Alumni: Fact And Fiction
One of the great selling points of this University is its faculty. Many of us can remember being told, as potential students and as incoming freshmen, that the professors here “really cared about the undergraduates” and “were willing to spend time with students”. And surely these were no lies.

The faculty at Notre Dame is a highly dedicated group of people who are more than willing to extend the process of education beyond both their classroom and their scheduled office hours. Perhaps more than anything else, Notre Dame owes its reputation as an excellent undergraduate school to the devotion of its faculty.

However, it seems that the Administration may be putting that devotion to the test. Administrators, eager to label this University the “Harvard of the Midwest” have stepped up pressure to publish, using the carrot and stick process of tenure and renewal. Professors already quite busy with their class-loads are feeling the pinch. In essence, the very real fear of unemployment may be forcing many faculty members to cut back on the time they spend with students in favor of increased research efforts.

The goal of making Notre Dame a top notch graduate research center is quite laudable. However, if the ultimate cost of that goal is sacrificing our stature as an undergraduate teaching university, it simply isn’t worth the effort.

This isn’t to say that the Administration should disregard the important role of research at the University. However, options such as the possibility of a two-tiered faculty, with some professors hired primarily as teachers, others as researchers, should be examined.

But more than anything else, the Administration should exercise caution and prudence before it implements any course of action which might undermine the quality of the undergraduate experience, both inside and outside of the classroom, at Notre Dame.
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The Writing On The Walls

CAMPUS GRAFFITI REFLECTS STUDENT OPINION

by Michael Hainey

With Spring’s arrival on campus, many of you will be turning your attention to outdoor activities. While it might feel good to get outside and catch some sun, you shouldn’t let your grey matter turn to complete mush. You can still be learning, even if you’re not squirreled away in the ‘Brar.

The Notre Dame campus, in fact, provides numerous cultural and intellectual enrichment opportunities which are often overlooked. Take, for example, Notre Dame’s renowned Graffiti collection.

Begun in 1842, Notre Dame’s Graffiti Archives have grown so extensive they have spread to branch galleries and exhibition halls located in virtually every campus building. Happily, this provides students with easy access to enjoyable works.

Yet for all the enjoyment the collection provides the university community, it has drawn some criticism. Some critics charge the vast and valuable collection is highly disorganized. Dr. Hy Rogliphics, curator of the collection since April 15, 1986 disagrees. In an exclusive Scholastic interview Dr. Rogliphics commented on Notre Dame’s Graffiti Archives.

"Overall, the collection does have stability and solidity. It derives this from the Permanent Holdings, a core of works which the University owns outright. The SMC Chick collection as well as the Notre Dame Football Legend collection are housed here. These holdings, except for slight variations, never change.”

"Our Contemporary section displays modern and experimental works. New works which hope to make the Permanent collection are first exhibited here. For example, we currently have works on such subjects as Ethanol, 'Stone Henge' and Gerry Faust. Of course, the Faust collection is closing soon."

We currently have works on such subjects as ethanol, 'Stone Henge' and Gerry Faust. Of course, the Faust collection is closing soon.
and Gerry Faust. Of course, the Faust collection is closing soon.”

Dr. Rogliphics added that there was a special collection which holds works of a questionable nature. That is, pieces which either contain “radical artistic content,” as defined by the Vatican’s Council on Morality and Censorship, or “undeniable” pieces which fall into neither the Permanent Holdings nor the Contemporary Holdings.

Included in this section is the Women in Notre Dame collection. As Dr. Rogliphics explained, “I suppose this collection really belongs in the Permanent Holdings, but I guess I’m still hoping the Administration will come to its senses, admit the whole idea is a failure, some sort of perverted oxymoron, and change Notre Dame back to all male.”

Obviously the Notre Dame Archives are both educational and controversial. To help you enjoy the best graffiti on campus, Scholastic asked Dr. Rogliphics to prepare a list of his favorite exhibition halls and comment upon some of the works.

The Administration Building: Located in Room 218, just next door to the Office of University Relations, this collection is quite small, but impressive nonetheless. It has a strong theological and religious orientation. Collection notables include:

* “Do embryos party?”
* “Good GOD Almighty which way do I steer for a cheeseburger in Paradise?”
* “I failed at my own worst fear, man has to be his own saviour.”

The Memorial Library: Located on the second floor are works which are quite scholarly and intellectual, again a reflection of the exhibit environment. Special effort to tailor the works to the Business audience.

* “Save the whale...Harpoon an N.D. chick.”
* “2+2=3: Liberal Arts all the way.”
* “I never used to be able to finish anything, now I”

O'Shaughnessy Hall: The East Gallery, located on the second floor, is probably one of our most college’s diverse views. In addition to our popular “Jesus Saves at KMart” piece, there is our sub-

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The Writing On The Walls

CAMPUS GRAFFITI REFLECTS STUDENT OPINION
by Michael Hainey

With Spring's arrival on campus;... Basketball team names, these art pieces are the best examples of Notre Dame's creative and artistic talent.

The Faust collection is closing soon. We currently have works on such subjects as... that there are countless others in every building. He declined to comment or elaborate any further, “The joy is in the discovering,” he said. We at Scholastic would like to encourage you to take in these priceless artworks. After all, except for Bookstore Basketball team names, these art pieces are the best examples of Notre Dame’s creative and artistic talent.

