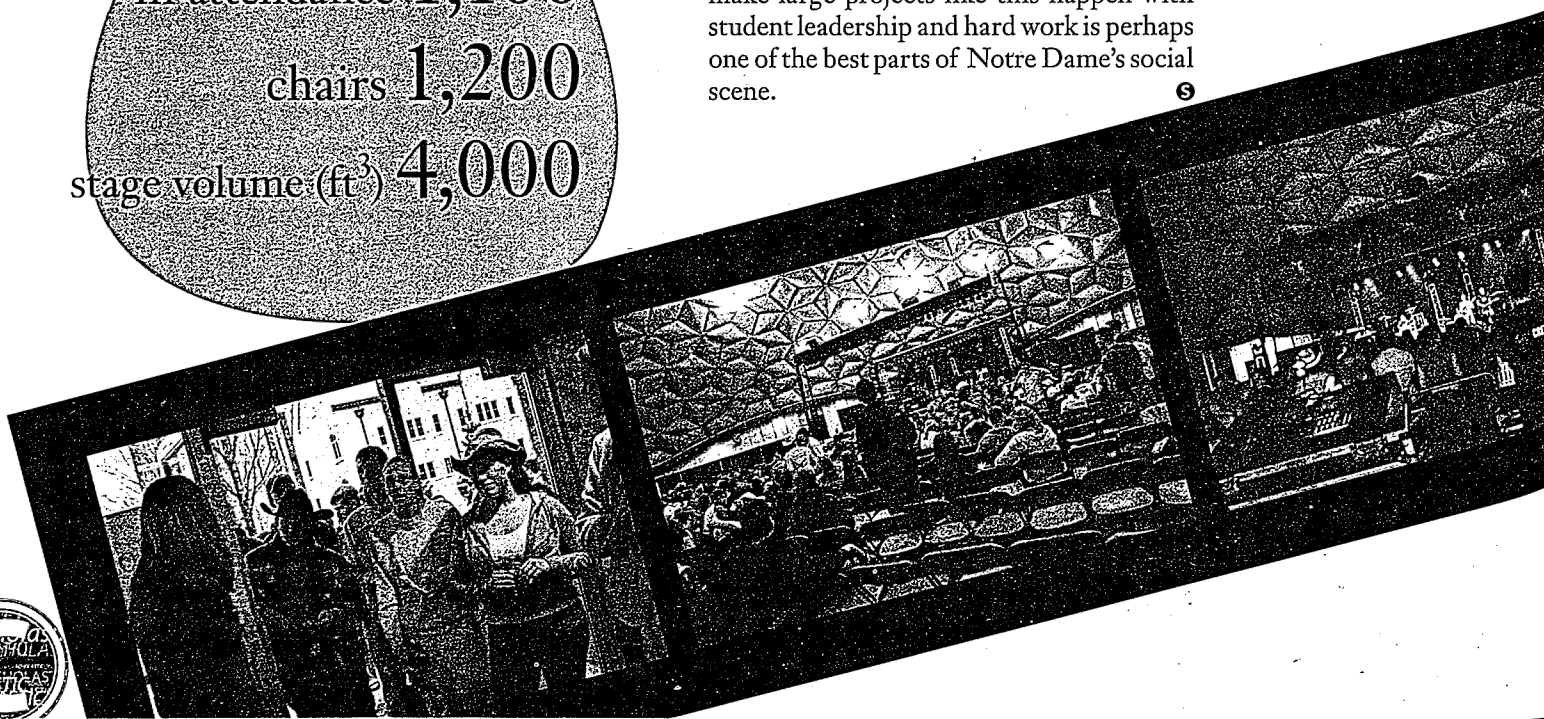


his hit "Wave on Wave," a fantastic cover of Bruce Springsteen's "Glory Days" and many more songs in a set that kept everyone entertained from the first chord to the final bow. Although *Scholastic* was unable to get an interview with Green, Brendan Anthony, Green's fiddler, commented about the show after the concert. "This [was] the third show of our tour and it was a great night," Anthony says. "We play small and large shows, from rodeos to arenas, but we always love coming to colleges."

The end-product of the Pat Green concert was quite impressive. "Attendance at the event was 1,100 people, which was a sell-out," Flaherty says. "We were very happy with the attendance." Although the show was a huge success, Schmall reinforced the hope that students realize just how much time it takes to put on a show in Stepan. "People don't realize how much work goes into this," she says. "People interested in concerts or those who want other bands to perform here should really try to get involved."

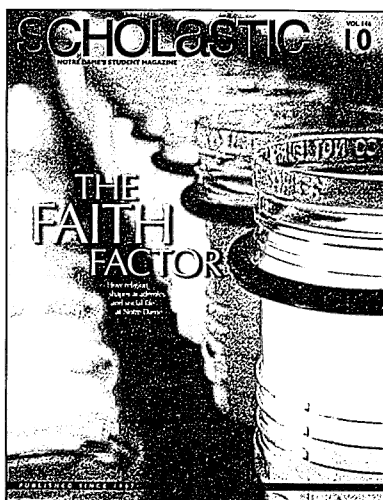
After witnessing the dedication that goes into a SUB concert, Schmall's comments should be heeded by the student body—appreciate the hard work of Student Activities and student organizations to bring projects like this to life. SUB's unique ability to make large projects like this happen with student leadership and hard work is perhaps one of the best parts of Notre Dame's social scene.

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The Student Activities Office salutes Its 2006 Indiana Collegiate Press Association Award Winners:

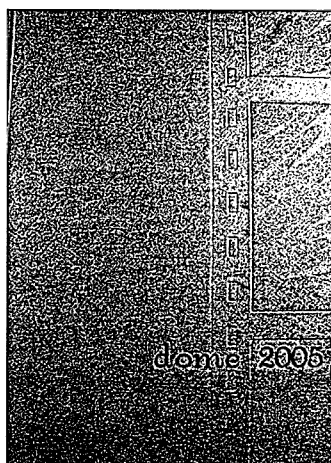
Scholastic Magazine - runner-up, 2006 News Magazine



Editor: Mo Ertel & Jim Ryan

Staff- News magazine of the year, second place.
Staff- Best single issue, third place.
Editorial Staff- Best editorial or essay, first place.
Editorial Staff- Best editorial or essay, third place.
Annie Robinson- Best news story, second place.
Dave Poell- Best news story, third place.
Dave Poell- Best feature story, second place.
Jim Ryan- Best investigative or in-depth story, third place.
Roque Strew- Best opinion column, third place.
Mike Borgia- Best sports story, third place.
Erik Powers- Best entertainment/humor column, first place.
Halle Kiefer- Best entertainment/ humor column, third place.
Christopher Meskill- Best sports column, second place.
Michael Kim- Best sports column, third place.
David Redenbaugh- Best cover design, second & third place.
Phil Hall- Best feature photo, first & second place.
Brenna Mannion- Best sports photo, second place.
Phil Hall- Best sports photo, third place.
Brenna Mannion- Best photo essay or picture story, first place.
Phil Hall- Best photo essay or picture story, second place.
David Redenbaugh- Best informational graphic, second place.

