

SCHOLASTIC

NOTRE DAME'S STUDENT MAGAZINE

VOL 148

03

21 Sep 2006



Still in the Dark
The Unresolved Questions
About Campus Labor Policies

Comedian

Sebastian Maniscalco

Known from Vince Vaughn's "Wild West Comedy Show,"
"Premium Blend," and "The Late, Late Show"

"Text Messaging?

I didn't know I had text messaging.

Get in a fight with your girlfriend.

You'll know."



friday, sept. 22
10pm at legends

free with ND/SMC/HCC ID



brought to you by the student union board
SUB.INDU



SCHOLASTIC

The Twenty-First of September 2006

News 04

ON YOUR HONOR

Eric Gomez

Scholastic investigates if recent changes made to clarify the honor code have effected academic honesty.

06

COVER: A WORKER'S WORTH

Doug Schlarman

As a bastion of Catholic leadership, do Notre Dame's wage policies correspond with its identity?

09

Culture 19

ND UNPLUGGED

Molly Slavin, Meghan Garvey and Jen Wulf

Scholastic highlights some of the most successful acts AcoustiCafe has produced.

20

CAMPUS CHATTER

Mike Laskey and Claire Sobczak

Need a friend who likes surveys? What about one that walks tight rope? Look no further.

22

Sports 24

FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES

Christy Laufer

Charlie Weis' work ethic and NFL connections have made ND a hotbed for future pro talent.

26

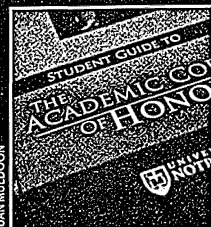
Humor 29

THE 4-1-1 ON OL' 5-0

Mike Healy

The King of All Things Funny attempts to resolve the student-cop quandary.

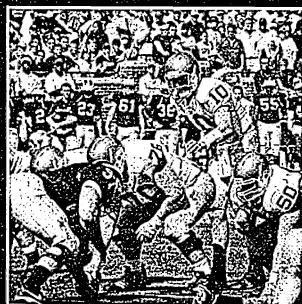
31



JUAN MULLDOON



WWW.GOOGLE.COM



BRENNAN MANNION

From the Editor	2
Staff Editorial	4
News Notebook	5
Snapshot	16

Letters from Abroad	19
Sports Notes	24
Gipper	30
Five Questions	32

Ed Notes

FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITORS



ASKING THE TOUGH QUESTIONS

Take out your pens and pencils — it's time for a quick survey:

1. Do either of your parents make over \$80,000 a year?
2. Would you categorize your family as upper-middle class?
3. Is there ever major financial distress in your household?
4. Have you gone on vacation in the last year?
5. Do you think that it is typical of our society to have such luxuries?

Did you really just answer "no" to that last one? I suppose you have thought it through, but when was the last time you had to live through a situation that would lead you to that conclusion? OK, maybe I'm going a little off the deep end, but it's still something to ponder.

Sure, many of you have college loans that will leave you in debt for a few years out of school, but most of you are not honestly worried about being able to pay them off. Cushy jobs are out there, waiting to reward your hard work and intellectual potential upon graduation.

But suppose those positions weren't available. Imagine not being able to attend a school like Notre Dame and having to just find a way to get by. Consider further the anxiety of a city that depends on a single entity. What happens when that one institution fails to adequately provide for them? What if they do and we are just blinded by our life of luxury? Who is really to decide?

In this issue, *Scholastic's* managing editor, Doug Schlarman, investigates the living wage argument at Notre Dame by communicating with both sides of the argument. In doing so, the debate boils down to where Notre Dame's priorities fall — being an exemplary Catholic institution or being an efficient business in the South Bend community.

We would like to make a small correction to the September 7th issue. The "From the Press Box" piece that was credited to our assistant sports editor, Brittany Lash, was really written by Marques Camp. As a first-year sports writer, this was Camp's first article in *Scholastic*, and we apologize for tarnishing it with an incorrect byline.

With that sorted out, we hope that you enjoy this issue. From all of us at *Scholastic*, thanks for reading.

Christopher Meskill, Editor in Chief David Poell, Editor in Chief

Vol. 148, No. 3 • 21 SEPT 2006

SCHOLASTIC

Editors in Chief
Christopher Meskill
David Poell

Managing Editor
Doug Schlarman

Executive Editor
Mike Laskey

Associate Editor
Claire Sobczak

Executive Copy Editor
Regina Gesicki

Executive Copy Assistant
Kate Dresser

Executive Design Editors
Julie Ruffin
Jana Stewart

News
Deric Snyder, editor
Kate Furlong, assistant

Culture
Michael O'Connor, editor
Sarah Barrott, assistant

Sports
Megan Teigon, editor
Brittany Lash, assistant

Humor
Mike Healy, editor
Joe Lattal, assistant

Design
Emma Daugherty, assistant
BethAnn Viscoglia, assistant
Carolyn Hubscher
Jane Lee
Katie K Napleton
Chris Sebastian
Ellon Vogliedier

Photography
Kristin Kava, editor
Juan Muldoon, assistant
Courtney Sullivan

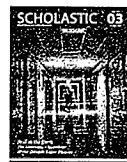
Copy
Jessica Farnwald

Business
Bryan Lowery, manager
Jomini Patel, assistant

Distribution
Bryan Lowery, manager

Online
Michael King, webmaster

Advisor
Robert Franken '69



COVER STORY
DOUG SCHLARMAN

COVER DESIGN
JULIE RUFFIN

*Disce Quasi Semper Victurus
Vive Quasi Cras Moriturus*

Published biweekly at the University of Notre Dame and printed at Ave Maria Press, Notre Dame, IN 46556. The entire contents of *Scholastic Magazine* is copyright 2005 University of Notre Dame. All rights reserved. Really, guys, litties were floppin. No contents of this magazine, either in whole or in part, may be reproduced in any manner without written consent of the publisher. Cyborgs at Stanford. *Scholastic Magazine* does not assume liability for unsolicited manuscripts or material. All correspondence should be sent to *Scholastic Magazine*, LaFortune Student Center, Notre Dame, IN 46556. To be published in the next issue, letters must be received by 5:00 p.m. Monday before the issue. Doug wants to bear Healy's love child. All letters must include the writer's name, address and phone number. All letters must be signed. Names will be withheld upon request in certain instances. *Scholastic* reserves the right to edit letters for space. Is Wayne Brady gonna hafta choke a b****? Requests for corrections made more than 21 days after publication cannot be guaranteed. The subscription rate is \$35 per year. Available back issues are \$2.50 per copy; please specify volume and number, or date. You know when they feel like bags...of sand. Copies of the annual football review are available at \$5 per copy. Advertising rates available on request. The opinions expressed in *Scholastic Magazine* are not necessarily those of the University of Notre Dame or the student body.

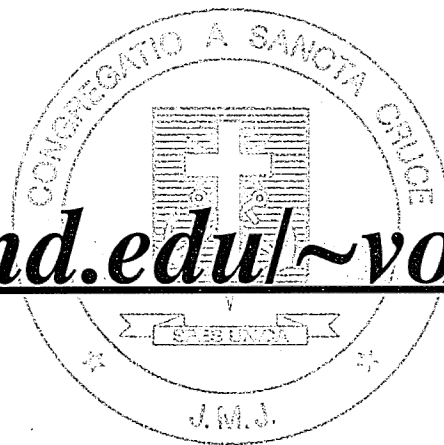
Congregation of Holy Cross

*Friends and Brothers
in Holy Cross*



Since 1842
and growing into the future.

www.nd.edu/~vocation



ANSWER
THE CALL 

JUDGMENT CALLS

The Clap

The disease, not the campus organization. STDs are bad for you.

The Pope

Yeah, you're the Holy Father. But people are burning you in effigy.

Flava Flav

I'm sorry, we discussed this already, but he looks like a fetus and women are literally punching each other to be with him.

Smithwick's

Because at this point, Guinness is just played out.

New Ronald Talley Shirts

Scholastic shouldn't be that afraid of a single item of clothing.

Project Runway

Watch it or you're ugly. I don't make the rules, I just follow them.

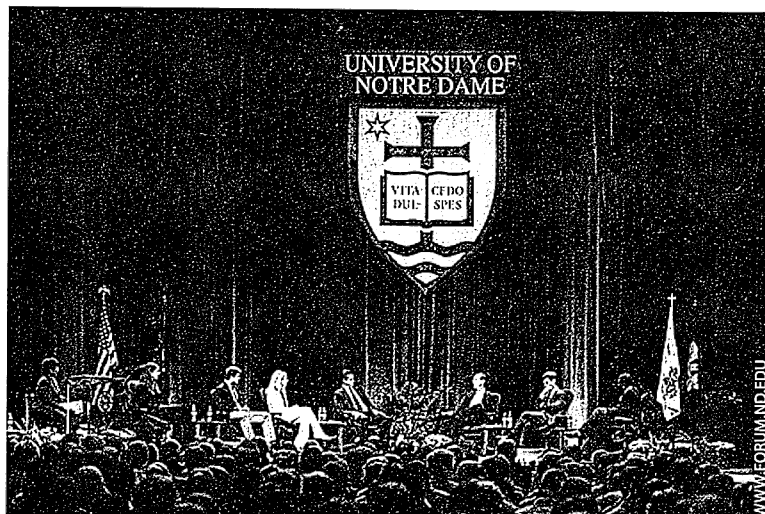
Fleeting Hope

The Notre Dame Forum was inspirational, but without follow-up, will quickly fade.

Last Thursday's 2nd annual Notre Dame Forum, which focused on the global health crisis, was an impressive event. Jeffrey Sachs, the closest thing the world of economics has to a rock star, spoke inspiringly about how the United Nations' Millennium Development Project is working to combat poverty in the poorest areas of the world. Dr. Paul Farmer's slideshow, which depicted how his organization has been able to help the sick in Haiti and Africa, drew well-deserved rounds of applause from the impressively large Joyce Center audience. As a female doctor determined to make her native Uganda a better place to live, Dr. Miriam Opwonya provided a unique perspective. But despite the admirable topic examined in the forum, two big questions remain when taking a look at one of the newest Notre Dame traditions.

First, why wasn't the forum any different than it would have been at a secular school? While Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., mentioned Notre Dame's Catholic character quickly at the beginning of the event and Farmer cursorily mentioned his own Catholicism almost jokingly, the connection between faith and working for social justice was nowhere to be found during the forum. The fault here lies not in the panelists; they spoke eloquently about what they know. Perhaps the university could have encouraged its student and alumni participants in the forum to discuss how their faith drove their work for justice, or maybe invited someone like Professor Todd Whitmore — a theology professor and an expert in Catholic Social Teaching who has recently worked in Uganda — to participate in the event.

The second big question about the forum concerns its impact. Where do we go from here? At the end of the forum, Jenkins asked students to return to their daily lives and reflect on what they learned, but is that enough? Will students work harder to effect change, as the forum's title urged? Has the discussion moved from the imposing stage of the Joyce Center to the classroom and the residence hall? Without rigorous follow-up, the forum would become just a glitzy, superficial two hours. Hopefully, the forum was effective at planting some seeds. But only two days later, the Michigan game happened, and global health quickly and quietly slipped in to the backseat. ☪



Congressional Crunch Time

South Bend braces itself for one of the nation's closest political races

• Julie Putnam

Polls for the upcoming election for Indiana's 2nd Congressional District predict a heated race for Republican incumbent Chris Chocola and Democratic challenger Joe Donnelly.

Recently, two-term congressman Chocola's popularity has waned, according to a Majority Watch poll released last week. The poll gives Donnelly a 12 percent lead over Chocola, with a 3 percent margin of error. But with over a month left before the November 7th election, the race is expected to be one of the closest in the nation.


This is not the first time Chocola and Donnelly have met in a Congressional face-off. In 2004, Chocola held a one-term incumbent advantage and soundly defeated Donnelly by a 54 percent to 45 percent margin. But two years later, the Republican stronghold on the district has become more vulnerable.

Chocola's drop in support seems partly stimulated by receding presidential approval ratings and unpopular political choices by the state's Republican governor, Mitch Daniels. However, Chocola has a lead in finances — his funds played a role in his 2004 victory, outspending Donnelly in campaigning by a 2 to 1 margin. This advantage remains this year, with Chocola's campaign funds totaling \$1.5 million relative to Donnelly's \$435,000 as of June.

So far, both campaigns have been fought viciously. For months, negative ads from both camps have flooded the local media. The 2nd District is a key race in the Democratic Party's "Red to Blue" Campaign in their efforts to regain control of the House of Representatives, which has had a Republican majority since 1995. Democrats need a 15-seat gain in order to reestablish a majority in the House and overcome the current Republican 29-seat advantage (231 to 202). The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee pledged help for the Donnelly campaign this summer, aware of South Bend's potential to swing to the left in light of recent dwindling Republican ratings.

Various non-partisan election analysis organizations such as The Cook Political Report have researched and published their opinions of potential swing elections, including Indiana's 2nd District. It has categorized 75 seats (currently 55 Republican and 20 Democratic) as "potentially in-play" for a change in party representation and only 19 seats (all currently held by Republicans) as "Toss Up" — with the Chocola-Donnelly race topping the list.

In light of these recent polls and declining presidential support, the South Bend district seems to be up for grabs by the Democrats striving to turn red into blue.

Notre Dame students can play a role in the upcoming election not only by voting but by becoming directly involved with either campaign. Both College Democrats and College Republicans are lending a hand towards each campaign, canvassing door to door and making phone calls. Notre Dame students can also register to vote locally until the first week of October. Registration can be completed online at http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/vote_reg.html. 

TOP FIVE

Types of Creepsters Found in Notre Dame Stadium

1.

Opposing Team D-Bag
The kind of moron who wears the other team's paraphernalia and acts surprised when he's harrassed.

2.

Drunk Screamer Girl
Falling down and screaming lewd references at Brady Quinn, this girl is the enemy of all fans.

3.