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EXCEPT FOR BOOKSTORE BASKETBALL TEAM NAMES, THESE ART PIECES ARE THE BEST EXAMPLES OF NOTRE DAME'S CREATIVE AND ARTISTIC TALENT.
SCHOLASTIC

on other campuses

Indulge Yourself At Brown
by Mary Dolan

Student involvement of an unusual form at Brown University has made the national headlines this month. A possible prostitution ring operating out of this campus is under investigation by Providence police. According to the Brown Daily Herald, two women involved allegedly placed a personal ad in a local paper which said "INDULGE YOURSELF - experience unparalleled [sic] pleasure in the form of two Ivy-League blondes. Generous gentlemen only." The going rate was $150.

A recent dull night at the Clemson University dining hall ended with eighteen students being arrested. The boredom-breaking food fight cost the university eighty-five hours of cleaning, managers' hours and new dinnerware. The check please? The grand total for the evening's meal was $1,141.51. A little much for one's choice of Stir Fry Vegetables or Hungarian Noodle Bake.

An MBA degree does not aid the earning power of students from upper economic classes, according to a recent study. Instead students of "lower classes" with an MBA degree made $11,000 more than students of the same economic background with an undergraduate degree. According to Tom Dougherty, a University of Missouri management professor, "Students from the upper group already have the skills and contacts necessary for success, whereas the MBA may provide the extra socialization that those from the lower group need."

No one ever doubted that college can be dangerous to your health, given the student diet of pizza, beer and pop tarts from food sales. But a new survey by the Boston College newspaper, The Heights, suggests that college pressures lead to approximately 5300 suicides every year. Ivy League schools yield the most victims and finals week is the most common time.
With the arrival of May, seniors prepare to enter the select fraternity of Notre Dame alumni. Does this mean that they can anticipate lives as cigar-smoking, football-rooting, plaid-wearing station wagon owners? This undergraduate stereotype is probably inaccurate (we hope). This week Scholastic attempts to prepare you wary seniors for alumni-dom. Our coverage includes a visit to the Commons to find the ambitions of soon-to-be alumni, profiles of some recent grads with unique careers and a look at Notre Dame's alumni fundraising empire. This issue should definitely leave you ready for the alumn-world. In short, we'll supply the pages; you supply the plaid. - editor

Message In A Bottle

CONTEMPLATIONS AT THE COMMONS

By Mike English

I was staring at the bubbles rising from the murky depths of my beer, and while a glass of Old Milwaukee is certainly no crystal ball, it dawned on me that whatever I do next year, wherever I go from here, there are going to be new things going on.

Undoubtedly, some will have jobs, some will be going to school (again), and some will be at The Commons to drink and forget the fact that they have absolutely no idea where they are going or what they will do. But none of that really matters. What I want to get at are their hopes for the future. Whether employed or not, everyone has hopes. So let's hear them.

****

You gotta tell your story boy, before it's time to go.

--Neil Young

I was staring at the bubbles rising from the murky depths of my beer, and while a glass of Old Milwaukee is certainly no crystal ball, it dawned on me that whatever I do next year, wherever I go from here, there are going to be new things going on.

That's what my hopes for the future are, excitement and newness. No more of the same old routine, no more S.B. blues. And so I'm kind of happy these days. But enough of me; I've got to get on with this journalism thing and interview some of my classmates.

It's early yet, just a few scattered groups of people about the bar. I see a couple seated in one of the booths. I know the guy's a senior because he's in one of my classes, so I approach him.

"Excuse me, you're a senior aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Sorry, I forget your name."

"Dave."

"Well Dave, I'm writing an article about seniors for Scholastic, and I was wondering - what are your hopes for the future?"

"Well, uh..."

"Nothing too elaborate, you know, just your basic hopes."

"I got a job in Chicago, if that's what you mean."
"Yes, but do you have any hopes for next year?"

"I guess I hope to get settled and establish myself."

Nothing too profound from Dave, but in a way I think he's echoed the hopes of many seniors: to simply establish themselves at their jobs, and to go from there.

There are a couple of girls seated at the end of the bar. They look like seniors. As I walk towards them at this moment they are trying to ignore my approach, probably suspicious of what I may ask.

"Excuse me, are you two seniors?"
"What?"
"Are you seniors?"
"Yeah. Why?"
"Well I'm writing about seniors and I wanted to know about your hopes for next year."
"Hopes."
"You know, what you hope for from the future."
"I hope to find a job that pays well." She smiles.
"Okay. How about you?"
"I just hope I end up far away from South Bend, whatever I end up doing."

Some common senior traits - a desire to put the N.D. diploma into action and make it pay a little and an intense longing to leave South Bend.

I think these two girls show some common senior traits - a desire to put the N.D. diploma into action and make it pay a little and an intense longing to leave South Bend. They seem somewhat cynical about school at this stage, maybe even a little bitter. But they're nice enough. They just need to graduate.

At one of the tables there is a group of three guys. They're a little loud, a little obnoxious, most likely fairly drunk. I hesitate to approach them, but then I think, what the hell, I'm here to talk to all seniors. As it turns out only one of the three is a senior, the other two, juniors.

"You're the only senior?"
"Yeah."
"And your name?"
"I'm Pat."
"Pat, I'm writing about seniors and their feelings about next year. Do you have any hopes for the future?" The two juniors laugh (laugh now, you poor suckers).

I'm not sure."

Anything at all, anything you hope for."
"Well, I hope that I find a career that I can be happy at. I don't want to feel like I wasted my time here."