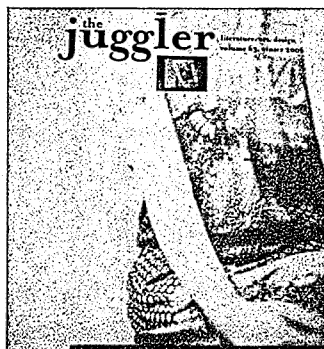
Dome Yearbook - runner-up, 2006 Yearbook



Editor: Moira Madden

Staff- Division I yearbook of the year, second place.
Staff- Best execution of theme, second place.
Melissa Harris & Meg Harty- Best Album/Portrait Section, first place.
Brendan Lynch- Best student life section, second place.
Bridget Veinmeyer- Best Sports section, third place.
Elizabeth Mierenfeld- Best academics section, second place.
Mallory Brown- Best organization section, second place.
Christina Chapman- Best special section, second place.
Nicole Phillips- Best overall design, first place.
Carolyn McGrady- Best news event photography, first place.
Ryan Larson- Best news photography, third place.
Eric Christiansen- Best feature photography, first place.
Billy Gallagher- Best sports photography, third place.

Juggler Magazine - 2006 Literary Magazine of the Year

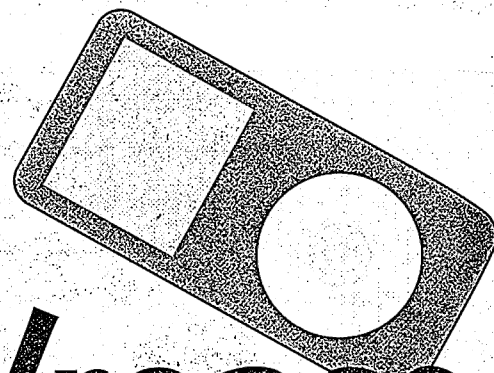


Editor: Mike Bogacz

Staff- Literary magazine of the year, first place.
Staff- Best overall design, first place.
Staff- Best single issue, second place.
Tim Smith- Best short poem, second place.
R.E. Melly- Best rhymed poem, second place.
Dan Reynolds- Best free verse poem, third place.
April Wilkins- Best photographic illustration, third place.
Liz McCorry- Best hand-drawn illustration, first place.
Meeg Conroy- Best hand-drawn illustration, third place.

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and Wrongs



•Sarah Barrett

In 1999, 18-year-old college dropout Shawn Fanning changed the future of the music industry. Fanning designed the first peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing network, a program he named Napster. Napster's offerings were epic. It allowed participants in the network to share and swap content files containing audio, video or any type of digital data through a centralized server. His program soon attracted over 60 million users, the attention of the music industry and a lawsuit for copyright infringement. Napster was the record store of the new millennium, but it placed music in the hands of consumers for free — resulting in dire financial consequences for the music industry and the artists.

Then, in 2000, only one year after Napster's release, Notre Dame's Office of the Provost — along with other university officials — created the University Committee on Computing and Information Service (UCCIS), a committee dedicated to enforcing a ban on Napster use on the campus network. Student piracy had already become a problem. In July 2001, having faced two years of lawsuits and fines totaling \$36 million, Napster was forced to shut down as a free file-sharing server.

While the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) was successful in shutting down Napster, the damage had

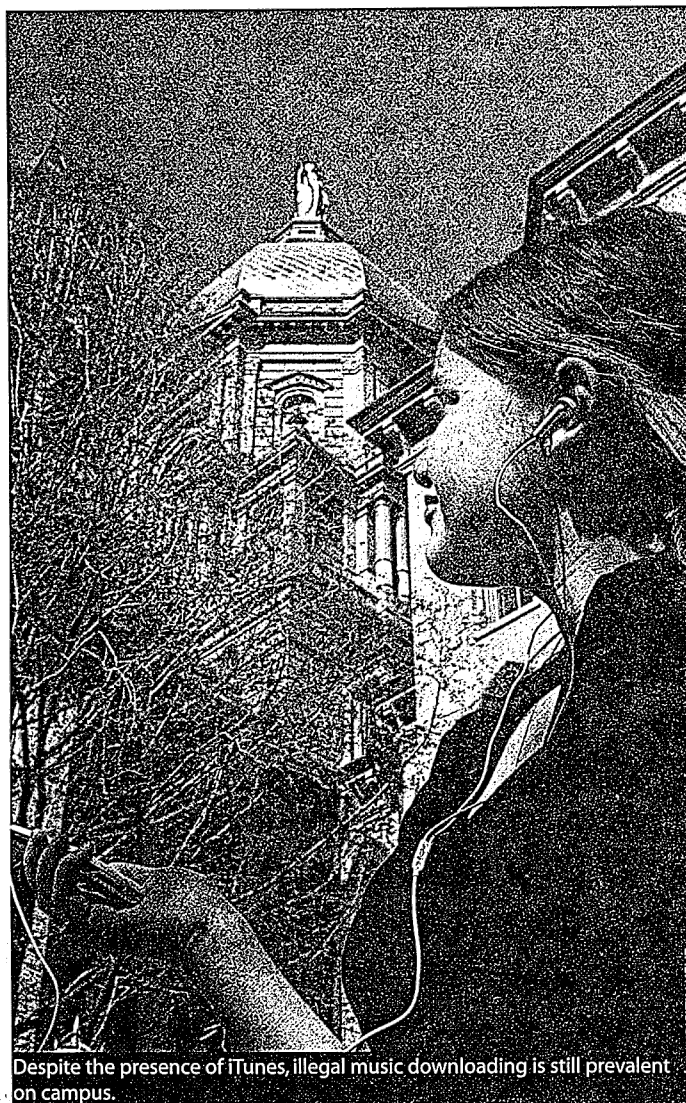
already been done. Napster's release had set the precedent for hundreds of other P2P illegal file-sharing servers, and its users were able to find the music they wanted elsewhere. Kazaa, Limewire,

Napster's weaknesses. Such P2P applications were no longer run by a centralized server, making it nearly impossible for the music industry and companies like HBO and Universal Studios to identify and

target the Web host or master, as has been the case with Fanning. Even with the support of the No Electronic Theft (NET) Act, created in 1997, this obstacle continued to be a daunting one. The NET Act criminalized "sound recording copyright infringements occurring on the Internet, regardless of whether there is a financial gain from such infringements." The RIAA and companies like Universal Studios thus resorted to tracking down and suing the users themselves, keeping a close watch on high-traffic areas like college campuses.

Tracking college students in violation of copyright laws gives the prosecuting company the right to fine both the offender and the university if the university does not act upon a complaint and allows illegal activity to continue. According to Kathleen Brannock, assistant director of the Office of Residence Life and Housing, the university has yet to have been held liable, but the complaints necessitate that something be done. "I definitely think there are more cases of it. Do I think people are using it more? I think people are using it about the same as they had been but are

being more careful," she notes. "I think companies have become more vigilant in protecting their materials. The increase



Despite the presence of iTunes, illegal music downloading is still prevalent on campus.

Morpheus, Ares Galaxy, BitTorrent, WinMX, FrostWire and many others were thriving and had improved upon

A Controversy on Campus

of the problem on campus has been due to a rise in security by these companies."

