Ever since Mary and Joseph made their late-night trek to Nazareth, the problem of where to go for a meal after midnight has plagued mankind. To help those trapped in South Bend, several Observer staffers sacrificed their cast-iron stomachs to search for the great 24-hour wonder. Find out where the best place in South Bend is located. Story on page three.

"Catholics owe a lot to this country. It has been very good to them." Father Hesburgh has proposed that Catholics manage a fund-raising drive during the Bicentennial, in an effort to educate those who are presently in the same situation that many poor, immigrant Catholics were in when the parochial school was at its peak. Speaking to the Pastoral Ministry Program, Father Hesburgh outlined the main areas of President Ford's effort to fight World Hunger. Story on page four.

The Fieldhouse is going to pots! (sorry, couldn't resist the pun.) A Ceramics Workshop, featuring four of the country's most accomplished artists working in clay, has moved into the Old Fieldhouse for a two-week stay. Forty potters are throwing and baking clay to their hearts content. Story on page five.
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**Insights......**

In Benton County, Washington, a sheriff's assistant was assigned to spruce up the grounds around the sheriff's office.
Kelly O'Brien tilled the soil and planted flower seeds. When the green shoots finally appeared, it was discovered that they were found among the flowers. A spokesman said a prankster apparently planted the pot.

Advisors to President Ford have ap-

** Campus Briefs....**

Mock

convention to be held
at N.D.

Two announced candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976 have indicated preliminary intentions to participate in a Bicentennial mock convention of the political party on the University of Notre Dame campus near February. Assurances have been received from Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter and Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington. Other national leaders, as well

as Indiana Democratic officials, have been invited to address students during the week-long campaign preview in Notre Dame's Stepan Center. The quadrennial political exercise was originated in 1940 by Dr. Paul Barnhouse, professor emeritus of government and international studies, and he will be serving his tenth term as faculty advisor of the conclave that has often gained attention of the national news media.

A junior in the College of Arts and Letters, Mark R. Floden, North Manchester, Ind., is serving as press secretary and head of a planning committee for the campus convention. Rules and procedures for this session, as well as leaders and officials participation with the presidential and vice presidential positions nominated.

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**ROTC Commander retires after thirty years**

Col. Joseph L. Falvey, chairman and professor of aerospace studies and U.S. Air Force ROTC Detachment Com-

mander at the University of Notre Dame, will retire from the Air Force after more than 30 years of commissioned service.

In retirement ceremonies conducted at the University June 30, Col. Falvey was presented the Air Force Merit Service Medal by Maj. Gen. Eugene L. Hudson, USAF director of logistics plans and programs.

Col. Falvey is a master navigator and received his B.S. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and M.S. from the Air Force Institute of Technology, both in electrical engineering.

His previous assignments in-
clude deputy chief of staff, civil engineering, in Vietnam; chief of the Infrasonics Evaluation Division at the Air Force Technical Applications Center; chief of the engineering and analysis branch of the 400th Aerospace Applications Group; systems analyst at 8th Air Force Strategic Air Command, and electronic engineer at the Air Development Center, Wright-
Patterson AFB, Ohio. Col. Falvey also performed many navigation duties throughout the United States, Canada, Greenland, the Arctic, the Atlantic Ocean and Europe.
Paradise: a good 24-hour restaurant

But is there one in South Bend?

by Fred Greaser
Editor-in-Chief

"We Never Close."

Think about it. Sort of puts you on the fringe of reality, don't it? Well, that's what you get for staying up till three or four in the morning. I've been a night person for most of my life. I've been in my share, if not my fill, of all-night restaurants. I feel quite at home in those restaurants in South Bend, perhaps out of the strange sense of power I get from walking about while others are sleeping.

There are over ten all-night restaurants in South Bend. They range from the dingy to the cheerful. Some of them are an adventure unto the nether world. Others lack the skin and muscle of adventure, but make up for it in the quality of the food. Still others provide a different atmosphere more suitable to the flavor of the food. In presenting this guide, I realized that some sort of standard would have to be set, something upon which to base the discussions. For lack of something more common to us, let's use McDonald's.

