HPC news

Perruccio fund collects over $3000

By Roger Wilke

News Staff

Over $3000 was collected across the campus for the Tom Perruccio fund which will help the Perruccio family defray medical costs, the Hall Presidents' Council announced last night. Over $1700 was collected for the fund during hall masses on Sunday.

In other HPC News, Don Murday, former Student Senate president, handed out questionnaires for the HPC to distribute as a part of a project to evaluate the social life at Notre Dame. According to Murday, 300 questionnaires are being passed out to a random sampling of students, faculty and administration personnel. The surveys will be sent to the University of South Carolina for professional evaluation. Murday says the questionnaire is a standardized type distributed through colleges and

El Salvador

Hesburgh continues to outline journey

By SONYA STINSON

Staff Reporter

The only alternatives for Middle East peace are peaceful coexistence of Jews and Arabs in a "secular democratic state" or the establishment, as an independent Palestinian state, said Palestinian Information Office Director Hamez Hussaini, in a lecture in the Library Auditorium last night.

"The Palestinian people are victims," Hussaini declared. "They have been destroyed as a nation. They can neither issue birth certificates for a child when he is born nor bury him when he has died." Hussaini said that American citizens have a distorted and stereotypical view of the Palestinians as an evil group. "The Palestinians must overcome this stereotyping and inform the American people so that they can develop a more even-handed policy in the Middle East," he stated.

Hess charged that Zionists have persecuted the Palestinians and driven them out of their homeland. "The Palestinians have suffered from Zionism for over 50 years and the movement did not come to Palestine to peace," said Hussaini. In response, he said that the move used military force to take over Palestinian lands.

Hatem Hussaini

Flaberry's speech ends Women's Lectures

Sr Helen Flaberry, President of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati will present a speech, "The Person As A Woman: A Christian Perspective," tonight at 8 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

Flaberry will speak as the final lecturer in Notre Dame's "Distinguished American Women' series, celebrating 10 years of coeducation at the University.

Flaberry spoke at the National Meeting of Vicars in Rome in 1978. She also acted as regional chairperson for the National Leadership Conference of Women Religious and was the only woman member of the National Evaluation Team for Jesus Theologates in the U.S. in 1979. Flaberry has also organized various major retreats and is presently a member of four religious boards.

Sr. John Miriam Jones, coordinator of the lecture series, said "Helen Flaberry will fittingly close this 'Distinguished American Women' series, which has provided such excellent exposure to remarkable women. Both her presence and what she has to say will be no exception. She is her own best message."

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Also in the meeting, Tom Salzler asked the council to help conduct a survey evaluating Notre Dame's attitude toward alcohol abuse. The survey will inquire about the personal drinking habits of the students and their thoughts on the drinking habits of the students around them. The survey is meant to help Psychological Services, the administration, and the students have a more complete understanding of alcohol use on campus.

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A HIGHWAY INSPECTOR who was injured when an eastbound bridge railing collapsed last week filed a $15 million damage suit Tuesday. The unfinished bridge on the Clinton Avenue Extension project in East Chicago collapsed last Thursday, killing 12 men and injuring 17 others. Frederick Torrijos, 22, of Michigan City entered the suit in Cook County Ill. Circuit Court and named Midwest Steel Erection Co., Inc. of Chicago, Superior Construction Co., Inc. of Gary, Ind., and Pigg and Nurlin Engineers, Inc. of Telluride, Colo. The suit accuses them of negligence and willful and wanton misconduct, and it claims their actions were inadequate and installed and maintained the support scaffolding for the bridge. Workers were injured when three sections of the bridge railing fell and a resting concrete into a stream. Witnesses said the bridge started swaying and cracking shortly before the first section fell. The cause of the collapse is being investigated by several agencies in Indiana. (AP)

AUTHORITIES HAVE A "Prime suspect" in the Rooftop Murders of three CBS employees, but he is not the man being held in Kentucky and believed to own a van linked to the slayings, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said yesterday. Morgenthau was the first law enforcement official to reveal the existence of a particular suspect in the murders, but he would not identify the man. Morgenthau said Donald Nash of Kentonburg, N.J., also known as Donald Flowers, appears to own a van that was sighted at the abduction of a woman from a rooftop parking lot on a Hudson River pier in Manhattan. The three CBS employees who tried to help her were killed by a gunman, and the woman said that the gunman demanded cash - ion the subject is found. Police descriptions of Nash do not fit those of the gunman. A prosecutor from Morgenthau's office and police detectives flew to Kentucky yesterday to talk to Nash, who agreed to return to New York to face a charge that he fled sentencing on a taxcah license forgery conviction. (AP)

AUTHORS JOHN UPDIKE and Tracy Kidder won the 1982 American Book Awards for the same works which earned them Pulitzer Prize Awards last week, announced Book Awards chairman Thomas Guinzburg. The award is in the hardcover fiction category for "Rabbit is Rich." This award-winning book continues the adventures of Rabbit Angstrom, the hero of Updike's "Rabbit, Run" and "Rabbit Redux." Tracy Kidder won the award in hardcover General Nonfiction with "The Soul of a New Machine." This book is a story about people who build computers. (AP)

REAGAN'S STATEMENT on the budget negotiations was his most conciliatory to date and marked the first time that he argued that what he is talking about is that tax programs are affecting the three-year program. "I have always stressed his most conciliatory to date and marked the first time that he argued that what he is talking about is that tax programs are affecting the three-year program. "I have always stressed this, until it's gone."