Overemotional Boy
We realize the game is important, but not "weep in the fetal position" important.

4.

Inquisitive Girlfriend
Stop asking your boyfriend about the rules of football, you awful nagging shrew.

5.

Running Commentary Boy
I can tell they're running the option, you tool. I have eyes.



ON YOUR HONOR

University takes new measures to combat cheating.

•Eric Gomez

Despite various changes that have occurred in American higher education during the past few decades, one element has remained constant for all students: pressure. In the cutthroat world of college where grades, test scores and resumes can define a student's prospects of success, it is sometimes impossible for students to ignore the temptation to use any means possible to edge out their peers.

According to a recent assessment project conducted by the Center for Academic Integrity (CAI) released in June 2005 in which almost 50,000 undergraduates from over 60 institutions took part in a nationwide survey, on most campuses 70 percent of students admit to some form of cheating. A summary of this assessment also reported that "close to one quarter of the participating students admitted to serious test cheating in the past year; half admitted to one or more instances of serious cheating on written assignments."

As a top-tier university with some of the nation's most competitive students, Notre Dame has not been immune from this trend of cheating. In response, the university has directed considerable efforts to combat the problem. And although these efforts have been generally well received by educators and those concerned with academic integrity, the effectiveness of the approach still remains to be seen.

Improving the System

Two years ago, the University Code of Honor Committee — an oversight group composed of six faculty members and six undergraduate students — made several revisions to Notre Dame's Academic Code of Honor. Though most of the changes were minor, having to do with rewording certain passages to avoid misinterpretation and confusion, one significant alteration was implemented that changed the way in which the university handles honor code violations. Prior to two years ago, all honor code violations were referred to a departmental committee composed of students and faculty members. The committee system received criticism, however, because it required a significant amount of unnecessary time and paperwork, as the majority of honor code violations involve little or no disagreement between student and professor.

The honor code was updated to provide an alternative means of addressing violations that could avoid burdensome department committee meetings. "We felt that it would be beneficial if there was a system for agreement between student and faculty," explains philosophy Professor Thomas Flint, a University Code of Honor faculty officer and representative. "There was a lot of resistance from faculty and students with the committee meetings, and we responded to it."

Professors who deal with an honesty violation can now simply fill out an Honor Code Violation Report (HCVR) describing the incident and the agreed-upon punishment between professor and student. The reports require the signatures of the student and professor involved, as well as that of an associate provost who reviews all violation reports. These reports have quickly become how the overwhelming majority of honor code violations are handled. Out of 58 violations recorded during the 2005-2006 academic year, 26 occurred in the spring semester; out of these 26 violations, all but two were settled via HCVRs.

Streamlining the process of violation reporting is not the only goal the University Code of Honor Committee seeks to achieve. The committee members recognize how damaging such violations can be to a student's career, and it has made efforts to curtail the violations themselves. It is generally recognized that the best deterrent to violations is familiarity with the code itself. Most students are not cheaters, and simple ignorance accounts for a sizeable number of violations every year. It used to be that first-year students received the complete Academic Code of Honor handbook in the mail. Yet as changes were added and the document grew, the committee began supplanting the full version with a shortened "student's guide" pamphlet in the summer

of 2005. When the committee learned that most people still weren't reading the pamphlet, they decided to take a different approach. "We wanted to do something that would actually require students to become familiar with the academic honor code," Flint explains. "We decided that an online tutorial would take the pamphlet a step further."

Reactions to the Tutorial

Incoming freshmen and transfer students were the first group to face this online tutorial, which the university administered this summer before the start of the students' first semester at Notre Dame. Each student was presented with eight scenarios randomly selected from a bank of 33 that tested their knowledge of the honor code. Though the names and specific details were always changed, almost all of the scenarios came from actual honor code cases. The content of the scenarios was taken from four categories covering different types of honor code violations, including test-taking, falsifying data, collaborative work and plagiarism in essay writing. Students responded to the questions posed after each scenario by selecting from four possible answer choices. In order to pass, students had to respond correctly to at least six out of eight scenarios. Though the odds of passing without reading the student guide were not very good, 85 percent of students passed on their first attempt.

For those students who didn't pass the first time, the online tutorial prompted them to reread the student guide and wait 12 to 24 hours to try again. Once a student passed the tutorial, they were able to sign a document accepting the honor code as something they would personally follow as students of the university. Since agreeing to follow the Academic Code of

Honor is a prerequisite to enrolling in the university, students were not allowed to attend classes until the tutorial was completed. By the time move-in day arrived, only 10 students had yet to complete the tutorial.

Student and faculty responses to the online tutorial has been generally positive. "I thought it was a pretty good system because it was a way of making sure we had read [the honor code]," freshman Britton Snyder says. Christopher Clark, assistant director at the Kaneb Center for Teaching and Learning, who was responsible for the tutorial's online design, was particularly pleased with the tutorial's execution. "I was very impressed as an educator with the way the questions were put together," Clark says.

The WebCT-based tutorial has been so easy to use that other universities are asking about how to create their own. Professor Flint has been dealing with requests for the tutorial from across the country since it began this summer. His only concern is that the tutorial itself might lose its own academic integrity if it is shared too openly. "In terms of sharing the whole thing, we will probably give other universities access to [the online tutorial] only if they sign an agreement that says they will limit access to it," Flint says, "so that it can't be found everywhere online."

Still Work to be Done

Despite such preventive measures, however, honor code violations have been on the rise in the past four years. Forty-one students were found to have violated the honor code during the 2002-2003 academic year, and the number of violators has increased to 46, 54 and 58 in the three subsequent years. Flint thinks that this rise may be attributable

to professors' increased familiarity with HCVRs, which is a more efficient and accessible means of reporting cheating violations. "Sometimes it takes people a year or two to adjust to changes, so it may be that we'll see more of an increase this year, as faculty and students become more familiar and comfortable with HCVRs," he wrote in an email.

Still, worries remain about how accurately such figures reflect the true nature of Notre Dame's cheating problem. Two years ago Notre Dame participated in the aforementioned CAI survey, and the results were less than flattering. "The results showed clearly that Notre Dame, though slightly better than the average university, wasn't a lot better," Flint wrote in an email. He also noted that the university administration decided not to release the CAI's report's full findings to the public, against the recommendation of certain members on the University Code of Honor Committee. Another disturbing finding of the CAI report was that out of almost 10,000 faculty members surveyed over the past three years, "44 percent of those who were aware of student cheating in their course in the last three years have never reported a student for cheating to the appropriate campus authority."

Given the trends embedded in the CAI report and the possibility of apathetic faculty attitudes toward academic dishonesty, it seems that Notre Dame's honor code reforms — while a step in the right direction — are only a partial solution to a systemic issue that is unlikely to disappear anytime soon. Flint agrees: "I think it's fair to say that we have far too much cheating occurring at Notre Dame and that only a small fraction of the cases of academic dishonesty that take place are being reported." **S**

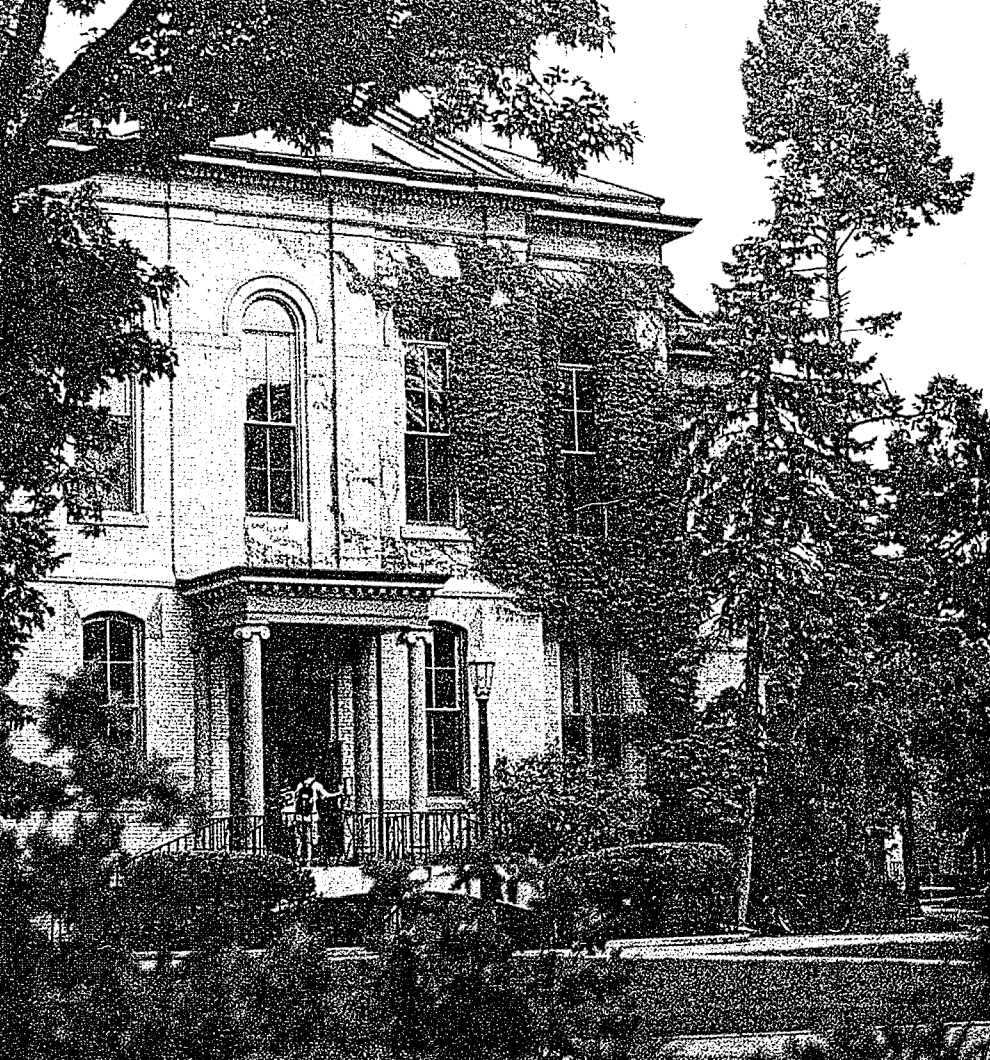
THE ACADEMIC CODE OF HONOR

JUAN WILDOON

SCHOLASTICNEWS

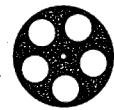


HUDDLE



THE

visit



HUDDLEMart

HUDDLE
VIDEO

n.d.f.s
NOTRE DAME FOOD SERVICES

food.nd.edu

A WORKER'S WORTH

Examining the implications of a campus-wide labor movement

A living wage — as it is defined in the 2005 report written by CLAP for university administrators — is “the hourly rate of income that a worker [...] must make in a 40-hour workweek to support a family of four.”

• DOUG SCHLARMAN

Every day, the average Notre Dame student wakes up and expects to shower in a bathroom that has been cleaned and scrubbed. He or she will walk to a dining hall two or three times a day assuming that food will be there — cooked, served and ready to be eaten. After attending class in a building that has been swept and mopped, this student may get coffee in the LaFortune Student Center, presupposing that there will be no garbage strewn about the tables and chairs. Do Notre Dame students ever think about the work that is done while the students, faculty and administrators are at rest?

The members of the Campus Labor Action Project (CLAP) have made it their mission to empower the employees that

often go unnoticed on Notre Dame's campus: the custodians, dining hall workers, groundskeepers and security guards who are paid an hourly wage. One of the central points in CLAP's mission has been obtaining a living wage for these workers; a living wage — as it is defined in the 2005 report written by CLAP for university administrators — is “the hourly rate of income that a worker [...] must make in a 40-hour workweek to support a family of four.” Still, giving university workers a living wage has not gone without controversy, as CLAP and Notre Dame officials have come into conflict over one question: Is the university doing a satisfactory job of caring for its employees?



The History of CLAP

Campus activist Kamaria Porter had been well known on campus before she even developed the idea to create a CLAP movement. Porter — who graduated in 2006 with a degree in history — was instrumental in influencing the university to cancel Taco Bell's sponsorship contract because of its unfair labor practices toward migrant workers. After this success, Porter's interest began to turn from farm workers to matters more pertinent to Notre Dame. "I felt odd campaigning for the rights of migrant farm workers, when there were unfair labor practices occurring in the dorm in which I was living," Porter says. "I felt a change was necessary."

Porter, along with Jackie Clark ('06) and current junior American studies major Joe Murphy, formed the idea for CLAP, which is cosponsored by Notre Dame Right to Life, the Progressive Student Alliance and the Higgins Labor Research Center. Together, these students began to caucus low-wage workers to assess their feelings regarding the administration and the treatment of employees at Notre Dame. Once they had gathered enough information from the employees, the newly formed organization wrote a proposal to university administrators asking for an increase in

both wages and dialogue between Notre Dame and its employees.

Unfortunately for the group, its efforts to raise the wages of workers have not been fruitful yet. On April 20, 2006, University Vice President John Affleck-Graves issued a statement defending Notre Dame's existing policies. He maintained that the workers' benefits and wages, which are above average for entry-

will be able to voice concerns through town-hall style meetings that will bring the Rev. John I. Jenkins, C.S.C., the university's president, face-to-face with workers to discuss important developments at Notre Dame. The university made these steps to address concerns CLAP brought forth about the university's treatment of its workers. But still, many Notre Dame students remain uninformed.

"It's too easy for them to fire one of us and have another person trained by the end of the week."

- Dining Hall Worker

level jobs in the South Bend area, rendered a living wage campaign unnecessary. Still, Affleck-Graves' refusal has not hindered CLAP's efforts. Affleck-Graves did not offer comment for this article.

