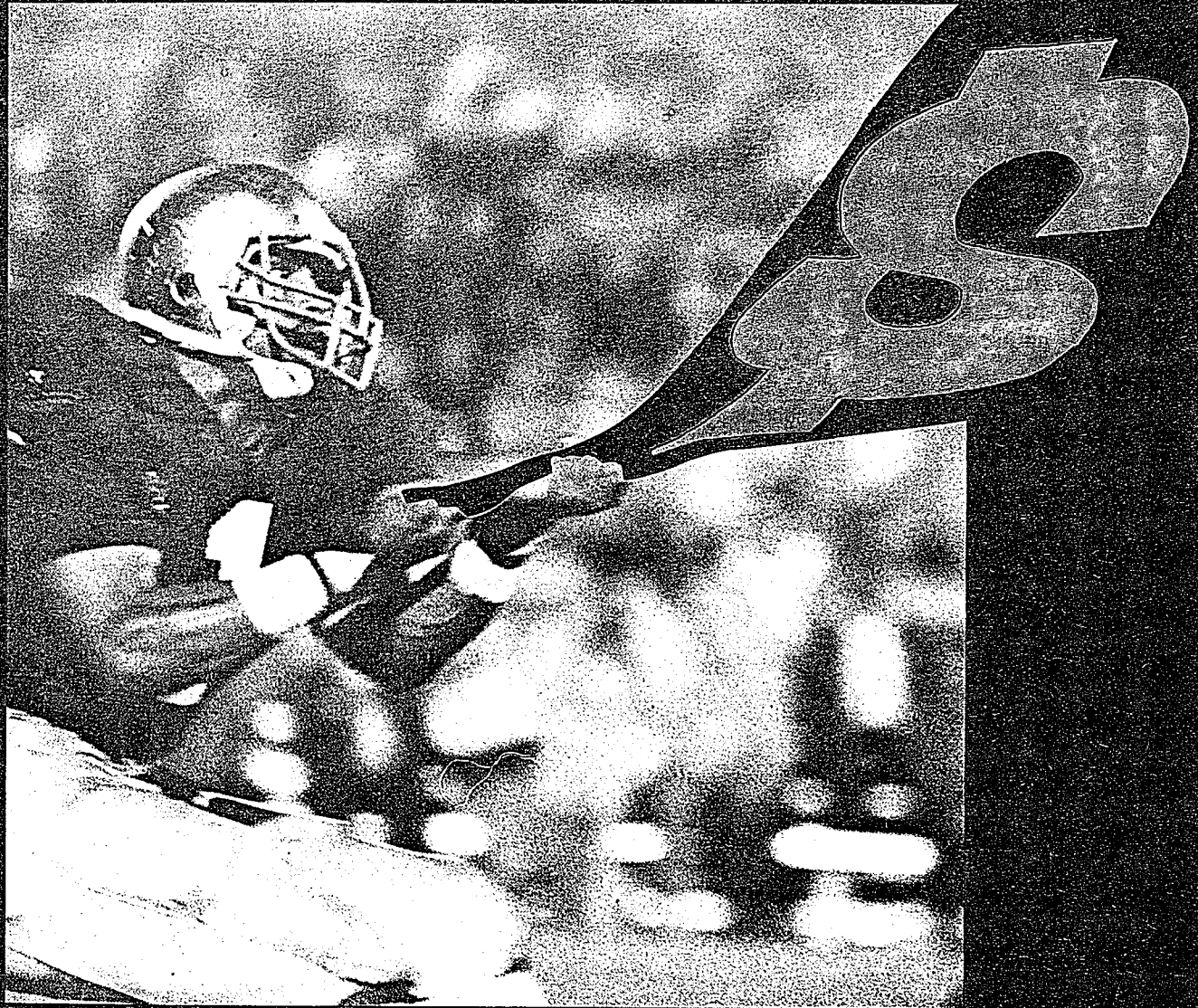


SCHOLASTIC

Notre Dame

November 13, 1985

notre dame sports:



money in the bank ?

■ editorial ■

A just punishment must meet three criteria: the accused must be told exactly what rule he has violated, the jurisdiction of those prosecuting must be clearly established and the punishment must be proportional to the severity of the crime. In two recent disciplinary actions: the Dillon Hall tail-gater affair and the Lyons Hall parietals violation case, the University has failed to meet these criteria.

The residents of Dillon Hall have been punished without reasonable cause. The University regulation they have violated has never been stated by Mr. Goldrick, the man doing the punishing. All we know is that hundreds of Dillonites were punished for the undisclosed actions of a handful of students. The whole affair has been shrouded in secrecy. Such handling of this matter is unacceptable. Even under a disciplinary system as arbitrary as Notre Dame's, those being punished have the right to know what they have done.

Another relevant yet ignored question is just how far the long and righteous arm of Notre Dame reaches. Nowhere in *DuLac* is it established that Notre Dame's disciplinary power extends to all fifty states of the Union. It is unreasonable for the University to command control of students actions when they are neither on campus nor acting as official University representatives. Are we to believe that possession of a t-shirt, bumpersticker or a flag makes one a legitimate representative of Notre Dame?

Another example of unjust punishment by the Administration is the recent expulsion of two students who violated parietals in Lyons Hall. Any judge should take into consideration special circumstances within a case. Given the facts of the Lyons Hall case—a first-time offense of an innocent nature involving two exemplary students—the punishment was unduly harsh.

Compassion and mercy are components of justice that will not be found in any law book, but which should be expected of a Christian university. Is Notre Dame so inflexible and hard of heart that it can find nothing but the most extreme punishment for a minor violation committed by members of our community?

Administrators must realize that they are setting an example for students who will soon be in leadership positions. Both of these cases raise a deep philosophical question as to just what is the goal of the Administration's brand of justice: reform or retribution? Does the University's concern lie in the development of the student or merely in the retention of complete control?

-SCHOLASTIC

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THE REBIRTH OF AMERICAN ROCK

AFTER TEN YEARS, AMERICAN BANDS ARE ONCE AGAIN IN THE FOREFRONT OF ROCK

by John Delaney

The American rock renaissance is upon us! The hills are alive with the sound of "new music"! After undergoing a long spiritual crisis during the 1970's, American music has finally recovered from its malaise.

Many people view the last decade as a bleak period for rock music in the United States. Corporate rock bands, commonly referred to as "dinosaur groups," dominated the American music scene. Bands such as Boston, Chicago, Kansas, Styx, and Journey, supported by conservative record companies and unadventurous radio stations, maintained a stranglehold on the music charts. These slick, uncreative bands were basically indistinguishable from one another.

Blitz which bills itself as the rock magazine for thinking people, categorizes the entire body of their work into one of two categories: the watered-down, heavy metal rock song or the painfully heartfelt love ballad. Sadly, the dinosaur bands undermined America's rock heritage.

Today, the times clearly are a'changing. R.E.M., Husker Du, The Minutemen, The Meat Puppets, and countless other bands are fighting back against corporate rock music. The revolution began in the late 1970's when

a backlash against the dinosaur groups slowly took root. The Ramones and Talking Heads developed a devout following in New York clubs by playing minimalistic, stripped-down songs that rejected the excesses of Journey, Boston, and crew. Bruce Springsteen made the cover of both *Time* and *Newsweek* with albums heavily influenced by music from the fifties and the sixties. In England, the punk movement was in full swing; groups such as the Clash and the Sex Pistols rebelled against the slickness and cold, technical proficiency which characterized corporate rock. All these new bands desired to reestablish the directness and spontaneity which characterized rock's glory days.

Partly as a result of these new bands, the dinosaur groups faced extinction. Their popularity faded away and profits dramatically decreased. Last year, Notre Dame students were shocked and insulted when Tommy Shaw, a member of the once-popular dinosaur band Styx, was chosen as a "prize" for winning a fundraising contest. Although Tommy sported a fashionable haircut and had discarded his bellbottom jeans, students were nevertheless disappointed by this relic from a forgotten era.

Many new bands are currently rising to fill the void left by the demise of the old guard. A myriad of talented, uncompromising musicians have sprung up across the nation. Although major record companies and radio stations are reluctant to embrace these rebellious bands, critics and consumers have welcomed their appearance. In England, music magazines such as *Melody Maker* and *New Music Express* have recently done cover stories on the swell of good, influential bands in the U.S.; one foreign magazine claimed that new groups such as R.E.M. and Husker Du constituted America's first real contribution to rock music in "well over ten years."



American newspapers from the *L.A. Times* to the *Village Voice* have also raved about the emergence of the new music movement in America.

The notoriety of America's rock renaissance stems not only from the quality of the bands' music but from the sheer number of bands and the variety of their sounds. Bands such as The Violent Femmes, The Replacements, Rain Parade, Black Flag, Guadalcanal Diary, Let's Active, Del Fuegos, Dream Syndicate, Fishbone, Green on Red, are some of the better known bands, but there are a host of other groups as well. Four bands, however, have clearly emerged as the leaders of this explosion of talent: Husker Du, the Minutemen, the Meat Puppets, and R.E.M.

Each of these four bands possess an unique sound; nevertheless, certain common elements, characteristic of all the groups of the rock renaissance, are shared between Husker Du, the M.M., the M.P., and R.E.M. The musicians all share an appreciation and enthusiasm for the roots of rock and roll. They are aware of their heritage and attempt to build upon the tradition which they have inherited from past American bands. These new acts fuse the experimentation

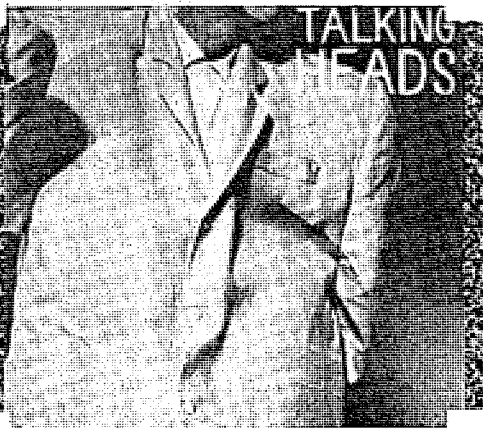
and innovation of fifties and sixties groups (from Chuck Berry to Creedence to the Velvet Underground) with the energetic, unpolished delivery of the punk bands of the late seventies.

Three of the bands; Husker Du, The Minutemen, and the Meat Puppets are all currently on the SST label, even though each group has been courted by major record companies. SST is a small, independent company which originally formed during the beginning of this decade to record and market music by American hardcore punk bands that were being ignored by the record industry. Husker Du, The Minutemen, and the Meat Puppets all began as hardcore groups who, inspired by the English punk scene, played extremely fast and loud music while shrieking emotionally charged lyrics. Husker's first album, for example, was appropriately entitled "Land Speed Record" and consisted of brief songs played at an incredibly frantic pace. Drums pound out one hundred beats per minute while the guitar and bass race alongside each other in a breathless outburst of pure energy and feedback. Entering this ungodly din are harsh, tuneless vocals bluntly protesting conformity, corporate abuses, and government ills. Music guaranteed to send a

One foreign magazine claimed that new groups such as R.E.M. and Husker Du constituted America's first real contribution to rock in "well over ten years."

senator's wife into uncontrolled fits of fury.

Husker Du, as well as The Minutemen and the Meat Puppets, quickly moved away from hardcore punk and its stylistic limitations. Their music became more sophisticated and accessible without sacrificing the energy and vitality of their earlier efforts. Their lyrics, meanwhile, continued to avoid the cliched "boy meets girl" scenarios so common in songs by dinosaur bands and English synthesizer bands.





R.E.M.

Husker, a trio from Minneapolis, began experimenting with popular formats. Their remarkable double LP, "Zen Arcade" (1984), incorporates elements of pop, jazz, folk, psychedelic, as well as punk music. The album, hailed as "a masterpiece" by the *L.A. Times* finished at the top of nearly every critic's "best of the year" list in 1984. *Rolling Stone* ranked the album in the company of such classics as the Beatles' "White" album, The Who's "Quadrophenia", and The Doors first release. Subsequent releases show the band marching towards an even more commercial sound without compromising their integrity or the "hydraulic drill" guitar sound which instantly identifies their work. After the release of their most recent album, "Flip Your Wig", the *L.A. Times* once

again praised Husker as "a great band ... playing the real rock of the '80s."

Husker's lyrics tend to be reflective and personal, examining America's culture and interpersonal relationships with a critical eye. "Broken Home, Broken Heart", of the Zen album is one of the few songs in rock that deals with divorce:

"I look at your house, I wonder what goes on inside/ when you have to cry yourself to sleep at night./ Your parents fight, you don't know who's wrong or right/ Now you know how it feels to cry yourself to sleep at night./ It's a broken home, a broken heart/ When the two of them will have to part/ A broken home, a broken heart."