LITERARY CONTEST winners were announced April 19 and the four winners' works will be awarded on April 27 at 7:30 p.m. in 331 O'Shaugnessy. The winner of the Samuel Haxi Poetry Award was sophomore David Germano. Other poetry award winners were seniors Jennifer Doherty, Carol Losi, senior, and Honorable Mention, Laura Martin, sophomore, of the Ernest Sandeard Poem Award; and Elizabeth Doll, first-year junior, who won the poem by reading from the American Poets Prize. First place for the Richard T. Sullivan Award for fiction went to junior John Borburke and second place to senior David Ford. First place in the P. F. Burton and Mr. B. Alexander Prize for poetry went to junior P. F. Burton and Anne N. Barstaini. The John T. Frederick Prize in English went to junior Philip Fowler. -- The Observer

WEATHER will be clear and cold today with a high of 43. Tomorrow, sunny and warmer with a high of 55. -- The Observer
Workshop discusses world hunger

"...the political will to this...and abroad...it should be possible to overcome the worst aspects of world hunger...will continue to increase...malnutrition within one generation. So concludes a 1977 report by the National Academy of Sciences, which conducted a two year research project on the worldwide hunger issue...

Randy and Joni Martin, a husband and wife team from Elkhart, IN, elaborated on this study during the Ending Hunger Briefing, a seminar presented by the Hunger Project, Volunteers organization from Elkhart. The six-hour long workshop was conducted yesterday afternoon at Moraine Seminary, featured an overview of the world hunger situation, along with historical highlights, statistical data, measurements regarding population and hunger, and possible solutions to the growing dilemma.

Distinctions between four forms of hunger and how they are manifested, the Martins discussed. Standards by which hunger is measured on the individual and societal level. "When you can measure hunger, you can do something about it," Martin states. Statistics only reveal what the vast invisible issue. Even with a good IMR, the situation is still considered dangerous. Each year alone, 15-20 million people die from hunger. Ninety percent of these die from hunger, while ten percent or fewer die from starvation.

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More disturbing is the fact that deaths due to hunger in the past five years far exceed the death toll resulting from wars, revolutions, and murders within the last 150 years. (One million children dying as a result of hunger and starvation every three days equals the total number killed in the atomic bomb destruction of Hiroshima.)

The society-wide statistics were based on the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), a measure of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year. The IMR is used with the ramifications of malnutrition to determine how many properly nourished infants will survive during

in its first year. Although other causes are accountable for these infant deaths, the IMR is the most accurate indicator available to measure world hunger. Countries which had an IMR lower than 55 are considered to have eliminated hunger as a basic issue in that country. Among the countries that have, and have not eliminated hunger, the IMRs compared are respectively, 57 to 125.

The Ending Hunger Briefing also revealed that the majority of the world's hunger, over 90 percent, are concentrated in the Indian subcontinent, Africa, East and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean region.

With an IMR of 13, the United States does not categorize hunger as a basic national issue. Yet, hunger is confined to particular groups and individuals such as the American Indians on reservations, the elderly, some black communities, and migrant farm workers. Food programs, such as food stamps and free meal plans in schools, have dramatically alleviated the hunger problem in the United States within the last 15 years.

The hungry most often find themselves in circumstances of poverty, though low income is not necessarily the cause of the hunger situation. For example, Sri Lanka is classified as a poor country, but is considered (according to its IMR of 42) a nation that has eliminated hunger as a basic issue. Even with a good IMR, the statistics only reveal what the vast majority is doing.

Three quarters of the hungry live and work in rural areas, where they are landless laborers or tenant farmers. Those who own land often do not have necessary access to credit and technical support to be productive. The other 25 percent of the hungry population dwell in urban slums, ghettos, and shantytowns. For people in 50 countries, with a population of over one million, hunger has ended (as a basic issue) according to a variety of methods relating to differences in climate, economic systems, political systems, and agricultural techniques. As Martin says, "There is no one way to end hunger."

To end hunger on this planet, an estimated $25 billion per year, for

20 years, is needed. This accounts for only 25 percent of the Gross Planetary Product (about $10.5 billion), which is less than 16 per person per year in the world. For $1.5 billion, children deaths due to hunger could be prevented, according to UNICEF. Costs to allow the hunger situation to prevail include: $15 billion a year in international food aid, $12 billion a year in US food stamps, over $10 billion in food stamps outside the US, and $1 billion to support hungry refugees.

Non-quantifiable costs include medical expenses, nutrition feeding programs, plus an overwhelming influx of people from rural to urban areas for employment purposes. In summary, elimination of hunger would be comparatively less to finance than to allow to persist.