I like McDonald's, leaving aside its terrifyingly pervasive advertising campaign and the glassy-eyed stare of its help. It is dependable, clean, speedy and efficient. McDonald's is also boring, after two or three consecutive visits. The decor, which has been designed to be just a step above sterile, becomes monotonous. The music blares, the manager makes the irrepresible urge to throw your two-all-beef patties, special sauce, lettuce, cheese, pickles, onions and sesame seed bun through the window. It's okay for a visit once in a while. So, with McDonald's as the standard for comparison, the best, good, fair, ruined, and worst restaurants.
Hesburgh calls for parochial education revival in U.S.

by Fred Graver
Editor-in-Chief

Speaking to the Pastoral Ministry program on Tuesday night, Father Theodore Hesburgh, University President, proposed a program by which the Catholic people of the United States would “give back something that we owe this country.”

In a question and answer session in the library lounge, Hesburgh said that he felt that the American Catholic people could collect over a billion dollars for the education of people within the nation’s cities and poverty areas.

“For years, the Catholic school system has run superior schools where leading educators said you can’t even run decent schools,” Hesburgh commented. Under the speculative plan, Catholics would be asked to contribute money towards the education of “those who need it the most.”

“It’s not asking people to love the blacks or the Chicanos or the Indians, even though God asks us to,” Hesburgh said. “It’s just paying back some of the debt the Catholics have received from this country. And we have gotten much from here.”

Hesburgh zeroed in on the education volunteeer help within the neighborhood where schools would be located, moving into already existant buildings and working without the help of the federal government. “The only thing we would ask the federal government to do is to keep out of way.”

“It would be a good way to do something for the bicentennial.”

Civil Rights Rights Progress Reviewed

Hesburgh began by addressing himself to a question about the current state of the civil rights movement.

Assessing the advances of the sixties, Hesburgh commented that the civil rights gains in that decade were “a step forward, greater than any other civilized nation has ever taken, in giving Negroes a greater chance, a greater opportunity, to gain their freedom and dignity.”

Looking over the achievements of the past, and the rapid rate at which they had come about, Hesburgh told the group that, “when you talk to young black students about ten or fifteen years ago, they think you’re talking about the Garden of Eden.”

“It seems so long ago that blacks can’t even run decent schools, that they would be contaminating the public schools, the white schools, in storage, to feed the hungry.”

President Ford has agreed to the proposal that half of the food collected would be used to help feed the poor people in the United States.

In other remarks, Hesburgh addressed himself to the present world food situation. “It is a different situation today than it was even a year ago.”

Hesburgh outlined three main areas which he has discussed with President Ford as means of alleviating the crisis.

The first area is concerned with the “foreseeable future, the next five or ten years,” said Hesburgh. President Ford agreed to the fact that the world needs at least ten million tons of food per year just for the “hunger food.” Crisis food is used to aid countries which are suffering such as drought, crop failure or other conditions. Of these ten million tons of food, Ford has agreed to the proposal that half of this food should come from the United States.

The second area is concerned with the world food reserve. “At present,” said Hesburgh, “we have enough food in cans, on the shelves, in storage, to feed the world for many, many days, if all other food was wiped out. Ten years ago we could have supported the world for three or four months.”

Fr. Hesburgh reported that President Ford has agreed to a proposal that would place one hundred million tons of food grains in the world food reserve. If there is a good crop all over the world this year, “then we will be on our way to getting a better world.”

The third and most far-reaching area of concern is the mobilization of the United States capability to grow food; especially through small farmers. Speaking of this re-evaluation of the global agricultural concerns, Hesburgh spoke of a proposal by which American experts on Agriculture would approach the third-world and fourth-world’s nations extending their knowledge and assistance in helping the small farmers of those nations to become more productive. “We will work with the poorest of the poor. They are the ones that need the help. We aren’t going to worry about the millionaires, about the people who won thousands of acres.”

Hesburgh concluded his session by reminding the audience that “America of a microcosm of the whole world. If we can do it here, it would be a marvelous example for the whole world.”