The Minutemen, from San Pedro, California, consists of three members who play quirky, chaotic tunes that are often funky. Their albums are characterized by short song fragments built around aggressive bass lines and scratching guitar noise. "Double Nickels on the Dime" (1984), their landmark double album, consisted of over forty songs and received nearly as much praise from rock critics as Zen Arcade did. "Project Merish" (1985), their most recent release, was described by lead guitarist D. Boon as "our attempt to play pop music." The jacket illustration portrays record executives discussing the group's disappointing sales and the need for the band to have a hit single; the music within is commercial yet too offbeat and warped to ensure the Minutemen an appearance on Solid Gold. They have written some of the most powerful political songs since John Fogerty's work during Vietnam.

The Meat Puppets, despite their bizarre name, are a rather inoffensive, pleasant band from Arizona. They play strange tunes

with strong folk and country music overtones. Songs are characterized by gentle, intricate guitar work and acid-soaked lyrics revolving around exotic, interior visions.

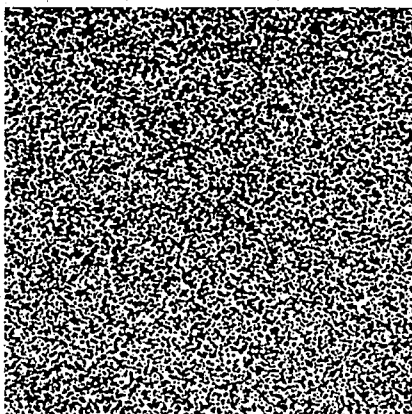
*"Time, time, it's so sublime/
Well, they say it's non-existent/ but
it's playin' with my mind/ And
phone calls don't cost a dime/ in
the caverns of your feelings/ where
the sun will never shine."*
--Climbing

Their recent works, "Meat Puppets II" and "Up on the Sun" (1985), are clearly influenced by such great American artists as Hank Williams and the Grateful Dead.

R.E.M., based in Athens, Georgia, mixes haunting, atmospheric music with shimmering harmonies and cryptic lyrics delivered in a low murmur by leader Michael Stripe. The band is heavily influenced by folk music and critics often compare R.E.M. to the Byrds, who virtually invented the folk-rock genre during the sixties. In concert, however, the band displays a punkish side only occasionally captured on their records. R.E.M. is the best known band of the

new movement; with videos that air on MTV and records that consistently enter the charts, the group is very accessible although they remain positively avant-garde compared to many other successful groups.

Through extensive touring and airplay on college radio stations, these bands are growing in popularity. Mike Smith, a D.J. for WVFI, asserts, "The new music movement holds great promise for the future of American music. Artistic integrity is returning to the charts." Already, musicians such as Bruce Springsteen and John Fogerty have reestablished the popularity of uniquely American music and themes. A new breed of young bands are impatiently awaiting their opportunity to be heard. •



The Minutemen (left to right): George Hurley (drums), Dennis Boon (guitar/vocals) and Mike Watts (bass).

A defense against cancer can be cooked up in your kitchen.

There is evidence that diet and cancer are related. Follow these modifications in your daily diet to reduce chances of getting cancer.

1. Eat more high-fiber foods such as fruits and vegetables and whole-grain cereals.
2. Include dark green and deep yellow fruits and vegetables rich in vitamins A and C.
3. Include cabbage, broccoli, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi and cauliflower.
4. Be moderate in consumption of salt-cured, smoked and nitrite-cured foods.
5. Cut down on total fat intake from animal sources and fats and oils.
6. Avoid obesity.
7. Be moderate in consumption of alcoholic beverages.

No one faces cancer alone.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY*

CLARIFICATION

Due to editing errors, the final paragraph of "College of Business Administration..." (October 16, 1985) implied that it was the opinion of the author that the College of Business may have to be eliminated. Such an implication was not the intent of the author or editors.

On other campuses

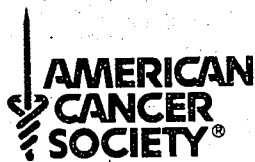
About a third of all college teachers think students would get a better education if tenure was abolished, according to a national survey of campus faculty members. Citing a widespread morale problem as a source of discontent, the same survey reveals almost four out of every ten professors are thinking about changing their careers within the next five years. More than half said they were not satisfied with their salaries and eighty-four percent felt their students did not adequately prepare for their classes.

You would think the good weather would keep you healthy, but at the University of Florida, the infirmary writes more than 10,000 excuses a year for students missing class. So fun in the sun may not be what it's cracked up to be. (I don't believe that either.)

This Fall, the University of Illinois more than doubled the number of black freshmen that enrolled last year. U of I President Stanley Ikenberry led the recruiting efforts by making a personal appeal to black honor students from Chicago high schools last spring. Illinois hopes to repeat its success with the class of 1990. (Hint: It's said that the greatest form of flattery is imitation.)

Most health officials note that, statistically, every college campus in the U.S. soon can expect to have at least one student, teacher or administrator with AIDS. The hysteria is likely to spread to students living in close quarters and result in students refusing to take classes taught by AIDS victims.

New football facts from the NCAA: A football player has a 50% higher chance of injury on a synthetic surface than on natural grass. The chance that that injury will be a knee injury is also 50% more likely when playing on artificial turf. The same study reveals that in the last three years, more injuries occurred in the third quarter than any other time.



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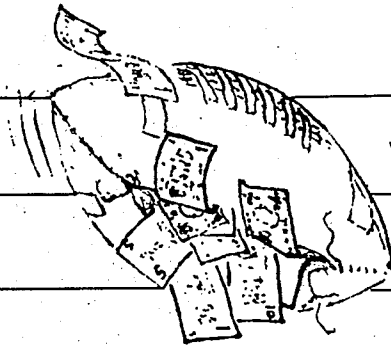
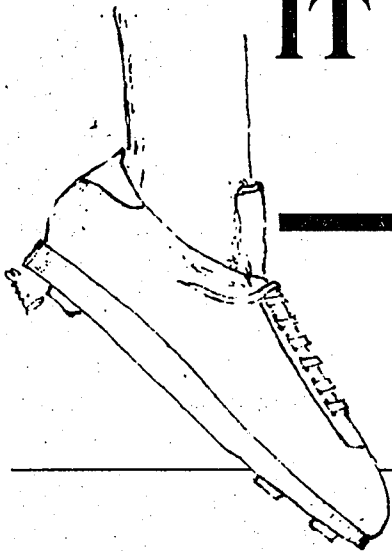
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SCHOLASTIC

IT ISN'T JUST A GAME ANYMORE

by Bill Kraiss



NOTRE DAME ATHLETICS:

WHERE WINS AND LOSSES

ARE MEASURED

IN DOLLARS

When discussing Notre Dame athletics and its intimate relationship with business, one cannot help but feel that sports such as football and basketball are not just games anymore. A loss means much more than aggravated students, disappointed alumni, and dashed post-season hopes; it means a loss of revenue. At Notre Dame, as at many other schools, a losing record translates ultimately into financial trouble.

From the outset, many Notre Dame students are under the impression that the athletic department is an economic cornerstone of the University. While, according to Athletic Director Gene Corrigan, the athletic department "has always been a profit center," the program nevertheless suffers from economic wounds which grow deeper with each fiscal year. Consequently, it has become necessary that the program, in order to assure its lofty status, take certain economic measures, ranging from the precautionary to the necessary.

Primarily, the athletic department relies upon its sporting events for a constant income. However, the department is forced to turn to financial sources independent of actual sporting events. For instance, the only fund-raising effort conducted solely by the athletic department helped to create the Athletic Endowment Fund. The fund, originated in 1982, currently stands at \$4 million. Its purpose, as Associate Athletic Director Joe O'Brien pointed out, "is a hedge against inflation." In upcoming years, when Notre Dame sports will most likely fail to balance their budget, the fund will be used to alleviate increased economic pressure. One other source outside of the program is contributions. The athletic department, while not counting on such revenue, seems to be often the beneficiary of generous alumni.

Faced with increasing costs and limited revenue, the athletic program is forced, like many of us, to tighten its belt. Without cutting individual programs, the ath-

letic department must make ends meet in a sportsworld which believes that inflation still hovers around 10%. Do not, however, shed a tear for our financially troubled athletic department just yet; essentially, it does not have to stand upon its own two feet. Each year, according to Mr. Corrigan, the University allocates around 5% of its entire annual budget to the athletic program. Mr. Corrigan further states that sometimes "we (the athletic program) have to carry them (the University), and sometimes they carry us. In the end, it all balances out." The athletic department can count on the University's assistance, unlike programs elsewhere (e.g. Alabama, South Carolina, and Michigan, where the sports programs, as separate enterprises, are not under the auspices of the University. This condition of separateness creates, in Mr. Corrigan's opinion, many of the troubles and cheating scandals which plague college athletics). Also, contributions from alumni and other sources alleviate some of the fiscal pressure. As



Joseph O'Brien

Corrigan mentioned, "We have had some pretty good contributions to the overall University for athletics in the last couple years."

To fully understand the financial plight of the University's athletic program, one must understand the processes, priorities, and idiosyncracies associated with Notre Dame athletics.

It is from the well-furnished offices on the second floor of the Athletic and Convocation Center that the groundwork for the athletic department is laid. There, in an ambience of tradition and pride, the men and women who comprise the athletic backbone at Notre Dame do their work. After spending just a few hours in their presence, one will come to appreciate the magnitude of their task. Between a phone call from Gerry Faust, a word with Digger Phelps, an unexpected visit from two old cronies interested in the new swimming pool, and a secretary determined to find a visiting Arizona State team hotel accommodations during a home football weekend, Mr. Corrigan finds both the time and patience to answer, often for the hundredth time, questions about Notre Dame's sports operations. Whether intended or not, the frankness of Mr. Corrigan leaves one with the

impression that this guy and this program really have nothing to hide.

Essentially, the Athletic Department acts like any other University sector. Each fall the athletic department, just like, as Mr. O'Brien pointed out, "the English Department," submits a budget request to the University. By the following January, an estimate comes back to the department. The allocation from the University is a fraction of the athletic department's total revenue, but is a substantial amount nonetheless.

It is no surprise that football and basketball are the only sports which generate a substantial income. These two sports present five major revenue sources. The first is gate receipts for home games, while the second is guarantees from road appearances. For football, gate receipts alone yield the program nearly \$1 million for each home game. Revenues vary each year depending upon the number of home football games. The fact that Notre Dame had only five home games last season troubled Corrigan. The Athletic Director, however, offers a remedy: "We are trying futurewise to make sure that we have at least six home games, sometimes even seven."

Despite the income generated from home games, Notre Dame is better off playing some specific games on the road, where the road guarantee is greater than the home game payoff. For instance, according to Mr. O'Brien, the "payday is larger on the road for certain games, namely Southern California and Naval Academy." Nearly 80,000 attend Notre Dame games in the Meadowlands in New Jersey (where recent Notre Dame-Navy games have been played) and over 90,000 attend the U.S.C.-Notre Dame games in Los Angeles Coliseum. Greater attendance and larger guarantees make playing these games away from home a more profitable venture for Notre Dame. This situation compounds the economic trouble which Notre Dame faces this year: while playing six home games, two of them are indeed against U.S.C. and Navy. However, not all road games are as profitable as those two. Usually, the guarantee for an away football game varies between \$100,000 and \$200,000 while for basketball the figure is closer to \$15,000.

Thirdly, Notre Dame sports benefit considerably from both television and radio coverage. While exact budget figures are not made available (Corrigan: "it is not University policy to talk about those things"), approxima-

Bowl game revenue originally went for the recruitment of minority students.

Notre Dame has sent teams to bowl games reaping little if any financial benefit.

tions allow one to estimate where Notre Dame stands. For all of the television coverage throughout the football season, Notre Dame yields \$1 million. In basketball, television revenue amounts to approximately \$500,000. Radio coverage for football also amounts to about \$500,000.

According to Mr. Corrigan, the recent court decision between the College Football Association (C.F.A.) and the National Collegiate Athletic Association (N.C.A.A.) affects Notre Dame's television revenue. Essentially, C.F.A. schools have the freedom to nationally televise their games whenever they wish. The underlying premise of the C.F.A. is that if advertisers and stations are willing to broadcast a school's games, then the school should be able to enter the free market with its product (the football team). According to past N.C.A.A. restrictions, a school's football team could be televised, excluding bowl game appearances, five times over any two consecutive years. Under the C.F.A. agreement, a school can broadcast as many games as it wishes. The C.F.A. won in court and reputable college football programs thought that they would win in the free market. This explains why Michigan State, despite its record, has already been on C.B.S. telecasts several times this season, and why Notre Dame, with its 1-2 record, was broadcast nationwide by A.B.C.

According to Mr. Corrigan, the C.F.A.'s victory "means...that we are now able to televise all of our games if we wish to." To those who believe that Notre Dame's reason for televising ten of its eleven games (U.S.C. is prohibited from appearing on television) for money, Corrigan responds: "We've done it (chosen to televise each of our games)...not so much for money...but because it is our feeling that we have 75,000 alumni and only 59,000

seats...(it is) a chance for all Notre Dame alumni to see Notre Dame play live every week...We are happy to have the opportunity to do that." While it seems that this increased television exposure would lead to greater revenue from the various broadcasting systems, Corrigan believes that this is not the case. In the past, only one or two football games were televised each Saturday afternoon, leading to great benefits for those two or four teams. Now, according to Corrigan, "There are so many football games on the television," consequently decreasing the income each team will receive. It is a simple case of supply and demand.