A good answer from Pat. How will we get along in the outside, the real world? Did we make the right choices in the last four years? Or did we blow it, becoming a business major for the money when we would have been happier as an anthropologist? Questions, questions.

*****

Some common senior traits - a desire to put the N.D. diploma into action and make it pay a little and an intense longing to leave South Bend.

There are more people now here at The Commons, and I've decided to change my approach. I'm going to try and strike up conversations, and then ask about hopes. Hopefully (no pun) I'll get better answers this way. And rather than giving you the whole conversation, I'll give just their hopes. That's all we want to know anyway, right?

Tom says: "I have a lot of hopes for next year, but I guess the biggest one is that I make new friends and stay in touch with my friends from here." Good hope.

Mike: "Hopes? Jesus, I've been so caught up in everything this year that I haven't thought much about it."

Tim: "I hope the football team wins a few games."

Mary: "I'm going to law school, and I hope it's not too hard. I want to have fun and be happy." Fun and happiness - I'm sure that Mary speaks for all seniors.

Stacey: "Talk to me in a couple weeks. I still have to graduate." The Big Fear.

Karen: "I hope that things work out for me and my boyfriend next year. We're engaged."

And then there's Steve: "I hope I don't get swamped by the real world."

1:30 AM...I really have to go. My ride's leaving. Some common themes seem to have come up this evening, some common senior hopes from The Commons - a career, happiness, excitement, stability. Despite the underlying tensions, every senior I talked to seemed to be happy about the approach of graduation. A whole new stage is waiting. As Kerouac says, the greatest ride in our lives is about to come. •

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is looking for

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Sullivan graduated from Notre Dame in 1978 with a degree in biology. She then studied marine biology at the University of California-San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, earning her doctorate in 1982. Since then she has been a member of four university faculties, and has been appointed a Notre Dame trustee.

Currently, Sullivan is the director of the undergraduate marine science program at the University of Miami-Coral Gables. Her position involves student advising and direction of senior projects for biology majors. She also teaches a field oceanography class during the summer.

When Sullivan attended Notre Dame, women were still a new addition to the campus. That experience has repeated itself, she says.

"When I took organic chemistry at ND I was the only woman in the lab," she recalls. "When I started at Miami I was the only woman in the biology department. Some things change, and some things stay the same."

Sullivan's wide experience in the academic world has convinced her that women are usually regarded as equals. "Women are treated well at the college level," she says. "The further and the more serious you get in your career, the more distinct the barriers get."

Sullivan remembers being encouraged by her professors at Notre Dame. One professor told her the only difference between her and an expert biologist was the amount of time needed for study and research.

Such a positive attitude about one's pursuits tends to be characteristic of Notre Dame alumni, Sullivan says. "The process of going to Notre Dame may be painful or turbulent," she says. "But I think most graduates end up at the heart of what they enjoy doing. They know what they want to do."

When most eight-year graduates of Notre Dame return to campus, they come for a football game. When Kathleen Sullivan comes back to ND, she attends trustees' meeting.
Glenmary Farm is located ten miles outside of Vanceburg, in rural Kentucky. The farm's staff is kept busy by running a series of one-week education and service programs that are much like Notre Dame's Urban Plunge, Greene says.

"We're part caretakers of the farm, and part directors of the program," Greene says. "When we don't have groups, we do a variety of things at the local Catholic parish, like unload rummage trucks, or make home visits."

In addition to his work on the farm, Greene visits a local nursing home regularly. He says his work there makes the universal need for service more vivid for him. "Sometimes people have a romantic notion about doing volunteer work in Appalachia," he says. "There are needs there, but there are needs in the nursing home, too."

Aside from the service nature of his work, Greene finds life in Appalachia rewarding. "The beauty of the land and the simplicity of the people have made it a very meaningful year for me," he says.

Greene's first experience of service work was on the Glenmary Farm seven years ago. That experience influenced his choice of Notre Dame. "Because I had an experience of service among the poor in high school, I was looking for a college at which I could further my interest and my experiences along those lines," Greene says. "It seemed to me then that Notre Dame, being a Catholic university, might be such a place, and it was such a place for me. I hope ND will continue to nurture a vision of service for others."

"Sometimes people have a romantic notion about doing volunteer work in Appalachia....There are needs there, but there are needs in the nursing home, too."

Greene intends to pursue graduate study in English or ethics this fall, but he doesn't think of his time at the Glenmary Farm as a 'year off.' "I hope that my life will continue to be about the same kinds of things in 15 or 40 years," he says. "I don't want this year of service to become something I did once when I was just out of college."

When he graduated from Notre Dame last May, Jim Greene volunteered a year of service with the Glenmary Farm in Appalachian Kentucky. For Greene, this decision was a way to address some issues he faced as a senior in college.

"I dealt with the question of how to live out my Christian beliefs in the world today," Greene says. "It's one thing to theorize about that, and quite another thing to go and try to do some of the things that you say 'the Church' and 'the People of God' ought to be doing."
Author Barry Lopez began a process at Notre Dame which continues today, twenty years after his graduation. "I learned how to learn in that school," he says. "There were enough good people on the faculty that I could always just go and talk with good people."

Lopez graduated from Notre Dame in 1966 with a degree in communication arts and went on to earn his master's of arts and teaching degree from ND in 1968. He then enrolled in the master of fine arts program at the University of Oregon, and switched to graduate study of journalism there after a semester. In 1970 he withdrew in order to devote his time to freelance writing.