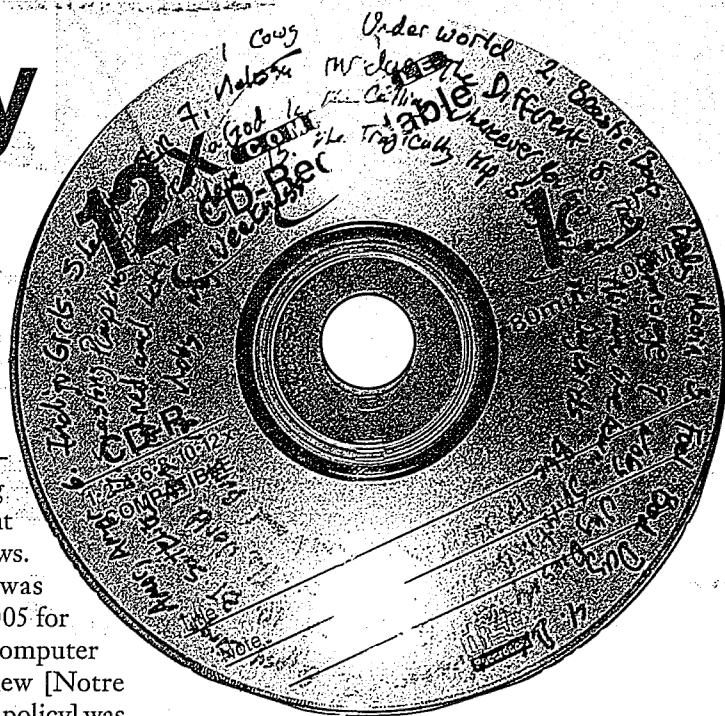
Conversations with both students and administrators indicate that this controversy is far from settled. The arguments on both sides are legitimate — one calling for users of copyrighted materials to pay the artist or industry for the files and programs they have, and the other arguing that music is a form of art and should be free for people to experience and appreciate. In an article written in August 2003, CNN.com columnist Marci Hamilton compares illegal downloading to shoplifting and argues, "[illegal downloading] can be reduced by monitoring and warning." It is this tactic that both the recording industry and Notre Dame have implemented. Yet, it seems as though this tactic is both exhaustive and ultimately unsuccessful. People will continue to infringe copyright laws by exchanging music, movies and TV shows as long as there are outlets for doing so. Aware of a means to save \$18 on a new album, \$20 on that newly released DVD or \$400 on computer software, not to mention the ability to discover new music at the click of a button, people will continue to find ways to beat the system. Meanwhile, the companies and artists affected are frantic as they try to cope with financial losses.

Sophomore Stephen Giordano, who received a ResLife summons in February 2006 for downloading episodes of the FOX television series "House," believes that disciplinary action is not enough to stop the downloading trend. "I just don't download while I'm here. I wait until I'm home or get it directly sent to me from friends, because that can't be tracked," he says. He also mentions, "I thought it was the one thing I was doing that was legal. The series had already aired and I could have taped [the episodes]."

It seems as though the frequency of illegal file sharing has created a general sentiment of indifference to copyright laws. Freshman Samuel Banina was sent to ResLife in October 2005 for illegally downloading the computer game "War Craft II." "I knew [Notre Dame's Responsible Use of IT policy] was passed all the time, people were doing it all the time, so I didn't think it was very enforced. It looks like the university is just trying to cover its back."

Katie Rose, a manager at the Office of Information Technology (OIT), commented on OIT's involvement in this matter: "Generally speaking, OIT does not play policeman. We do not go out looking to find students that are sharing files illegally. The only time we step in is at the request of General Counsel and Student Affairs — the two offices that receive copyright abuse notices from the recording industry or movie studios that a certain computer was noted sharing files illegally—and we find out which student owns this machine and the validity of the complaint," Rose says. Rose also notes that most industries target "hunting pots" — individuals who share thousands of illegally downloaded files — moreso than individuals who share files on a smaller scale.

These complaints have been on the rise, with a total of more than 110 cases dealing with copyright violations last year alone. It was, according to Brannock, the fourth most frequent violation dealt with by ResLife. This being said, it might seem as though the prosecuting industries — already suffering financial losses — are succeeding in their fight on one level. Yet despite the frequency of these complaints, the success of industries' efforts to reverse their financial woes has been minimal.



They are battling against a tech-savvy generation of adolescents who crave the excitement and benefits of Internet potential and will continue to evolve their levels of expertise to create more advanced applications. Some of the most cutting edge programs are "OurTunes" and "MyTunes Redux," two applications designed to hack into iTunes shared music libraries. "OurTunes" and "MyTunes Redux" allow users to download from other libraries in their network from an application that prides itself as a legal digital music and video download site.

Is there a solution to the controversy? Will entertainment companies, like EMI Recorded Music, continue to lay off workers due to a decrease in revenue? Will music sharing become legalized in response to the demands of the public? There must be a middle ground, but for now, ResLife has committed itself to educating students in response to external requests to do so, and nothing more. Seven years removed from the advent of Napster, it seems evident that Fanning's creation was the spark that ignited an age-defining revolution, one that will continue to cause drastic changes in the lives of all Internet users and entertainment industry workers for years to come.

9



SPORTS

Identity Crisis

•Brittany Lash

When the phrase “men’s lacrosse” appears in the media, what is the first image that pops into your head? A game going back centuries to the time of the Native Americans? A beloved east-coast pastime making inroads across the nation? Or perhaps the utter desperation of ESPN2 in showing Major League Lacrosse in the afternoon?

Odds are, at this point, most people would inextricably link men’s lacrosse to its worst images — partying frat boys with money to burn and testosterone to spare. As much as many who play the sport would like to deny it, the recent Duke scandal did not create this stereotype, but merely brought it to the forefront of national attention. It’s unfortunate for the majority of players — both at Duke and nationwide — who did nothing wrong, who now think that playing lacrosse is something that they should hide, lest it reflect poorly on their character.

More than just hurting lacrosse players, the scandal raises significant questions about the tension of wealthy private institutions existing in blue-collar communities, the “town versus gown” issues. How can students at an institution like Duke,

or Notre Dame for that matter, react and recover from this fallout?

For a number of former high school athletes currently attending Notre Dame, the answer lies in reaching out to mentor the future generation of lacrosse players in the South Bend community. Earlier this spring, a call went out in the Observer for Notre Dame students interested in volunteering their time to aid an understaffed middle school-aged lacrosse program, the Saint Joe Junior Lacrosse Club, currently in its second year. Eight young men responded and took on the responsibilities of not only teaching the game, but becoming mentors as well.

“Since they are just starting, we are just working on the fundamentals, and we try to let them have as much fun as possible. They aren’t good enough to work on strategy, so we get to play a lot of games, which is fun,” says Peter McCormick, one of the volunteer head coaches. Fun equates to light-hearted drills and games, teaching more about the love of the game than the thrill of victory. For a sport commonly thought to be one of the most injury-plagued and dangerous, aside from football and hockey, this is a welcome change in perspective.



Even Notre Dame varsity men’s lacrosse players get in on the action, serving as referees for many of the middle school matches. Professor Karen Heisler, whose son Tim plays goalie for one of the teams, states that “the kids love [the coaches].” It doesn’t matter to the kids that their coaches came from “gown” into the “town,” all that matters is the spirit and fun of what they do.

While it may be difficult to influence the sentiments of those adults who have their minds made up about the state of lacrosse, or the state of community relations, it is possible to set a great example for those who have not yet made up their minds — those children who still need to be led. Recovery from the fallout of this scandal will be a long road, but judging by the work in our own community, it is not an impossible one. **S**

From the
Notre Dame
vs.
The Other Guys
Press Box
•Nick Gergen LEVEL 1

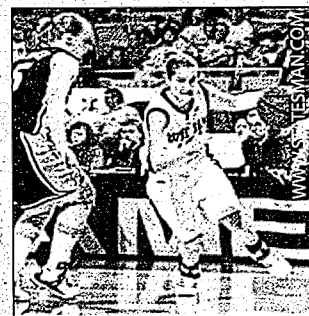
Assigned to:
SCHOLASTIC
USE MEDIA ENTRANCE

Jimmy Clausen, the 6’3”, 207 pound junior quarterback out of Westlake Village, Calif., has verbally committed to the University of Notre Dame.