The results from increased television appearances are still out. Corrigan stated that it was too early to speculate on how the lawsuit would affect Notre Dame. "Whether it is good or bad," offers Corrigan, "will be determined at the end of the year. We'll sit back and see how it worked out."

According to Mr. O'Brien, the athletic program considers parking and programs as their fourth and fifth sources of income. It is important to note that post season play is never considered when formulating the budget. Interestingly enough, while now the income from a bowl game or an N.C.A.A. basketball tournament appearance goes back into the athletic department's budget, bowl game revenue initially went for the recruitment of minority students during the early 1970's. Most recently, Notre Dame has sent football teams to bowl games, reaping, however, little if any financial benefit from those games.

The Notre Dame victory over Boston College in the 1983 Liberty Bowl brought the University, despite the payoff of over \$700,000 to each participant, just

over \$100,000, according to Corrigan. Further, Mr. Corrigan considered the 1984 Aloha Bowl a "write-off." According to figures provided by Mr. O'Brien, the athletic department took a financial loss of sorts by going to Honolulu. Specifically, O'Brien said that transportation (a chartered 747 and bus rides from South Bend to Chicago and from Honolulu airport to the Sheraton Waikiki), hotel accommodations, and food amounted to over \$400,000. The bowl's payoff, incidentally, is only about \$450,000. Such exorbitant costs (\$268,000 for a chartered 747 and \$115,000 for accommodations at the Sheraton Waikiki) seem, however, to be a bit steep for an "experience." One must wonder whether it was economically prudent for an athletic department suffering financially to set upon such a Christmas vacation.

With little prospect for a major bowl game in Notre Dame's immediate future, one speculates that the revenue generated from seasons past will be greater than this year's. As previously stated, increased costs hit the sports world with a vengeance. Corrigan claims that it "is not unlikely that our expenses increase by 10%." He further states that while the national inflation rate is around 4%, "our costs do not escalate at that small rate." Corrigan points to increased insurance premiums



Gene Corrigan

as one disproportionate expense which sports programs must face.

It is peculiar, however, to find subtle contradictions within the same department. While Mr. O'Brien elaborates on the expensive Hawaiian "experience" that Notre Dame's football team embarked upon last December, Mr. Corrigan, on the other hand, expresses his desire to cut some of the financial fat: "We have got to be very careful...we can't be extravagant." Is the Sheraton Waikiki considered extravagant by the athletic department's standards?

When asked why the University does not give scholarships in

all sports, Corrigan replied, "We cannot afford it, we simply cannot afford it. If we did do that, we would become a drag on the rest of the University." Corrigan acknowledged that, "We have to give people raises as the cost of living increases, but you don't have to give programs raises. We are going to have to tell some people, 'Look, your travel budget is not going to increase...you are going to have to hold back.' Certain programs are going to have to keep themselves under control until we get ourselves under control."

The economics of Notre Dame sports is summed up nicely by John Heisler, assistant director

of Sports Information. Heisler said, "it is like keeping up with the Jones's." It is clear enough that Notre Dame's athletic department, while not on the brink of economic collapse, is suffering financially. Corrigan confirmed that very thought, that the Notre Dame sports program is going to have to do something in order to avert financial disaster. "Down the road," Corrigan warns, "as we look at it, it is going to be harder and harder to make ends meet. We are making ends meet now. We'll make them meet this year, and we'll make them meet next year. The following year--it is going to be tough." •

FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL: THE BAROMETERS OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS FOR NOTRE DAME ATHLETICS.

Athletic Director Gene Corrigan readily acknowledged that the football's team continued mediocrity "will impact us, no question." If Notre Dame loses, it becomes less and less attractive to advertisers and broadcasters, ultimately costing the University money.

As Corrigan notes, football and basketball "are the only places we (the athletic program) have to make money, that's it." This money accumulated through football and basketball goes back into the athletic budget to benefit the entire athletic program. If, however, football or basketball suffer from less than wonderful seasons, the profit dwindles and all Notre Dame sports programs feel a corresponding crunch. All sports, including the Non-Varsity Athletic Program, suffer from bad football and basketball teams. A football defeat is not just a loss anymore, it is a loss of revenue. As Corrigan confirms, "That's right, it's a loss of T.V. rating points, it's a loss of everything. A loss of dollars down the line."

Mr. Corrigan further acknowledges that this obviously puts pressure on a coach to win and on the athletic program in general. Failure to win translates into a loss of money. But, the mere presence of Division I football and basketball teams benefits the student body. For instance, plans are under way to construct a new field house on campus. The field house would, according to Associate Athletic Director Joe O'Brien, "free up the A.C.C. for increased student use." The field house, an indoor complex large enough to satisfy the needs of most varsity teams, will have an artificially surfaced football field encircled by a six lane track.

The construction of the field house can be compared to the new swimming pool or the proposed new tennis complex. Varsity teams suffer from insufficient practice space. They petition the athletic department for new facilities. The department considers that such additions would benefit the student body as much as the varsity program. Ulti-

mately, plans are made and, as a result of varsity needs, the students as a whole benefit.

While the athletic department acknowledges that it is financially strapped at this time, it is committed to constructing this new field house. Mr. O'Brien states that it is hoping "someone will come forward with a huge gift." While dates and exact figures are not publicly available, Mr. Corrigan assures that this is a project that the department hopes to take up within the very near future.

While losses on the football field affect the total revenue, it is obvious that students and other smaller varsity sports can benefit from the presence of Division I programs. Nonetheless, as Assistant Sports Information Director John Heisler pointed out, "in the end we must consider the bottom line." If the football team is not winning, other varsity sports, students in general, and the University as a whole, will suffer right along. •

--Bill Kraus

the aisle seat

STOP MAKING SENSE

Why "Stop Making Sense"?
 Why a movie? Why tour?
 Why do the musicians come out gradually?
 What will the band do next?
 Where do the odd movements come from?
 Are live concerts better or worse than records?
 Why no "special effects" in the movie?
 Why a big suit?
 Why was a digital system used for the sound?

THE MOVIE WILL MAKE YOU LOVE THE MUSIC

In this issue I thought I'd analyze the portrayal of rock in motion pictures. I will purposely ignore those little five minute advertisements for the recording industry known as music videos and concentrate instead on feature films. Furthermore, I will weed out movies which rely on rock to further the fictitious narrative. Thus, films like "Purple Rain," "Flashdance," "Foot-dance," or was it "Flashloose" get the hatchet, including conceptual films of albums like Pink Floyd's "The Wall" and the Beatles' song "Yellow Submarine". Let's interest ourselves solely in rock-n-roll performed live on film, the pure rock concert movie.

Over the past two decades, non-fiction rock performances have been captured visually either to convey a sense of intimacy between performer and audience, or to reenact an event of social and/or musical importance. Films such as Led Zeppelin's "The Song Remains The Same" and the Rolling Stones' "Let's Spend The Night Together" fall in the first category. In the second, films such as "Woodstock," "The MUSE Concert: No Nukes," and "The Concert for Bangladesh" are appropriate. The concert film which combines the best of both categories is Martin Scorsese's filming of The Band's "The Last Waltz," which not only brings us closer to the members of the

group, but also reveals that 1976 concert as a musical "experience". It is regarded by many to be the greatest concert film made to date.

On three nights in December of 1983, director Jonathan Demme captured a concert on film which transcends what these previous concert films have attempted. "Stop Making Sense," a concert by the Talking Heads, creates intimacy between the performer and audience and at the same time constructs a continuity of stage concepts conceived by lead singer David Byrne. In other words, not only does the concert allow the group to musically communicate with the viewer, but the camera's lens constructs the group's stage performance to communicate on an additional level.

The film achieves, through cinematography, its own stage show. Therefore the movie becomes a concert rather than a concert experience. Instead of the film audience watching the concert audience respond to the concert as it happens, the film audience becomes the concert audience watching the concert as it happens. (Get it?) Not an easy feat to accomplish on film.

Demme and Byrne have taken a concept of the Talking Heads' live performances and successfully turned it into a filmed performance without losing

its "live" nature. In previous filmed concerts we see shots of crowds and musical performers edited in a way which portrays the overall event of a rock concert. Demme solely concentrates on the upbeat Heads and the long takes retain the continuity and dynamism of the Heads' live performance. Thus his finished product can be considered a concert in itself.

And what can be more visually interesting than the unpredictable Byrne, a concert of sorts himself? His constant gyrations look more like what would happen to Fred Astaire if he was given one hundred volts of electricity every three seconds while he was dancing to "Top Hat." The man in the big suit is visually compelling, a rock and roll nerd.

Yet it must be remembered that this is not one concert, but rather three concerts in one. Demme reconstructs the three Heads' performances to reveal what Byrne strives for in the conceptual presentation of one concert. And he does it well. •

"Stop Making Sense" shows at the River Park Theater in Mishawaka, Nov. 15-21. Call for showtimes 259-9090.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION CENTER

BREAKING THROUGH THE FEAR AND IGNORANCE

by Laura Speranza and Jane Harless

Sexuality, discussed in hushed and fearful terms in classes and dorm rooms for years. Now it has become an important and critical issue on St. Mary's campus because of the recent formation of the sexuality education program.

The idea to start the program was suggested at the end of the 1983-84 school year by the office of Student Affairs. They decided that sexuality was a major concern that the St. Mary's community needed to deal with. Therefore Student Affairs decided to plan programming around this topic during the following school year. Under the direction of Campus Ministry, the Sexuality Education Council Committee was organized in the beginning of the 1984-85 school year. The Council was comprised of students, student government members, resident advisors, faculty members, and campus ministry personnel. They obtained permission from the Board of Regents to develop a survey to determine the students' attitudes and knowledge concerning sexuality.

The formation of the survey was a difficult and time consuming task. Commented Mary Feeley, director of Campus Ministry, "the first draft was so long and so inclusive nothing would have been learned." The council eventually went through five drafts before reaching the final survey. It was hoped that the survey would be an educational experience both for the council and the students. The survey addressed such topics as sexuality, women's health issues, birth control, premarital sex, homosexuality, abortion, rape, and sexual harassment.

The Resident Advisors were used as the pilot group for the survey. They took the survey and

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE
SEXUALITY EDUCATION SURVEY
March 1985

Freshman
 Sophomore
 Junior
 Senior

Single
 Engaged
 Married/ have
been married

Please check as many as are appropriate in each section.

1. BDDY - PHYSICAL

- a) I think the Saint Mary's students have a healthy and open attitude towards discussing
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> health issues | <input type="checkbox"/> rape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> our bodies | <input type="checkbox"/> homosexuality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pregnancy | <input type="checkbox"/> intercourse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birth control | <input type="checkbox"/> venereal disease |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> none of these |
- b) I do not have enough information or the correct language to ask medical questions about
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the names and functions of the female reproductive organs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the names and functions of the male reproductive organs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the different phases of the menstrual cycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birth control methods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical concerns like yeast infections, pubic or crab lice or herpes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> how to know what's wrong when my body is just not feeling right |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feminine hygiene |
- c) I have been to a gynecologist and she/he
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> answered my questions well |
| <input type="checkbox"/> treated me and my body with respect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ignored my questions or answers in a way that was not helpful |
| <input type="checkbox"/> helped me to understand my body better |
| <input type="checkbox"/> helped me feel better about fears that I was having |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intimidated me so I could not ask my questions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> not relevant |
- d) I have not been to a gynecologist because
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have not thought it necessary or important |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I thought a woman would go only if she were pregnant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I am afraid to go because I do not know what to expect or what to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other reason (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> not relevant |

II. SELF-IMAGE/SELF-WORTH

a) I feel best about myself when I am with (rank the top three 1st, 2nd, 3rd)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | friends from high school | <input type="checkbox"/> | parents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | friends here at Saint Mary's | <input type="checkbox"/> | when alone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | boyfriend | <input type="checkbox"/> | teachers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | brother/sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | adults other than parents/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | strangers | <input type="checkbox"/> | teachers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | other (please specify) _____ | | |

then were instructed on how to administer the survey to students in their sections. The main concerns of the Sexuality Council were that the tests be administered with sensitivity and confidentiality and that the questions be answered seriously and honestly.

At first the idea of a sexuality survey amused some students. Jokes were made at some of the section meetings about the questions. Three sophomores interviewed admitted that they discussed the survey with their friends joking about many of the questions, but added that they answered the questions seriously. Overall the survey seemed to be

answered thoughtfully. One St. Mary's senior stated, "it was incredible the way everyone handled a survey on the topic of sex. There were a few jokes but for the most part everyone was cooperative. Girls were locking themselves in their rooms to fill out the survey so they would not be interrupted."