Since then Lopez has written short stories and essays for a number of publications, including Sierra and Audobon magazines, the New York Times and the Washington Post. His Of Wolves and Men has won him awards and recognition. And his most recent book, Arctic Dreams, details his experiences with the land and people of the arctic.

Lopez' widely-acclaimed writings study North America and its people. His short stories, essays and books reveal a deeply spiritual view of man and his surroundings.

"Every writer has a handful of questions about the meaning and purpose of life," Lopez explains. "I feel most comfortable addressing these questions in the context of natural history, geography and anthropology."

Lopez traces his treatment of such moral and spiritual topics to his time at Notre Dame. He believes the University is unique in its attention to such topics.

"What's impressive about ND is not only that the students are as bright as anywhere else, but that the student body is aware of obligations to community and to self, and aware of the responsibility of spiritual being," Lopez says. "It's not to say that ND graduates are exemplars of moral living, but that they know this moral dimension of life exists."

Lopez consciously applies his experience of life's moral dimension to his work. "I try in my writing to bring order out of chaos," he says. "I try to bring light into the darkness, to contribute to a literature of hope."

One of Lopez' primary concerns is the affect of landscape on people. He believes man learns a great deal about himself and about truth by observing the integrity of the natural world.

Lopez sees the affects of the industrial revolution on the environment as an important modern issue. "The relationship of human beings to landscape will form the basis for political thought and political change in the next 20 or 30 years," he says.

As an author, Lopez devotes himself to pursuit of issues and ideas which interest him. He is hopeful that today's graduates have the same opportunity. "It's possible," he says, "to get 20 or 30 years down the road and not have to give up everything you believe in order to make a living."
Fred Graver works for a Hoosier, but he doesn't live in Indiana. Three years ago Graver joined the staff of Late Night in New York with David Letterman.

Graver graduated from Notre Dame in 1976 as an English and American studies major. He believes his comic outlook developed a great deal while he was a student.

"Professor Jemielity's satire class continues to be a very big influence on me," Graver says. "It taught me two things: One, that it's okay to feel that everything has gone seriously wrong. And two, that there is a right way and a wrong way to express that."

During his junior year, Graver was editor of the Observer. At graduation, his career plans reflected that experience. "I had the great misfortune of graduating the same year as All the Presidents' Men and I wanted to be a newspaperman," he says. "I found myself competing for a job emptying trash at the New York Times."

Disillusioned by journalism, Graver spent a few months working for a local politician on Long Island. For five years he was an editor with a publishing house, dealing with both fiction and non-fiction books. His experience editing humor books led him to a writing position with National Lampoon.

After a staff shake-up at the Lampoon, Graver applied to Late Night. Following a rigorous application process, he interviewed with the show's host. "The only time going to Notre Dame helped me in an interview was with David Letterman," he says. "He wanted to talk about ND, the Midwest, and how cold and terrible the winters are in South Bend."

Graver doesn't think Notre Dame is as receptive to students' creativity as it could be. But he doesn't think that is necessarily bad.

"A lot of schools give a heady atmosphere for artists," he says. "But when they get out in the general culture, people give them the same response as the usual ND roommate: 'okay, but what are you going to do with your life?'"

"I think the ND attitude - having no place for artists - allows you to carve a place out for yourself."

Writing comedy can be difficult at times," Graver says. "You have to have a lot of faith in the process," he says. "If you happen to look at the world in a certain way to produce comedy, you can use that."

"The only time going to Notre Dame helped me in an interview was with David Letterman."

Graver keeps his success at comedy in perspective. "I don't know how I'd do in the Vandal culture," he says. "But I'm doing okay here."
They Know Where You Live

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION RAISES FUNDS AND CULTIVATES FAMILY

by Dan McCullough

The Notre Dame Alumni Association knows where you live. And they know how to get in touch with you 20 to 30 times a year.

That's how many mailings every Notre Dame graduate receives from the Alumni Association every year. But only four of those mailings are requests for donations, according to Charles Lennon, the AA's executive director. The rest are newsletters, Notre Dame Magazine, travel opportunities, reunion reminders and other informational packages.

The result of all this attention is that 86 percent of the more than 74,000 Notre Dame alumni donated to the last major fundraising campaign, 1975's "Campaign for Notre Dame," which raised a total of $180.5 million for the University. "That's the highest percentage in the country," said Lennon. This year 50 percent gave, and this is a non-campaign year." The percentage is topped only by Dartmouth College alumni, of whom 51 percent contributed.

But why does Notre Dame, a medium-sized private university in north-central Indiana rank nationally among the top in alumni contributions? What quality makes this place so special that alumni are eager to give their hard-earned money year after year?

Lennon sees three major reasons. "First, it is a residential community. You can't live in this place and not come away feeling that this is a caring and loving community. You'd have to be a nerd and live in a corner to not come away affected. Second, they really believe in the educational process, and the educational outcome that they've got here."

A third factor could be football tickets.

In order to be eligible for the football ticket lottery, an alumnus must contribute at least $25 per year. That will guarantee at least one pair of tickets to a Notre Dame home football game.

Alumni contributions have built an endowment which currently stands at approximately $310 million. The next fundraising campaign is expected to raise more than $295 million, the most ambitious goal the University has ever set.

Through the years these alumni contributions have built an endowment which currently stands at approximately $310 million, a figure which could grow even larger after Notre Dame's newest campaign runs its course. "A Stra-
ste Cut Backs

The next fundraising campaign, is expected to raise more than $295 million, the most ambitious goal the University has ever set.