Saint Mary's installs fire hydrants

In an effort to improve the fire protection system of Saint Mary's College, fire hydrants are being installed outside of Main Hall.

The hydrants are being installed by Volunteer organizations from Elkhart, IN. They are being installed outside of Main Hall for safety purposes. In summary, elimination of hunger would be comparatively less to finance than to allow to persist.

Dr. Zing to appear Friday

Chautauqua officials have announced that Dr. Zing and the Mojo Handlers will appear Friday evening at Chautauqua. The An Tostal schedule booklet incorrectly lists the concert in

BEER GARDEN

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The Observer

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continued from page 1
immediately after arriving in San Salvador, so this was my only opportunity for a good talk with him and his companions.

We conversed for an hour en route, all in Spanish, which seems to get better the longer I try it, even though I am completely shameless and almost incorrect of grammar.

It really doesn't matter as long as you can say all you want and understand everything that is being said to you. I was pleasantly surprised to find how optimistic the Bishops were about the election coming up tomorrow. They are sure the people are going to vote with their feet and somehow tell the world that this country can stand up and freely vote itself a better life. They certainly deserve it after these years of agony. Bishop Rivera y Damas thought that the Christian Democrats would probably get a majority vote.

We talked about many other things, including a new Catholic university that the hierarchy wants to build here in Salvador to train leadership in the years ahead. I told them many things about Notre Dame, and they promised to come and visit us to see how it is done. I think they are impressed by the quality of Notre Dame alumni here and how they are all taking positions of leadership with good Christian responsibility and a sense of social justice that does not exactly permeate this society.

Many subjects later, we arrived in town and delivered Bishop Rivera y Damas to his Salesian House from which he is leaving for his diocese up country, and then dropped off the other two, at which point our car gave up the ghost. We returned to the Hotel Presidente in the jeep and sent someone out for our companions who were stranded.

Back at the hotel, I ran into Joe Sullivan and Congressman Jack Murtha. We talked about the assignments to view the voting all across the country tomorrow. We hope to fan out in all directions. It seems that the most difficult assignment is to the east which is the part of the country that is mostly dominated by the guerrilla groups. All of the other groups will go out in armed cars, but for the eastern assignment there is only one way to get there and that is by a large helicopter (a Huey, which can take about 14 people, and therefore, include a few rifle men).

No one has too clear a picture of who is dominating in the eastern region at the moment and whether or not voting will be allowed to take place because of the threats from the guerrillas. Our delegation feels it would lack all credibility if we covered all of the other parts of the country, however difficult, and did not go to the east, which is really guerilla country. They don't want to go there in an armored car because of road blocks and possible shootouts, but they do think they might get through in a helicopter and then take their chances. We will need two volunteers for this particular trip and since Congressman Murtha, a Marine officer from Vietnam and a very large and strong fellow, has already volunteered to go, I told them I would be happy to accompany him. They still want to check it out with security at the Embassy, but that’s where we stand at the moment. I have suddenly become quite popular because they all say no matter what happens, if I’m with them, at least they’ll get the Last Sacraments. I always smite at this because I wonder who takes care of me, and I guess the only answer is the Lord.

IRISH GUARD

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Coeducation: large strides taken, but job incomplete

By SONYA STINSON
Managing Editor

After ten years of coeducation, the traditional image of Notre Dame as a "male bastion" has been to include the women who are participating more and more fully in campus life. But we still have a long way to go in building social relationships, say students and administrators.

"I'm sure that there are other campuses that have similar problems. But I'm also sure that there are other campuses where men and women have an easier time, socially," said Jim McDonnell, Director of Student Activities.

On average Notre Dame students might have more problems than other students on campuses is the lack of space for social activities. McDonnell said. Former Student Body Vice President Tara Kenney helped to present the proposal for a new student center as an answer to the need for social space.

"We took a look at the social alternatives on campus and there weren't too many," Kenney said. She said that most students do not now Laf conforme as a place to gather socially.

McDonnell argues. "People don't perceive Laf conforme as a student center, and they certainly don't perceive it as a place to meet people," he commented. McDonnell's Student Activities survey shows that students want facilities for activities that would bring people together. They have suggested a bowling alley, game rooms, a movie theater, and a place for dancing. And they want more of a variety of eating places, "something with a decor more normal than the Huddle," McDonnell said.

More social space might help make a better social life possible for Notre Dame men and women, but McDonnell thinks it is not enough. "You can put up a new building and it might get people together, but the students will still need to change. Anybody who thinks putting up a building will solve problems will be disappointed. Better relationships is not being realistic," he said.

Another concern which ties in with the problem of social space is that Notre Dame students don't date much. "I hear students claim that there is no place to take a date," McDonnell said. They also don't meet in eating places or in having a bag of popcorn at the Huddle.

Another reason for not dating is that some students prefer to concentrate on academics. "A lot of students would like to defer any sort of involvement until they get their degree," Fr Greg Green, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, commented.