The results of the survey were very informative and revealed many fears active within the St. Mary's community. The fears centered around openly discussing sexual matters. Students who are sexually active are afraid of the judgment of their peers. This is not to say that they are personally ashamed of their sex-

ual activities, only that they believe that judgment of their activities is inevitable. Those who are not sexually active are also worried about judgment. This kind of fear lies in being thought of as naive and inexperienced.

But what many of these women fail to realize is that even those who are sexually active do not know all the answers to the questions. A senior nursing student said that girls have come to her many times with questions on birth control and pregnancy. There is a definite need for this type of information to be made available. The survey also showed that the students are in need of information concerning personal

III. DECISION MAKING

In this section, please use the following scale for your responses:

5=always 4=usually 3=sometimes 2=seldom 1=never

- a) I am happy with my decision making.
- b) I feel like I make good decisions when I am under pressure.
- c) I prefer to have other people make decisions for me.

c) If I became pregnant, I would talk to

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | my roommate | <input type="checkbox"/> | a counselor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | my boyfriend | <input type="checkbox"/> | a stranger on a hot line |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | my parents | <input type="checkbox"/> | my sister or brother |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a teacher/other adult | <input type="checkbox"/> | a minister |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | college friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | no one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | high school friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | other (please specify) |

VI. OTHER SEXUAL ISSUES

- a) I think people are homosexual for the following reason(s) _____

- b) I would like more information about male homosexuality. _____ yes _____ no
- c) I would like more information about female homosexuality (lesbianism). _____ yes _____ no

values and decisions. Sexuality is directly linked to personal values, and decisions on sexuality must be made with a clear view of those values.

Now that the council has an idea of the students' feelings, their objective is to offer services and programs that address the concerns that the students expressed. Over the next few years the center will begin to offer informal talks as well as informative lectures. For instance, Dr. Pressler of the Saint Mary's Sociology Department and a member of the Sexuality Council will be giving talks concerning the values in our society which confuse sex and love. He hopes to develop ways to help the students realize that love does not necessarily imply sex and sex does not necessarily imply love.

At this time the council is also looking for a room on

campus in a strategic place for a Woman's Center. The center would offer films, lectures, reading materials, counseling and support groups. Eventually the Sexuality Education Council hopes to offer personal sexuality counseling. The counseling will be on a one-to-one basis and the counselors will be trained staff and faculty volunteers. In the near future the council will be setting up meetings to inform the students about the survey results, and next semester they hope to have a sexuality awareness week similar in format to the alcohol awareness week already in existence.

Ultimately the potential for this program to work lies with the students. Over and over students repeated that it sounds like a great program. There seems to be respect for the idea and the people implementing it. But also, many of those same students

honestly admitted that they would attend few of the programs offered. When asked, freshmen through seniors agreed that the two main factors for not attending are fear and time. First, people are afraid of exposing their ignorance of sexual matters or of exposing the fact that they are sexually active. Secondly, many admitted to a lack of time to attend these programs. This resistance among the students was not unexpected. Mary Feeley expressed confidence that the Council members understand that it may take two to three years for the program to become an accepted part of the student life.

Those people involved with the Sexuality Education Program have worked hard to make the program a reality. The services will soon be offered to the students and hopefully the students will make the program a success. ●

- d) I believe there are lesbians here on the Saint Mary's campus. _____ yes _____ no
- e) I feel that the Saint Mary's/Notre Dame communities discriminate against homosexuals. _____ yes _____ no
- f) Please put an "S" next to each of the situations that you would consider to be sexual harrassment. Put an "O" if you would be offended, but do not think it is sexual harrassment.

- j) Rape usually is done by someone the victim knows. _____ yes _____ no.

TELLING A COMPUTER WHAT TO DO

PROGRAMMING AND ALGORITHMS

This week, we turn from what a computer consists of to what a computer can do and how it does it. At this point, reader, I fear some frustration is setting in. You're not a math whiz, and it seems like the computer is more trouble than it is worth. You want something to make life easier, not more difficult! These sentiments are natural, but be patient and all will be explained. Things are literally much simpler than they seem.

In fact, the CPU, the central processing unit, which executes instructions, can only do very simple commands -- such as store something in memory, fetch something from memory, or add two binary numbers together. A lot of CPUs can't even multiply two numbers together directly. So what good are they? Well, these CPUs may only be able to execute simple instructions, but they can execute them extremely quickly. Even a slow CPU can execute half a million of these simple instructions in a single second.

Remember back in grade

school when you learned that multiplication was just the same as a number of additions? Most procedures are just like that. They seem complex, but they can be broken down into a number of simple steps. This holds true, whether the procedure is one for word processing, for doing math, for running an industrial process, or for booking a reservation on an airline. Usually, it takes a lot of simple steps, often repeated, to cause a complicated procedure. This, however is where computers shine.

So it is with CPUs. While the steps taken by different CPUs are similar, different CPUs have their own languages or machine codes, made up of "words" of ones and zeros. It would be difficult and time consuming for you to translate your program from English to machine code. Fortunately, through the use of algorithms, the computer does it for you. Your instructions are translated by a program in a special part of the memory, written by the group that designed the computer. This makes it much easier for you.

The trick becomes telling the computer, to do something in terms of simple steps. This trick is known as *programming*. The list of instructions which tells the CPU how to do something complicated is known as a *program* and the method for doing something complicated by little simple steps is known as an *algorithm*.

An example of programming is telling someone how to bake a cake. A good example of an algorithm is a recipe. So what is the difference between a program and an algorithm? The difference is subtle, yet important. Let us suppose that you are a cook telling two people how to make a pie. The problem is that one of these people only speaks Spanish, and the other speaks French. While the procedure you want them to do is the same, and the steps they must do are the same, you must tell each person a different thing. The algorithm is the recipe for the pie, the program consists of phrases, French or Spanish, used to communicate the recipe to each of the pie-bakers.

Even a slow CPU can execute half a million of these simple instructions in a single second.

Coming Distractions

wed 13

FILM: "Every Revolution Is A Roll of the Dice"

Loft
7 pm

FILM: "Cartoons"

Engineering Auditorium
7, 9, 11 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

November 3 - January 19
The Snite Museum of Art

NVA: Natatorium Dedication

thur 14

FILM: "There Was A Father"

Loft
7 pm

FILM: "Cartoons"

Engineering Auditorium
7, 9, 11 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

From the Permanent Collection

November 14 - January 19
The Snite Museum of Art.

NVA: Turkey Shoot entry deadline

fri 15

FILM: "Confidentially Yours"

Snite
7:30, 9:30 pm

FILM: "The Terminator"

Engineering Auditorium
7, 9, 11 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

November 15 - December 13
Saint Mary's College Galleries

Opening reception and awards presentation
7 - 9 pm

PERFORMING ARTS: "Follies"

Saint Mary's College

LECTURE: Victor Weiskopf

Memorial Library Auditorium
7:30 pm

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Volleyball- at North Star Conference
TBA

Hockey- St. Thomas

7:30 pm

Sat 16

FILM: "The Terminator"

Engineering Auditorium
7, 9, 11 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

PERFORMING ARTS: "Follies"

PERFORMING ARTS: Ballet Hispanica of New York

O'Laughlin Auditorium
8 pm

MUSIC: South Bend Symphony Orchestra

Morris Civic Auditorium

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Football- at Penn State

TBA

Cross Country- at NCAA District IV

11 am (Bloomington, IN)

Volleyball- Championships

(St. Louis, MO)

Hockey- St. Thomas

7:30 pm

FRESHMAN: Night at the Alumni-Senior Club

NVA: Campus All-Nighter

Santa's Arrival at Mall

University Park Mall

Sun 17

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

November 17 - January 5

The Snite Museum of Art

MUSIC: Guest Baritone Recital : Udo Reinemann

Annenberg Auditorium

4 pm

NVA: Football Championships

mon 18

FILM: "Tokyo Story"

Snite
7 pm

FILM: "Last Year at Marienbad"

Snite
9:30 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

NVA: Turkey Shoot

Stadium Rifle Range by Gate 14

4:30 - 6 pm

Tues 19

FILM: "Love in the City"

Snite
7:30 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME -

Volleyball- B
7:30 pm

NVA: Turkey Shoot

Stadium Rifle
4:30 - 6 pm

wed 20

FILM: "Against All Odds"

Engineering A
7, 9:15, 11:30

ART: Africa and the Americas

ART: French Master Drawings

From the Pennant

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student

Lecture: Populist Narrative :

Art of Visual Rep

Amusement and Music Opera

White Water Series

Century Cent

12 noon

thur 21

FILM: "Sisters of the Gion"

Loft
7 pm

FILM: "Against All Odds"

Engineering
7, 9:15, 11:30

ART: Africa and the Americas

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student



fri 22

FILM: "First Name: Garman"

Snite

7:30, 9:30 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

MUSIC: Notre Dame Chapel Choir Concert

Sacred Heart Church

8 pm

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Basketball- St. Joseph's (Ind)

Hockey- Lake Forest

7:30 pm

SENIORS: Block Party

ACC

as : A Curator's Choice

gs

: 1985

ent Competition

Varsity

Eastern Michigan

n

Range by Gate 14

Auditorium

pm

as : A Curator's Choice

y

ent Collection

: 1985

ent Competition

Thomas Hart Benton and the

ortage

tors Association Conference

er

Auditorium

pm

as : A Curator's Choice

gs

: 1985

ent Competition



sun 24

ART: Africa And The Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

MUSIC: Notre Dame Chamber Orchestra Concert

Annenberg Auditorium

4 pm

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Basketball- Robert Morris College

Volleyball- Arizona State

7:30 pm

Coin, Stamp & Baseball Card Show

Festival of the Trees

13 NOVEMBER 1985



mon 25

FILM: "Viridiana"

Snite

7, 9 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Cross Country-

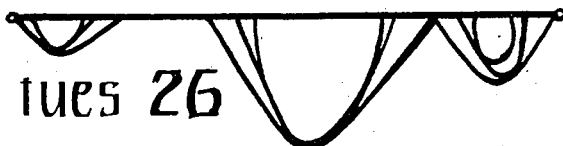
At NCAA National Championships

11 am

SOPHOMORES: "Month Before Christmas Party"

study break

Festival of the Trees



tues 26

FILM: "Marriage of Maria Braun"

Snite

7:30 pm

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

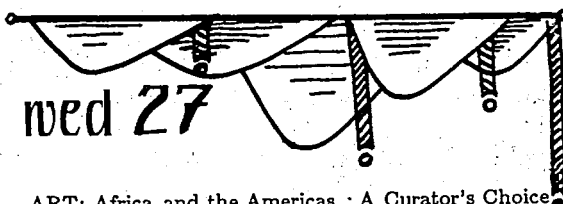
SPORTS: NOTRE DAME - Varsity

Basketball- Valparaiso

SOPHOMORES: Class Council Meeting

Dillon

All Sophomores welcome



wed 27

ART: Africa and the Americas : A Curator's Choice

ART: French Master Drawings

ART: Moira Marti Geoffrion : 1985

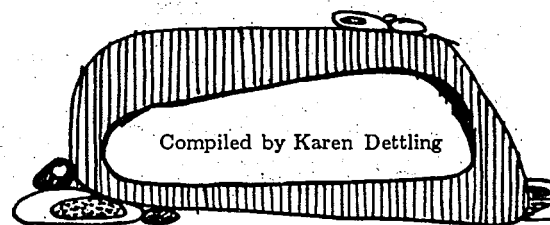
ART: 100-Mile-Radius Student Competition

White Water Series

Century Center

12 noon

NVA: One-on-One Basketball entry deadline



Compiled by Karen Dettling

J. NIEDERST

THEY WORK

HARD

FOR THE MONEY

by Mary Hartney

STUDENT JOBS VARY FROM THE FUN TO THE FRIGHTFUL

“**T**ake this job and shove it.” How many times did the 3,692 students employed by the University last year yearn to say that? When you’re working to pay your way through school, you don’t say it at all.

Tuition, room/board, books, fees, entertainment and other miscellaneous expenses amount to roughly \$11,000 a year at N.D. Most students sacrifice their summer earnings to pay back this educational debt and spend the rest of the year working on studies. However, some students -- whether out of financial need or the desire for spending money -- choose to work.

The offices of Student Employment and Financial Aid have hired 1,800 students already this year. We’re all aware of our fellow students who slave away in the dining hall, but were you aware that the University employs students in positions as varied as live-in security guard at the ACC to bellhop at the Morris Inn on football weekends?

Financial aid counselor Sherry Veith explained the University’s policy on student employment is to give “first consideration to students with financial need.” According to Veith, the average student, for \$4 to \$4.80 an hour, works 8-12 hours a week earning a yearly average of \$700 to \$750.

The largest student employer on campus is Food Services which hires students not only for the dining halls but also for the Huddle, the Oak Room and for catering special events. Ranking a close second is the Memorial Library and its branches. Other student employers are as diverse as the Fire Department, the Snite Museum, St. Michael laundry and Cedar Grove cemetery. (Sorry, grave digging is not a part of this job.) In addition to on-campus jobs, many students obtain part-time jobs in the “real world” of South Bend. These jobs range from working at a furniture store to bartending at a favorite Five Points bar.