Lennon said big plans are in the works for the announcement of the campaign next year. “On May 9, 1987, a Notre Dame moment will take place,” he said. The AA is planning a big retirement ceremony for Father Theodore Hesburgh, who is retiring after more than 30 years at the helm of Notre Dame.

Lennon said that he is working on attracting as many Notre Dame alumni as possible to attend the event. Father Edmund Joyce, the University’s executive vice president, also retiring, will serve as Master of Ceremonies. Featured first will be a 10 to 15 minute video presentation tracing Hesburgh’s career at Notre Dame, and the changes that have occurred under his leadership.

Next will be the announcement of the new fundraising campaign, whose goal is to raise more than all five of the previous campaigns combined, by the year 1990. After this, the new University President, whose identity will not be revealed until this time, will give an address, followed by Hesburgh’s farewell to the University.

The purpose of the AA however, is not strictly raising money, “That’s what the Development Office is for...They are a professional staff of fundraisers. We want to help build family. It’s a unique situation...a result of everything this community stands for,” says Lennon.

"Is it cultivation? You’re damn right it is. But it’s fun, and it’s interesting. I’ve got the greatest job in the world. I excite people about this place.”

--Chuck Lennon

Lennon said this event will not be intrinsically designed as a fundraiser, though by 1989, “the University of Notre Dame nights (at the local Notre Dame clubs) might be geared up toward pledge drives.”

APRIL 30, 1986
Keeping In Touch

ALUMNI CLUBS FOR WHEREVER YOU MAY FIND YOURSELF

compiled by Matt Bradley

"Life after graduation"...it tends to be a popular topic for conversation these days. The plans of the graduating seniors cover a broad scale. But, for many, those plans include Notre Dame in some way, either in business or socially. With this in mind, Scholastic is including the following list of Notre Dame alumni clubs. Included with each is the name of the club’s president and his/her business telephone number (or residential number, where noted).

ALASKA
Paul R. Reynolds
907-563-3422

WASHINGTON
Spokane
Richard E. Gilligan
509-484-5900
Western Washington
Steve Ahrens
206-455-5454

OREGON
Steve Newton
503-223-4922

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
Sacramento
Michael J. Miller
916-914-1931
San Jose
Leonard J. Hanlock
415-854-5150 (ext. 546)

SAN FRANCISCO
William H. McInerney, Jr.
415-465-7100
Monterey Bay
Thomas G. Cole (Jerry)
408-373-2939
San Joaquin
Robert H. Allaire
209-571-6543

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
California Central Coast
Dr. James D. Cusack
805-922-5761
Los Angeles
Warren F. Marr
213-603-0939
San Diego
J. Clancy Wilson
619-236-1891
Ventura County
James C. Miller
805-496-4777
Santa Barbara
John J. Elder
805-966-9987 (res.)
Central California
James Saccheri
209-255-1889
Orange County
Curtis R. Weselin
714-772-0888
Inland Empire
Thomas A. Jindra
714-720-7127
Bakersfield
Robert J. Anspach
805-327-7731
Palm Springs Area
J. Kenneth Moran
619-320-6486

HAWAII
William R. Godfrey
801-964-3161

MONTANA
Eastern Montana
James S. O’Rourke, Jr.
406-245-8245 (res.)
Montana
Richard Pyfer
406-442-7830

IDAHO
Robert A. Erkins
208-352-4460 (res.)

NEVADA
Las Vegas
John S. McGroarty
702-649-6811 (ext. 325)

UTAH
Michael E. Tobin
801-487-6441

COLORADO
Colorado Springs
David M. Johnson
303-694-4831
Denver
Joseph McCauley
303-671-2300

ARIZONA
Phoenix
James Dresser
602-936-1481

TUCSON
Rev. Gregory P. Adolf
602-888-7284

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico
J. Michael Keller
505-884-2011
Northern New Mexico
Michael Brennan
505-982-3873

SOUTH DAKOTA
Patrick S. McGreavy
605-330-2140

NEBRASKA
Omaha/Council Bluffs
Robert Cinino
402-939-5008

KANSAS
Salina
Dennis Larkin
913-825-7161

Wichita
Frank E. Vopat
316-337-4760

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
T. Philip Kierl, Jr.
405-524-1116
Tulsa
Robert D. Sheehan, Jr.
918-747-3471

ARKANSAS
Greg Fegger
501-376-0378

TEXAS
Corpus Christi
Gerald R. Ehrman
512-643-7311
Dallas/Ft. Worth
W. E. Pitts
214-741-3261

Austin
Charles L. Sizer
512-390-3232

HOUSTON
Honorato (Skip) Medina
713-405-5992
San Antonio
John Strass
512-366-1308

AUSTIN
John P. Kriens
512-448-0338

Laredo
Jose (Pepe) L. Gonzalez
512-733-2051

El Paso
John J. Obermiller
915-772-7451

West Texas/Eastern-New Mexico
Edward M. Dunigan
806-669-3315

LOUISIANA
New Orleans
Paul D. Cordes, Jr.
504-524-2944

Northern Louisiana
Dr. H. Norman Winterton, Jr.
318-707-6601

South Louisiana
Gerald H. Hattup
504-593-6523

MINNESOTA
Charles P. Brink
612-349-8500
### WISCONSIN
- **Green Bay/Fox Valley**
  - Alfred R. Gantner, Jr. (Fritz)
  - 414-235-3050
- **La Crosse**
  - Daniel Hyde
  - 608-782-7404
- **Milwaukee**
  - B. Daniel Merritt
  - 414-785-5177 (res.)
- **South Central Wisconsin**
  - Dan Lee
  - 608-742-4897