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Ceramics workshop offers artists “fabulous experience”

Andy Praschak
Associate Editor

The Old Fieldhouse on the Notre Dame campus is going to pot — ceramics pots, that is. It is the site for the Ceramics Workshop, headed by Bill Kremer of the University Art Department. Visiting artists as well as teachers, students and professional potters from all over the country are attending the workshop which runs from July 7-18.

The main goal of the workshop is to offer experienced participants an opportunity to work with visiting artist for two weeks of intensive involvement in ceramics, according to Kremer. He said that visiting artists and participants will together develop a working ceramic environment within the large space of the Fieldhouse, with all facilities and materials being provided by the Notre Dame Art Department.

“This is the first time a workshop of this type has ever been offered in ceramics,” Kremer said. Warren Mackenzie, one of the four visiting artists noted that it is the first time he has ever heard of a workshop where so many artists and instructors have been assembled to work together for a period of time.

One of the students joked that the only difference between the instructors and students was that one was getting paid for it and the other was paying for it.

To supplement the working experience, a program of seminars, slide lectures and an exhibition by the artists in residence is scheduled. Don Reitz was shirtless, dressed in clay covered blue jeans and working on the potter's wheel. "If I don't like this part here at the top, I can cut it off," he told a group of eight students who had assembled to watch an expert at work. “All the visiting artists are known nationwide,” said Kremer. Reitz shaped the pot into at least eight different designs before he arrived at a shape that suited him.

Steve Kemenyffy, another visiting artist, explained that he did not work on the wheel but preferred to work with larger objects, as he proudly pointed to a five foot ceramic structure he had created that day. “The space factor plus the services are the reasons a workshop like this has never been done before,” he added. He noted that the Fieldhouse was an ideal facility for it. “When we work in a smaller space, each artist tends to be influenced too much by the other,” he said. Kemenyffy teaches at Edinborough College during the year. “The people here come from all over the United States yet they are all united by a common bond — we all like to work in clay,” he said.

Kremer pointed out that the entire workshop was being held on a very free schedule and yet he hoped that students would be accomplished by the end of the two weeks. “Every day the Fieldhouse will become more filled with intersting works.” he said.

The workshop which costs around $100 for the two weeks, is enrolled in by forty students. “There’s always somebody working in the Fieldhouse because of the relatively short period it lasts,” he noted. “I can’t stress enough the convenience of the Fieldhouse for purposes such as this. I really hope the University doesn’t continue the discussion of tearing it down,” he said. At the end of the two week period there will be a critique of all the works by the visiting artists.
The issue of tactical nuclear warfare has returned to the international stage. Back in the 1960s, many would have expected this debate to seize the nation if Henry Kissinger as a regional power. Kissinger made his name with the praise of tactical nuclear weaponry in a doctrine of limited war. He spent years living down the "Doctor Strangelove" reputation he had been tagged with. So here he is, pressing over all our foreign policy arguments again, according to expectation. Yet strange to say, the tactical nuke theme has not been spreading from Kissinger's own colleagues in the State Department, the Senate, or the Pentagon — the secretary of defense, a colleague-rival who seems to haunt the Kissinger career.

James Schlesinger and Henry Kissinger appear to have been whisked into line behind each other. They have reached the point where they need each other, yet need to resist each other. The similarities in their careers are obvious. Both graduated summa cum laude from Harvard in the same year (1956), and went on to Harvard Ph.D.'s (Kissinger in 1954, Schlesinger in 1956). Both came from Jewish backgrounds, but were heavily influenced by the militant things about the Cold War period. An article in the new issue of "Moment" magazine shows the influence of postwar events on all of Kissinger's work at Harvard. Schlesinger actually converted to the Lutheran faith.

Both were professors with an Ivy League background but a Republican bias, men whose academic activities pleased them politically. Both reached positions of high power under Nixon as academic "outsiders" in a government of intraparty, of course, there are differences, too. Schlesinger is reitined, a devoted family man during Kissinger's days as a diplomat. "Sawing," Schlesinger has specialized in just that area Kissinger finds most resistant to him — economics. Moreover, while Kissinger was trying to live down his hawkish reputation and to boast of detente, Schlesinger has been more consistent in his hard-line policies.