We know how the University views student employees: slave labor. But, kidding aside, how do students view what they do?

Chad Berry, who works 15 hours a week in the shoe department of L.S. Ayres, says, “The best thing about working is getting outside the N.D. community -- getting away from classes, school -- a few hours a week.” On a straight 9% commission, Chad likes his job because “women usually come in and know exactly what they want, or they know it when they see it.” Not so pleasant are “fat women in polyester who lie about their shoe size.” Chad also works 12 hours a week as an American Studies student assistant. Primarily, he researches subjects for professors and runs errands. He enjoys getting to know all the department’s professors.

“Seeing my friends and getting paid for it,” is what Michele Nanni loves about her bartending job at The Commons. “It’s a sight, a circus, to see everybody

from this side of the bar...When you're straight and they're drunk, it's a sight." The only aspect of her job Michele doesn't particularly like is, "Every night I go home with dishpan hands and that's something I wasn't expecting."

Tory Patterson works for the University as a live-in security guard for Stepan Center. He makes sure that the "people who are scheduled to get in Stepan get in -- like, the ROTC's and the people who come in here to set up for the pep rallies and the bands." The quiet and the privacy are two benefits of his work that Tory guards jealously.

"What I love about tutoring is being able to explain something and seeing an immediate reaction. I can see that I'm really helping these people," states Stephanie Lopina. Stephanie, a tutor who spends 12 hours weekly clarifying MATH 105, MATH 117 and physics for 10 athletes, is paying 50% of her college expenses. In addition to tutoring, Stephanie puts in 6 hours each week as a checker in C-D line of North dining hall. What she dislikes about her work is "the lack of time I have to do anything else."

The door of Chris Roderick's office in the computer room of the Hayes-Healy Center is emblazoned "Monitor/Consultant." For 10 hours a week he listens to people complain "The computer doesn't work" and then helps them figure out where they've fouled up. He likes what he does because "I probably end up learning more than they do -- and it looks great on a resume." However, he doesn't appreciate "people categorizing me as a computer nerd." Paul Cottey, who works as a microlab computer monitor, echoes Chris' statement that he learns a lot, "I learn about the IBM PC, Apple IIE, and the MacIntosh." The only aspect of his job that Paul doesn't relish is "when I have to move someone off a computer." Paul's working because "I love money."

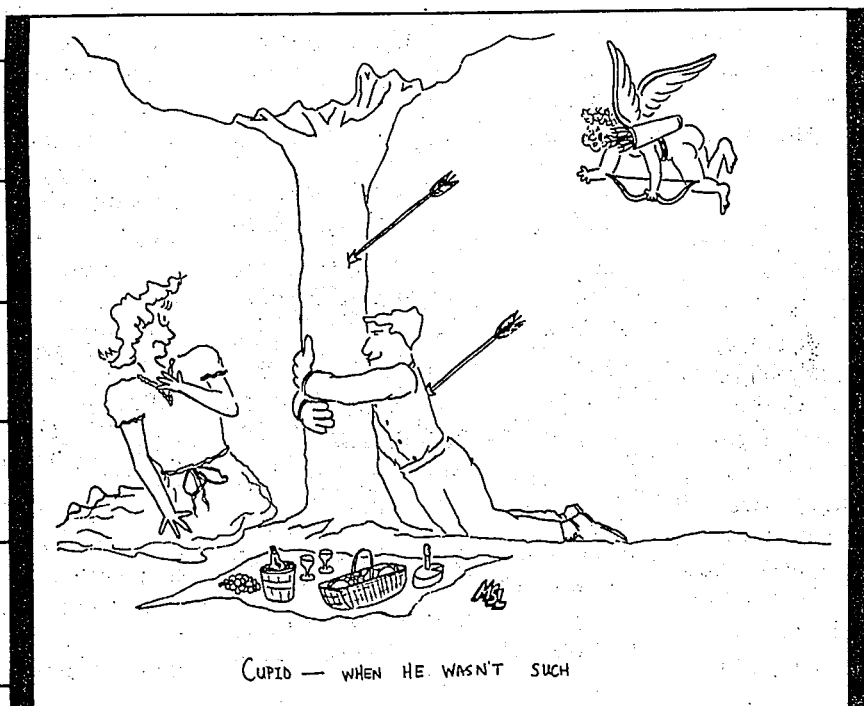
Matt Michel, Holy Cross hall steward, likes the fact that he can do homework while he's working. Matt does hall bookwork and checks up on work order forms. "If people have complaints or things wrong with their rooms, or if they need the test file, they come to me." Matt enjoys his job because his ground floor office is situated in such a way that people

stop and say hello, "I'm able to meet people in the hall I ordinarily wouldn't."

Bob O'Leary goes to The University Club after his 11:15 MWF -- and washes dishes. He likes it. "It fits into my schedule. If I didn't have the job, I'd probably blow off but since I have the job I do something useful." The best part of Bob's job is "I don't have to wait in long lines for lunch and I get to eat there. I get anything I want, well, I've never ordered sirloin steak but they've never said I couldn't."

ROTC cadet Neil Keohane works as a carder at Chi-Chi's. Neil finds that the money he earns "gives me the freedom in my senior year to do what I want to do and not have to worry...I'm paying for my entire way at N.D. -- books, lab fees, rent, groceries -- everything, and that's a really good feeling of independence." The only part of his job Neil doesn't enjoy is turning people away, "By nature, I'm a nice person but it's what the job entails."

All these students mentioned, and the thousands of others who are working their way through school, have one thing in common -- they work hard for the money.●





Nuremburg in the

by Santiago O'Donnell

Argentina has embarked on a moral crusade. The nine commanding officers that ruled the country from 1976 to 1982 are being tried in the most significant human rights related trial since Nuremburg. Three former presidents de facto from the Army, three former Navy Commanders in Chief, and three former Air Force Commanders are accused of using illegal methods to fight leftist guerrillas including clandestine homicide, systematic torture, and illegal arrests.

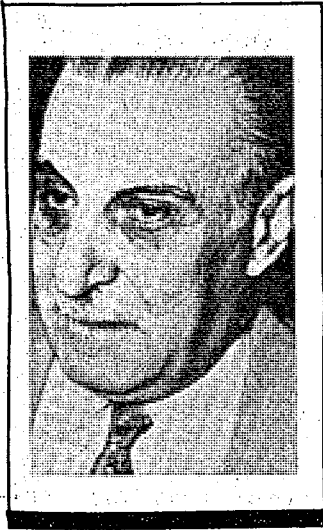
When the military took over in 1976 it imposed a state of siege under which the police and military could make indiscriminate arrests. People were picked up in the streets and sent to jail for no reason. During this period I was sent to jail several times. I would remain in a crowded cell without food or a bed for one or two full days, and then be released after a scary interrogation. Under these extreme conditions many Argentinians like myself lived through those sad years at least partially

unaware of what was going on and afraid to find out. The fact was, however, that during those six black years tens of thousands of people were kidnapped by paramilitary hit squads, taken to secret concentration camps, severely tortured and executed without trial.

During those six black years, tens of thousands of people were kidnapped by paramilitary hit squads, taken to secret concentration camps, severely tortured and executed without a trial.

At the time, the military justified its crimes by claiming that a "dirty war" against terrorism was taking place. Accusations from abroad of severe human rights violations were dismissed as a "campaign against Argentina," according to former President General Jorge Rafael Videla. The local media, controlled by state terrorism, supported the arguments of the military. Internal claims were dismissed in a much simpler manner. A lawyer that dared to present an habeas corpus recourse for a "disappeared" person would lose his life, his job or, at best, his time.

Following 1977, when the guerrilla movement was completely dismantled, the Armed Forces used their repressive state apparatus against trade union leaders, dissenting intellectuals, journalists that refused to close their eyes and any person that challenged the police state and monetarist economy that the military juntas were trying to impose.



THE MILITARY ON TRIAL IN ARGENTINA

Videla, Massera, Lambruschini, Agosti, and Viola: the ex-commandents that could receive the most severe sentences.

80's

The Malvinas' war fiasco and the economy's failure to control galloping inflation precipitated the fall of the dictatorship in December of 1983. Pressured by public opinion, the government was forced to promise elections. Raul Alfonsin was elected President with a platform of strict adherence to the constitution, human rights and democratic principles.

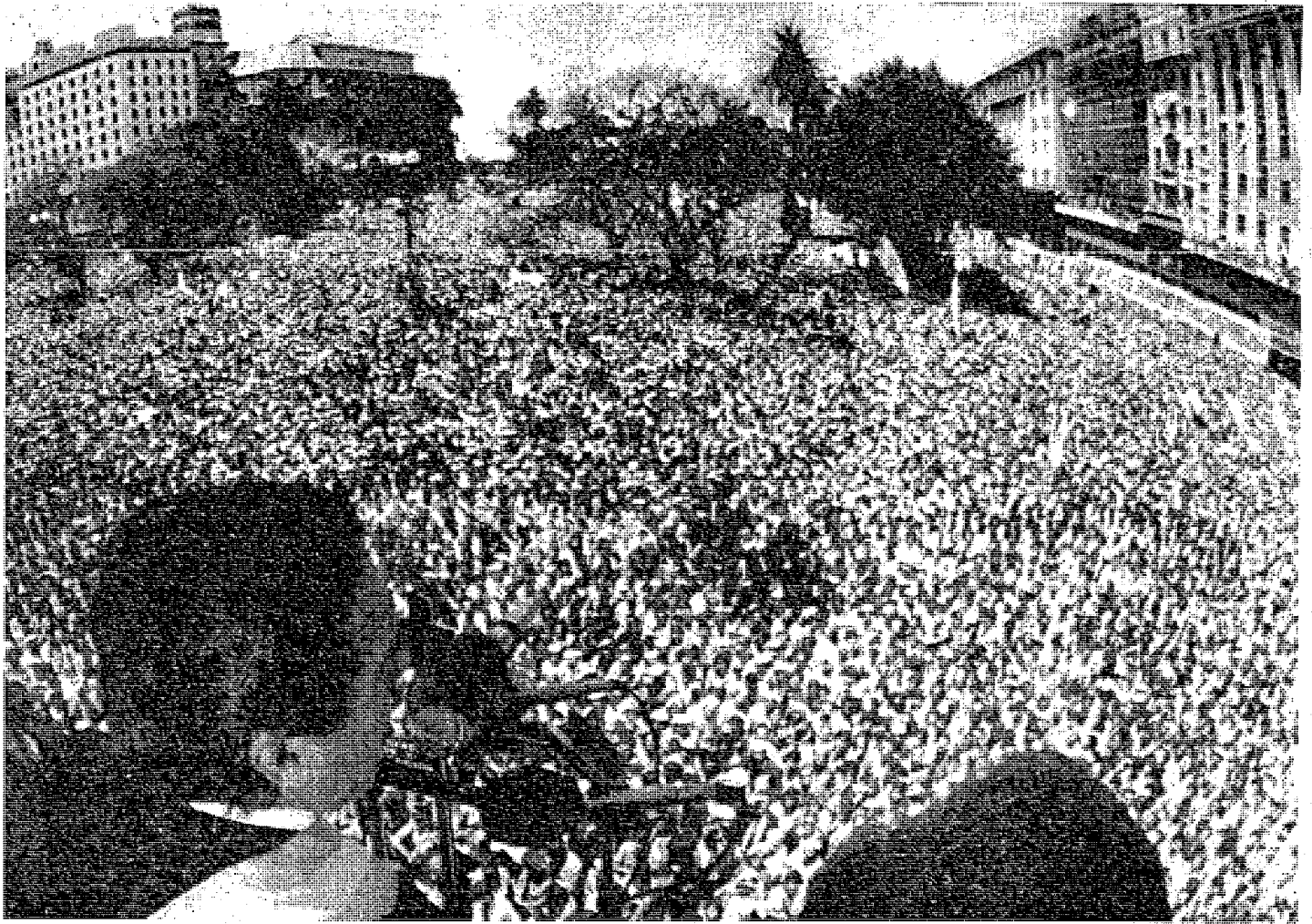
Upon his election, Alfonsin had to deal with the human rights issue. By putting the generals on trial, he reached a compromise between the more radical solutions the human rights groups proposed and the mediation that the military institutions were demanding. Alfonsin was very careful in pointing out that it was not the military institutions that were on trial, but only the individuals that gave the criminal orders.

Today, many members of the military believe that they are victims of a subversive conspiracy which they are vague in defining, and that the generals on trial are

patriots. "The dirty war was a crusade to defend the country from its foreign enemies, and it was fought with heroism and generosity," states general Hector Rios Erenu, current Army Chief of Staff.

Fortunately, neither the recently elected democratic government, nor the judicial courts, nor the population at large are willing to politicize the trials, much less to forgive and forget. They want the trials to focus on human rights. The book *Never Again*, a compilation of documented military atrocities, is the largest best seller in Argentine history. The book was put together by a human rights committee specially appointed by President Alfonsin. Also, a weekly newspaper dedicated exclusively to coverage of the trials, is the nation's best-selling newspaper -- all of this despite Argentina's hard-hit economy. The public trials, filled with devastating testimonies given by survivors of the concentration camps, have had a tremendous impact on Argentine public opinion.