### MASSACHUSETTS
- **Berkshire County**
  - Leonard F. Paolillo
  - 413-664-4511 (ext. 474)

### IOWA
- **Des Moines**
  - Robert E. Drey
  - 515-243-4151
- **Siouxland**
  - Daniel P. McGarry
  - 712-252-4503
- **Waterloo/Cedar Falls**
  - Richard L. Hansen
  - 319-277-1610

### MISSOURI
- **Kansas City**
  - Robert G. Scott
  - 816-474-8181
- **St. Louis**
  - David W. Scobee
  - 314-554-7884

### ILLINOIS
- **Aurora/Fox Valley**
  - George F. Raab, Jr.
  - 312-879-3046 (res.)
- **Central Illinois**
  - Paul S. Colgan
  - 217-782-2312
- **Chicago**
  - Michael B. Roche
  - 312-263-6063 (club)
- **Decatur**
  - Patrick C. Nolan
  - 217-429-0202
- **Eastern Illinois**
  - Thomas D. Clarkson
  - 217-367-4386
- **Joliet**
  - Frank Hamilton
  - 815-436-2071
- **Lake County**
  - C. Lawrence Connolly, III
  - 312-206-5000
- **McHenry County**
  - John R. Saville
  - 815-459-4154
- **Peoria**
  - Robert Gordon, Jr.
  - 309-678-4690

### Ohio State University Alumni Clubs

#### Quad Cities
- **Michael R. Coryn**
  - 319-355-5376
- **Rock River Valley**
  - John R. Kuczynski
  - 815-626-4321
- **Rockford**
  - John E. Tillie, M.D.
  - 815-598-4110
- **Starved Rock**
  - Robert N. Eitelbrick
  - 815-433-4660
- **MICHIGAN**
  - **Ann Arbor**
    - Frank J. Visovatti
    - 313-485-6179
  - **Dearborn**
    - John R. Fitzpatrick
    - 313-554-5663
  - **Detroit**
    - Ernest J. Gargaro
    - 313-259-3600

### INDIANA
- **Fort Wayne**
  - Anne K. Schenkel (Mrs.)
  - 219-425-3051
- **Indianapolis**
  - K. Clay Smith
  - 317-783-0235
- **Michigan City**
  - Timothy C. McBride
  - 219-289-2468
- **Northwest Indiana**
  - Charles J. Tuskan (Corky)
  - 219-464-7395
- **St. Joseph Valley**
  - Richard B. Urdia, Jr.
  - 219-234-2161

### KENTUCKY
- **Central Kentucky**
  - Michael P. Sanders
  - 606-278-8426
- **Kentucky (Louisville)**
  - C. Michael Busick
  - 502-425-9444
- **Tri-State**
  - Robert Griffin
  - 812-426-2281

### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
- **Central Pennsylvania**
  - Ralph J. Trofino
  - 814-536-0735
- **Pittsburgh**
  - Raymond W. Buehler, Jr.
  - 412-261-3644
- **Greensburg/Uniontown**
  - William R. Psouts
  - 412-590-5067

### MICHIGAN

#### Carolyn Gibbs '85 and a Southern Cal. club representative at the alumni/senior picnic. courtesy of ND Alumni Association.

**Flint**
- Donald Reid
  - 313-237-7189
- Grand Rapids
  - Michael Leary
  - 616-356-4601
- **Jackson**
  - Francis X. Berkemeier
  - 517-788-2115
  - Saginaw Valley
  - Thomas P. Murphy
  - 617-776-3321
- **Kais_TMkooz**
  - Joseph D. O'Keefe
  - 616-343-6113
- **Lansing**
  - Kurt J. Guter
  - 517-572-2800
- **Michigan's Upper Peninsula**
  - John B. Ashby
  - 906-227-2019
- **Monroe**
  - Mark Braunich
  - 313-242-6363
- **Muskegon**
  - James A. Morse, Jr.
  - 616-798-0111
- **Northern Michigan**
  - Jerome A. Colligan
  - 616-947-4944

### ILLINOIS

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### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

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  - James A. Morse, Jr.
  - 616-798-0111
- **Northern Michigan**
  - Jerome A. Colligan
  - 616-947-4944

### SOUTH CAROLINA
- **Charleston**
  - Robert E. Cross, Jr.
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  - Robert H. Allaire
  - 415-854-5150 (ext. 546)
- **San Jose**
  - Steve A. Donahue
  - 805-922-5761
- **Sacramento**
  - John J. Elder
  - 916-924-1931
- **Santa Barbara**
  - William H. McInerney, Jr.
  - 805-486-4777
- **Santa Cruz**
  - Richard E. Gilleran
  - 805-486-4777
- **San Francisco**
  - John J. Elder
  - 916-924-1931
- **San Francisco Bay**
  - Marc S. Schillation
  - 503-223-4922
- **San Francisco County**
  - Thomas W. Bovet
  - 510-375-0378
- **San Francisco-Santa Cruz**
  - Robert D. Ehrman
  - 612-349-8600
- **San Francisco Valley**
  - John E. Tillie, M.D.
  - 317-783-0235

### APRIL 30, 1986
For dessert, go next door to the Paris Lunch & Candy - an authentic soda shop from 1910.
On The Menu

DOWN-HOME FOOD AT A DOWN-HOME PRICE

by John Markey

Who says South Bend has no culture? Your sights are too high. South Bend is the culinary mecca of down-home food at a down-home price. This final list of "undiscovered" Michiana restaurants profiles middle of the road eateries with reasonable pricetags.