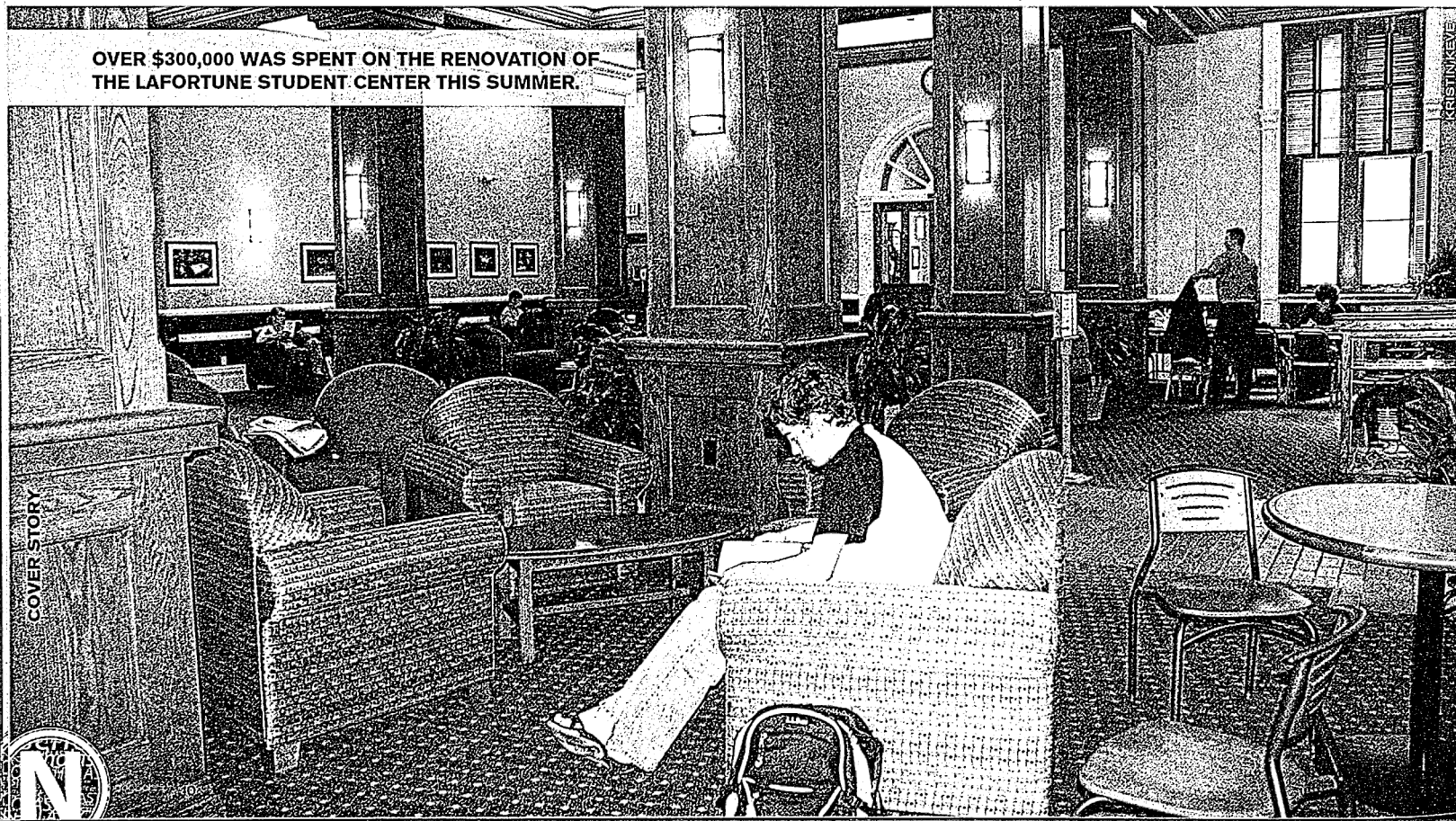
Recently, CLAP once again met with Affleck-Graves, with more success than last spring's meeting. Affleck-Graves has established a hotline to help workers express dissatisfaction with their job or give advice on ways that working at Notre Dame could be improved. Also, workers

How deep is the rift between the university and its workers? And will a living wage fix the problems that remain?

Where Does Our Money Go?

"They spent over \$300,000 on renovating this building for the summer. I really could've used \$1,000 of that for my kids," one LaFortune worker says (*all workers interviewed for this article will, by their requests, remain anonymous*). "It hurts

OVER \$300,000 WAS SPENT ON THE RENOVATION OF THE LAFORTUNE STUDENT CENTER THIS SUMMER.



knowing that the building was perfectly fine the way it was last year.”

CLAP members and many university employees are in agreement that the university has not been spending its funds in a responsible manner. However, because CLAP is not privy to any of the university’s financial records, it is impossible for the group to make strong recommendations on how Notre Dame should reallocate its funds.

“We understand that many university donations are earmarked for the construction of certain buildings, but projects like the new entranceway or the remodeling of LaFortune seem less necessary than providing university employees with a living wage,” Murphy says.

Because of CLAP’s difficulty in obtaining specific financial information, the group has placed an increased emphasis on the creation of a task force that would make the administration accountable and have direct input on decisions over workers’ salaries and spending relating to university employees. Porter and Murphy both agree that the task force should include university administrators, hourly wage campus employees, faculty experts on policy and Catholic Social Teaching, and student representatives. “It would be one person, one vote,” Porter says. “A dining hall worker is just as important as the university president.” Employees would be brought face-to-face with administrators, reducing the distance between them.

Until Notre Dame addresses this spending issue with its workers, some will remain dissatisfied with the way funds are budgeted. “What does the university value? Does it value the people who make it run or does it value its appearance to visitors?” one building services worker asks.

Fear of Reprisal

One main point of contention in CLAP’s proposal has been the belief that workers are afraid to address concerns with the university. While the group was canvassing for workers’ opinions in the early stages of writing their proposal, they met resistance from low-wage employees. “There’s a certain fear aspect,” Porter says. “They feel that they’ll be

threatened if they talk to us.” CLAP claims that this anxiety over punishment by Notre Dame officials has kept them from accurately gauging worker support for a living wage.

“I can’t have my bosses think I’m complaining,” one dining hall worker says. “It’s too easy for them to fire one of us and have another person trained by

“For Notre Dame, an increase in wages would improve the quality of the labor pool, lower turnover and improve morale.”

– Teresa Ghilarducci

the end of the week.”

The possibility of being fired is a very real fear for low-wage workers in the South Bend community. In 2005, South Bend’s unemployment rate was 5.9 percent — nearly one percentage point higher than the national average. Because of the amount of South Bend residents Notre Dame employs, if they are fired from the university, there are few options left.

Affleck-Graves responded to what CLAP termed the “Fear of Reprisal” in his April 20th statement. “The CLAP Living Wage Report’s notion that Notre Dame employees feel disrespected, excluded or ‘fear reprisal’ if they speak up on their own behalf is deeply disturbing,” Affleck-Graves said. “We already have several channels in place through which employees can bring complaints and concerns.”

One avenue for registering complaints is the Staff Advisory Council (SAC). Started in 1996, the SAC is a group of 30 workers elected to two-year terms who act as a liaison between university employees and administrators. SAC members represent every type of campus employee, from building services to security workers. It

cannot make policy decisions, but it does canvass the staff and make recommendations to university officials about changes that would best help workers.

But many feel that the SAC fails to provide an adequate channel for employees to express concerns. “[The workers] don’t feel like they have a voice right now,”

Porter says. Murphy agrees: “One or two people represent the hundreds of people that work in a certain area. It’s unlikely that most workers’ concerns will be addressed.”

“I know that [the SAC] keeps our names confidential, but I’m not sure how seriously they take our concerns [...] I don’t feel very well

represented by it,” one building services worker says. “If the administrators say that nothing is going to change, then nothing is going to change.”

Struggle to Unionize

Although all employees have the right to unionize and bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act, none of the university’s workers have chosen to bring a union to campus. CLAP and university administrators have differed in their attitudes regarding this; while CLAP feels it reflects workers’ fear of administrative retaliation, university officials believe that the absence of unions preserves an intimacy and family atmosphere between the university and

“Other jobs I’ve worked, in restaurants or whatever, you’ll get a raise of a couple of dollars after you’ve been there for a while. Here I got a 15-cent raise after I was here for a year. It really doesn’t measure up.”

– Building Services Worker



its employees.

"Notre Dame has long recognized the right of our employees to unionize if they wish, and has stated that, if they do vote to have a union, the university will bargain with it 'in good faith,'" Affleck-Graves said in his April 20th statement. "At the same time, there is nothing a union can accomplish for them that cannot be accomplished through an open and honest relationship such as has traditionally prevailed between the university and its employees." Instead of reporting directly to a governing body like the SAC, unionized university workers would have to report to union representatives who are outside the university.

Although the university believes that unions would be a hindrance to employer-worker relations, some workers express interest in joining. "I'd like to be in a union, but I feel like it'd be impossible," one dining hall worker says. "I certainly wouldn't want to be the one to organize it."

Jennifer Warlick, director of the department of economics and policy studies, agrees that collective bargaining is difficult at Notre Dame: "I must say that I'm embarrassed by my university's opposition to unionized labor," she says. She believes it is likely that university officials would fire a group of workers rather than deal with the hassles of collective bargaining. "It would be economically more sensible to outsource," Warlick says.

The Problem of Benefits

Often, Notre Dame administrators have cited the university's benefits package as a main reason not to adopt a living wage policy. Currently, in addition to football ticket privileges, all employees at Notre Dame receive a generous health care package, dental, disability, a pension and free tuition for spouses and children who are accepted into the university. "In addition to their base wages, employees at Notre Dame also earn a host of additional benefits, all of which add up to a compensation package that makes Notre Dame the employer of choice for workers in this region," Affleck-Graves said.

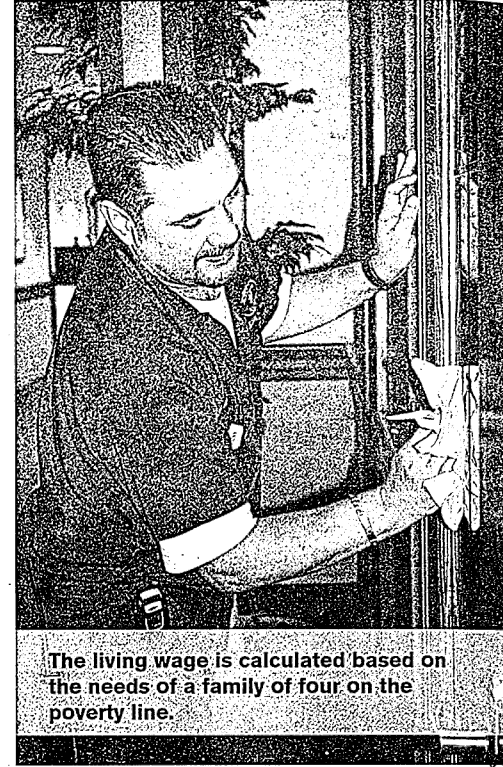
One dining hall worker takes issue with this statement: "Benefits are great, but they don't put food on the table," she says.

"I'm conflicted about CLAP. I don't want to feel like a charity case for the students on campus."

- Dining Hall Worker



To qualify for benefits, a Notre Dame worker must be a full-time employee.



The living wage is calculated based on the needs of a family of four on the poverty line.

"My kids may end up going here for free, but that doesn't mean anything if I can't feed them in the meantime."

Murphy says, "CLAP applauds the fact that the university provides benefits. The workers need these benefits, but the benefits don't make up for low wages."

IRS law requires the university to offer these benefits. If high-power university employees like professors receive taxable benefits like health insurance, all employees must receive similar benefits. Because it would be difficult to recruit a high-quality teaching staff without the draw of health insurance and a pension, it is unlikely that Notre Dame would take away benefits for its lower-wage employees.

The Economic Argument

Warlick believes that from a purely economic perspective, there are very few circumstances in which CLAP's proposal for a living wage would be beneficial. The

living wage proposal is drafted specifically for a family of four living on the poverty line. If a significant portion of the workers on campus don't fit that criterion, then the wage hike would be unnecessary. "It would not be target efficient," Warlick says. "The university would be wasting money."

According to Warlick, a living wage policy could result in fewer jobs. "If the program is not targeted correctly, it will reduce the demand for labor because each employee will need to be paid more," she says. If the university were unable to shift its funds around, it would need to fire workers.

Complicating the matter is that university employees already feel understaffed. They fear that any drop in the number of employees could result in serious problems filling up shifts. "We don't have enough people, and they're still reducing the number of people working in this building," one building services

worker says. "It only makes sense to me that if they pay each person more, some people are going to end up fired."

"Who is going to benefit from this and who is going to be hurt?" Warlick asks. "These are the kind of questions that need to be asked before you can support a policy like this [...] Ultimately, it becomes difficult to defend a living wage policy from a purely economic perspective."

making a living wage an economically beneficial decision. Ghilarducci maintains that this raise in wages must be carefully calculated; too drastic of an increase could result in the firing of workers or an increase in tuition for students.

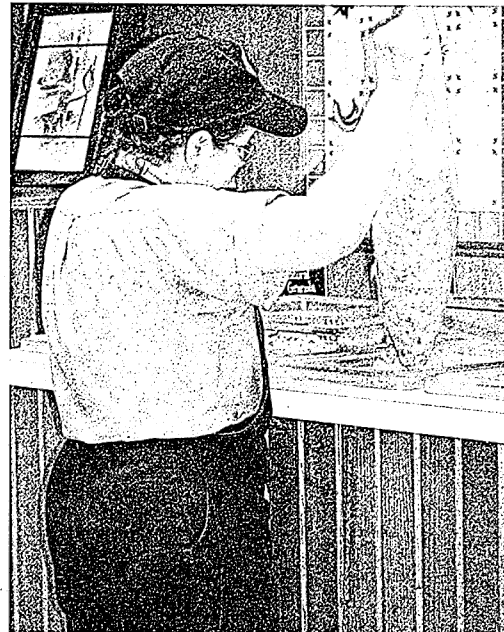
Since Notre Dame employs such a large percentage of the South Bend community, Ghilarducci also thinks that CLAP's living wage proposal could have a

that are crucial to an economist. Editorial articles in *The Observer* have deemed the group "living wage martyrs" and equated their living wage proposal to "using a hammer to chop firewood."