The similarities and differences both seem to push these men toward an unsolved struggle. Kissinger, as the nominal master, is silently rebuked by the consistency of Schlesinger's rigidities. The first major clash between them came during the Yom Kippur war in the Middle East. But other conflicts have been sharpening themselves for some time now — over new weapons, arms limits, and détente. And now Schlesinger has raised the most embarrassing issue out of Kissinger's past — the idea of tactical nuclear warfare. During the Middle East war, Kissinger seemed to use Schlesinger as a scapegoat, saying the obstacles to rearming Israel had all come from the Pentagon. This was a dangerous ploy. It looked as if Kissinger meant to shift some of the Israeli pressure on him as a Jew over to another American in the foreign policy area who had Jewish antecedents. The dispute simmered through long issues of "Commentary," where one noted correspondent accused Schlesinger of "hiding while Israel was in disaster." The dispute still plagues the atmosphere between the State and Defense Department, between America and Israel, and between Schlesinger and Kissinger.

Whether Schlesinger intended it or not, the debate he has begun on the use of tactical nukes heightens the pressures inherited from the Middle Eastern conflict. It puts Kissinger in a very difficult situation. He is to repudiate his administration's own "secretary of defense" or must he take up again the burden of all those old "Doctor Strangelove" jokes? If he does, how will he square that with his program of detente? Kissinger, while pretending to be a dove on Vietnam, was actually a secret hawk. Must he speak like a hawk in public, not in order to work as a secret dove?
James Reston on Women's Liberation

Journalists are often told that they should be "responsible. That usually means straight in such circumstances. And the Reston visage is pure granite several inches in.

My complaint is not that Reston serves as Secretary Kissinger's messenger boy. Somebody must do that, after all. Now that Joseph Alsop is in semi-retirement, it is better to have Reston doing the job than to waste a person of talent on it.

No, it is Reston's availability to every other charlatan that embarrasses. Even Nelson Pincus and the rest of the charlatans can convince Reston that he is a latter-day Plato come to think up a government or two. Rockefeller, who on occasion pointed to Prime Minister Gandhi and Meir to show that countries can be ruled by women, said he is a latter-day Plato come to think up a government or two. Rockefeller, who on occasion pointed to Prime Minister Gandhi and Meir to show that countries can be ruled by women, said he is a latter-day Plato come to think up a government or two. Rockefeller, who on occasion pointed to Prime Minister Gandhi and Meir to show that countries can be ruled by women, said he is a latter-day Plato come to think up a government or two. Rockefeller, who on occasion pointed to Prime Minister Gandhi and Meir to show that countries can be ruled by women, said he is a latter-day Plato come to think up a government or two. 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Human experiments and human subjects are basic fundamentals for the IUSB Psychology Department in the summer. Some of the major experiments and research groups this summer are Richard L. Gottwald's, professor of psychology, Deep Bop perception machine, memory experiment headed by Barb Wilson, Notre Dame Psychology graduate, Ann Lewis's, also a Notre Dame graduate, experiment, and Buzz Banicki's, a IUSB student, research on autokinetics.

The sessions are set up for one student per session, and the students who perform the experiments are from the psychology pool. The pool is made up of students in P101, Introductory Psychology, who sign up to do experiments for extra points towards their grades.

According to Banicki, any research done by a student must have a faculty advisor and their research approved by the screening committee at IUSB. Students and faculty must abide by the American Psychology Association set of ethics.

According to Banicki, IUSB's Psychology Department is geared toward experimental psychology instead of clinical or behavioral modification.

Gottwald's Deep Bop machine, which was designed by him takes after Wendall Gardner's theory. The machine proves how people form different concepts. The machine has different tones with high and low pitches. Gottwald can vary the frequencies and vary the speed to study the organization and auditory senses of humans. The tones can be put into a sequence making a tune or a set of patterns that can be distinguished by a subject.