BLUE LANTERN. (928 E. McKinley, 255-2005) This is a nice little place to eat, with good food and friendly service. The real attraction, though, is the "Early Bird Specials," from 4:00-6:30, Monday through Thursday. Of special note is the Prime Rib at $5.95, and the Steak and Shrimp at $5.95. The Frogs' Legs are also pretty good at $5.95. All dinners come with garlic toast, cheese and salad bar.

COPPER KEY. (127 N. Main, 232-634) Generally pretty good food, and reasonably priced. They specialize in Greek food. Best deal is on Wednesday - Huge Gyro Plate for $2.19, and draft beer for $.39.

THE BARREL. (18047 St. Rd. 23, 277-3916) This is a great place to get a low-priced, home-cooked meal. Everything is under five dollars. I especially like their hamburgers and fried chicken. The breakfast here is also first rate. They claim to have "the biggest omelette in Michiana." It is, and a good deal at $3.

ORIENTAL EXPRESS. (University Commons Shopping Center, 272-6702) A notch above your average Chinese fare, and the best prices in town for dinner. Most items are between $4-6. Nice atmosphere and good service.

DELUXE SANDWICH SHOP. (529 N. Michigan, 233-0642) You never know who you will see at the Deluxe on a Saturday morning - all the local celebs hang out here. This is a coffee shop in the truest sense of the word and hasn't changed a bit since it opened in the late 50's. John, the owner/manager/chef, makes the best omelet and hash browns in town, and always manages to keep things interesting. Everyone should stop in and experience this place at least once.

SILVER TOWER SEAFOOD HOUSE. (1536 Lincolnway West, 233-0304) This is a classic neighborhood restaurant, it almost has the atmosphere of a British pub. While nothing fancy, the seafood here is always fresh and first rate. They specialize in fish - trout, pike, salmon, etc. - but they also have a good selection of other seafood available. The best deals are the nightly specials, but everything is reasonable - usually between $5-10. The steaks here are also worth a try; I had a T-bone here that was excellent.

GOLDEN NUGGET SALOON. (202 E. Main St., Niles, MI,616)234-8788) This is your basic bar and grill - a great place to go for a burger and a few beers if you are up in Niles. The menu is mainly sandwiches, burritos and tacos. The onion rings are great. For dessert, go next door to the Paris Lunch & Candy - an authentic soda shop from 1910.

APRIL 30, 1986
The First Step

MUCH IS EXPECTED BUT HOLTZ IS MAKING NO PROMISES

by Pete Prallica

It’s back.

Nobody knows just what “it” is, only that it is back. Whether you choose to call it wishful thinking, optimism, rosy visions or blatant fannishness, there is a special feeling being nurtured in the wasteland that was Notre Dame Stadium.

There are about a hundred or so who check out the latest edition of the Fighting Irish when they scrimmage inside the House That Rock Built. The oldest among them bring battered seat cushions, cigars and memories of a grand and glorious past as well as a not-so-grand last five years. Then there are the new ones, kids fresh out of school on a Friday afternoon, not fully realizing what may be in progress.

What is happening with the Notre Dame football team this spring? Just trying to figure out who goes where is a major problem. Bear in mind that the Irish lose their all-time leading groundgainer, an offensive line with heft, both weight- and experience-wise as well as two standout linebackers from a 5-6 outfit that dropped their last three games by an embarrassing 104-20 margin and one gets the feeling that the first reel of “Lou Holtz Goes to Notre Dame” might look like one of those low budget horror flicks playing at the corner theatre.

“We have some athletes who have the capability to be outstanding football players, but we also have an awful lot of problems, an awful lot of question marks that have to be answered in the affirmative. Right now we have more question marks than most folks do on our schedule,” says Holtz.

So how do the Irish shape up in the spring before they face a Michigan team which Holtz describes as a “typical national champion”?

On the offensive side, the good news is that all the quarterbacks are back; the bad news is, only one can play at a time and deciding which may be the toughest decision Holtz has to make. Steve Beuerlein is finding out how trying it can be to be the Irish quarterback. He is the fans’ choice to sit in ’86. His average scrambling ability has been exaggerated to ridiculous lengths by fickle fans who have nothing better to do.

What is a more pressing prob-
Holtz has guaranteed that Brown would get the ball “unless our opponents intercept the snap.” Instead of three running backs, Holtz has the fullback at the point of the “bone with a tailback as one half and a flanker as the other half. Thus, even if the quarterback of choice is having an off day, you can still get the ball into Brown’s hands - a terrifying prospect for opponents as Michigan State and Navy will attest.

The rest of the receiving corps returns intact with Brown, Alvin Miller, Milt Jackson, and Reggie Ward at the wideouts. Tight end is a bit thin as Tom Rehder grew large enough to play tackle, leaving an inconsistent duo of Joel Williams and Andy Heck in the breech.

Notre Dame’s offensive line might finally benefit from not being tabbed an All-American unit. At first glance, the loss of Mike Perrino, Ron Plantz, Tom Doerger, and Tim Scannell might seem devastating, but when you consider that all their backups saw considerable time last year, the picture seems less bleak.