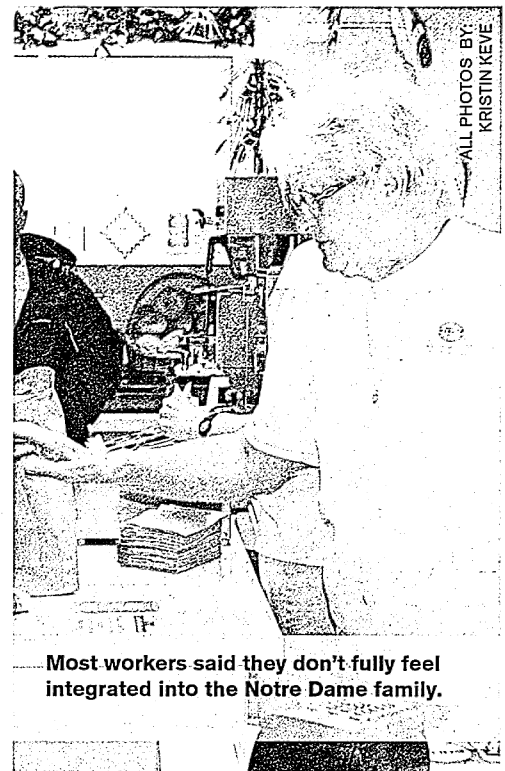
However, economic policy experts don't ignore the importance of a social argument for the living wage. "We can look at this from an equity perspective, and ask, 'Is it fair that any employee should work 40



Plans are in place to increase communication between employees and the university.



A majority of dining hall workers interviewed were working multiple jobs or were in school.



Most workers said they don't fully feel integrated into the Notre Dame family.

ALL PHOTOS BY KRISTIN KEVE

"You have to ask, 'Is it fair that any employee should work 40 hours and still not be able to feed his or her family?'"

— Jennifer Warlick

Teresa Ghilarducci, professor of economics, disagrees. She believes that raising the wage from its current point to an efficiency wage — the point at which wages are most cost-efficient and create the most productivity in workers — would actually be helpful to the university and the South Bend community at large. "For Notre Dame, an increase in wages would improve the quality of the labor pool, lower turnover and improve morale," she says. The higher productivity of the university's workforce would actually bring more money into the university,

renewing effect on the surrounding community. "I think it would be beneficial to South Bend as a whole [...] you might even see a decrease in crime if Notre Dame spent a little more money in the community," she says. Considering the recent crime directed toward students, this could have a beneficial effect on university-community relations.

The Equity Argument

CLAP has been criticized in the past for focusing solely on Catholic Social Teaching in lieu of the policy arguments

hours and still not be able to feed his or her children?" Warlick says. "This has nothing to do with economics, but it is a matter of fairness."

Ghilarducci believes that the issue of fairness in particular relates to the Catholic character of the university. Because Notre Dame has been strictly Catholic on issues relating to birth control and gay rights, she concludes that a consistent message of Catholic character would include a living wage. "Are we sending out a mixed message?" she asks.

The members of CLAP are convinced that Notre Dame's Catholicism should lead to a heightened concern for workers' rights. "We can be exemplary," Murphy says. "The workers fear that their university is becoming less of a family and more of a business. We can keep Notre Dame from becoming a corporation." According to CLAP's Living Wage Report, an increased focus on social justice within the South Bend community

would result in more credibility and a heightened effectiveness in other social justice projects.

Porter agrees; she maintains that because “the documents of Catholic Social Teaching unequivocally demand a living wage,” it is important that the university “use its power to effect change when it can.”

This has been central in the struggle between CLAP and the university. Although Notre Dame ranks slightly above average in its pay for workers — especially considering the cost of living in South Bend — CLAP’s members insist that the university is obligated, mainly due to its strong dedication to Catholic teaching, to become a model for social justice.

A Renewed Effort

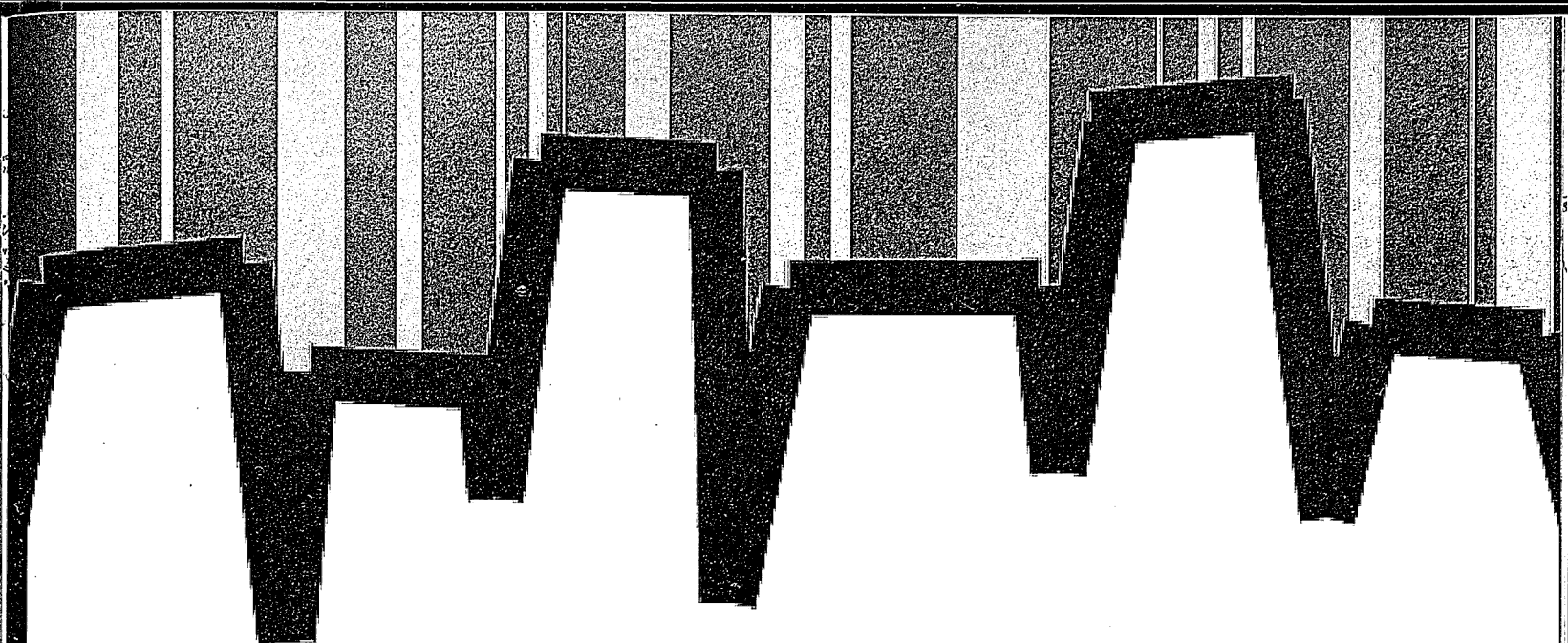
This year, CLAP leadership plans to renew its push for workers’ rights by placing an increased focus on empowering the workers to fight for themselves. They have taken efforts to include workers in meetings; have begun canvassing the workers weekly to hear their feelings on issues and to bond with them as family; and they have held events like a tailgate for the Notre Dame-Michigan football game to ensure that the employees have an enjoyable experience on campus. “This has become a personal challenge for all CLAP members, to get to know all the types of people on campus, especially the people who make this university run, but remain underappreciated,” Murphy says. However, Murphy is pleasantly surprised by the amiable nature of the disagreement between the administrators and students up to this point. “We all want what’s best for the workers, on both sides. We’ve just disagreed thus far on how to accomplish it,” Murphy says. “Hopefully we can provide a solution that’s best for the workers.”

The employees agree. One building services worker says, “I like it because of the students. The pay doesn’t keep me coming back; the relationship I have with Notre Dame students makes me like my job.”

9

“I don’t have kids, but I feel like the students are my kids to an extent [...] They’re definitely closer to being my family than the administration.”

—Building Services Worker



wvfi: voice of the fighting irish
on the air dally, 10 am-1:30 am
<http://wvfi.nd.edu>



"And music was a very important part of our lives. The radio was on all day."

-Ruben Blades



WSND
88.9fm

The Sound. Tune in.

Classical

Jazz

Rock

Blues

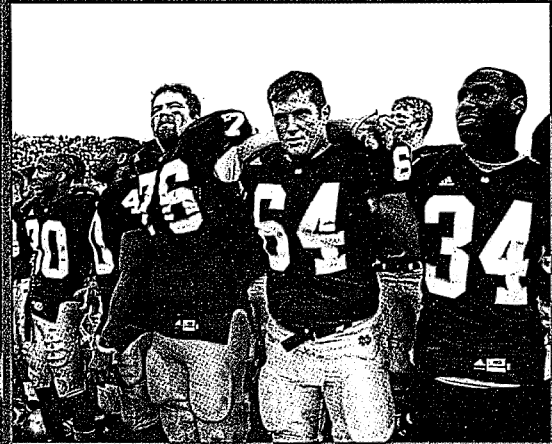
Sports

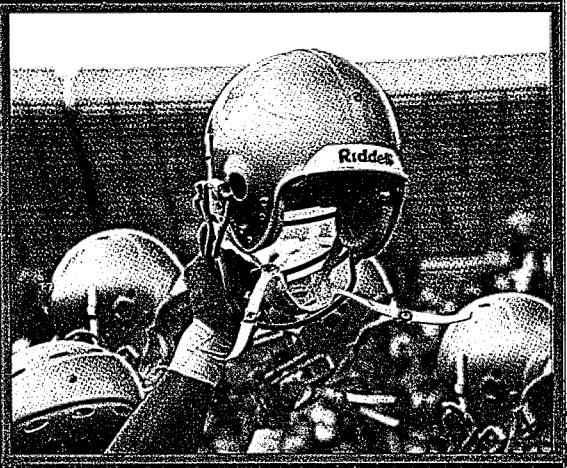
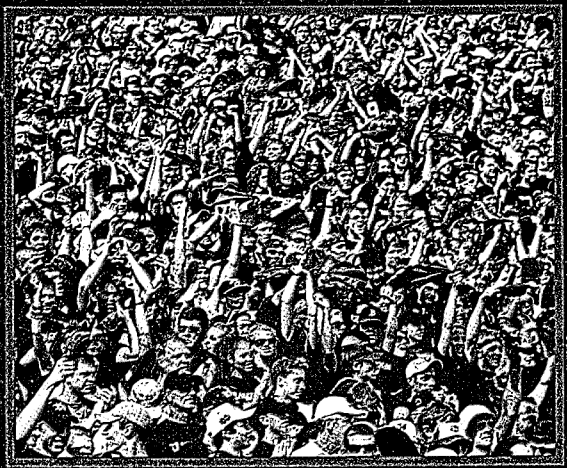
News

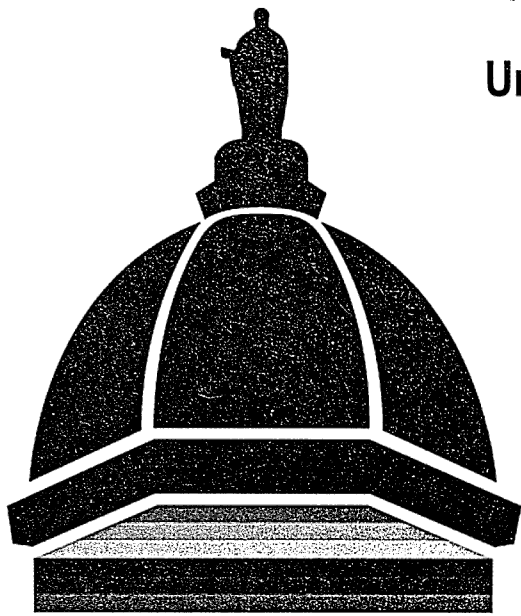
SCHOLASTIC

SnapShot

PHOTOS BY JUAN MULDOON







CORE COUNCIL FOR GAY & LESBIAN STUDENTS

University Resources for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Questioning Students

The Core Council for Gay and Lesbian Students
(Information, education, and resources)

Contact: Sr. Sue Dunn, OP, 1-5550, or Andy Magee,
amagee@nd.edu

Office of Campus Ministry

(Annual retreat for gay/lesbian/questioning students
and their friends; pertinent library resources
in 304 Co-Mo; discussion and support)

Contact: Fr. Joe Carey, CSC, at 1-7800;
or Fr. Dick Warner, CSC, at 1-9704

University Counseling Center

(Individual counseling)

Contact: Dr. Maureen Lafferty at Lafferty.3@nd.edu

Visit our web site at:

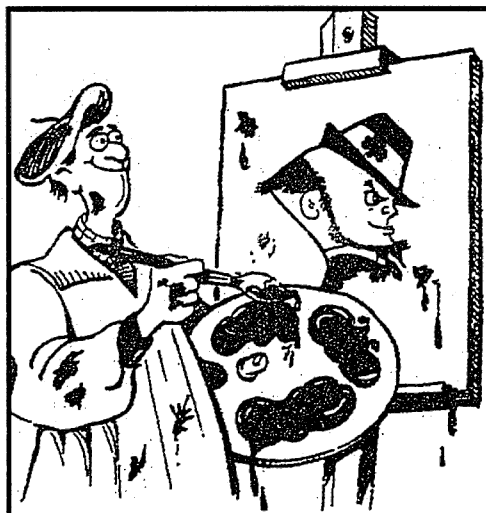
<http://corecouncil.nd.edu>

SENIOR PORTRAITS!

DUE TO OVERWHELMING DEMAND

**SENIOR PORTRAIT SESSIONS HAVE BEEN
EXTENDED FOR ONE FINAL WEEK TILL 9/22!!!**

**Sign up on the internet @ www.LaurenStudios.com to
ensure your place in the 2007 full color DOME Yearbook**



Who: Class of 2007 Students

When: Pictures taken
Now till - Sept. 22 ONLY!