Gottwald set up the experiment to find out how humans hear sounds and in what sequence. He, also, wants to find out how people pay attention to one tune and not another. According to Gottwald, the faster the speed of the tone, the easier it is to pay attention to one or the other tunes. According to Banicki, Gottwald's a pioneer in research.

Wilson's memory experiment entails a series of slides, plus asking the subjects to recall what they have seen. Wilson did an experiment with older people and people between ages of 18-25. She found that people have special memory devices. She plans to continue her experiments through the second summer session at IUSB.

One of the reasons Wilson is doing her experiment at IUSB is the availability of subjects from the psychology pool.

Banicki's research in autokinetics deals with a pin point of light in a dark room. The light moves to different places on the wall while music is playing. He wants to find the reaction of people to the stimulus-music and what their response will be. He also wants to find out what makes music enjoyable. He uses all types of music arrangements in his research.

The rat experiments are not done during the summer. According to Banicki, the animals are put to sleep after the spring session. Any student or professor who wants to do research with rats during the summer may find a few of them would be available. Gottwald's experiments on rats will resume in the fall.

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Gottwald set up the experiment to find out how humans hear sounds and in what sequence. He, also, wants to find out how people pay attention to one tune and not another. According to Gottwald, the faster the speed of the tone, the easier it is to pay attention to one or the other tunes. According to Banicki, Gottwald's a pioneer in research.

Wilson's memory experiment entails a series of slides, plus asking the subjects to recall what they have seen. Wilson did an experiment with older people and people between ages of 18-25. She found that people have special memory devices. She plans to continue her experiments through the second summer session at IUSB.

One of the reasons Wilson is doing her experiment at IUSB is the availability of subjects from the psychology pool.

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Faculty dean search continues

A five-member faculty advisory committee has been named to assist Chancellor Lester M. Wolfson in filling the vacant dean of faculties office at Indiana University at South Bend.

A limited search is under way for candidates for the position, Wolfson said. The search is being conducted within the Indiana University statewide system of eight campuses.

Wolfson said he hopes to be able to fill the dean's office by the beginning of the 1975-76 academic year in mid-August.

Members of the advisory screening committee are Dr. Charles R. DuVall, associate professor of education; Dr. Michael J. Esselstrom, associate professor of music; Dr. Lawrence L. Garber, associate professor of chemistry; Dr. Karen M. Kasmuransky, assistant professor of history and chairperson-elect of the IUSB Academic Senate; and Dr. John B. Swanda, Jr., associate professor of business administration.

Dr. Joseph L. Peyser is resigning as dean of faculties, effective June 30. He relinquished the office for reasons of health. He plans to conduct within the Indiana University statewide system of eight campuses.

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Volunteers are needed for a limited search for candidates for the position of dean of faculties at the South Bend campus. The search is being conducted within the Indiana University statewide system of eight campuses.

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Pentecostalism seen in the Revivalist tradition

The current popularity of Pentecostalism among American Catholics has precedents in nineteenth century Catholic revivalism, according to University of Notre Dame specialist in American Catholic and urban history, Dr. Jay P. Dolan. The scholar, in an assistant professor of history at Notre Dame, researched Catholic popular religion while he was at Princeton University in a fellowship last year. In a paper resulting from that work, Dolan notes the upheaval of revivalism in America society during the 1850s. “To the surprise of many,” he writes, “Catholics have been in the forefront of this traditionally Protestant phenomenon.”

Looking back to the nineteenth century one can find a similar situation in the resurgence of revival religion, to ignore the participation of Catholics in this religious awakening would only continue to distort the history of American realism.”

Dolan notes that in overlooking the Catholic aspect of revivalism in the United States, historians have underestimated the popularity it enjoyed in American society. “Religious enthusiasm was an interdenominational experience,” he says, “Methodists were not the only ones who enjoyed soul-searching, body-warming preaching.”