“The deciding factor on this whole thing was Coach Weis,” Clausen told ESPN prior to his news conference. “If you look at what he’s done with all the guys he’s coached, like Tom Brady, and what

he’s doing right now with Brady Quinn in one year, it’s pretty special.” Clausen was on campus for the Blue-Gold game, along with top wideouts Arrelious Benn (Washington, D.C.), Duval Kamara (Hoboken, N.J.), and Deonte Thompson (Belle Glade, Fla.). Look for



Irish Eyes On ... Chris Jacques

• **christy laufer**

A standout men's track athlete already slated to compete in the Big East Tournament in both the long jump and high jump, Chris Jacques is now looking to qualify in the sprints as well. Last year, as a sophomore, he exploded in the Big East indoor meet, taking his first title in the long jump and out-jumping the second place finisher by an impressive ten inches. If this serves as any indication, he will prove to be a great asset for the Irish this spring. Chris is a Finance major enrolled in the Mendoza College of Business and currently lives in Alumni Hall.



UND.COM

Do you tend to perform better in highly competitive meets like the Big East Tournament?

It definitely raises the level a little bit. If you don't show up, you're not going to score any points, [and you are] not going to help the team. In the Big East, there's a better chance that I'll do well.

Do you know much about your competition? Does it matter to you who you will be facing?

I know who my closest competitors are, and it doesn't matter who I go against. It's going to be all up to me on any given day.

Do you set goals for yourself in terms of personal levels of performance, or do you just go out and do the best you can in the events you enter?

I try to do both. Every time I compete I want to get a better mark than I did last week or than I did in my whole career.

What is your favorite event?

Long jump is my favorite event because it combines both speed and jumping ability. I just think it's a great display of athleticism.

Which people have most positively influenced you as an athlete?

I'd probably have to say my high school track coach and my parents because they've supported me the most throughout my whole career. During the high school phase it's critical to get that kind of support, to keep doing well and to get to the college level and compete.

What has been your proudest moment in track and field?

I'd have to say when I won the long jump in the indoor state championship in high school. It was the week after one of my best friends died, so that definitely meant a lot to me [to win after that tragedy].

these highly touted recruits to be among the top prospects to join Clausen and commit to the Irish in the coming months...

Irish women's basketball All-American Megan Duffy will be collecting her pay checks on the hardwood upon graduation. She was drafted as the 31st overall pick by the Minnesota Lynx of the WNBA. Duffy is excited for the opportunity to play in Minneapolis, where former Irish standout Jacqueline Batteast also played before being traded earlier this month. "The Lynx are a great organization from top

to bottom, and they have one of the WNBA's best and most knowledgeable fan bases," Duffy commented...

Notre Dame is now currently fourth in the NACDA Director's Cup standings. The Director's Cup is awarded to the top overall college or university in collegiate athletic championships. A strong fall had Notre Dame first in the country, but a few mediocre finishes in winter and spring sports, as well as the lack of competing varsity squads in some sports have dropped the Irish to fourth.



SPORT: MEN'S BASEBALL

OPPONENT: LOUISVILLE

WHERE: FRANK ECK STADIUM

WHEN: THREE-GAME SERIES FRIDAY, MAY 5,
AT 6:05 P.M., SATURDAY, MAY 6, AT 1:05 P.M.
AND SUNDAY, MAY 7, AT 12:05 P.M.

Brittany Lash,
Assistant Sports Editor

The Irish are on a roll, and this series is one through which they should have few problem navigating, if any. The Cardinals are 17-22 as of April 23, and are only 8-6 in the Big East. Compare this to the Irish record of 31-8, including a 21-game win streak, and a 13-1 Big East mark, and Louisville's odds look slim. The Cards, however, could look to exploit an Irish team weary with its lengthy home stand, South Florida and St. John's. Fighting to keep their Big East win percentage above .500 could provide the Cards significant motivation but not enough to overcome the Irish in their last home series of the regular season. The team will send its seniors out on a high note, sweeping the three-game series.

Christopher Meskill,
Editor-in-Chief

The Notre Dame baseball team comes into this weekend series as the hottest team in the NCAA. The only question is can the Irish sustain this unprecedented momentum against the struggling Louisville Cardinals. Let's look at the facts: Notre Dame is riding a 20-plus-game winning streak led by senior first baseman Craig Cooper, who is batting well over .400 for the season. Louisville comes to town carrying a 17-22 record, including 2-5 in their last seven games. With emphasis on ending the season strong, I expect more of the same from the Irish, taking the series in convincing fashion, 3-0.



For the Love of Sport

• Brittany Lash

On a crisp, sunny April morning on Mission Bay in San Diego, the Notre Dame men's rowing team prepared for their greatest challenge yet — the petite final of the San Diego Classic. At a Sunday hour far earlier than when many of their friends and family would want to be awake, the 9:30 a.m. start time called the team's top eight rowers to their boat, ready to make the school's first-ever appearance in the courses. Beating the University of California at Irvine in the previous day's qualification heat by a mere half-second, the Irish knew their chances in this final were slim.

Defying expectations, they flew out of the start, racing neck and neck with the lead boat, only to fall behind as the distance wore on. But just as the race seemed to be a lost cause, the Irish found a last reserve of determination, surging past Rollins College and the University of California at Santa Barbara for a last-second, fourth-place finish, the best ever for the Irish squad at the prestigious competition. There was no first place trophy in their hands, but the Irish did win something possibly even more valuable — some well-deserved recognition in the collegiate rowing world.

So why doesn't the rest of the world — or Notre Dame, for that matter — know about them?

Sophomore Jake Teitgen, one of the top eight rowers on the team, knows that his teammates have improved by leaps and bounds, but many of his friends and classmates remain in the dark.

"There's a lack of knowledge on campus about what crew is," Teitgen says. When students ask him if he is on the rowing team, he quickly responds, "That's all I do! I'm rowing every day." The majority of individuals also believe that the team is a varsity sport until Teitgen corrects them. "We just bite the bullet and do it ourselves [as a club sport]. I would love to see people get a sense of how hard we work."

Hard work is an understatement for the club, which has races in the fall, two-a-day indoor training sessions in the winter, and a lengthy spring season entailing almost daily practices. A team with between 35 and 45 members per year, men's crew fields both novice (freshman) and varsity boats, competing in four and eight-man races in their respective classes. Men's boats frequently feature one small woman as

the coxswain, who is stationed in the front of the boat and establishes the speed and rhythm of rowing. Competitions normally consist of preliminary heats, with the top two or three finishers in each heat moving on to the final rounds.

As a club sport and not a varsity program, the team must decide just how seriously they will treat their season. According to Dave Brown, RecSports assistant director of club sports, "The club members determine the club direction. Does it want to be primarily an instructional club for novice rowers, or does it wish to emphasize the competitive aspects? The past two years in particular have placed an emphasis on competition." From this emphasis has come landmark wins over "benchmark programs" such as Purdue and Michigan State. This success has given rise to the question: will the Irish men's crew team stay a club for long?

.....

"Everyone has got to be a little crazy out there doing all this, but they're all competitive."