Neither the recently elected democratic government, nor the judicial courts, nor the population at large are willing to politicize the trials, much less to forgive and forget.



After almost eight years of military dictatorship, democratic president Raul Alfonsín talks from the balcony of the government house to the crowd congregated at Plaza de Mayo.

Last September Prosecuting Attorney Julio Strassera began presenting his case by criticizing both the military and the leftist terrorists for viewing the world through an ideological prism: "If their enemies murder somebody this is an atrocious crime, savage and unforgivable. But if they themselves murder, then it is justifiable, because it contributes to the achievement of their goals, which are legitimate by definition." Once the political excuses are taken away from the generals, they are left defenseless against the great volume of evidence that points to their guilt. "We now witness an almost universal move-

ment towards 'depoliticization' comparable to the retreat of religious fanaticism a hundred years ago. In Europe, China and Argentina the economy is being treated not as an ideological or political problem, but as a practical one. In a similar fashion, the human rights problem has become everybody's problem, not only one of political allies of occasional victims. In this sense the trials have become a high point of a sort of world revolution with highly positive connotations," argues *Buenos Aires Herald* journalist James Nielsen.

The Prosecution has asked for life sentences for the three

Commanders of the first junta, and penalties that range from 30 to 10 years in prison for the others. The final sentences, which cannot be appealed, will be given next December 13.

What do Argentines want? Human rights leader and attorney Emilio Mignone summed it up during a recent visit to the Notre Dame campus: "People are not asking for a firing squad, nor revenge, nor Nuremberg. There have not been any acts of personal revenge and nobody is asking for the death sentence. We are patiently awaiting the decision of the court." •

Perhaps those five weeks in Israel were just part of some weird psychological experiment, as a fellow excavator suggested one day during our fruit break underneath a eucalyptus tree. Maybe our group of fifty volunteers was being tested by a social research team for performance under stress. Actually, the members of our group did represent a good spatial distribution for a social survey: students, faculty and community members from five North American colleges and universities. The guise of the experiment was an archaeological excavation in the land of Galilee.

The stress included five to six hours of hard labor in 90-100 degree dry heat, five days a week, for five weeks. In addition, random members were subjected to dysentery due to the the foreign water supply and periods of nausea brought on by the switch to Middle Eastern food. We were required to attend Tuesday night lectures on the history of the Holy Land. If it were not for the strong Turkish coffee served with dinner beforehand, we might have been able to sleep during these lectures and thus enjoy the evenings, but sadly, such was not the case. Our bodies were in shock for the duration of the dig. And as the ultimate test of endurance under stress we could hear the Israeli army practicing mortar fire and tank maneuvers as we dug.

We were all members of the Capernaum Volunteer Program, which has brought volunteers to Galilee for the past five years under the auspices of the Israeli Department of Antiquities. We were excavating at a site in Galilee which the ancients called Kefar Nahum. The site, which is credited as the community in which Jesus Christ began his ministry, is located on the northern end of the Sea of Galilee.

ON LOCATION IN ISREAL

by Patrick A. Manson



Volunteer archaeologists discovered this Roman era skeleton buried beneath a palatial floor.

My first day was spent "dozing" in an attempt to raise the water level of the Yam Kinneret. Dozing consists of pushing wheelbarrows to the edge of the Sea and dumping the backdirt from the dig into the water. That first day was purely physical labor for me. It was only later I learned some of the "finer" techniques of archaeology.

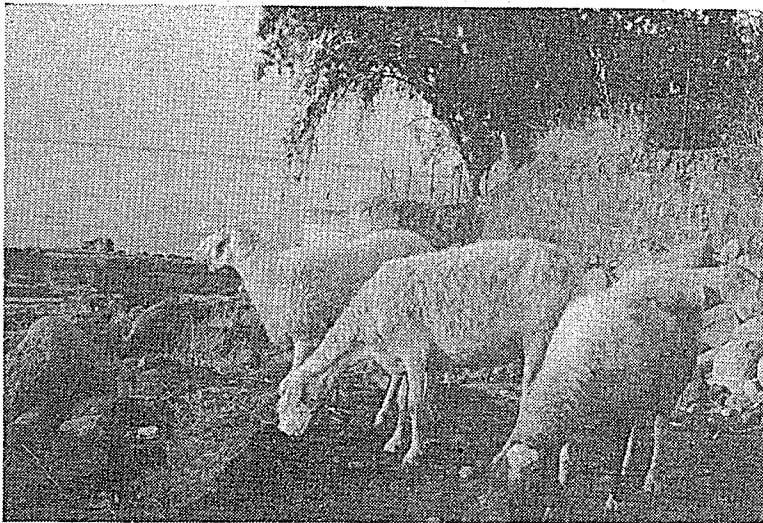
We were taught the difference between good and bad excavation techniques. Cary, a graduate student from Pepperdine was pointed out to us as an example of bad technique. He broke three pick-axes in one day due to his sheer uncontrolled enthusiasm for

wall, abandoning forever the remains of a friend we had planned to call Ed.

Another person I met on the dig was Erik. Erik was an exemplary amateur archaeologist from Vancouver. He always seemed to have a hand in the most exciting finds. An example of his best work was his excavation of a clay pot. He had come across the rim of a two-handled vessel and exposed the entire artifact in a few hours with his handy air-blower and a small ice pick. A few of the more persnickety (or perhaps sun-stroked) workers would come by every five minutes or so to sketch--in 7-color detail-

our square, committed the leftovers to the Sea. The screening process offered better chances of finding those precious coins than the cruder method of "hoe-to-wheelbarrow" archaeology. Their precision paid off handsomely and together the two found fifteen of the two dozen coins unearthed during the dig.

I preferred the precision work, as with the camel bones and the tip of a Turkish pipe which I'd plucked from the earth, but I was more often called to employ that "hoe-to-wheelbarrow" method. My days were spent bent over in the dirt with that Middle Eastern sun on



It is an archaeologist's
nightmare to walk
onto the site and see
goats trampling his
carefully unearthed
2000-year-old walls.

the work. But in all fairness to Cary, he was a great hand in removing large stones, and actually had a flare for some of the more meticulous jobs in archaeology. I remember one day he and I worked for a painstaking hour with penknives, ice picks and paintbrushes in an effort to expose a dromedary's skull and vertebrae. I was in the process of exposing some large teeth and a ten inch mandible when Cary tossed aside the pieces of a dismembered pick-axe and joined me in my pursuit. But before we discovered the extent of the find, we were called to remove the stones of an ancient Byzantine

-Erik's progress with the pot. These people were obviously the ones working for university credits--the "throats" of volunteer archaeology. Once exhumed, the vessel was determined to be of the Roman Era, and was sent to the Department of Antiquities in Jerusalem for restoration.

Erik, however, had a competitor in his own square, or digging domain. Howard, from Toronto, was finding more Roman coins than Erik. During the final days of the dig, this competition was intense enough for them to break out the screens in order to sift the dirt before I or Jami, an institutionalized dozer in

my back. I picked through the soil with a mason's trowel and a petish -- a hand tool with a point at one end of its head and a flanged blade at the other, somewhat like a geologist's hammer. After pawing through the dirt in search of artifacts, I'd push it back between my legs. A poor girl from Pepperdine University had the less than glamorous task of hoeing up the dirt and dumping it in the wheelbarrow. Of course, this position wasn't very conducive to conversation, but we made due. Her name was Jami, and, for her part, she preferred the hefty work. Jami was a diehard dozer, and I'm sure she completed more wheelbarrow



trips to the Sea of Galilee than anyone else. Archaeology itself was a bit of a puzzle to her -- a stone wall was merely a "bunch of rocks" in her eyes.

One day an unexpected visitor appeared on the site. His name was Clyde and his appearance was joyously welcomed. He was thin, quiet, sedentary and infinitely patient with us as we photographed and sketched him to no end. Clyde was a skeleton. We deduced that he was probably an official of some importance during the Roman Era, since he was found just underneath a palatial floor. It was not an uncommon practice for high officials to be buried under the floors of public buildings. The diggers who still had ink in their multi-colored pens were constantly underfoot. Eventually, Clyde was boxed and sent to Jerusalem to join Erik's pot.

Mornings were special at Capernaum. We left the youth hostel in Tiberias, also on the Sea, and arrived at Kefar Nahum as the sun rose over the hills to the east. We had a small breakfast until six o'clock, when we'd begin our daily work. The light was yellow and the shadows were still long. Sometimes we were greeted by a small herd of goats who had overtaken our site. They didn't cause much damage, but it's an

archaeologist's nightmare to walk onto the site in the morning only to find large, four-legged animals trampling on his carefully unearthed 2000-year old wall. Shawn, the brave one of our group, approached one of our visitors in an attempt to coax it off the site and received a unorthodox "warm" reply -- he had to wash off his boots before returning to his square.

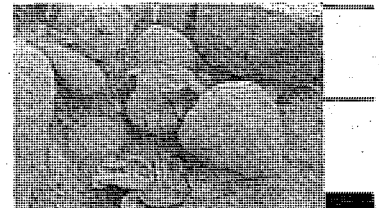
The mornings wore on, and the sun gradually created a new species of negroid caucasians of us all. We would apply all sorts of combinations of sunscreen lotions in order to block out just the right amount of rays. Lee, a Baptist minister from Virginia, had fair skin and needed about a "19" sun-block, so he mixed some "15" and "4". Jennifer, from N.D., was already considered Arabic by many Israelis and Israeli by many Arabs, so she was not in want of a deeper tan. After our fruit break one day I hurriedly slapped some lotion on my back in order to endure the rest of the day. In my rush I carelessly missed a significant portion of the middle of my lower back -- that part that you just can not scratch by yourself. For weeks after that day, I retained a stripe across my back, with fingerprints at the fringe.

Work ceased at about one o'clock, by which time the tem-

perature was into the 100's. We had a supper prepared -- as all of our on-site meals -- by a Greek Orthodox nun who lived in the monastery at Capernaum. After supper we relaxed and washed the dirt and sweat from our bodies by jumping into the Sea. The water was warm, and we'd swim to the spot with the high, underwater rocks just to show the people on shore how Jesus pulled off that water-walking bit. Soon, the bus would come to take us back to Tiberias.

During the afternoons and evenings we were free to roam about the tourist town of Tiberias. We frequented the waterfront bars and restaurants, danced to American music at the discotheques and relaxed at the hostel before the next day's work. The time was well-used if we could change our dollars to shekels on the black market, or catch up in our daily journals. Bargaining in the city was an adventure. One night, Domers Josh and Ray were offered thirty camels for Michelle, a cute little blonde from Averett College. Responding to the situation as perfect gentlemen, Josh and Ray insisted that they wouldn't think of letting her go for less than thirty-five.

At the end of five weeks, we went our separate ways--some to Europe, some to Egypt, some back home. We each carried a booty of pottery fragments which we'd collected as mementoes from the throw-away pile. The final test of composure was to successfully convince the airport officials that we were not smuggling handguns to Arabia in our booty-bags. ●



Romping Through The-

DAISIES

with

Dr. Bellis

"I was so awestruck by the sight of the Antocha wreck that I forgot what I was doing and let go of the anchor rope. After plummeting sixty feet I found myself sitting on the sunken ship surrounded by huge piles of silver bars, treasure chests and National Geographic photographers everywhere. The whole thing was like a fairy tale."

--Jim Bellis

by Rebecca Goodall

Last summer Notre Dame professor of anthropology Jim Bellis spent eight days in Key West serving as a consulting anthropologist on the location of the Antocha wreck. Bellis was working with Treasure Salvors Inc., the treasure hunting firm which discovered the famed wreck, a 300 year old Spanish ship valued at over \$400 million. Although not a specialist in underwater archaeology, Bellis helped devise a system to spatially map and record the distribution of objects as they were excavated from the sight. He explained that there is an ever-present conflict between treasure hunters seeking wealth and archaeologists seeking knowledge of the past from a ship's remains. Recent legislation now compels treasure companies to excavate their discoveries with the aid of state-of-the-art archaeological technology. In the case of the Antocha wreck, Treasure Salvors had to hire archaeologists to excavate and record the site, but the firm itself will receive all financial benefits.

The Antocha wreck contains mostly silver bars and coins and is scattered over a five mile span of ocean floor. This Spanish vessel was travelling enroute to

Spain from Havana, Cuba when it was trapped in a series of hurricanes about 35 miles south of Key West, Florida and sank in 1622. Over the years many attempts have been made to locate the lost ship. All attempts were unsuccessful until Treasure Salvors discovered the wreck in the spring of 1985.