Kenney added. "You have to make sacrifices and the easiest sacrifice to make is to give up the social life. Here you can't really accommodate all your social needs if you want to be successful."

Part of the problem is shyness and lack of confidence. McDonnell said. "How do you convince a guy that it's not so bad to ask for a date?"

"It strikes me that this..." he continued. McDonnell's Student Activities survey shows that students want facilities for activities that would bring people together. They have suggested a bowling alley, game rooms, a movie theater, and a place for dancing. And they want more of a variety of eating places, "something with a decor more normal than the Huddle," McDonnell said.

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Five of today's women give views on coeducation

By SUSAN O'HARA

Ten years have passed since women were admitted to Notre Dame. To commemorate this anniversary The Observer interviewed five leading women of the university: Jackie Bolian, Mary Ann Fennick, Martha Jiminez, Tara Kenney and Shari Matvey.

Jackie Bolian, one of the senior class valedictorians, said she would improve the social life at Notre Dame through academics.

"They must admit women to the university using the same criteria they use for men. Otherwise, this imbalance creates the feeling that Notre Dame women are here solely for academics which is threatening for Notre Dame men."

Many men, she adds, "wouldn't date a smarter girl." She also said a conflict arises for women.

"Women are encouraged to achieve in the classroom, yet when they do, are they still feminine since achievement is primarily a masculine activity?"

Although the social life may be lacking in some areas, Bolian says "there is great potential for spiritual growth at Notre Dame." She noted that "ND was a healthy environment for me. I enjoyed the Catholic atmosphere."

Mary Ann Fennick, an active member of the organization Community for the International Lay Apostolate (CILA) and "a more diverse student body" would lead to an improved social life at Notre Dame.

"We lead a sheltered existence at Notre Dame because there aren't all types of people," she added that "we need a balance between men and women."

Academically, Fennick thinks that "we have to take too many credits per semester and ultimately you can't devote much time to any class."

She concluded that "Notre Dame can give students challenges to grow as individuals."

To improve the social life at Notre Dame we must "increase the allotment of women" and believe "the social life may be lacking in a high salary is enough to draw most of the women currently at Notre Dame."

"Isolated under an ivory tower" are the words Shari Matvey, leading woman athlete and Senior Student Body vice-president.

"Either that or introduce co-educational dormitories," which, Kenney admits "is not a feasible idea with the statements Fr. Ted has made concerning co-ed dorms."

Aside from the social life at Notre Dame, Kenney said "the spiritual life at ND is out of date. People." She added that "we need a balance in the classroom, yet when they do, are they still masculine in the realm of a high salary?"

"Learning can be fun, it doesn't have to be separate from your social life.".

Jimenez places emphasis on extracurricular activities and points out that "what you get out of Notre Dame depends on how much you put into it, without neglecting your studies."

Overall, Jimenez feels she has learned "a great deal" from Notre Dame and says her education has been "very, very good, partly because it went beyond the books."
Women admissions stabilize during next two years

By KATIE MCDONNELL
Staff Reporter

Admission to Notre Dame has always been tough to gain — ask any eager applicant now — but it looks as though women are at a fine vantage point for at least two more years.

According to Kevin M. Rooney, Assistant Director of Admissions, there was merely a "taken-eligible" ratio of female applicants to women at Notre Dame in 1972, but conditions have clearly changed today.

Presently, the Office of Admissions is in its second year of a four-year program (suggested by the University Admissions and Board of Trustees) to enroll 500 women each year and ultimately fill all vacant spaces created by the new Pasquerilla dormitories.

"We've reached a plateau for women applicants," Rooney says, "from now until the mid-1980s. We have had virtually the same numbers of applicants for the last two years now, and this steady progression has been helpful. The numbers are remarkable in themselves, remembering all present students of just being men's schools."

In 1972, there were 1,100 women applicants to the newly opened university, and 125 of them were enrolled in fall of 1972 (including transfer students.)

In 1979, the first "normal year" according to Rooney, saw 3,900 women enrolled. From then on, the number of women enrolled at ND each year has steadily increased to 6,000 chosen from 28,000 applicants this year.

The number of transfer students enrolled over the past nine years does not alter these figures to any great extent, but it has provided beneficial diversification to the student body — a housing problem. For the past two years, all women transfers have been granted guaranteed housing, which otherwise would not have been possible if the new dorms were not just partially filled.

"I set out to capture the feeling of this in mind," Rooney explains, "of men transfers were given on-campus housing.

In addition, Rooney added that the number of recently issued scholarships for women is a direct impact on the admissions process, either.

In terms of overall trends in admissions for both sexes, the picture is virtually the same as it has been for women — competitive.

"In 1972, for example, there were 5,900 applications taken and 1,600 freshmen enrolled.

Women face 3-fold challenge in discovering future roles

By CAROL CAMP
Staff Reporter

"As women of Notre Dame, we are on the cutting edge of discovering what our future role will be, but... I believe that we face a three-fold challenge in the coming years: being tolerable, maintaining important personal values, and being realistic."