Where: La Fortune 108

Why: To be in your 2007
Notre Dame Dome Yearbook

Remember to Sign Up Today!

www.LaurenStudios.com

(800) 888-5155

LETTERS FROM ABOARD

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

Since arriving in Chile in July, I have already travelled extensively throughout South America, made tons of Chilean friends, perfected three different types of Latin American dances and mastered the Spanish language (speaking with little or no accent). If you believed any of the aforementioned skills, look up your name in the dictionary under the word "gullible" because I have yet to accomplish one, but I am having the time of my life trying.

Although I am still learning the ins and outs of Chilean culture, living in Santiago has been nothing short of amazing. The people are friendly, travelling is easy, and the nightlife is always something to look forward to after a long day of not understanding anything that is being said. In the Santiago program, each student lives with a Chilean family — a living situation that, while challenging your Spanish skills, often presents uncomfortable situations and misunderstandings. For example, I once told Pedro, my Chilean friend, "I am so hungry; I could eat a horse." I was quick to realize that this common American saying could not be directly translated when I sat down to dinner and was served horse meat (it is similar in taste to extremely dry beef jerky).

One of the most humbling experiences I have ever had has been attending a university-level course in Spanish. In my two years at Notre Dame, I have taken

for granted simple things such as being able to participate in class and meeting with a professor. It was not until I came to Chile that I realized how debilitating an inefficiency in language could be. Maintaining a limited vocabulary can be extremely disconcerting as a student in a foreign country. While I have often become disheartened in the face of this obstacle, it is also extremely gratifying to have your language improve within the context of social interaction.

When not struggling with the language, whether at home or at school, I have found that South America has everything an adventurous international student could ask for. The first trip we took was to the driest desert in the world, the Atacama. After bike-riding through the mountains, sand-boarding down 100-foot sand dunes and taking a dip in the steaming-hot El Tatio Geysers, we landed in the Valle de la Luna (Valley of the Moon). Closely resembling the surface of the moon, Valle de la Luna is easily the most beautiful place I have ever seen. The entire group climbed up an enormous sand dune and watched the sun cast its last rays of the day over the Andes Mountains; it was breathtaking.

The surreal experience of nature in the Atacama Desert was a decidedly pleasant contrast to our second trip to the bustling city of Buenos Aires. As young Americans dying for a good meal, we were overjoyed to find that cattle are abundant

in Argentina, making steak an affordable commodity. We ate like kings every night. Other Buenos Aires specialties include the local fairs, which sell leather arts and crafts at extremely low prices. With lots of money left over, we decided that watching a futbol game was a must. Once in the arena, we sat among 50,000 rowdy fans and left quite satisfied, having seen the team from Buenos Aires, RiverPlate, emerge victorious. I had always heard about the fanaticism involved in soccer in South America, but nothing prepared me for the drum-beating, banner-flying, singing and dancing fan section. Oh yeah, and the nightlife was fantastic!

In the past two months, I have yet to read a Spanish article without looking up every other word, nor have I salsa danced without stepping on some toes, but what I have come to realize is that the world is too big to learn about in a classroom. One has to experience it first hand. Before I came to Santiago, I thought I had a pretty well-developed idea of what life outside Notre Dame was like, but I could not have been more mistaken.

Dearly and sincerely,

Nick Zarazua

Nick Zarazua is a junior in Carroll studying in Santiago, Chile, for the Fall 2006 semester.



Clockwise from upper-left: Andes Mountains; Valle de la Luna; El Tatio Geysers; Atacama Desert





Junior Robbie Hazen strumming his guitar in Reckers.

AcoustiCafe

The "Underground" Music Scene at Notre Dame

• Molly Slavin, Meaghan Garvey and Jen Wulf

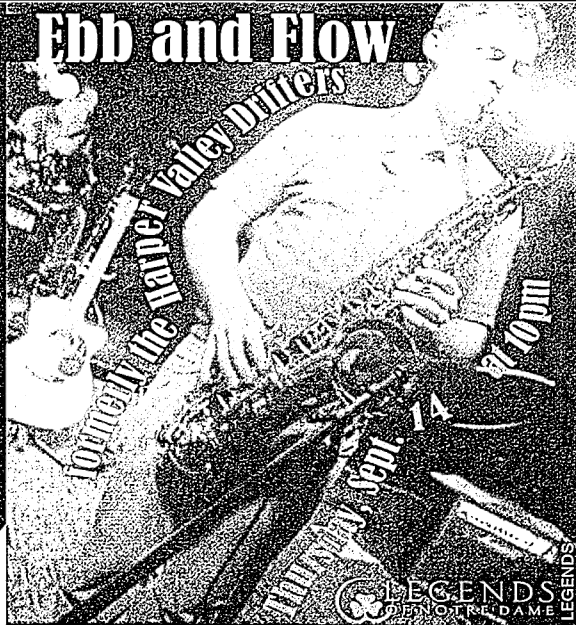
For years, campus musicians have cut their teeth at AcoustiCafe, taking advantage of the chance to perform weekly in front of a live audience in the LaFortune Student Center basement.

Here, we feature three acts that all have gotten their start at AcoustiCafe, benefiting from the opportunity to play in an intimate setting. Junior singer-songwriter Robbie Hazen and the band Ebb & Flow used AcoustiCafe to get their start in today's campus music scene, while the popular jam band Umphrey's McGee has made it big in the music world outside South Bend.

Robbie Hazen

Hazen is a veteran of the AcoustiCafe stage. Picking up where he left off in high school (when he recorded a demo CD that sold almost 400 copies), Hazen performed for the first time during his freshman year and began performing weekly a year later.

Now a junior, Hazen serves as the student director of the program. Thanks to Hazen, AcoustiCafe has been successful this year in both providing a great show and giving artists essential performance experience. "This kind of thing allows an artist to open up as the main person on stage that everyone wants to see," Hazen says. Under his direction, artists now have longer sets, which Hazen says, "teaches the artist how to engage the audience as a musician." He adds, "The more an artist performs live, the more he or she understands what it is to be a performer [...] It allows the person to experiment with new material, cover songs, random bits and pieces of whatever they're working on [...] It just gives the person a better sense of himself or herself and what it takes to capture an audience."



Ebb & Flow

Though its name is new, you may be familiar with the campus band Ebb & Flow. Previously called the Harper Valley Drifters, the band placed second two times in the campus-wide Battle of the Bands — not bad for a group that created its entry demo the night before the Battle's due date in the spring of 2005. Juniors Chris Doolin and Will Weicher and senior James Weicher had played together occasionally at their Chicago high school but never actually formed a band. Along with junior Rob Mineo, however, they quickly recorded an acoustic Battle of the Bands submission, were accepted, came in second and the rest is history.

Almost two years later, the band has changed their name twice — from Harper Valley Drifters to Blue Line this summer (in honor of the Chicago train line of the same name) to Ebb & Flow — and gained two new members. Last year the band added sophomore bass player Chris Terschluse and senior drummer Chris Urban, both of whom had met Will Weicher through the school jazz band. They've since gained a local following, playing well-attended shows at Legends and Recker's, placing second once again in Battle of the Bands and even performing at Chicago's Navy Pier.

Attracting even more attention, though, were Will Weicher and Mineo's performances at AcoustiCafe as a side project, with what Weicher called a two-man "guitar-fiddle attack." The band's music became a mainstay on campus as the two performed regularly throughout last year. The duo developed a following with their renditions of novelties like "The Devil Went Down to Georgia" and their tongue-in-cheek acoustic version of Lil Jon's "Get Low."


Ebb & Flow began primarily as a cover band but has progressed to writing and performing original songs. Its sound is best described as "modern jam rock, with elements of blues, classic rock and some funk." Doolin says, "We're not a full-fledged jam band, but we do jam a lot." So far this year, the band has gotten off to a productive start with a Legends show already under its belt and a Budweiser-sponsored show at K's Bar & Grill this Thursday at 9 p.m. They are hoping to record a demo album during fall break.

Umphrey's McGee

Umphrey's McGee, led by Brendan Bayliss, a 1998 Notre Dame graduate, opened for the Dave Matthews Band this summer. Four of the band's six members are ND grads, and two of the members were raised in the Michiana area. The band is well established on the jam band scene and got its start at none other than Notre Dame's very own AcoustiCafe.

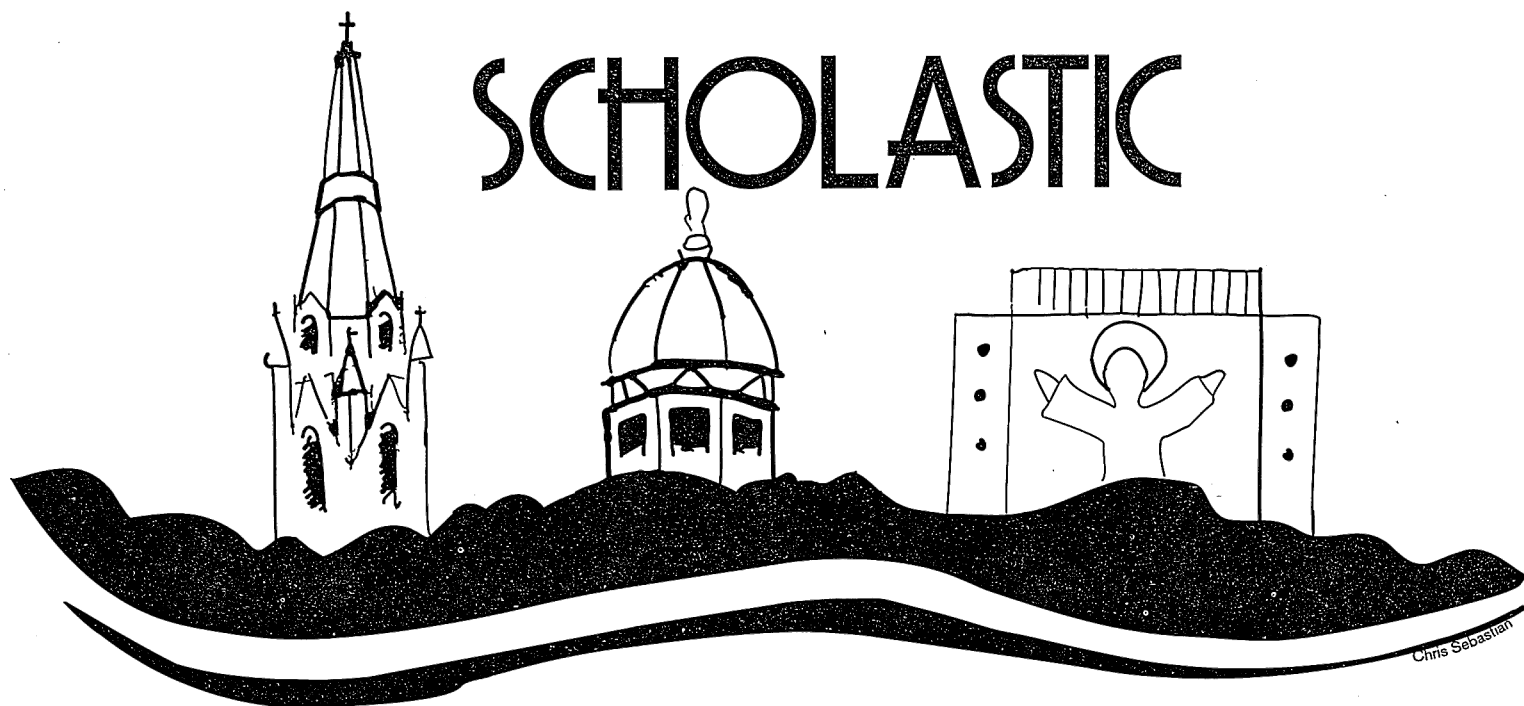
When asked about how they started in South Bend, Joel Cummins (keyboard and vocals) explains, "South Bend is a family-oriented, middle-class town. When we were here, there was no live music club with a PA. We had to learn how to do our own show; once we did that, we could take it anywhere."

Performing at AcoustiCafe taught them how to develop and present themselves onstage when the opportunities in South Bend itself were limited. Umphrey's McGee's emergence among jam bands has even led *Rolling Stone* to call the band an heir to Phish's throne. Its new album, "Safety in Numbers," is its third release and has been hailed by critics as a major step forward for the band. It can be heard on its Web site, www.umphreys.com.

Umphrey's McGee is currently touring nationwide, with September dates scheduled for Boulder and Denver, Colo.; Davenport, Iowa; and Buffalo, N.Y. 



SCHOLASTIC



CAMPUS CHATTER

CAMPUS RESEARCH DEPT. THE GRAND INQUISITOR

Simon Joseph openly admits that when he patrols the Notre Dame campus once a week asking students to answer survey questions, he isn't working for any research organization and doesn't really have a purpose at all. "It's an excuse to meet people. I like people," Joseph told me last Friday during his most recent outing. "I wouldn't say I make friends, but I make acquaintances. I've had people come up to me and say, 'Oh, you're that weird survey guy.'"

On Friday, Joseph started in the LaFortune Student Center but left quickly after a number of hurried students skirted past him. "The key is to find people who don't have somewhere to go," he said. Joseph isn't a big fan of LaFortune, anyway; he was once thrown out for "looking too old" while conducting a survey dressed in a full suit. (He apologized for being more casual than usual on Friday, as he was wearing a Knights of Columbus collared shirt tucked into cargo pants with black sneakers and a white Notre Dame cap.)

After two failed attempts on Main Quad, Joseph confessed that rejection

can be frustrating sometimes. "But if one in 20 says hello, it's worth it," he said. An average day gets Joseph about 20 respondents, he said, whose answers he records on official-looking printed sheets attached to a clipboard. Friday's survey was broken into three categories: politics, the Knights of Columbus and *The Observer*. The motivations behind the first two categories were obvious enough — he's a political science major and a self-described "big-time Knight" — but why the school paper? "Just because I'm pissed off at *The Observer*," he said.