Dr. Bellis humorously recalls his first words upon seeing the splendor of the ship -- "Holy Shit!" He even recorded this reaction on a clipboard with underwater paper and pen and retains the page as evidence for anyone hearing his story. According to Bellis, the whole thing was like a dream. Dr. Bellis recalls that he was especially impressed by the splendor of the ocean -- it was his first time scuba diving. "I just couldn't keep my eyes off the fish. There were barracudas and sting-rays everywhere. I just wanted to go and pick up shells instead of the silver bars. The incredible beauty was the nature not the treasure," he explains. "Beneath the sea, the silver has no value, only the nature."

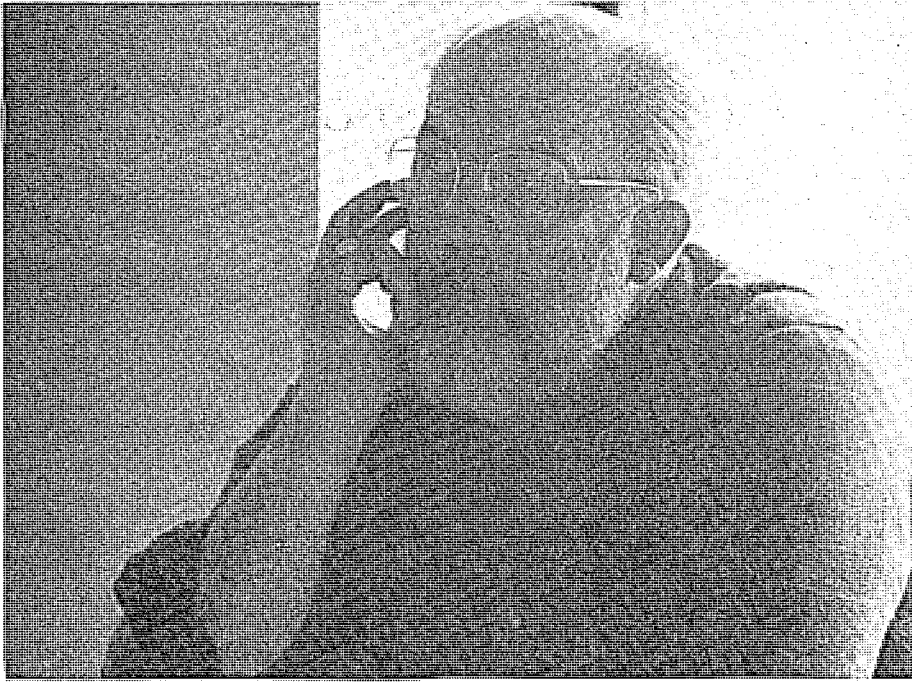
This unconventional way of viewing the world around him is also characteristic of Bellis as a teacher. Students in his Human

Evolution and Anthropology of Art classes find this anthropologist both funny and challenging. Laughter and self-evaluation are cornerstones of his teaching style. One student recalls, "He's the only teacher who compares baboons to tailgaters and teaches his daughters to walk like good dominant chimpanzees. And yet somehow it all makes sense." Students walk out of Bellis' classes exhilarated, refreshed and thinking from his amusing stories and his unusual insights. It's not uncommon for Dr. Bellis to imitate a Neanderthal man or demonstrate a gorilla's posture or include highly realistic sound effects in his lectures.

Dr. Bellis is, however, more than just entertaining. His impressive array of degrees, grants and field work attests to his scholarly accomplishment. Bellis graduated from Indiana University in 1961 with a bachelors degree in history. He taught high school history before returning to I.U. in 1964 for a doctorate in archaeological anthropology.

Before joining the Notre Dame faculty in 1970, he spent two years doing excavational and ethnological field work in Ghana.

SCHOLASTIC



Bellis believes that the time he spend in that very different culture has affected his whole understanding of the world. "Living abroad changed my point of view so radically that I could never go back to the views I once held. I could no longer see the world as a neat package of understanding, but as a complicated place with many understandings," he explained. "The only way to cope with diversity is to incorporate a very relativistic view of the world. I have a point of view that is constantly evaluating the point of view. It's like the guy who said, 'Cannibalism must be OK to cannibals or else they wouldn't do it.'"

This relativistic understanding of life is reflected in his teaching as well. Students are often surprised to learn that what Dr. Bellis teaches about evolution of society is also what he personally believes. "Mine is a strange point of view and most students are uncomfortable with it. I'm strangely comfortable with my views and I teach what I believe!" And if students should feel uncomfortable with his views, Dr. Bellis is delighted! He enjoys shaking the students out of their "comfortable and well-knit views of the world" and showing them a

point of view "which they thought never existed before."

Bellis has a unique personal style. Aside from his occasionally eccentric dress -- bow ties, suspenders, and a beret -- he has a penchant for colorful language and unusual examples. For instance, in his human evolution class, he describes the female pelvis as a "compromise". It is a compromise between bipedalism and enlarged brain size. Bellis feels an obligation to impart a certain amount of information to his students. However, of greater value to him is the sheer excitement of learning; this is what Bellis calls "discovery excitement, the moment when a student says AHHA! and stuff goes off in his head -- like daisies sprouting out in his head." Bellis feels that a good teacher takes a student "traipsing through the daisies of his mind." When he prepares a lecture Bellis says he is outlining the daisies in his own head. He then invites student to come and explore his garden and to discover the daisies.

During his lectures Dr. Bellis seeks to think openly and honestly in front of his classes. It is fairly common for Dr. Bellis to reply in class to a question or

"He's the only teacher who can compare baboons to tailgaters and teach his daughters to walk like dominant chimpanzees. And yet somehow it all makes sense."

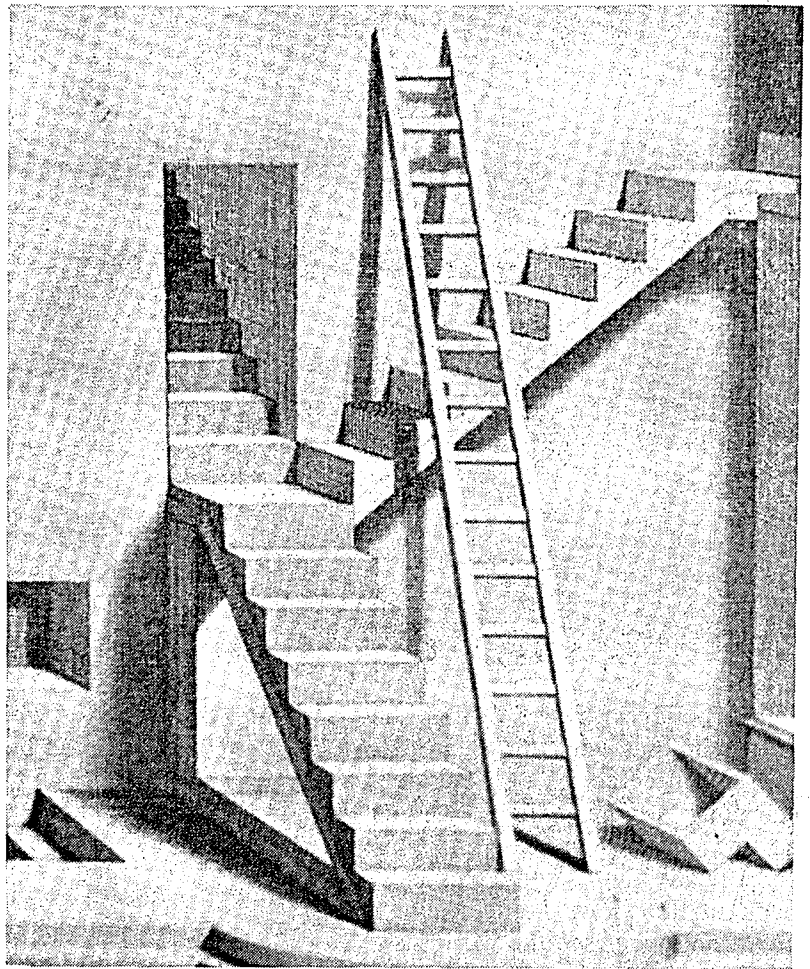
comment, "Hey, I never thought of that before. That's pretty good stuff." Bellis says he does his best thinking aloud in class. He adds, "It's the spontaneous thinking aloud that I find most exciting. I feel like I'm imparting my excitement on the students. The best teacher opens up his head for the students -- that's what I try to do."

If anyone wants to meet this outspoken and slightly eccentric man, look for what Prof. Bellis describes as a "bald and bearded man of average overweight." He may be found swimming laps every weekday afternoon at the Rock or riding his bike to campus in his tweeds and bow tie. And, if you can't find him from that description, just look for the man with the daisies in his head. •

Help Wanted

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07207

If you are ready to boycott McDonald's, Wendy's and Burger King because of their merely average hamburgers, then this article is for you. In our search for the perfect alternative burger we explored the heights of sirloin satisfaction and descended to the depths of the cardboard burger. Take a look at what we have discovered.



IN SEARCH OF

The (Infamous) Huddleburger:

We are happy to say that huddleburger lived up to all our expectations---and then some. The meat was thin, dry and slightly withered and looked as if it had been under those heat lights for a while. The bun was much larger than necessary to cover the smallish burger and the "topping bar" was slightly less than attractive with many of the condiments looking a little as if they might be a little bit past retirement age (except for the pickles). The Huddle, however, is located on campus and can be a good place to go late at night if you don't have a car.

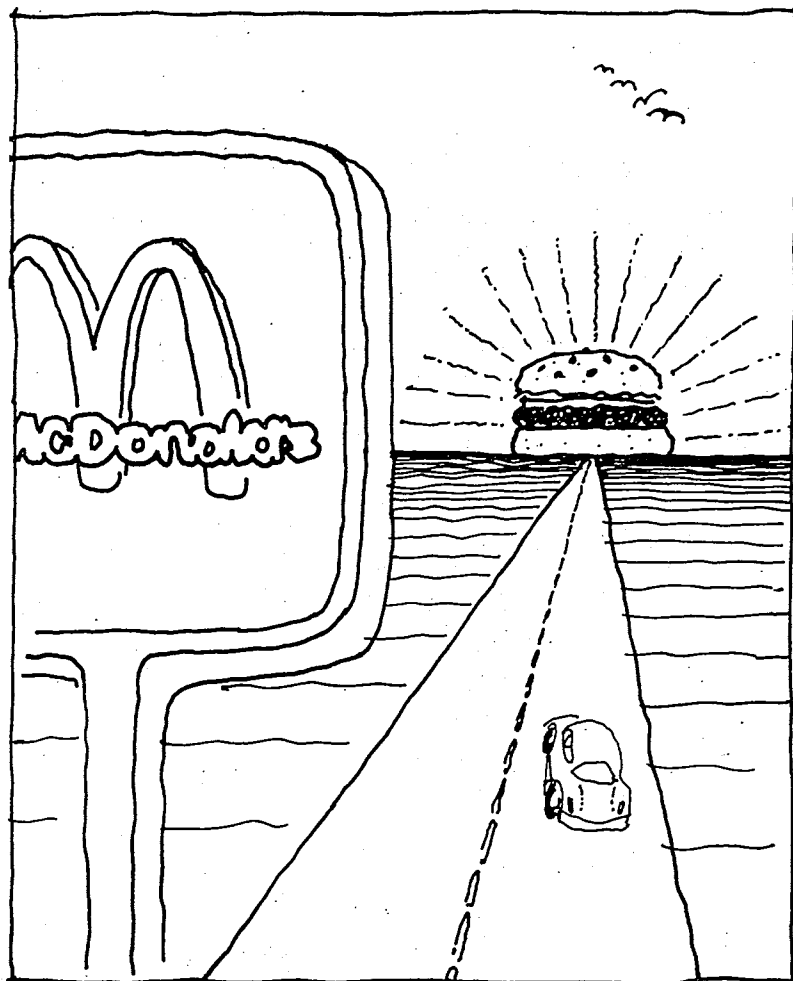


The Oak Room:

Oak Room burgers seemed to us strikingly similar to dining hall burgers only more expensive. They use the same high quality beef and cooking techniques as those Ivy Award winning eating places. The Oak Room does, though, have a nice atmosphere and is quieter and cleaner than both the dining halls and the Huddle. Again, the place becomes better if you don't want to, or can't, go off campus.

SOUTH BEND'S FINEST HAM- BURGER

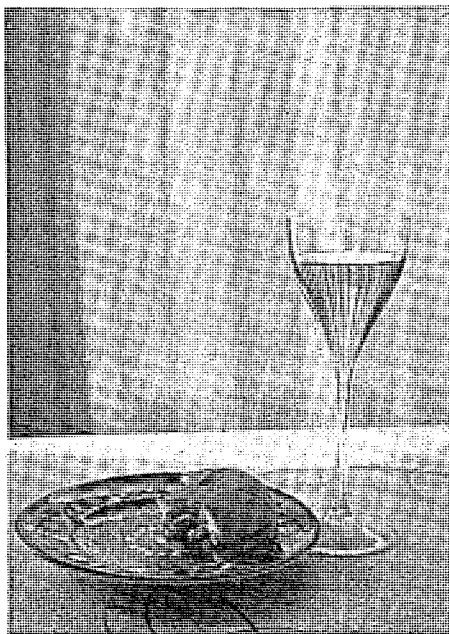
OR AT LEAST CLOSE



by C. Santana

Azar's Big Boy:

Our hamburgers at Azar's were good and thick but slightly greasy. The bun on one was partly soaked in grease so it had to be removed. The burgers are supposedly cooked to order but this doesn't seem to make a difference to the chef. The toppings seemed to be fresh and stayed dry since most of the grease was soaked up by the bottom bun. Overall, the burger was better than average. It is the opinion of the writers, however, that the all night breakfast bar is a much better deal for the money.