These observations, which were recently made by Assistant Provost and Dean of Women, St. John Miriam Jones, reflect the depth of her commitment to the excellence of coeducation at the University of Notre Dame. In a recent interview St. Jones shared her perspectives as to the future role that the University's, 1,900 women will assume.

At the present time, there are approximately 1,900 women at Notre Dame. St. Jones predicted that "about 200 more will be added to the total student body in the near future."

Component parts, St. Jones expressed her view of the future role that the University's 1,900 women will assume.

Concerning the possibility of adding courses designed specifically for women to the University's curriculum, St. Jones said, "Nothing of women has been brought into our majors, and there has been no indication of a need for new courses, or at least not in the current curriculum as far as women are concerned."

When I was asked to write a story on "the ten years of women at Notre Dame," I did not know how to approach it, being accustomed to this fine institution. This was a great task in breaking the established norm of all male academia. (Take control any wretched feeling in your stomach!)

No wonder Notre Dame was one of the last universities in the country to change. With this in mind, I set out to capture the feeling of the first woman to come to Notre Dame during this crucial era, and to somehow reconcile the chauvinistic attitude that was prevalent in that time.

In an interview given to The Observer Special — Women at ND — by Sr. Mary Joseph Jones, P.C.L., Associate Director of Information Services, wrote, "in the business world, customers for one's services determines in large part the nature of those services, and the future is a true to a certain extent in higher education." In other words, if the University did not offer an attractive environment for prospective males, it would lose credibility as an educational institution.

"At Notre Dame, we have been offered courses where they will be confronted with a paradox. In the past, more than half of staff are females, their mature development will be intensified in a community of education where women are present.

Although these two reasons seem to be just cause for females to be admitted to Notre Dame, they are very chauvinistic. In the first case, women are tolerated so that a climate is established for top-ranking men to be created.

The other serves as a means to achieve a psycho-social male homeostasis where the male can make himself a more "well-rounded" individual realistic for the real world.

There should be no differentiation between male and female students in the curricula of academia. I have never thought of myself as an active proponent of ERA, nor have I been overly concerned about voicing the opinion of any discriminated group. I am, however, a humanist who believes that people should be accepted as people, capable of their own fulfillment, without regard to some gender-oriented trait. We should not attempt to delineate the capabilities of individuals on the basis of sex.

Why shouldn't women be able to come to Notre Dame for the same reasons that a male would to acquire a top-rate education.

In 1972, the student body of Notre Dame consisted of 6,000 students — of that number, 655 were women (125 freshmen and 240 transfers.) I believe we have come a long way since the pre-admission chauvinistic era of those Notre Dame men when they first learned about the possibility of coeducation.

Granted, we still have the "NO FAT CHICKS" harassers who patronize females at this university, but at least now women are being taken as more than just beneficial entities to the male learning environment. It has become a coed learning environment for future leaders of society.

Future leaders

"Education offers learning environment

By JERRY YOUNG
Features Writer

With the addition of Pasquerilla East and West, 500 women were admitted to the university, raising the percent age of female undergraduates to thirty-five percent. The percentage would increase to thirty-five or even forty percent, however, "if we did not plan for the future.

"In expressing the hope that "we will someday have a natural percentage between thirty-five and forty percent," St. Jones acknowledged the importance of examining the "issue" which increasing the number of female students has had upon the university. Referring to the frequent charge that women at Notre Dame do not share the same opportunities as their male counterpart, St. Jones expressed her view of the challenge confronting female students.

"At Notre Dame, we give a man experience in a male-dominated world. The University is a training ground for what society is like today. Happily, it's changing and so are we, but there's still a bit of adjustment that needs to be made.

"Although no one wants to admit it, Notre Dame has served its women as a laboratory for life in the real world. Believe it or not, that's been a blessing."

Concerning the possibility of adding courses designed specifically for women to the University's curriculum, St. Jones said, "Nothing of women has been brought into our majors, and there has been no indication of a need for new courses, or at least not in the current curriculum as far as women are concerned."

"Although, I believe, the University's course offerings which place emphasis upon the importance of women in such fields as theology, literature, and history.

Rather than offering courses designed for female students, St. Jones cited a general need for "courses that on many fronts will examine maleness and femininity.

Expressing her view as to which the future role of women at Notre Dame will assume, St. Jones described a conversation with Jane Pauley, who recently spoke at Notre Dame as one of the markers in the American Women's Lecture Series."

"One day at lunch, Jane Pauley and I discussed the place of women in society. She told me about her older sister, who she described as being at the end of an era of women who wanted to be equal in the professional and career world, and sacrificed everything.

"Now, they realize that that sacrifice wasn't really necessary."

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Rather than offering courses designed for female students, St. Jones cited a general need for "courses that on many fronts will examine maleness and femininity."