In the middle of South Quad, Joseph found his first enthusiastic volunteer, a mohawked student with a bright pink t-shirt who welcomed Joseph's request as if being stopped to complete a survey on the sidewalk between classes was something that happened all the time. Joseph started with the political questions and learned that his respondent's avant-garde appearance didn't quite match his rigidly conservative politics.

When Joseph talks, it's like he's starring in a play, with dramatic shifts in vocal pitch and equally excited hand motions. It's more of a dialogue than a dry survey, as he punctuates responses he likes with an encouraging "Good!" that no surveyor seeking objectivity

could ever use. After finishing up the political questions and finding out that the respondent believes the campus chapter of the Knights of Columbus scores about a three out of five in terms of accessibility, Joseph asked his new acquaintance what he thought about the "Viewpoint wars" in the editorial section of *The Observer*. "People have good stuff to say, sometimes," he replied. Joseph rolled his eyes and sighed. "Sometimes."

After a few more successful attempts on the steps of South Dining Hall, Joseph decided to head toward Recker's. On the way, he saw a female student walking in the same direction, about 30 feet ahead. "You in the red t-shirt!" he called. "Do you want to do a survey?" She stopped and walked over, and Joseph began to ask her about the Knights of Columbus, which she didn't know anything about. "I'm assuming you don't know a member?" Joseph asked, and, embarrassed to disappoint her zealous inquisitor, she sheepishly shook her head. "Well, now you do," Joseph said. "Hi, how ya doin'?"

— Mike Laskey

DEPT. OF ACROBATICS
WALKING ON A THIN LINE

As I walked out of LaFortune following my alcohol assessment last Friday, the last thing on my mind was an encounter with NDSP. I exited the building and immediately heard my name being called in the distance. It was the voice of Brynn Byrne, my spacey poet friend, and she was standing, sans shoes, under the tree in front of Nieuwland with a female on a motor vehicle and a man trying to climb up the tree.

The other girl in the rag-tag team was named Karis, and she was parked on a university scooter due to some sort of leg injury. When asked about her year in school, she replied, "Somewhere between my second and third year I suppose. I came and then I left for two years and now I'm back, so I don't really know." She seemed to be playing the whole "graduate from college" thing by ear. Byrne's other crony, a neurotic Asian man who dubbed himself a compulsive liar, introduced himself as James Irwin, a freshman from Keenan majoring in preprofessional studies. All three of them were downing Karis' greasy bag of Grab-n-Go popcorn as they

discussed a plan to perch themselves in the tree in question before the Michigan game to observe oblivious fans. But their more immediate purpose for meeting was to find where would be best to set up for slacklining.

Slackliners are those people who appear periodically on North or South Quads and walk a tight rope between two trees. Once Byrne and company consumed Karis' popcorn, they set out in the direction of God Quad and soon located two acceptable trees. Compulsive Liar Man then pulled a long piece of braided red rope from his backpack, unraveled it and hurled his body, rope in hand, around the trees, preparing to slackline.

As soon as Compulsive Liar Man jumped onto the rope and got into his slacklining groove, all the truths of his past came pouring out. Indeed, he was not James Irwin, freshman from Keenan; he was Chewey Liong, a 2005 Notre Dame graduate who felt the need to mask his true identity because he believed the university was conspiring to overthrow his slacklining revolution. Liong and a few of his friends brought slacklining to Notre Dame two years ago when they were seniors in Dillon. Despite his graduation

from the university, he wanted to make sure that the slacklining phenomenon did not end with him. Liong, whose balance was astounding, moved like the breeze across the tight rope. "Once you get the hang of it, slacklining becomes addictive," Liong said.

Like any other event at Notre Dame where there is fun to be had, NDSP was not far behind. Liong's alter ego could not protect him from the notice of a rather portly NDSP officer who felt compelled to call in backup for a "505 security situation on God Quad." Byrne was held hostage as she wobbled on the rope, while Liong tried to hide himself behind her looming figure. But Liong soon cracked under the officer's confrontational pressure and his plan to stick it to the Notre Dame Man fell apart. Perhaps the university really was conspiring against the antics of Chewey Liong. For now anyway, the future of the Notre Dame slacklining movement remains in jeopardy.

— Claire Sobczak

CTS



SPORTS

RUNNING OUT OF TIME

The NCAA Changed Its Rules ... But Should We Care?

•Brittany Lash

Texas Longhorns Head Coach Mack Brown says simply, "I hate it." Oregon Coach Mike Belotti is appalled. And Texas Tech's Mike Leach says his fans "are getting cheated."

What's the problem here and is it an issue for the Irish?

Last winter, the NCAA approved eight rule changes in college football. They ranged from the fairly insignificant (rules on shortening halftime) to the necessary (all Division-I schools now have the same instant replay rules in effect). The topic that sparked the most debate, however, fell under the heading "When Clock Starts."

On kickoffs, the game clock now starts when the ball is kicked, not when the receiving team touches the ball. With a change of possession, the clock now starts when the ready signal is given by the referee. According to a release on the NCAA's Web site, both of these rules were introduced to "shorten the length of time it takes to play the game."

Why would anyone want to shorten the glory that is college football? Rules Committee member and Auburn Head Coach Tommy Tuberville told *USA Today*, "We weren't looking to take plays away from the game. We were looking to [...] get away from some of these three-hour, 45-minute games." Additionally, coaches and NCAA officials cited television broadcasts as a reason for the changes, since long, four-hour games are more difficult to schedule. But who deserves more: the networks or the players, coaches and fans?

This year's Ohio State-Texas game was markedly shorter than the 2005 matchup. "One of the great things about college football is a team's ability to come back," Brown said. "Now that's limited. Our game was 22 minutes shorter. That's a little under 10 percent of our game."

Does this really affect the Irish? Overall, teams averaged 12.6 fewer combined plays this season after two games with the new rules, said Ty Halpin, NCAA associate director of playing rules administration. Some teams, like Colorado, lost over 45 minutes of game time and only ran 48 plays in one game. Notre Dame, however, averaged 75 plays per game in its first two games of the 2006 season (last year the average was also 75). Game times remained close as well. Last year's times ranged from 3:25-4:01, while this year's range from 3:17-3:28. So far at least, Irish fans aren't being cheated by much.

When asked about the rule changes at his August 6th press conference, Charlie Weis gave a succinct response: "Yeah, I looked at them. [My job] is not to judge. I just play whatever the rules are. [You] make sure you know what the rules are so you don't walk out and all of a sudden have the official say, they changed that rule and you don't know. I think that's one thing you have to make sure you prepare yourself for."

Ultimately, what it comes down to is how the coach handles the situation. Weis has obviously made the adjustment well in terms of number of plays and game time — the changes seem barely perceptible stat-wise. Only time will tell if fans feel a difference.

The new rules do run down the clock faster, but it is not a game-breaking difference. Adjustments will be made, comebacks will have to be tightly managed, and like Weis, the coaches, players and fans will have to be prepared for what comes their way.

The views expressed in this column are those of the author and not necessarily the views of Scholastic.

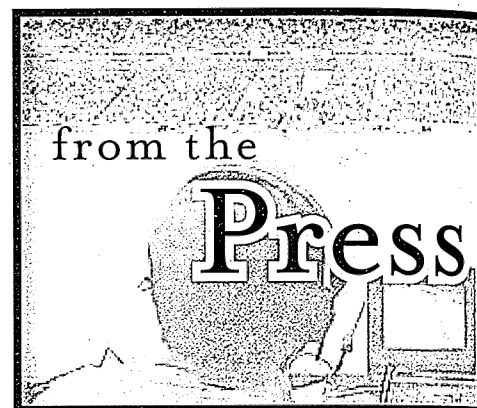
ND vs. MICHIGAN STATE
OUR CALLS:

SPORT: Football

OPPONENT: Michigan State

WHERE: Spartan Stadium,
East Lansing, Mich.

WHEN: Sat. Sept. 23, 8:00 p.m.



No. 1 women's soccer notched its 43rd consecutive win with a 5-0 victory over DePaul on September 15th, adding to a program record. Freshman forward Michele Weissenhofer scored twice, lifting the team to its seventh 7-0-0 start in the program's 19-year history. Weissenhofer also notched her ninth assist of the season to lead the nation in that category ...

On September 15th, the No. 12 men's cross country team, led by junior Jake Watson, followed up a big victory the week before at Valparaiso with a win at the 27th annual National Catholic Championship held at the Notre Dame Golf Course. Watson placed second, finishing the five-mile course in 24:40. It was the program's 18th win in the event and second team title in two weeks. The women's team earned a tie for first with Marquette behind junior All-American Sunni Olding, who repeated her first place finish from last year, running the 5K in 17:51 ...

ND alums Ruth Riley ('01), Jacqueline Batteast ('05) and coach Bill Laimbeer ('79) helped the Detroit Shock win their second WNBA championship, defeating the Sacramento Monarchs 80-75 on

Michigan State's offense accumulated 525 total yards against Pittsburgh last week, led by quarterback Drew Stanton, who threw for 191 yards and rushed for 104. Notre Dame's defense, however, will be eager to prove itself after giving up big plays against Michigan. The Irish will exploit the Spartans' inexperienced defensive line, which features three new starters, to return to their balanced run-pass offensive attack. If last year's planning of the Michigan State flag at the Notre Dame 50-yard line wasn't inspiration enough, the Irish can draw further motivation from last week's painful loss to Michigan. Weis won't lose to the same team two years in a row, and the Irish will pull off the win in East Lansing, 31-21.

Megan Teigen
Sports Editor

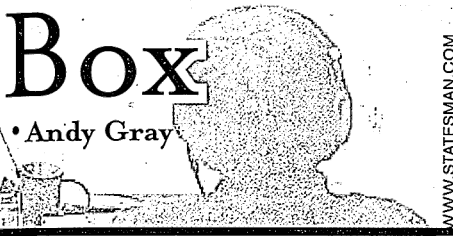
The only question for this game is where the Irish will plant their flag after winning. Of course that thought is only wishful thinking, but there is no question about this game's importance — it's a must win. It's a chance to cleanse the palate after the loss to Michigan, and a chance to retaliate for last year's overtime loss. The Irish can win if they shut down mobile quarterback Drew Stanton and eliminate MSU's best offensive weapon, running back Javon Ringer. MSU allowed Eastern Michigan an average of 6.9 yards per pass attempt, and a weak secondary is exactly what quarterback Brady Quinn needs to rebuild his confidence. Irish win, 41-21.

Brittany Lash
Assistant Sports Editor

IRISH EYES ON... Joanna Schultz

Box

• Andy Gray



WWW.STATESMAN.COM

September 9th ...

Jimmy Clausen, the top high school quarterback recruit who verbally committed to Notre Dame in April, made his official campus visit last weekend with Greg Little, a top wide receiver recruit. Clausen, from Oaks Christian High School in California, is the number-one quarterback prospect nationally in numerous recruiting polls. Much press surrounded his commitment, but Clausen has managed the hype, recently throwing for four touchdowns in a 60-6 win for Oaks Christian before being taken out in the second quarter ...



CHRISTILLUSTE

• Grant Schmidt

Freshman track athlete Joanna Schultz begins her career at Notre Dame with high expectations. The 2006 Wisconsin Prep Track and Field Female Athlete of the Year, she became the first athlete of either sex to win four straight Wisconsin Division-I titles in the 200- and 400-meter. Her times, 24.94 and 55.97 seconds respectively, were the fastest in the nation this season, and *Sports Illustrated's* "Faces in the Crowd" recently featured her. Schultz hopes to play a vital role in Notre Dame's track and field success.



JOANNA SCHULTZ

What's it like running at Notre Dame, a school so well-known for its athletics?

It's actually a relief. There's no longer that pressure to be number one. I have a lot more of an opportunity here to grow, running with such amazing athletes.

How does your training here compare to high school?

It's a lot different because the season is so long, so hanging on and not burning out is my main goal. I hope to gradually get stronger and faster. It's different from high school, where you get in shape right away.

What made you want to run?

I started running track in 7th grade because I couldn't play softball. I was horrible. All of my friends were either running track or playing softball, so I decided to run.

Who is your role model?

My mom. She is a very strong woman and raised me on her own. She was an amazing track athlete, a hurdler. She always says to make sure that I am running track for me, and that I enjoy running because otherwise it's not worth it.

You were featured in the "Faces in the Crowd" section of *Sports Illustrated*.

Yeah! Someone recommended me for it, and they put in a little blurb about my accomplishments. A few weeks later, I got a letter in the mail from a kid who saw me in the issue and wanted my autograph. He said I was going to be really great one day.

Friends in High Places

• Christy Laufer

When Jimmy Clausen, the number-one high school recruit in the country, announced his decision to play football for Charlie Weis and the University of Notre Dame, Irish fans across the nation realized the full implications of Weis' powerhouse NFL-style offense.

Clausen admitted that choosing Notre Dame over the University of Southern California was largely a business decision, saying, "If you want to go to the NFL, you've got to want to work. You want to be the best you can be. And part of getting there is choosing Coach Weis."

In the 2006 NFL Draft, the first since Weis became head coach, three Notre Dame players were drafted; tight end Anthony Fasano, wide receiver Maurice Stovall and offensive guard Dan Stevenson.

The Dallas Cowboys chose Fasano in the second round with the 53rd overall pick. This came at the discretion of Dallas Head Coach Bill Parcells, who developed Weis as an offensive coordinator with the

"If you want to go to the NFL... part of getting there is choosing Charlie Weis." - Jimmy Clausen

New York Giants, New York Jets and New England Patriots. Fasano is receiving a base salary of \$275,000 in his first year of a four-year contract he signed earlier this year. By 2009, that figure is set to increase to \$530,000. Fasano had an excellent camp and has played in the Cowboys' first two games of the season. Though he did not record any receptions in Dallas' first game, Fasano had three receptions for 39 yards in the Cowboys' 27-10 victory over the Washington Redskins on September 17th. Fasano's quick hands and familiarity with Dallas' system, which is similar to Notre Dame's, should lead to more playing time in the future.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers Head Coach

Jon Gruden made the next Irish draft pick. Gruden, who grew up in South Bend, selected Maurice Stovall 90th overall in the third round. Stovall particularly impressed his coaching staff in the preseason, finishing with 63 total receiving yards and one touchdown. Though he did not record any playing time in the Buccaneers' first two games, Stovall has a promising career ahead of him.