-Jake Teitgen, sophomore,
Notre Dame men's rowing team

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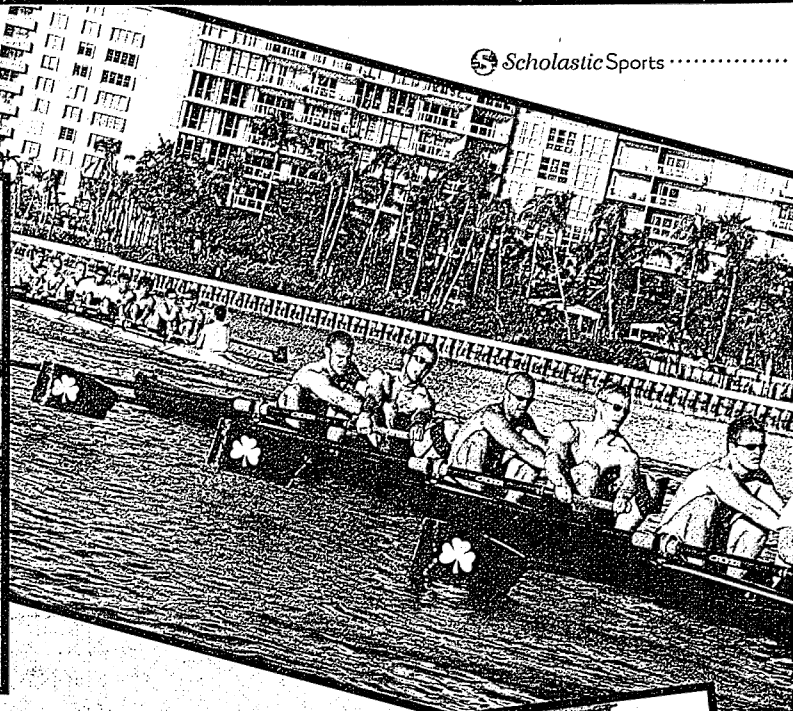
"Rowing is one of three clubs that have entertained the idea of becoming a varsity sport in the past five years," Brown says. "But there are no clubs at the moment who are petitioning for varsity status." Although the crew team may not be petitioning for such status, that doesn't mean they wouldn't enjoy, or need, even a few of the benefits. For example, varsity

athletes receive the earliest class registration times to ensure that they can take classes that fit their practice schedules. Clubs, no matter what their amount of scheduled practice time, do not receive this benefit. "When guys have classes [at different times] because class registration times are all different, it's tough on our team," Teitgen says.

Even though they are functioning well without athletic scholarships, supplementary varsity funding would be a huge boost to the program. "We do have great support from parents, alumni and friends of Notre Dame Rowing Club, [however] each rower pays nearly \$1,500 per year to have the privilege to row for NDRC," says Coach Kurt Butler, who derives part of his salary from these dues. According to Brown, when comparing the Irish program's funding to that of comparable National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association conference teams, "The funding and opportunities provided for fundraising (including a football concession stand) by both RecSports and Student Activities are equal to, or better than, most other schools represented."

While the argument for varsity status can be made in

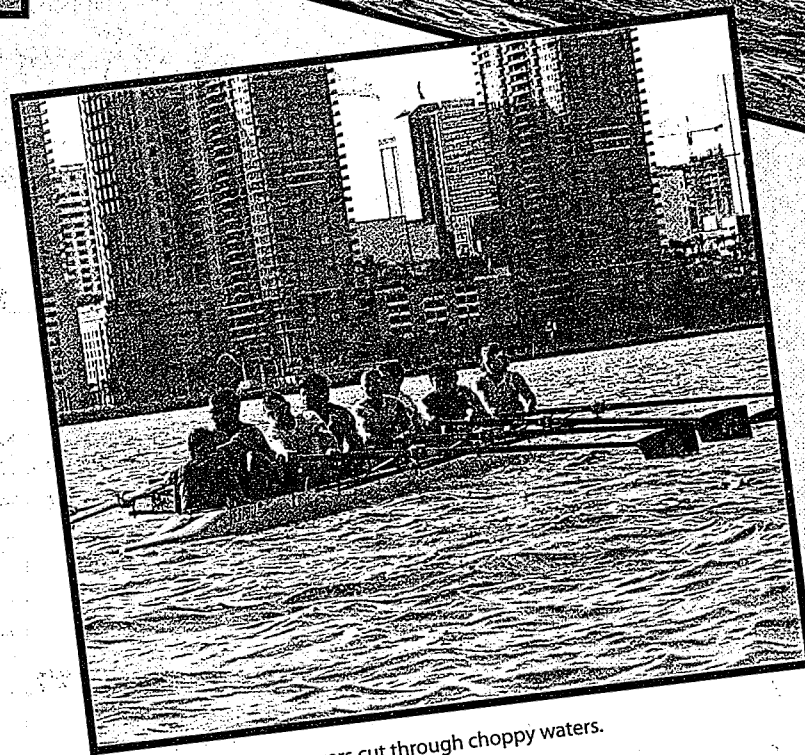
PRE-GAMING Members of the men's rowing team warm up before a race.



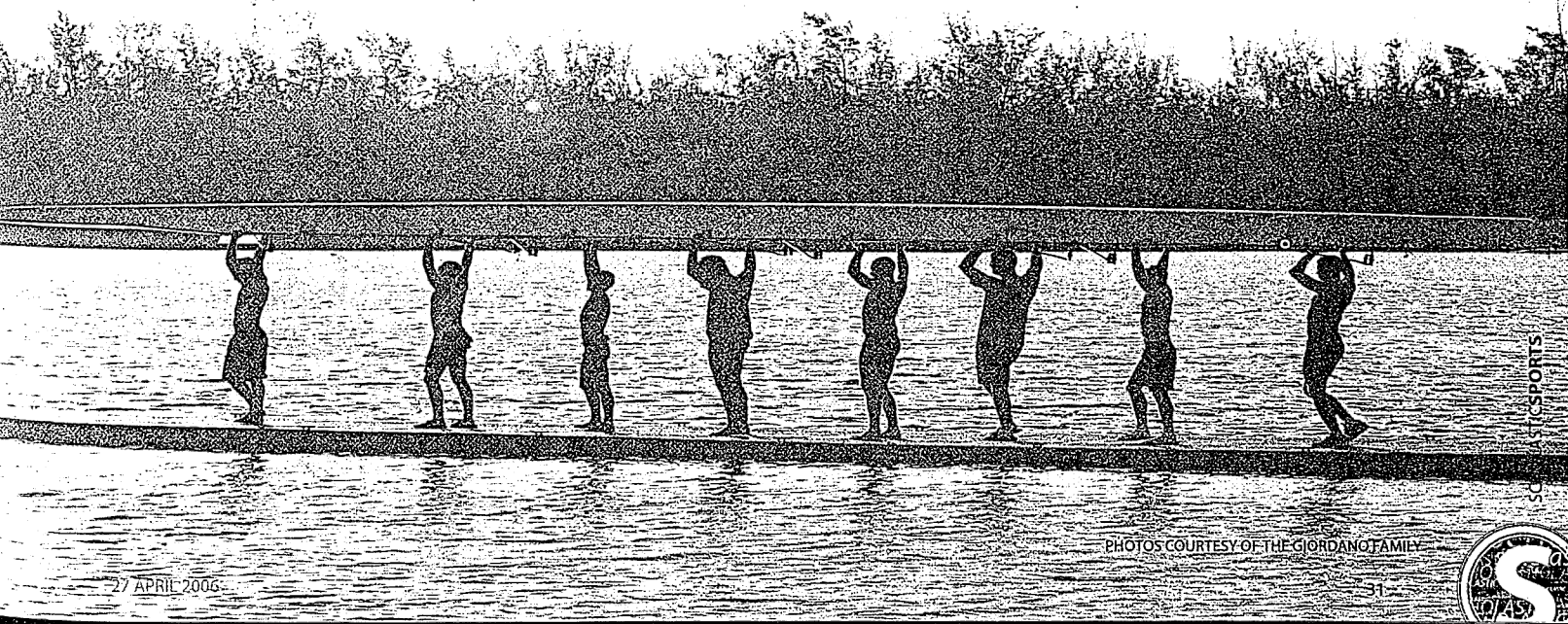
facts and figures; the highlights of the club side are intangible. "There are definitely advantages to the club team. One, probably my favorite part, are the guys on the team. Anyone can join," Teitgen says, noting that in three years hardly any cuts have been made — a marked difference from stiff varsity competition. He says that without scholarships to provide incentive to stay on the team, "Everyone has got to be a little crazy to be out there doing all this, but they're all competitive. There's this attitude that we're all going through this together, [it's] team bonding."