Expressing her view as to which she was herself as the beginning of the next group of women who want both a career and a family, I think that's where we are today — we're looking for ways to have both worlds."
The Observer Special — Women at ND

Wednesday, April 21, 1982 — page 8

Coeducation risky topic for Notre Dame man

By JOE MUSUMECI

Editorial Writer

Shifting a car into reverse at 60 m.p.h., betting your insurance premium on the flip of a coin, or daring a Notre Dame man to write about Notre Dame women—all are high-risk propositions.

From listening around campus, one might infer that most people would agree with the above statement. In fact, I have decided that a majority would consider the first two propositions much safer than the last. There seems to be a feeling that some sort of ecstasy exists in being a single male among Notre Dame women; that there is something different about coeducation at Notre Dame.

But my experience seems to indicate that the difference is not in coeducation. An associate of mine remarked that the men here have an attitude problem when it comes to dealing with women. There are three things men here, he said: "Women who are bigger than them, women who are stronger than them, and women who are smarter than them." He seemed to feel that this was a problem peculiar to the Notre Dame campus compared to the other several campuses in the country, and I haven't noticed that men are any less scared of "superior" women.

College men and women all over the place are still having trouble accepting each other as individuals on an equal basis.

No, the problem is not that men or women here are being "different." After talking to several friends here of both sexes, I have decided that coeducation "arrived on our illustrious campus, it still isn't really here.

I know a good number of men and women here, and they (are for the most part) perfectly normal young adults. They tend to blend together and share notes, they involve themselves in deep discussions together. None of them feel coeducated.

The Administration of our University seems to feel that an education, or a coeducation, as the case may be, does not extend beyond the classroom. Men and women share the same classes, and the same meals. This is as far as coeducation goes at Notre Dame. Men and women live in different buildings; the women's dorms require a Detex card to enter in the evenings, men's dorms do not. Men have a laundry service, women have machines in the basements of their dorms.

Men and women can, of course, be together any time they want, any place on campus. Any place, that is, except in women's dorms and vice-versa, after midnight on weekdays, and after 2 a.m. on weekends. This, of course, is good because it prevents the sort of sexual orgies which invariably precipitate whenever members of the opposite sex are left together after the witching hour.

Right.

There is some validity to the parietals situation if the idea of a Christian university can teach Christian morals only by removing opportunities for transgression, but I don't. Oh, well.

Funny, but on the tenth anniversary of coeducation at Notre Dame, I find there's not really much to say about it. I sure there are plenty of problems in the beginning years, and I am sure many have been solved, just as my female friends told me that men have not. But it seems that the system of education is the major concern, not some parietals. Attending women's University was a step toward the "real" world, but we have a long way to go.

Notre Dame today, coeducation in progress, women at Notre Dame, on surviving ten years of living in and locking themselves in rooms. Coeducation has been nice; I look forward to the days when we can be old-fashioned. I hope it's not another ten years.

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somewhere out? If the problem is that the guys think the girls have other plans, then, maybe we need a survey to show how many would really like to go out on a date. "If we were in that age group, I would rather have a date than just go out drinking with the guys. And I think the majority of students feel the same way," he commented.

McDonnell and others pointed out yet another problem. Even in places where men and women can get together, they tend to segregate themselves. They go to the disco halls in separate groups, they play sports separately, and most of their planned social activity is centered in the dorms.

"But the halls are unisex," Fr. Green commented. "Now maybe we should have additional areas that bring in the broader community."

Fr. John V. Wolfert, Vice President for Student Affairs, pointed out another possible reason for the separation of the sexes. "I think that a lot of the young men and women who are here, men and women who are bigger than us, women who are stronger than us, men and women who have not. But it seems that the system of education is the major concern, not some parietals. Attending women's University was a step toward the "real" world, but we have a long way to go.

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Q: What are the positive ramifications of having women at Notre Dame? A: Bringing women to Notre Dame has followed a trend in the society of the '70's - a readiness and a consciousness that we are playing a greater role on the half of the human race. Bringing them here has enabled us, I think, to have a better, more normal kind of learning experience. I say that not only for the students, where I know that's urgent, but I say it also for the classroom, beyond the walls of the formal education because life is best when it is balanced and I think the presence of women among our student body has certainly enabled that.

Q: If again given the chance to prepare Notre Dame for the transition to co-education, what do you think you would do differently? A: I guess I might take a little more time, but I think that is the bringing of women here. The decision was made in January or February of 1972 and we had women on campus the following September. There were 365 women in a total undergraduate student body of 6600. We converted Badin and Walsh for the living of women over the summer. That summer, it was quite easy because so quickly people were not mentally ready, neither the people here on campus to whom the women were coming and they were joining, nor some of the women themselves.

Some of the women were greatly surprised to find that they were put in a position of pioneering when they expected to come solely as, in their mind, the first women students at Notre Dame. Perhaps somehow they didn't make the connection as to the trail blazing that was to be imposed upon them. The ratio of women to men was 1 to 17 and with that kind of public stance and with expectations being laid on you as a freshman, that early on, students, it could be somewhat burdensome.