Revival religion was a major motivating force in the development that flourished in the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century. With its emphasis on individual conversion, emotion, stirring preaching and revitalizing experience in all walks of life, revivalism attracted a wide variety of people: both religious and non-church members, Protestants and Catholics. “Like a parish fair, it seemed to attract everyone and eventually put most of their efforts at social reforms into the temperance, and later Prohibition, movement.”

Revival religion attracted a middle class people among Protestants, but the appeal of the Catholics was much broader. “Catholic revivals clearly attracted a broad spectrum of people—lower class as well as upperclass, church members and non-church members, Protestants and Catholics,” Dolan writes. “Like a parish fair, it seemed to offer something to everyone—renewed commitment for the rural, momentary consolation for the negligent and a new religious adventure for the seeker.”

By the 1860’s the mission had become an accepted feature of American Catholicism and later years only stabilized and organized what had gone before. Like its counterpart the Protestant revival, it had been integrated into the institutional structure of the Church.

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replays, slow-motion analysis, and isolated looks into the hearts of those gladiators down there.

But then again how many have the opportunity not to speak of the money it is to fly over to Germany and watch his (or her) favorite Olympian in the last Games in Munich. Even next summer’s two weeks of athletics, beginning July 9th in Montreal, are inaccessible for most.

And even worse, spectators at giant conglomerate events like the Olympic Games would have to make decisions about which of a billion events to watch. The choice in track and field alone is staggering.

So let Henry Longhurst or Chris Denzel or even Curt Gowdy tell the whyas and wherefores of athletic competition. The gross problem with watching sports on TV is that you’re putting your minds, feelings, and impressions in the hands of someone else.

Fortunately, that face on the screen usually parrots the owners’ sentiments to the hilt.

With that verbal mediocrity of spectating the thinking man must not forget the terrible loss of perspective the camera imparts.

A TV camera may be a complex piece of machinery, but it is a machine compared to the human eye. Unfortunately TV loses all sense of perspective, the incredible way a Jack Nicklaus hits his golf ball or the pure artistry of Bobby Orr on skates. So what we have is total exposure to sports figures, whose talents are somehow lost in the electronic translation from putting green to living room.

Sports credentials, just a piece of paper, but that one paper card opens doors, and free food, and free tickets—yes, free.

Unfortunately a gathering as large and significant as the U.S. Open yields the same type of snobbery seen on the social page, writers from national publications think of themselves as the big cheese, not to be confided with one lonely student writer, (the mouse).

It’s funny, most of the golfers don’t seem to notice where or for whom you write. The press is the press, choose your words carefully.

The major disadvantage of covering a sports event with press credentials is that the media people are sequenced into their own enclave of isolation, far from the crowds... all the action is not on the field of battle.

Sit in Wrigley Field’s bleachers any sunny afternoon and the pulse of humanity is inspiring. The old folks are there, recounting famous TV plays long gone by, players who make baseball.

The kids are there, watching their favorite heroes, Jose Cardenal or Bill Madlock, waiting intently for the next swing of the bat which could bring ‘em to their feet.

Then there are the bettors. At Cubs’ park, probably only in the backhans, you can find just ordinary folks willing to bet on anything. Bets on score, on hits in one inning, even a wager on what the next pitch will be are commonplace.

It’s of the money which is involved in the dickering for the odds, the thrill of the dare, and the smell of a clean take.

Wandering around in the massive galleries at Medinah No. 3, recent site of the Open, is a montage of human life. The girl watchers are out in force, as well as the girls in their halters and hot pants. The old ladies with their flowery hats are there, fingering their rosary beads for the sake of the gallowing legend, Arnie.

And yes of course Arnie’s Army is in full force, following the man up and down, cheering every shot, good or bad. When Palmer strides to the green, visions of M.L. Olympian crowd one’s consciousness. For soon the Thor of golf will start his charge. But even if he doesn’t...

If my sentiments are not too clear, the only place to embrace the whole of man’s being, his diversity and conformity, is at a sporting event, in the stands or in the gallery, but among the people.