Teitgen and the rest of the crew team know that the experience is worth more than any varsity benefits. "If you asked me if I played a sport here, I would certainly say 'yes.' This is more team oriented than anything I've ever heard of. You get in a boat with eight guys, and if one guy's off just a little bit, the whole boat is off. You have to be together with everyone," Teitgen says. Coach Butler sees the value of these same intangibles. "The best part of coaching is watching the rowers grow and mature as athletes and young men and women. I am a firm believer in getting the right athletes in the right positions and letting them have the freedom to grow as a person and a boat."

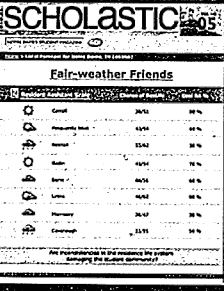
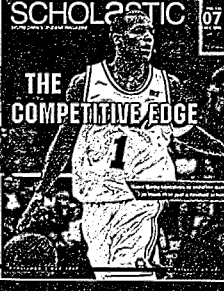
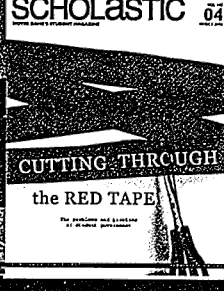
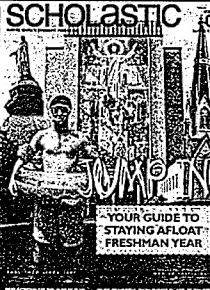
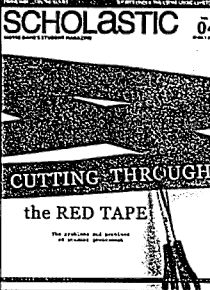
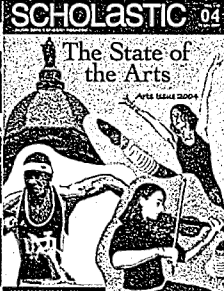
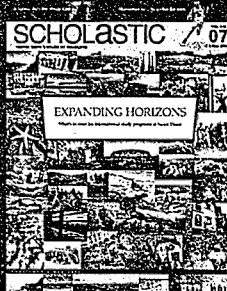
With or without the class registration times.



AT SEA Notre Dame rowers cut through choppy waters.

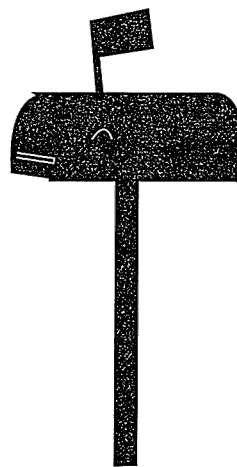


PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE GIORDANO FAMILY



SCHOLASTIC

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Notre Dame, IN 46556

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humor

Listening In ...

- "I need to go get a facial like Samantha on 'Sex and the City.'"

— overheard male student

- Student 1: "Do you want to go to Shack City?"
Student 2: "Is that a new restaurant?"

- "You remind me of this guy in a book I just read. His name is Oliver Twist."

— biology major

- "Dear God! Why am I autistic?"

— exasperated student

- "If you don't turn this paper in on time, you'll be cast into the exterior darkness, where there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

— English professor

- Freshman 1: "I really hate Mod Quad."

Freshman 2: "I know! It's so modular!"

Fifty Years Ago

Americana. That down-homey feel that our nation was built on. Baseball, fireworks, "red, white, and blue," and all those other things that sometimes I vaguely hear about on the Fourth of July in between the blasts of my cousins maiming each other with M-80s. However, as it does sometimes, *Scholastic* has found a way to take the traditions of our country and make them oddly ... uncomfortable. Examine the October 12, 1956 issue:

"Every healthy American boy needs a dream girl. She's one of those essentials, like Mom's apple pie or the old swimmin' hole. After all, we've fought two wars in the last 15 years for apple pie and swimmin' holes, haven't we? If you don't believe it, I can see that you don't see many movies. And it's the same way with dream girls."

There are so many things wrong with the above quotation. Really, nothing is healthier than mixing up a man's issues about his mommy's apple pie with the "dream girl" that he "needs" so badly. And you know what "need" meant fifty years ago? That's right; it meant "stalk." Also, last time I checked, we weren't fighting WWII for the rights of my ancestors to take a dip in some algae-infested watering hole.

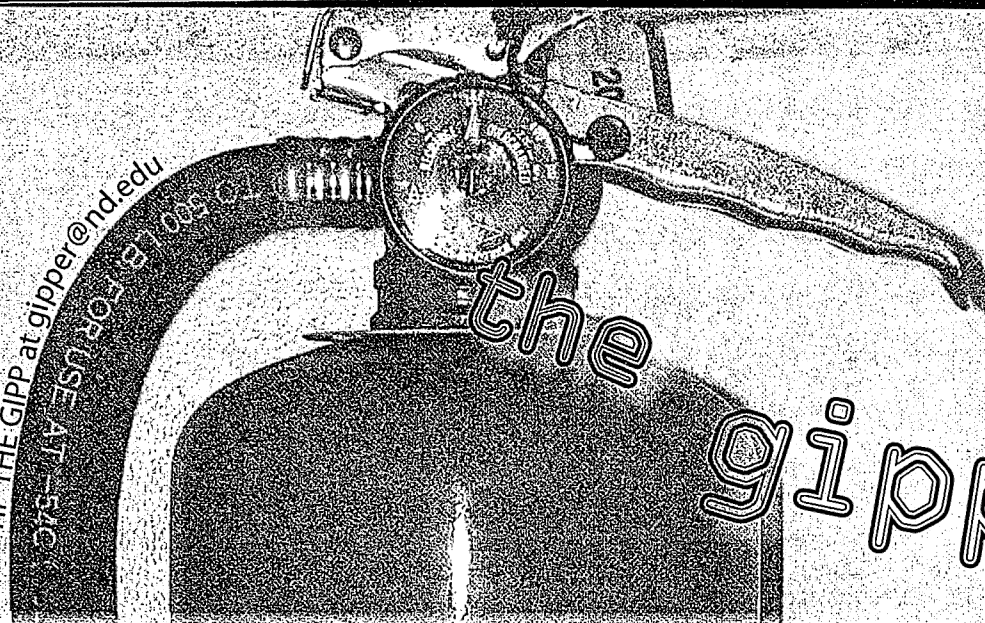
— Doug Schlarman

So, swimming in St. Mary's Lake? More Hepatitis than your average watering hole.