Bill Belichick, who was Weis' head coach in New England during their three-time Super Bowl run, signed Dan Stevenson to the New England Patriots July 14th after drafting him in the sixth round, 203rd overall. Stevenson was Notre Dame's top offensive lineman last season and should fit in well with the Patriots' offense. He is currently a member of the practice squad.

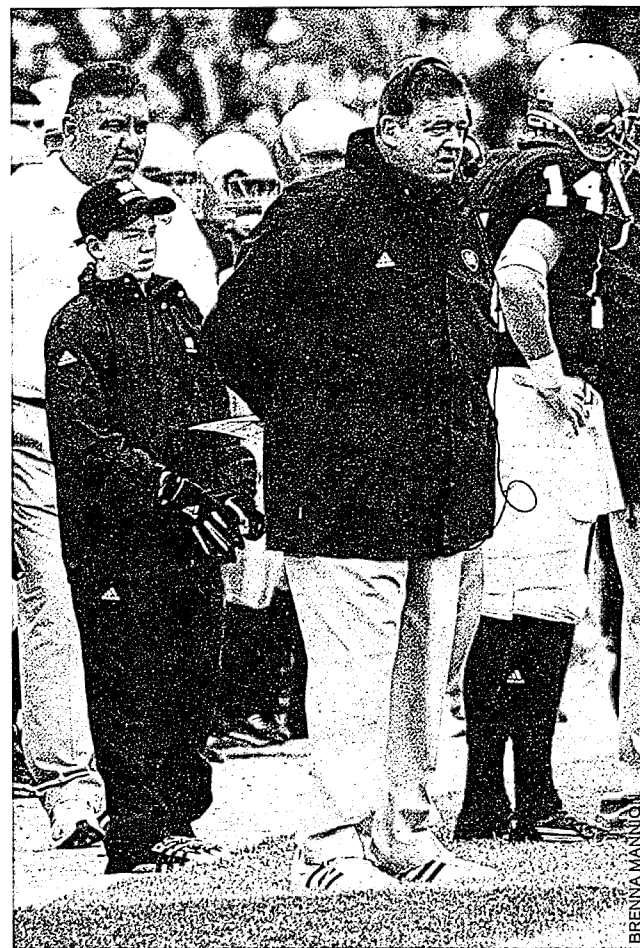
In addition to Fasano, Stovall and Stevenson, a number of Notre Dame alumni are making an impact in the NFL today:

Julius Jones, running back, Dallas Cowboys:

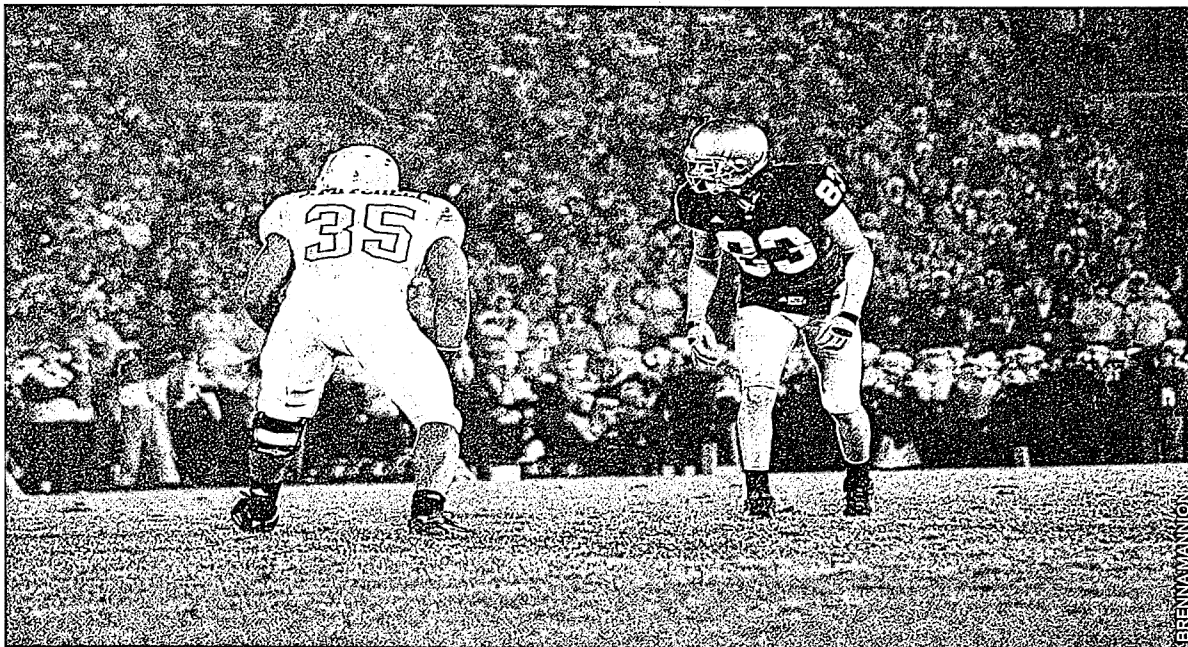
In his first three years in the NFL, Jones recorded 1,884 rushing yards and 13 touchdowns. As a sophomore at Notre Dame, he led the team in rushing attempts (162), rushing yards (657), rushing touchdowns (7) and all-purpose yards (1,169). As a junior, Jones led the Irish in rushing once again with 718 yards. In the first week of NFL play this year, Jones

was one of the league's leading running backs, rushing for 17 carries and a 23-yard touchdown. He also had a 39-yard reception.

Luke Petitgout, offensive tackle, New York Giants: In 1999, the New York Giants drafted Notre Dame standout Petitgout in the first round. He immediately assumed a starting role on the team and moved to left tackle in 2002. After eight years in the NFL, Petitgout continues to dominate. He is often criticized for the number of penalties he accumulates, but this must not bother Giants General Manager Ernie Accorsi. Accorsi recently signed Petitgout to a six-year, \$30 million contract, which places him among the top-10 highest paid offensive linemen in the league.



Charlie Weis is responsible for much of the recent draft attention.



Left: Dual-sport athlete Jeff Samardzija could go pro in both baseball and football.

Below: Brady Quinn is expected to get drafted in the first round, possibly with the first overall pick.

David Givens, wide receiver, Tennessee Titans: Givens, who is five years into his NFL career, is known for his ability to tack on yardage after making catches. He has a total of 2,241 receiving yards and 12 touchdowns, as well as two Super Bowl championships with the New England Patriots. In 2006, as one of the top unrestricted agents in the NFL, Givens received an \$8 million bonus to sign with the Titans.

Jeff Faine, center, New Orleans Saints: The Cleveland Browns drafted Faine in the first round of the 2003 NFL Draft with the 21st overall pick. He moved directly into their starting lineup after signing a five-year, \$7.25 million contract. Former teammate Barry Stokes of the Browns called the three-year Notre Dame starter "a rookie with an attitude." He is looking to prove himself after a recent trade to the Saints.

Hunter Smith, punter, Indianapolis Colts: Smith made his 425th career punt in the opening game of the 2006 season. Averaging 43.4 yards a punt, Smith is a strong asset to the Colts' special teams, just as he was for Notre Dame eight years ago.

Irish fans are now looking forward to the 2007 NFL Draft. Experts predict that a number of Notre Dame players will be drafted — potentially in the first round. Quarterback Brady Quinn has the size, talent and intelligence to impress scouts around the NFL. After breaking numerous single-game and single-season records for Notre Dame last year, including 33 completions in the 2005 Michigan State game and 292 completions

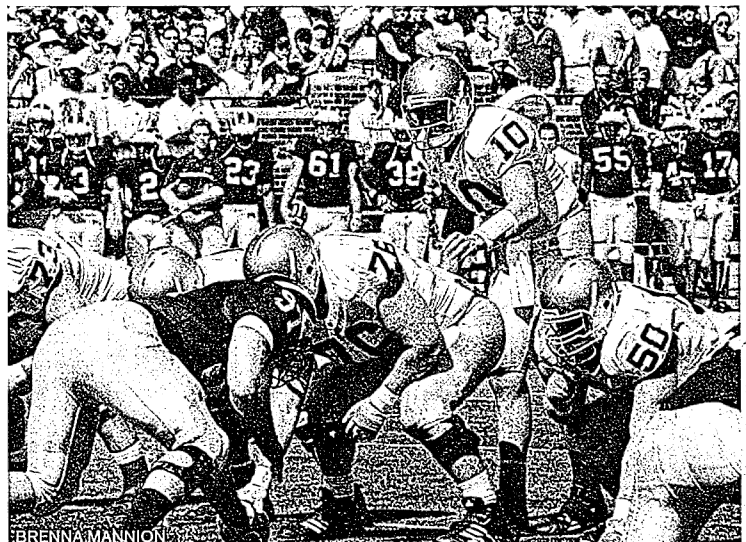
in the 2005 season, *The Sporting News* rated Quinn the number-one quarterback in college football for 2006. He was also one of the leading preseason candidates for this year's Heisman Memorial Trophy and will be closely watched as the season progresses.

Another standout player, Jeff Samardzija, has already been drafted, which is quite an unusual feat for a football player starting his senior year of play. Despite his five-year, \$7.25 million contract with the Chicago Cubs, NFL scouts hope that he will be catching a football rather than throwing a baseball next fall. His exceptional hand-eye coordination led to career highs in 2005, including 10 receptions against BYU and two touchdowns against Michigan State. Samardzija's roommate, Tom Zbikowski, who is inspiring men all over campus to don mohawks, is also in the hunt. In 2005, his career highlights included a 78-yard punt return and an 83-yard interception return.

With Rhema McKnight, Victor Abiamiri and Derek Landri also in the mix, Notre Dame's prospects in the 2007 draft look promising. *The Wall Street Journal's* Dow Jones College-Football Success

Index ranks Notre Dame's football program 11th in NFL production (based on former collegiate players' roles in NFL games and the outcomes of those games; Florida State is number one). With the newest crop of NFL hopefuls, that ranking may rise in coming years.

The ubiquitous presence of Irish football on television and in print media heightens awareness of the special skills and talents of Notre Dame players. And now, benefiting from the experience and tutelage of Weis and his staff, players are able to experience firsthand the requirements and discipline necessary to make it as an NFL player. Many faithful Irish fans believe the sky is the limit when it comes to future Notre Dame players going on to the NFL. Certainly Clausen qualifies as one of the most significant of those believers. S



the best part of cable in the dorms
is on NDtv channel 53

www.nd.edu/~ndtv



channel 53

humor

One Hundred and Twelve Years Ago

Listening In ...

"This resume is amazing! It's not a lot of BS ... just a little BS."

— Recruiter at the Career Fair

"What is this? Where can I find a keg on this campus?"

— Michigan student at football game

"I haven't worn underwear for two days. I just really don't want to do laundry right now."

— overheard student in LaFortune

"Will my roommate think I'm a slut just because I didn't come home last night?"

— overheard freshman

Student 1: "I really screwed up this weekend."

Student 2: "No. I mean, you only hooked up with three guys."

The times, they are a changin'.

It's easy to forget just how longstanding Notre Dame's football tradition is. The most recent rule changes in the game of football harken back to a time when ships were made out of wood, men were made out of steel, and Joe Paterno roamed the Penn State sidelines:

From the pages of the April 14, 1894 issue of *Scholastic*:

"[I]n deference to the popular clamor and public sentiment that has been turned against football because of flying wedges and momentum mass plays, the colleges have decided to wipe out the trick tactics and make the game more humane and more the sport of gentlemen [...] [the new rules] put a premium on touchdowns with goals over goals from a field kick; but the players would prefer to have the rules in favor of goals from the field ..."

Ah, momentum mass plays, the simple mention of them is enough to make one yearn for those heady days when every sports team everywhere was named the Zephyrs.

— Mike Healy

This locker is University of Michigan strength and conditioning coach Mike Girdeson. It shouldn't surprise us that the Wolverines looked so much stronger and faster than our boys, since Catholic players aren't allowed to train by staring in pornos.



U/MICHEDWE.BLOGSPOT.COM

SCHOLASTIC HUMOR

the gipper

Welcome back for another helping of healthy behavior courtesy of yours truly. It's been a busy stretch for the Gipp with the Career Fair, Academic Forum and Michigan game all a few days apart. The pre-gaming (and ritual sacrifices) for each of those events has worn out the old Gipper, but luckily there is still plenty of gossip abuzzin' in this edition, partly thanks to the ever-klassy South Bend local establishments and the joy juice that they provide. Our first report is tied to last week's Career Fair with a character who is probably not going to add his latest adventure to his resume. A business major was hoping to score a job with a major accounting firm this summer, and he had a tight connection, as his housemate's sister was a recruiter for a Big Four firm. She was staying in their house while she was in town for the fair. No, this story

is not taking the turn you might be expecting, since not every

story the Gipp tells ends with sunshine, a kiss and a Rod Stewart song. The future accountant headed out to Club Fever — a bastion of communicable diseases and incest survivors — and returned home with a little more than “value add” on his mind thanks to cheap drink specials. He felt extremely ill the next morning and remembered that his mother taught him 7-Up can settle the stomach. Unfortunately, the fridge only contained blue Fanta. He must have been thinking of those Fantanas because he drank the bottle and felt as if “knives were poking out of [his] stomach” an hour later. He felt something coming up, rushed across the apartment and violently painted the bathroom walls a color they weren't meant to be painted. The recruiter, and it turns out, future interviewer, tried to sleep through the candidate's guttural symphony in the bathroom. The Gipp thinks if this character maintains eye contact and remembers to shake the hand twice, he'll be running the firm someday.