LITURGICAL SCHEDULE

SACRED HEART MAIN CHURCH
June 23 through August 3

MONDAY THRU SATURDAY.
8:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN
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11:15 a.m. CONFESSION
11:30 a.m. MASS
5:00 p.m. CONFESSION
5:15 p.m. MASS
7:00 p.m. CONFESSION
7:15 p.m. EVENSONG IN THE
LADY CHAPEL
(EVENSONG ON FRIDAY WILL BE
CELEBRATED IN THE GROTTO)

SUNDAY.
9:00 a.m. MORNING PRAISE IN
THE LADY CHAPEL
9:30 a.m. MASS
10:45 a.m. MASS
12:15 p.m. MASS
7:15 EVENSONG IN THE LADY
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Get Results
Campus tours afford riotous anecdotes

by Andy Prashuck Associate Editor

While the secretaries in the Administration building are slaving over their hot typewriters, workers in the Huddle are pushing that hundredth Huddleburger, and the maintenance men are dutifully mowing, trimming and watering this beautiful campus of ours, Mary Koos and I have what seems to be the job to end all jobs — campus tour guide.

To many this seems an ideal position, strolling around the campus, lounging in the shade of a big green umbrella, and greeting, visiting dignitaries who have come to the Notre Dame campus. To Mary and I, each day holds a new surprise, a new adventure and a new story that would make even Fr. Berrin, the founder of this great university, turn a little in his grave. Incidentally, because of slipping ever so slightly each day.

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I don’t think there is one statue, building or tree I will be able to look at come the end of the sum­mer, and not think of a story passed on by a visitor to Notre Dame. Some even have the audacity to question the presence of Our Lady on top of the famous Golden Dome. “But the shoulders are so big, are you sure it’s not Knute Knock?” one visitor questioned.

Ivan Mestrovic’s sculpture of the Pietà is one of the highpoints of the tour. Many visitors have found their greatest thrill from pieces no one could ever have predicted. Although the top floor of the Ad­ministration building is not on the regularly scheduled tour, the Notre Dame tour guides aim to please, so it was added when one father explained, “My boy just loves to go high and look down big long things.”

Some of the tourists have even performed services for the guides. Recently, the Moine Boy’s Choir performed a number for Mary in Sacred Heart Church. “They were simply beautiful,” she said.

While the Hammes Bookstore has lots of souvenirs to please the tourists with every souvenir desirable, some find a burning desire to have what may seem “Off Limits.” After hearing an awe-inspiring story about the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, two girls on a grade school field trip snuck into the grotto and pulled what they ob­viously thought was the heist of the century; some melted wax from the candle racks. Of course, for the grade school field trips that visit the campus, the two real highlights of Notre Dame are the bathrooms and the snack bar at the Huddle.

The life of a tour guide is not without its fradastic moments either. Fear swept Mary’s face when eight burly hodads of Tamburitzans (a Creative folk-dancer group) arrived simultaneously for a tour of the campus. Upon departure one of the boys noticed that a young man was lost somewhere on the campus. The Notre Dame Security Force sprang into action and sent out an A.P.B. for the missing Tamburitzan. The description for him was “six-feet, heavy build, wearing a red shirt.” He was found down by the lake a little while later actually standing 5’6” tall, skinny with a checked shirt.

Probably the most often asked question at the booth is, “Can you tell me how to get to the Bookstore?” These words are repeated so many times during the average day that the idea of painting white Arthur Murray Dance Studio-type footsteps to the bookstore has been seriously discussed.

Of course, many people do thoroughly enjoy the campus and make the tour guide business worthwhile. Two ladies who had just come to Notre Dame from New Jersey for a weekend were so appreciative of the tour that they insisted Mary and I join them for lunch at the Morris Inn. And the tour of Senior Citizens are so pleased by the campus that they often wave goodbye with tears of joy in their eyes.

More than eighty tours were given in June with over 1,000 people enjoying them. If history repeats itself, July will prove even more worthwhile. Two ladies who had just come to Notre Dame from New Jersey for a weekend were so appreciative of the tour that they insisted Mary and I join them for lunch at the Morris Inn. And the tour of Senior Citizens are so pleased by the campus that they often wave goodbye with tears of joy in their eyes.

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