Bill Knapp's:

Our experience here was, to say the least, pleasant. The burgers were thick and juicy, but not greasy. They are truly cooked to your preference and appeared to be broiled rather than fried. The bun was fresh and the toppings were cool and crispy (similar to the near-famous McD.L.T.). We thought that the quality and taste were well worth the reasonable price.

Note: C.Santana is a pseudonym for a group of carnivorous Flanner sophomores who occasionally get off-campus.

Women today are seeking high-level positions in the business world. How are they reaching the top? Professor Jack Ruhe, chairman of the business department at Saint Mary's College, has conducted a survey to find answers to this question.

Ruhe surveyed 1400 top-level women executives nationwide and found seventy-six percent of the women who responded to be vice-presidents or above, while fourteen percent were presidents of the board. Dr. Ruhe found the key to success was realizing that no one succeeds the first time. One must learn from mistakes in order to develop the self-confidence to reach the top. Establishing oneself in the business world takes time.

"Women have not had the practice in risk-taking that men have had in the dating process, and women have not experienced the development of self-confidence through competitive team play to the extent that men have," said Ruhe. Self-confidence is the key trait required in reaching the top, and in his survey it was listed as the most important skill used in retaining one's corporate position.

According to the survey values are also very important in helping women reach successful positions. Specific job skills and values rely on each other. One needs to be assertive to get the job done, and needs to understand corporate priorities in order to make the right decisions. One must also remain self-confident in order to achieve personal ambitions. It is a matter of understanding who you are, your capabilities and what you want in order to reach success. Ruhe said, "The application of liberal arts skills enables one to build the self-confidence deemed to be the key skill for reaching the top."

COMING

ON

by Mary Friel

STRONG.

WOMEN MOVE FORWARD IN BUSINESS

USA Today president Cathie Black is one woman who has utilized all of these skills and values in order to reach the top. She joined *USA Today* as President in 1983, at which time she also became a member of the Gannett Management Committee, and in June of 1984 was promoted to publisher. *USA Today* has a deficit which may approach 350 million before it begins to break even and many forecasters agree that Cathie Black has the ability to pull the paper out of the red.

Black's success comes from qualities instilled in her early years. She grew up on Chicago's south side where her father managed the College Inn division of Consolidated Foods. Watching her father, who was blind, move up through the ranks of the corporate world, she developed a certain kind of determination and the desire necessary to her own success. She had a liberal arts education at Washington D.C.'s Trinity College, where her ambitions reached a larger scale. "I knew I didn't want the traditional suburban life as a wife," she says. "I wanted variety and excitement." She didn't stop until she achieved this.

She didn't start out on top, but first sold ads in the back of the *Holiday Star* magazine. She switched to *New York* magazine and two years later was hired by *Ms.* publisher Patricia Carbine, who chose Cathie Black to be an ad-director. Black's dedication and self-confidence to succeed. *Ms.* helped her not only in furthering women's liberation but also her own personal liberation. After serving as associate publisher of *Ms.* she joined *USA Today* from the eminent position as the first woman publisher of a weekly consumer magazine, *New York*, another publication she had helped turn around to a highly profitable position.

Cathie Black is only one example for women seeking to rise in the corporate world. With the right skills and values applied, anything is possible, according to Jill Houghton Emery, director of the U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Women's Business Ownership. In a lecture at Saint Mary's College, "Women in the Entrepreneurial Future," she revealed SBA studies showing that women-owned businesses numbering over three million are the fastest growing segment of the

small business population, and 26.2 percent of sole proprietorships are owned by women.

Emery said being an entrepreneur takes courage and talent because you can't rely on the boss, you are no longer guaranteed a steady income, and you are now taking a risk. Since one third of all businesses fail in the first year, careful management is very important. "The desire to use your talents and make something that lasts has run as deeply in women as in men. Being an entrepreneur involves a hunger for personal achievement."

The SBA encourages women to take risks. The new risk takers are the ones who create new jobs. New small businesses create two-thirds of all new jobs helping our economy and are the fastest growing segment of our economy. Emery said in one year they have grown from 2.9 to 3.3 million. In Indiana alone between 1982-83 there was a 2000 percent increase in women-owned businesses.

Emery said women have been excluded from the system in the past, but now they compete

with as well as surpass men. She feels that women see the world differently. They need to enthusiastically affirm their beliefs and begin to shape the world along with men. Emery said, "Both voices are important and complement each other. Women need to shape the world to reflect their image just as men have done." Emery's final statement involved an old Chinese proverb. "How many of us are here? Maybe 150? May 150 flowers bloom!" •

"The desire to use your talents and make something that lasts has run as deeply in women as in men. Being an entrepreneur involves a hunger for personal achievement."



**CATHIE
BLACK,**
*President
of
USA
Today*

Top ten skills which helped women reach upper management levels:

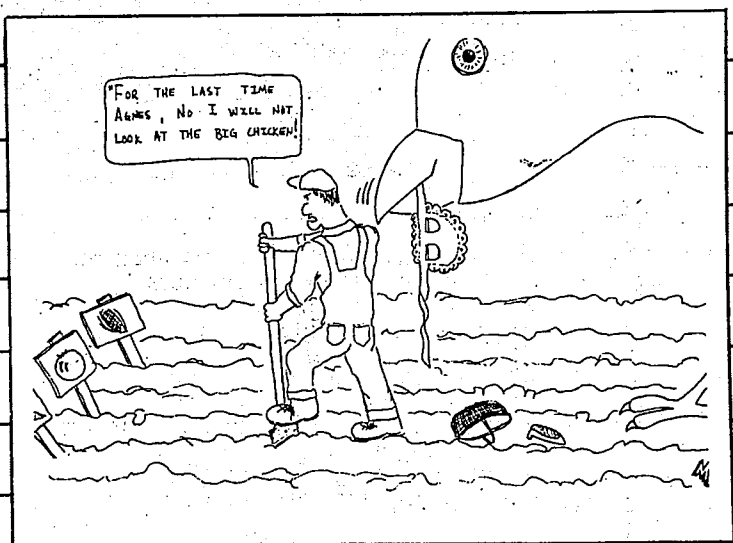
- 1) Building trust with superiors.
- 2) Learning from experience.
- 3) Being self-confident.
- 4) Writing persuasively.
- 5) Managing time well.
- 6) Understanding corporate priorities.
- 7) Sensing what info is needed and how to get it.
- 8) Planning work.
- 9) Implementing what needs to be done.
- 10) Asserting authority when needed.

VARIOUS RAMBLINGS ON A FRIDAY NIGHT AFTER VERY LITTLE SLEEP

- 1) Wood burns. Ice doesn't.
- 2) Wherever you go, there you are.
- 3) Smile. Tomorrow will be worse.
- 4) Why?
- 5) Why not?
- 6) It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle if it is lightly greased.
- 7) If all else fails, drop back 10 and punt.
- 8) Beware of ducks with Russian accents.
- 9) No matter how far nor how fast you may run, when it hits the fan, everyone gets splattered.
- 10) Why am I doing this?
- 11) For answer to above, see #5.
- 12) Is there any reason for our existence besides to pay taxes?
- 13) Unlucky, so no ramble here.
- 14) Water freezes at both 0° C and 32° F.

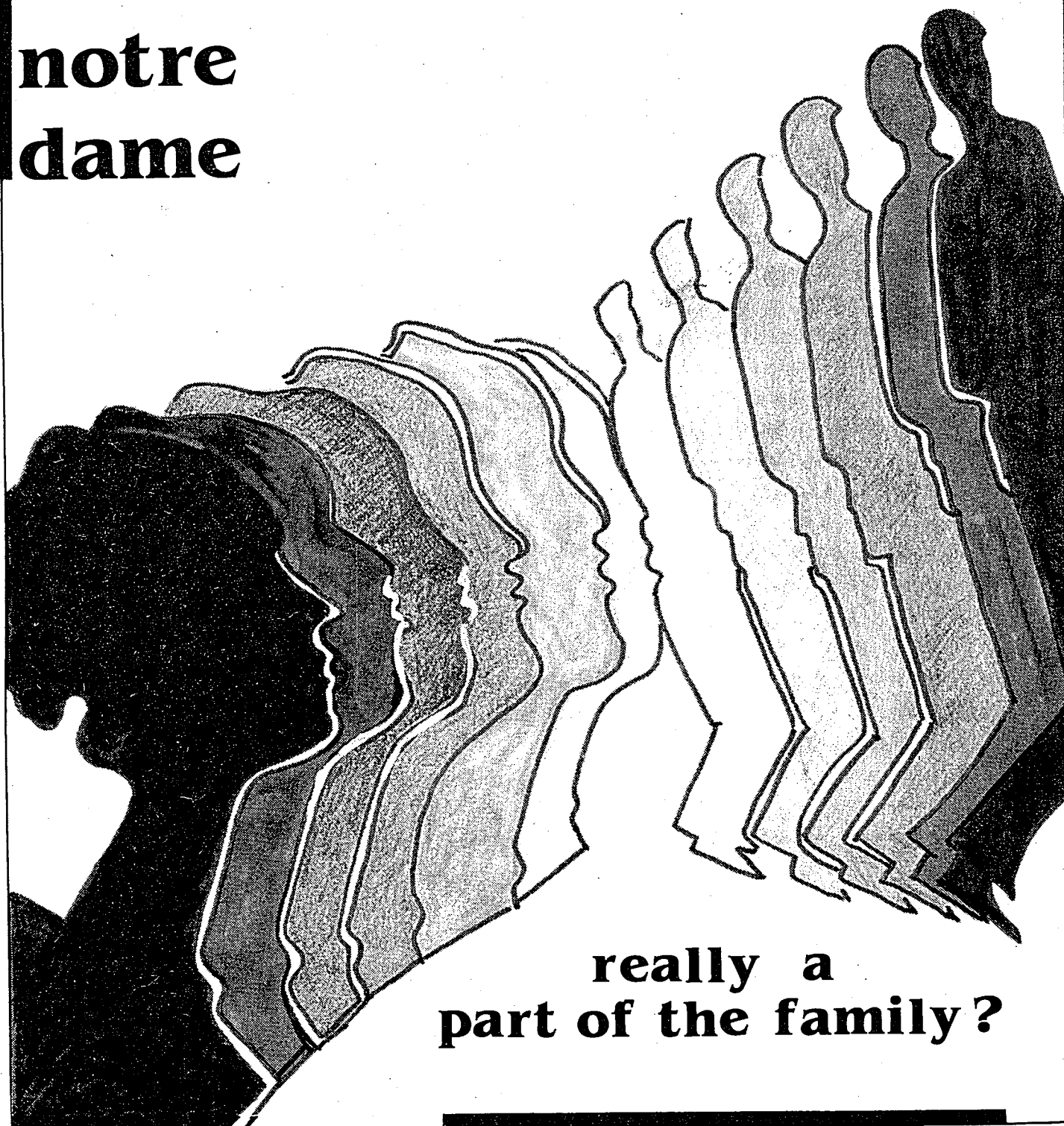
- 15) Remember the golden rule; whoever has the gold makes the rules.
- 16) It is hard to be persuasive with a banana in your ear.
- 17) The peasants are revolting (and they smell too).
- 18) Ours is not to reason why, ours is to do in triplicate.
- 19) Upon graduation, destroy all ND clothing. The reason for this is so you don't represent the university when you're doing something fun and end up losing your diploma.
- 20) Wednesday is the weirdest day.
- 21) To watch a spider spin a web is really quite neat.
- 22) But how can they do it so elaborately?
- 23) When all they have is feet?
- 24) Burma shave
- 25) Why are you reading this?
- 26) Why am I writing this?
- 27) See #5.
- 28) Murphy was an optimist.

- 29) AIdf;lkjakfjlkjdjkljad fklj;ljadsf. jafjad
- 30) Aardvarks are meant to be seen and not heard.
- 31) How much longer can I keep this up?
- 32) A bird in the hand is safer than one overhead.
- 33) Happiness is a clean pair of underwear.
- 34) Never eat leaves on Friday.
- 35) You're never too drunk if you can lie on the ground without hanging on.
- 36) You also can't fall off the ground.
- 37) Ducks fly.
- 38) Unless, of course, their feet are set in concrete.
- 39) That, or so I'm told, can ruin a duck's day.
- 40) Flops are awesome.
- 41) Who is auditing the auditors? •



**next
issue**

**blacks
at
notre
dame**



**really a
part of the family?**

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