LEAH MILLER

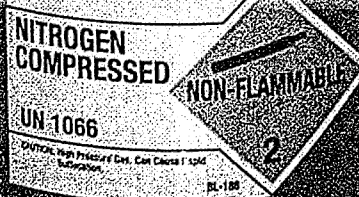
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Howdy, Gippings. So, the weather is finally warmer than a frigid witch's teat, and we are all recovering from last week's triumphant return of football and outdoor drinking to Our Lady's University. To ease the transition into spring, the Gipp King is here to entertain you with classic tales of general stupidity and full frontal nudity — nothing like pale-skinned goodness to warm our hearts and make us want to rip our eyes out.

Our first tip comes from that bastion of upstanding recreational behavior, Turtle Creek. Our unsuspecting observer was awakened by a strange tapping at his window one fine eve. Our newfound friend stumbled from his bed to find his neighbor, a chipper (read: wasted) young lad, climbing through his window, gleaming with pride from his night's accomplishment. Our groggy, slightly aggravated reporter stumbled from his slumberhole, followed the tanked trespasser out to the front lawn, where he found — to the shock and repulsion of all those way-too-conservative religious and uptight geezers who still read this feature just to get angry at liberal media and gossip apparitions (but I digress) — the most intoxicated person in the history of college (prove me wrong: gipper@nd.edu). To resume our story, our lush had passed out in vomit-laden shrubbery, with twigs up his nose — up his freaking nose! At this point, the newly awakened erudite was curious enough to investigate further. Apparently the neighbor and his roommate were playing a game of beer pong after a late-night extravaganza. With coordination at an all-time low, our sauced shooter went for yet another off-target toss, when his roommate whipped out a fire extinguisher from behind his back a la Bugs Bunny. With a fling and a flutter, the once loveable roommate left his buddy in an ultimate freeze. Unflappable, the roommate fought away the chemical fog and lined up for a second go, emptying the canister in a chilling display. As our tipster put it, the neighbor responded by "spinning around, screaming, pulling out his hair, and vomiting everywhere." Trying to escape the frosty apartment, the roommate dove out of a sliding door, let loose his dinner on a set of bushes, and passed out face-down in the branches. Simply beautiful.

Now, Gippettes, I usually leave the sports stories to the professionals, but this one was just too rich to discard. Our story picks up with the typical wind-down to a testosterone-filled weekend — two guys, plenty of liquor and no female accompaniment (way to go gentlemen, you have truly redefined the word "suave"). Our tipster tells us that as they began the stumble-filled trek back to the dorms, they found a lovely set of escorts to accompany them. Upon sighting the baseball practice fields, our featured intoxicants got to thinking, "Let's play some ball!" The women who joined our Don Juans posed a challenge to spice up the situation: If the strapping young lads could hit their pitches, the ladies would remove articles of clothing, but if the hunks took a hack and missed, they would have to strip down. No bunting (as if they could even hold the bat straight — phshaw). Well, the girls must have been named Clemens and Koufax because our Ty Cobbs were completely in the buff before the pitchers even removed their warm-up gear. As nasty as the girls' pitches were, their camera shots were even better, capturing the victory with plenty of photographic evidence. Unfortunately for our not-so-clutch hitters, the girls came out on top, and the gentlemen were stuck grasping wood. That's all for this year for the Gipp. Misbehave this summer, my babies, for I shall remain,



The Gipper

He's Kind of a Big Deal...

Why Ken Izzo is the Greatest Human Being Ever

• Mike Healy

One of the worst parts about going to a school as homogenous as Notre Dame is how quickly jokes get old. I had only been a Notre Dame student for about three hours before I officially became sick of hearing people say, "It's so cold once it hits your lips! It's so good!" (if no one knows what I'm talking about, then this is officially the worst humor column ever), and I don't know a woman at this school who hasn't had the delight of being referred to in a terrible Ron Burgundy voice as a "pirate hooker." So, if you're anything like me, you've gotten really, really, *really* sick of those Chuck Norris vignettes that are *everywhere*. While lots of the statements were pretty funny and clever at first, the bit has been done to death, and it's really just a knock-off of those genius "Bill Brasky" segments from "Saturday Night Live." This Chuck Norris-mania has lessened the funniness of ridiculous exaggeration, which saddens me.

As a means of correcting this, I've decided to replace these Chuck Norris-isms with something much better. Below, I will tell you about Ken Izzo. Ken Izzo is a tall (6'9") friend of mine from home who is a walk-on for the Georgetown University basketball team and served as my heterosexual lifemate for large parts of last summer. I feel confident these Izzo-isms will adequately replace the overused canon of Chuck Norris statements because, unlike the silly and frivolous tales of Chuck Norris, everything I'm about to tell you about Ken Izzo is totally, 100 percent true. Without further ado, the Book of Izzo ...

□ Ken Izzo goes swimming in gym class wearing nothing more than a thin pair of white mesh shorts.

□ Ken Izzo is the only pitcher in Elmwood Park Youth Baseball All-Star

Game history to be pulled from his assigned inning of pitching because he couldn't get anybody out.

□ Ken Izzo slept in a racecar bed until he was 18.

□ In Ken Izzo's basement, there is a 90-minute tape of his sister Kelly sleeping the night before her tonsillectomy.

□ When Ken Izzo gets grounded, he isn't stopped from going out. His parents just take his bedroom door off the hinges.

□ Once, in high school, Ken Izzo was

of them couldn't.

□ In early 2001, Ken Izzo first mastered the art of dunking a basketball. Also in 2001, Joey Cocco's grandmother died. In Mr. Witt's third-period physics class, a condolence card was passed around for everyone to sign. When it got to Ken Izzo, he wrote "Sorry to hear about your loss. If you want to learn how to dunk, call me," and then wrote his phone number.

□ Ken Izzo first tried to dunk in a JV game. He mistimed his leap, hit the rim and fell to the ground like that kid in the Sprite commercial. So many people in the gym started laughing at him that the referees called a general technical foul and let him shoot two free throws.

□ Ken Izzo once wore a pair of bright blue dress pants that were so remarkable that they prompted a 70-year-old Korean War veteran to say he "hadn't seen a pair of pants like that in a while!"

□ Ken Izzo has been told on more than one occasion that, when photographed, he looks like John Elway.

□ Ken Izzo once spent \$80 ordering a shirt from Europe because it had the word "Kenzo" on the front.

□ Small children at St. Vincent's Grammar School in River Forest, Ill., have on many nonconsecutive occasions asked Ken Izzo if he was Shaq.

I could go on and tell you more (like the time Izzo was naked outside and covered in soap and conditioner and had to ask a complete stranger if he could use their shower), but, hey, I'm on a word count here. So, the next time your grandmother dies, and you want to learn how to dunk a basketball, or the next time you see someone wearing a "Kenzo" shirt, just remember: Ken Izzo doesn't sleep ... he waits.



<http://tell.fl.purdue.edu/JapanProj/FLClipart/NounsSports.html>

talking to Lou Bertuca, Peter Durkin and Caroline Duff on a public street. Louie knelt down to tie his shoes, and Durkin pantsed Izzo in front of Caroline. Ken Izzo wasn't wearing any underwear. Instead of pulling up his shorts, Ken Izzo just grabbed himself.