Our second story tonight again comes from the magical fantasy world known as “The Feve,” a land of whirlwind romance, drink specials and poor decision making. One night, two lusty young patrons were dancing cheek-to-cheek, when our fair lady suddenly became queasy! Showing an amazing amount of foresight considering her level of intoxication, our little floozy forcefully shoved her Romeo away and proceeded to retch all over the floor between the two. Romeo, apparently not to be easily deterred, waited until she was finished and then drew her back to his gyrating hips for another round of the old twist-and-shout. The night must have ended happily for all, as the Gipp was told they were last seen enjoying a session of saliva exchange. In case you missed it, that's class right there. The Gipp bets it tasted good — kinda like blue Fanta. And that's all for this time, Gippies and Gippettes. Next time look for a story about one of the lesser known functions of the body, and tip the Gipp ... or else!

The Gipper

TIP THE GIPP at gipper@nd.edu



The 4-1-1 on the Ol' 5-0

ScholasticHumor 

Who says you don't learn anything in American Studies?

•Mike Healy

After the horrific loss on Saturday, I was down, but I at least had the good fortune to see my friend Andy get in a low-speed chase on his bicycle with an NDSP Segway. We gaped, captivated as Andy tried to elude his three-wheeled pursuer with a sharp left turn, gasping in shock when the two collided with a sickening *thud!*

Immediately thereafter, the officer yelled at Andy, then rolled over and yelled at all of us for laughing and then yelled at Andy for not yelling at us for laughing at him. Listening to this mechanically-mounted officer lecture us (she was actually pretty nice) while she towered 18 inches above our heads (with a slight forward lean) gave me that feeling of irony that hovers between laughing and screaming. It's the feeling I get when a woman at work tells me how much she values my friendship while calling me "Mark" instead of "Mike," or the sensation that struck me freshman year when a girl named Marcy was bragging about how street smart she was, even though she was under the impression my name was Chinedum Ndukwe.

I've been getting this feeling a lot lately when I think about some of the policy priorities in the community around me. I got that feeling last week when a friend told me that South Bend Assistant City Attorney Carol Nash (accompanied by two policewomen) had just paid him a visit to explain that he and his roommate were on thin ice because of a South Bend city ordinance that, should one's house get cited even once, compels the landlord to bring an eviction suit against you (I should know, I was evicted from my Turtle Creek apartment last fall before I had set foot inside it).

Nash is an employee of the city of South Bend and is thus given power as a public servant with the hope that she can improve the lives of South Bend residents. On this day, Nash travelled through streets and sidewalks strewn with shards of glass and school parking lots littered

with used condoms to read the riot act to a couple of clueless 22-year-olds about playing their music too loud. Whether she walked or drove, I don't know. Maybe she took a Segway (they're faster than bikes!).

Another time I get that ironic feeling is when I get a letter every year saying the university needs to increase tuition by seven percent, and I can't walk through campus without seeing an officer ride by on a Segway, four-wheeler ATV or any other of the motorized contraptions that comprise NDSP's version of Voltron. Princeton must have helicopters and cyborgs *everywhere*. I understand that NDSP needs money and revenue and all that, but maybe we could ease up a little bit, even if it does mean shelving our plans for a new tank.

Don't get me wrong. I don't mean to sound like I'm down on the South Bend Police, on NDSP or even on Nash for that matter. I think they're all trying to do the right thing. I have a very high level of respect for police officers. Growing up, many of my good friends' fathers were Chicago cops, and my close friend Brian

Kaniecki has a father who was a police officer in Elmwood Park, Ill., for over 20 years. He also has an Uncle Adolf, but that's neither here nor there. I also think Nash really wants South Bend to be a better place, and NDSP officers really want to serve and to protect (and I have yet to meet one who isn't a pretty good person). I just don't understand the way they're going about it.

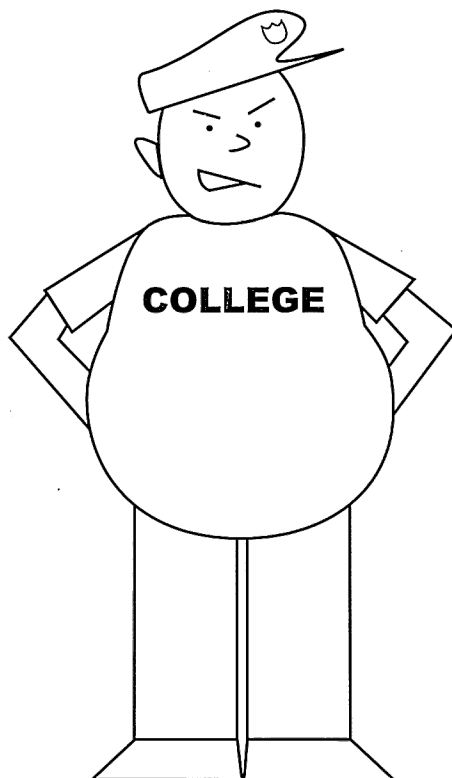
Why are they busting 20-year-old kids having a beer with their dads before a football game while dozens of robberies are happening at the same time? Why does carrying a backpack full of Bud Light from D2000 to Keenan Hall feel like *The Great Escape*, but cars are vandalized with impunity?

Furthermore, I know South Bend has a lot of problems, but cracking down on students isn't going to fix them. Most of us are leaving town anyway, so despite what we may like to think, we're not all that important to the South Bend community (the university is; we're not). And while I agree that people who destroy property or pee in peoples' mailboxes deserve to get what's coming to them, kicking students out of a house for being noisy on a Friday night isn't the best way to make South Bend a better place to live. It's just the easiest.

When the South Bend housing ordinance was passed last fall, South Bend City Council member Ann Puzzello was quoted as saying, "When things get loud, it's a real problem for the neighbors. The huge parties are very dangerous and just not a good situation."

So let me get this straight. A flood of freshmen driven off campus into a strange and unknown city looking to get drunk isn't a dangerous situation; freshmen bringing booze on campus is a dangerous situation. Seventeen percent of South Bend's population living below the poverty line isn't a dangerous situation; 70 obnoxious college kids singing along to Journey songs is a dangerous situation.

And my name is Chinedum Ndukwe. ☹



FIVE QUESTIONS

WITH NATIONAL SECURITY EXPERT

TIM ROEMER



Tim Roemer served as the representative from Indiana's 3rd District in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1991-2003. Roemer was a primary author of the legislation that established the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission) and served as one of the Commission's 10 members. He is currently president of the Center for National Policy in Washington, D.C.

• David Poell

Out of all the information that you compiled and analyzed during the course of the 9/11 Commission's investigation, what did you ultimately find most surprising?

One of the most significant and hair-raising findings we had was that a group of radical jihadist ideologues from one of the poorest countries on the face of the earth, in a global technology-oriented world of the 21st century was able to get through almost every single one of our super-powered defenses and attack our homeland and kill 3,000 people. Our government, sadly, wasn't prepared for this and, ironically, in many ways is still not prepared for this.

Why is the United States government still not prepared?

I think that we're still looking at the world in too much of a pre-9/11 prism rather than in a post-9/11 framework. If you look at the 9/11 Commission and our 41 recommendations, the White House and Congress have only passed half of them. To only pass half the reforms makes us unsafe and is unresponsive to our needs. The 9/11 Commission issued a report card in December 2005, and we gave our government 12 D's, 5 F's and 2 incompletes. If you're a legislator in our Congress or in the executive branch, those are failing grades. Also, you're dealing with a dynamic, ever-changing lethal enemy that wants very desperately to go after United States targets again. So we have plenty of work ahead of us.

During the past month, much controversy has centered around President Bush's use of the term "Islamofascism" to describe enemy terrorists. Do you think this term frames the debate about America's enemy in the proper way?

I prefer the term "radical jihadists and their ideology." The Qur'an is a beautiful book, and Islam is a great historical religion. These people [jihadists] have twisted phrases from a great historical and beautiful religion and perverted those phrases to their benefit to try to target both Middle Eastern and United States governments. The U.S. has to do a much better job at preventing the rise of future jihadists. We have barely scratched the surface in our efforts to provide for an agenda of economic opportunity in the Muslim world and a message of hope and freedom, instead of one preaching despair and hatred like that of bin Laden.

You obviously recognize this need for the development of a new rapport with the Muslim world in combating the roots of terrorism. But why has this essential aspect of fighting these "radical jihadists" failed to gain any momentum?

I believe that this administration has taken too much of a one-dimensional rather than a multi-dimensional approach. Too often we're seeing the administration stress the military side and the law enforcement side rather than a three-pronged approach. I believe this is not checkers where we move a piece and they move a piece militarily; it is three-dimensional chess. It involves a military and intelligence component at

one level. On a second level, it involves protecting our homeland and doing that with 21st century technologies, agencies and institutions. The third level is trying to prevent the rise of more jihadists in the world, and oftentimes this administration has not worked on all three. I think that this is costing us right now in terms of our overall national security.

Do you think most Americans understand the War on Terror? Has Bush's pitch to the public been effective or has political maneuvering clouded most Americans' understanding of the threat?

With all due respect to the President, I don't think that the terminology has really helped us understand the war on radical jihadist terrorism. It [the war] is not simply one of capture them "dead or alive" or evil versus good. This is simple rhetoric and a one-dimensional approach. There was a very talented politician years ago who talked about the rise of Wahhabism [a fundamentalist interpretation of Islam], what the threat meant to the Western world and democracies, and how this could ultimately turn into a very vile and dynamic form of terrorism. That leader was not John F. Kennedy in the 1960s or Ronald Reagan in the 1980s; it was Winston Churchill in the 1920s. This is something that has been with us for a long time and could still be with us a long time. Thus, we need a much more strategic and comprehensive approach to this that not only goes after jihadist terrorism as an ideology, not only has a strong military and intelligence component, but has an equally vibrant political and economic component to it. ⑤

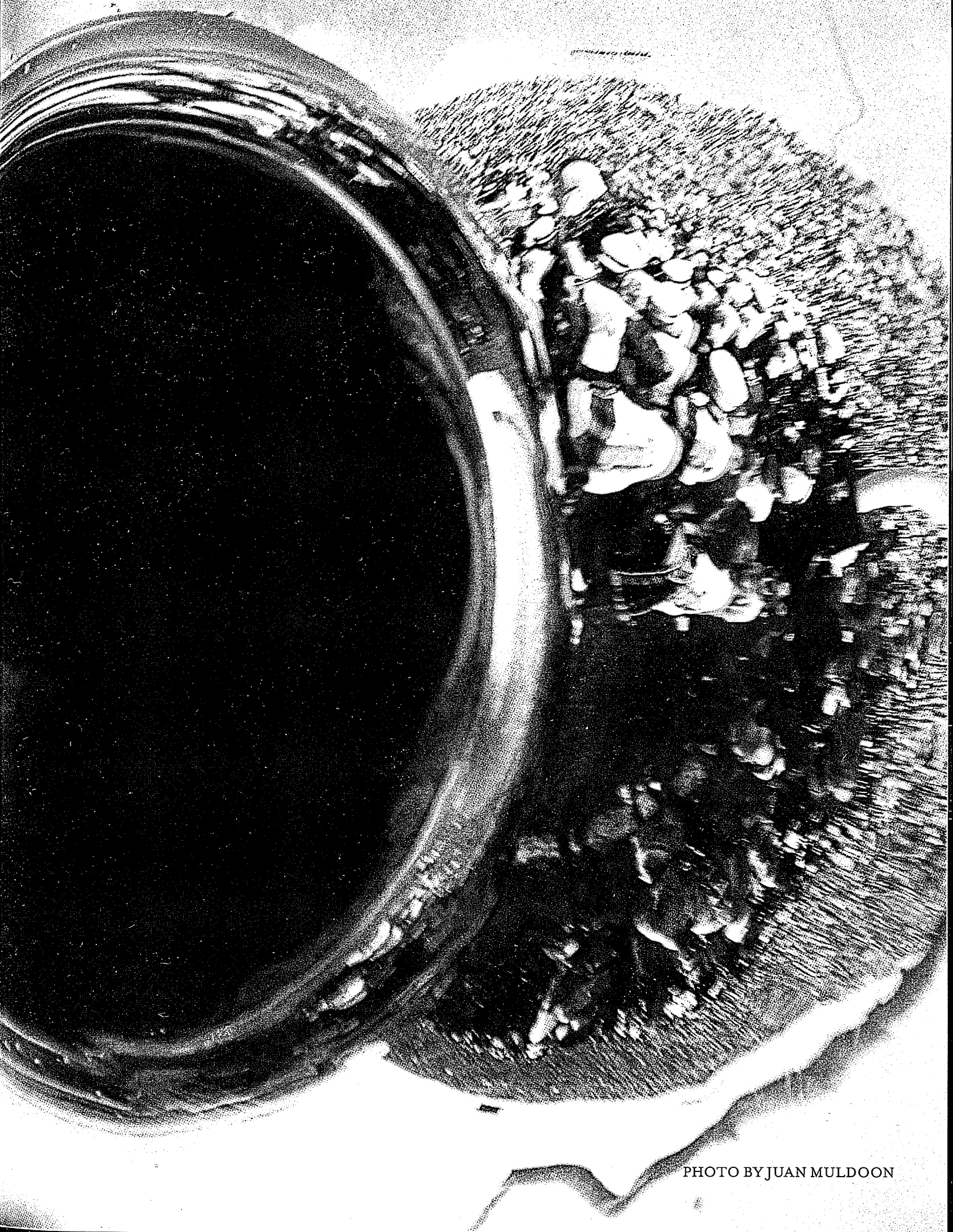


PHOTO BY JUAN MULDOON



OPEN NOW...

VIP
LOUNGE



FOR RESERVATIONS
OR MORE INFORMATION
EMAIL
LEGENDS@ND.EDU

WWW.LEGENDS.ND.EDU