Q: Are there any other problems that have come to your attention? A: One of the most common problems faced by your faculty is that of not being able to understand why the women are there. They do not understand why, and this is a very difficult problem because they have not been prepared for the world they met and in what ways we did not do well. One of the most interesting answers that kept coming back over and over was that design. Notre Dame, being a male-dominated campus, mimicked the kind of world that they walked into when they became business and professional people. They had learned to survive and to thrive in this male-dominated world. In a sense, we had mirrored what they were going into and helped them, supported them as they went through learning to cope with this male environment.

Q: What are some of the most common problems faced by your faculty? A: We still, of course, are in the growing stage of increasing the presence of women in the faculty. They, like many of the early women students, are the first in their departments, so in the beginning at least, they were sometimes met with less understanding and less appreciation than they found themselves met with today. I think we've grown extensively in that welcoming of women peers among our faculty. The problem that you still hear about are probably, like with the women students, administratively related. Again, there is an occasional security problem.

A: The recent survey of our 2000 alumnae which has just been completed gives everyone a good idea that we've prepared them well academically. And an interesting thing is that in the survey, we asked the women in this faculty what they think about Notre Dame. We succeeded in preparing them for the world they met and in what ways we did not do well. One of the most interesting answers that kept coming back over and over was that design. Notre Dame, being a male-dominated campus, mimicked the kind of world that they walked into when they became business and professional people. They had learned to survive and to thrive in this male-dominated world. In a sense, we had mirrored what they were going into and helped them, supported them as they went through learning to cope with this male environment.

Q: What are some of the problems that female professors bring to you? A: We still, of course, are in the growing stage of increasing the presence of women in the faculty. They, like many of the early women students, are the first in their department, so in the beginning at least, they were sometimes met with less understanding and less appreciation than they found themselves met with today. I think we’ve grown extensively in that welcoming of women peers among our faculty. The problem that you still hear about are probably, like with the women students, administratively related. Again, there is an occasional security problem.

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Asst. Provost reflects on 10-year transition

Editor's note: Recently Staff Reporter Kathryn Doyle met with Sister John Miriam Jones, S.C., Dean of Women and Assistant Provost, to discuss the effects of the transition to co-education at Notre Dame.

Q: What are the positive ramifications of having women at Notre Dame? A: Bringing women to Notre Dame has followed a trend in the society of the '70's - a readiness and a consciousness that we are playing a greater role on the half of the human race. Bringing them here has enabled us, I think, to have a better, more normal kind of learning experience. I say that not only for the students, where I know that's urgent, but I say it also for the classroom, beyond the walls of the formal education because life is best when it is balanced and I think the presence of women among our student body has certainly enabled that.

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EDMONTON, Alberta (AP) — An unidentified gunman seized Edmonton Oilers hockey team owner Peter Pocklington as a hostage in his own home yesterday and demanded a ransom, city police reported.

They said the gunman also was holding two Pocklington's household servants.

The intruder also armed himself with a knife, and described by police as extremely dangerous.

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Members of a police emergency force ringed the area of the National Hockey League team owner's home, on the north side of the University of Alberta campus near the downtown section of this Canadian city.

Mrs. Pocklington was seen standing on the house's front lawn in her bare feet, crying and talking with police.

A police negotiator was trying to make telephone contact with him, but an ambulance stood by and traffic was diverted from the neighborhood.

Pocklington, 40, has amassed business holdings with combined annual sales of more than $1 billion and has personal fortune estimated at more than $100 million.

Observer notes

Due to computer breakdowns, The Observer is not accepting Classified ads for the rest of the week. The Observer apologizes for any inconvenience this may cause.

 BRING IN THIS COUPON AND SAVE

For a limited time only, bring in this coupon and save 50% on all high fashion, high quality frames, including those by Oleg Cassini, Christian Dior, Pierre Cardin, and Vogue. This coupon must be presented at time of purchase. Glasses are ordered and no other discounts are applicable.

Offer good on a composite set of prescription glasses only.
The Irish lacrosse team has returned from a three-day, three-game road trip through Ohio with mixed results after splitting games against Ohio State and Kenyon College. In both games, the Irish fell behind early and attempted to come back. While they were able to overcome Kenyon and run away with a 17-8 victory, they could not catch Ohio State, dropping a 14-10 decision.

The loss to the Buckeyes last Thursday followed form with most of the other losses suffered by the Irish. The team jumped on top early to lead 1-0, but it was all downhill for the rest of the half as Ohio State scored 10 unanswered goals.

"Everybody played poorly in the first half," said Irish Coach Rich O'Leary, explaining his team's collapse. "We tried to put in substitutes and they played poorly, too. We had trouble even completing a pass."

The second half was another story, though, as the Irish played two strong quarters, outscoring the Buckeyes 9-4. However, the good effort was in vain as the nine-goal halftime margin proved too large to overcome.

Steve Linehan tossed in three goals to lead the Irish attack. Bill Bonde contributed two goals, while Joe Hart, Mike Quinn, Justin Shay, Steve Pearsall and Kevin Smith each added one. Rob Simpson was tough in the goal with 18 saves.