□ Ken Izzo's favorite song? "Bad Company," by the band Bad Company, off the album *Bad Company*.

□ When he was 16, Ken Izzo burned a CD that he entitled "NBA Bound." The first song on the CD? The Eagles' "Desperado."

□ When Ken Izzo was growing up, there used to be one day each year in which Mrs. Izzo would make her employees come to her house and see if they could beat Ken in basketball. Most



Do you feel that the ROTC program is justified at Notre Dame?



Michael Angulo
is a freshman member of
Catholic Peace Fellowship,
Peace Coalition and the
Progressive Student Alliance.

MICHAEL ANGULO

Our university has one of the largest for-scholarship ROTC programs in the United States. As a Catholic student interested in the moral issues of war and peace, I must voice my opposition to the ROTC program. Its presence conflicts with the mission of our school as both a Catholic institution and a university.

The structure of the ROTC program at Notre Dame represents a daunting moral conundrum, especially for Catholics. The ROTC program is currently training soldiers to potentially participate in a war that has been consistently denounced as unjust or, as Pope John Paul II called it, "a defeat for humanity." Even on our campus, the ROTC program is a branch of the United States Department of Defense. Thus, our university gives the military access to our faculty, our students and our facilities. Yes, we get access to their money, but at what cost?

As a university, Notre Dame is committed to higher education and intellectual excellence. Yet the presence of ROTC sends the wrong message, that learning the skills of soldiering is comparable to education in the liberal arts or architecture. They are not comparable.

I am not trying to say that soldiers are bad people. Indeed my criticism of ROTC is aimed at the program, not the participants. But should students be offered the choice of military training on our campus? I think the contradiction with Catholic teaching is too strong.

When Fr. Malloy became president of the university, he appointed a group to review the ROTC program on campus. The group finally suggested that courses on the moral aspects of war and peace be part of the ROTC program of study. No such changes have been made.

With the curriculum of ROTC programs standardized across the country, can the teachings of the Catholic Church ever truly be incorporated into the list of courses required of all ROTC members? If the answer is "no," as I think it is, we must consider the appropriateness of an ROTC program on our campus. Indeed, I believe it is time that we make Our Lady's university, at long last, a demilitarized zone.

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Some may argue that as responsible Christians we cannot associate with an institution which allegedly does not act in concert with the Just War theory. Any kind of intellectual response to complaints concerning the Just War theory and our military is beyond the scope of this column. However, the military itself does not initiate wars; we follow the lawful orders of our commander-in-chief and of the other authorized civilian leaders. The senior officers in the military are there to provide advice to our civilian government to assist them in making their decisions concerning war and non-war operations.

Therefore, it is essential that we provide our military officers with an ethical and moral education so that they can give the civilian chain of command the best advice possible concerning potential action. What better place to provide an ethical and moral education for our officers than at Catholic universities? Do the critics of the ROTC program feel that it would be best to distance themselves from affiliation with the program, and by doing so deprive our future officers of a superior moral and ethical education?

A true leader in the military has to have intelligence and a moral approach to they way they conduct themselves in wartime and in peace, and it is essential that our military leaders receive not only the best academic education, but also the best moral education as well. While an education at a Catholic institution can provide a quality moral education to the men and women of our country, the ROTC program instills in the same men and women the utmost sense of integrity, courage and discipline. These are the men and women who will be leading our friends and family into combat in the future, and it is vital we provide them with the best possible academic, moral and ethical education possible in order to ensure their success.

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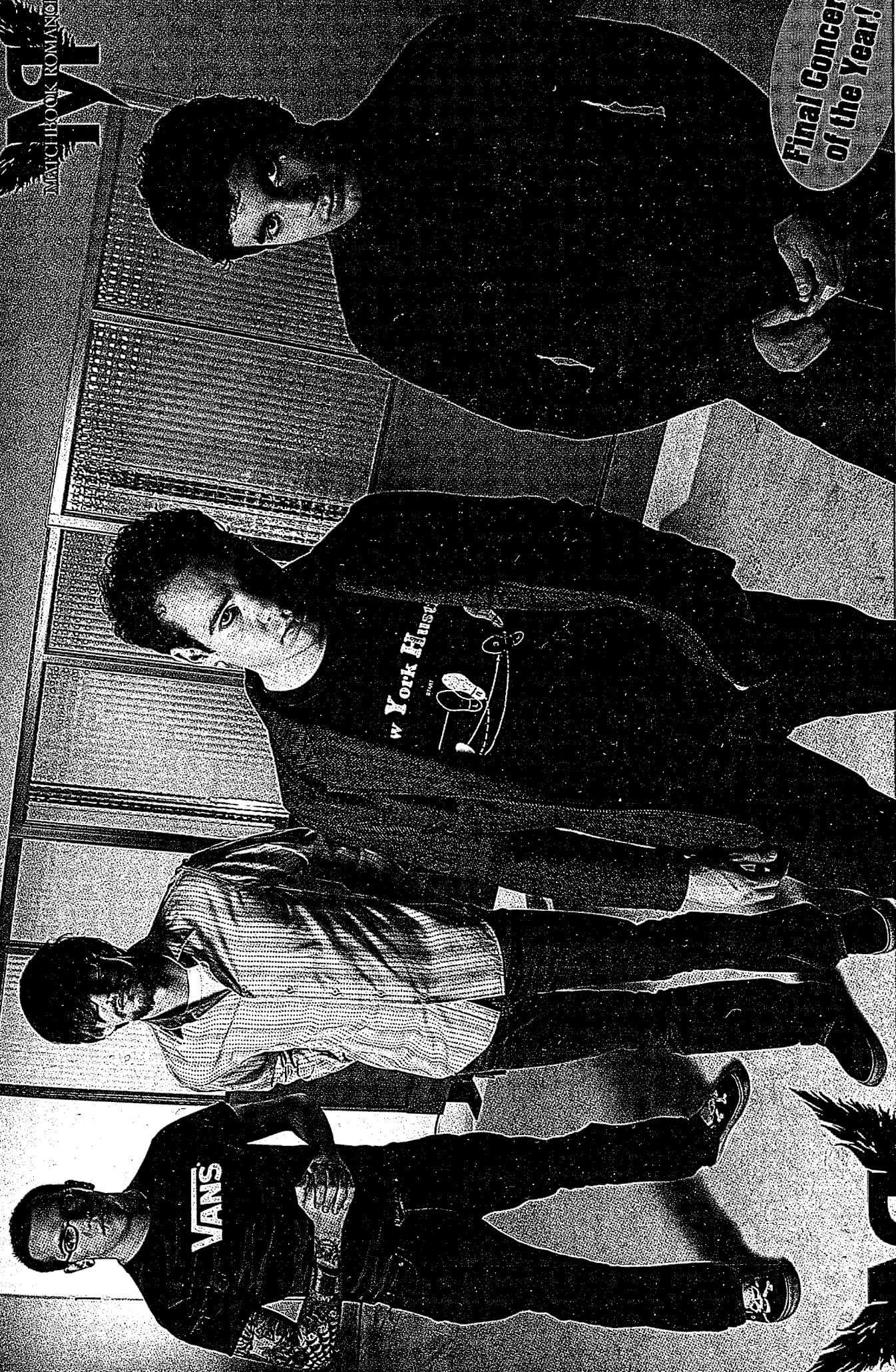
Dave Childers

is a sophomore from Knott Hall, majoring in business. He is a member of the Navy ROTC.



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