The Kenyon game on Saturday was similar to the Ohio State game, except that the Irish did not need as much time to get going.

Once again, the Irish scored first but fell behind as Kenyon scored three quick goals. The Kenyon lead did not last long. The Irish outscored the host team 16-5 over the rest of the game en route to an easy win.

"We played very aggressively and were much more physical," explained O'Leary. "We were really hitting them hard."

Bonde led the team with five goals and two assists. Linehan also helped out, scoring three times and assisting on five other scores. Dan Pace, Pearsall and Jerry Lefever chipped in two apiece. Simpson again stopped 18 shots.

O'Leary singled out the fine play of the second line of midfielders comprised of Mike Farino, Mike Quinn and Kevin Smith.

The team does not have much time to rest, however. Perennial midwest lacrosse power Dennison visits Monday.

"If we play four quarters like we played the last two against Ohio State," said O'Leary, "we may be able to beat them. We still lack consistency, though."

The Irish now hold a 6-4 record overall. They are 4-2 in the Midwest Lacrosse Association and are tied for the lead in their division with a 2-1 mark.

lossencheck. Senior co-captain Mike Lynch was injured in the Ohio State game and missed the victory over Kenyon. His playing status for Dennison is uncertain. The defensive corps got a shot in the arm this week when Rick Wickel returned from a broken foot. A member of last year's squad, Wickel was injured in the off-season and told by doctors that he would miss the entire season. However, he has been given the OK by his doctor to finish the season.
**Field narrowed to Sweet Sixteen**

By WILL HARE

Sports Writer

Greg Russell may have played with cracked ribs in last weekend's Bricekville Invite basketball Tournament game against Northwest Catholic as a part of Irish 'top accountability' N.E.B.O.'s Ill. But it was his 12-23 shooting that won the day as he helped the Irish 'Twins' to a seven-point victory.

**BOOKSTORE XI**

"N.E.B.O.'s" stay in the contest in the early going behind Pete Berg's inside play and Glenn Packard's playmaking ability. Then midway through the first half, "Brick Throwers" caught fire and eventually pulled away to a 15-10 lead as Scott Hobar bolstered the offensive game of 6-7 Berg.

"We figured they were pretty good because they were in the tournament last year," said Russell. "But we put our defense in top form, Frank Barich, on Glenn (Packard) the whole game and he did a good job.

Today, though, "Brick Throwers" has the enviable task of meeting "Even Less Jacksonless Five." Yesterday the Irish are coming home to stay. Notre Dame's baseball mentor to notch three 20-win seasons in a row. Head Coach Larry Gallo's pitching staff has remained consistent, batting average .256, .264, .276 in the defense - deep, middle and front. Gallo would be the first baseball mentor to notch three 20-win seasons in a row. . . The Irish are six pitching staff has remained consistent, batting average .256, .264, .276 in the defense - deep, middle and front. Gallo would be the first baseball mentor to notch three 20-win seasons in a row. . . The Irish are six pitching, 1.57. . . Clementz (.307) and six for the winners.

*Looking for 20 wins*  

Baseball team comes home

By ED KONRADY

Sports Writer

The Irish are coming home to stay. Notre Dame's baseball team, with a record of 14-11, will close out their season at home.

Head Coach Larry Gallo's team is on a hot streak, having won seven of their last ten games. Gallo will play a doubleheader against St. Joseph's College tonight.

In the ignazhick, Bill Stonka pitched a six-hitter to earn the victory. Phil Dingle had three RBIs, while Dan Szajo went four-for-seven, with two RBIs for the day.

Notre Dame traveled to Bethel College last Thursday, splitting a doubleheader. The Irish took the first game behind Bill Matte, 1-0, but dropped the nightcap, 11-4, with Greg Shaffer pitching.

Saturday the Irish swept DePauw, 13-4 and 7-5. Dingle and Rick Christ homered for the Irish, with Bryan Smith and Brian Behmer hitting doubles.

Last Sunday, Indiana State University took two close games from the Irish, 7-6 and 3-0. Dingle and Behmer homered for the Irish, with Bryan Smith and Brian Behmer hitting doubles.

Conlin topped the pitchers with a 1.30 ERA, with Clemenza second. Co-captain Henry Tovezuela led the Irish in batting average .307 (370) walks (20) and fewest strikeouts (13) for those batting over 20 innings. Co-captain Henry Tovezuela led the Irish in batting average .307 (370) walks (20) and fewest strikeouts (13) for those batting over 20 innings.

"We have to get him open and give him the ball. They've never had a quick game here before, and with Joe, we'll have one." Behind Howard, the Irish will have senior Chris Stone. A native of Seattle, Wash., the 6-1, 185-pounder has seen limited action thus far in his Irish career. "Chris is inexperienced in certain areas, but he continues to improve," says Hudson.

Also expected to help out is sophomore Van Peatsy (6-2, 165, Andrews, Texas). However, he is currently competing for the Notre Dame track team.

"Van's missing the season now, so we don't really know about him," says Hudson.