On defense, Holtz is concerned because when he counts the number of people at a given position “sometimes the numbers don’t go very high.” He’s referring to the defensive line which has all the depth of a manilla folder. Only four scholarship players return and two, Mike Griffin and Wally Kleine, are coming off serious leg injuries. Kleine has shown this spring that he will be an impact player for the Irish, but Griffin is still watching from the sidelines. Matt Dingens and Jeff Kunz will have to do yeoman’s work unless (or until) somebody like converted offensive lineman Marty Lippincott steps to the fore. A move to make outside linebacker Robert Banks a defensive end will be a help.

The linebacking and secondary units should be in good hands, although a pass rush, disturbingly absent last year, will make them look even better. While the linebacking corps has no real headliners, lunchpail players like Mike Kovaleski, Cedric Figaro and Ron Weissenhofer will add experience while “Flash” Gordon and Wes Pritchett will add the spunk.

In the deep half, only Pat Ballage is gone. The Irish may stay with their three man rotation at

While alums and students call for a reawakening of the echoes in Notre Dame Stadium, Lou Holtz is taking a very cautious approach in his first spring.

Francisco will have to coax some heavy-duty mileage out of a pair of creaky knees, but his running in scrimmages seems to indicate that he is up to the challenge. Last year’s super frosh receiver, Mark Green, will return to his high school position at tailback to duel sophomore Corny Southall for playing time behind Francisco. Frank Stams, who suffered a leg injury early on, and Pernell Taylor will give the Irish a potent one-two punch at fullback while Tom Monahan will provide depth. However, Holtz has apparently gotten away from the “power I” with two fullbacks and a tailback in favor of a wishbone.

That’s right, Holtz does use the ‘bone, primarily to showcase the running ability of wideout Tim Brown. Throughout the spring,
corner with Mike Haywood, Marv Spence, and Troy Wilson. Steve Lawrence should be one of the safeties along with either the Chicago hitman George Streeter or Brandy Wells.

Under the stern guidance of Foge Fazio, the number one defense has been consistently better than the number one offense this spring. That may be typical for this time of year, but after last year's stop troops gave up points like Green Stamps, the '86 model looks tougher. No

Holtz after one scrimmage. Yet in the next breath he says the offense is improved, although "there's a long way to go."

That's just the way Holtz goes about his business. "I'd rather be realistic now than have to constantly be apologizing each week why we aren't national champions." When asked whether or not the Irish will be in the Top 20 next year, he gently reminds the questioner that the Irish were 5-6 last year and lost their last game by 51 points. He adds, "Ya know, I'd rather be realistic now than have to be constantly apologizing each week why we aren't national champions."

matter who tries (emphasize the word "tries") to block Wally Kleine, the big Texan is in the backfield more often than not.

On offense, a number of illegal procedure penalties and breakdowns have been a pain in Holtz' neck. "It's not a crisis, but we had too many plays that lost yardage and that puts us in a hole," mused Digger should be in the Top 20 next year."

Nobody is predicting big things, but the players are definitely enthusiastic about the new situation and their new coach in particular. "He makes you feel like he's gonna put on the pads with you," says Alvin Miller, the highly touted receiver who has

vainly tried to live up to his lofty high school notices.

After dropping a pass "which my nephew could have caught" Miller was counseled that he was at Notre Dame because he could catch the ball, so there was no sense in yelling or screaming about it. Just relax and make sure you catch the next one. Dissatisfied with a poorly-run passing drill, Holtz lined up, ran a crisp pattern and caught the ball in stride for a touchdown. Picking up his whistle, he said, "That's how it's done."

Holtz is nothing if not in command of everything. "The Holtz mystique is that I do not stand up and promise things which we cannot guarantee," he asserts. When pressed on the subject of wins and losses, he simply says, "I believe we have the ability to win."

And while that is not a guarantee, one gets the feeling listening to Lou Holtz that even if wins aren't promised or pledged they will be delivered nonetheless.

The Puzzle

ACROSS

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 1 Part of fireplace | 5 Corded cloth | 8 Hits lightly | 12 Solitude | 13 A Gabo | 14 Seed coating | 15 Wooden vessel | 16 Pastime | 18 The self | 19 Sun god | 20 Pintail duck | 21 Printer's measure | 23 Coroner: abbr. | 24 Part of jacket | 26 Plague | 28 Permit | 29 Male sheep | 30 Yearly: abbr. | 32 Animal coat | 33 Watch pocket | 34 Singing voice | 35 Guido's high note | 36 Small lump | 37 Lock of hair | 38 Period of time | 40 Old name for Thailand | 41 Greek letter | 43 Roman $ | 44 Mast | 45 Full-time service: abbr. | 47 Time gone by | 49 Scoff | 51 Beverage | 52 Dismay | 55 Woody plant | 56 Marry | 57 Poems |
| 8 Symbol for tantalum | 9 Extent | 10 Coloring substances | 11 Wild plum | 16 Merganser | 17 Abound | 20 Blemish | 22 Parent: colloq. | 25 Pacify | 26 Flap | 27 Capital of Oregon | 28 Imitate | 29 Land measure | 31 Numbers: abbr. | 33 Distant | 34 Sandarac tree | 36 Blouse | 37 Crown | 39 Spanish article | 40 Squander | 41 Agreement | 42 Man's name | 44 Withered | 45 Century plant | 46 Lalrs | 47 Stayed | 48 Single | 49 Recent | 51 Succor | 53 Compass point for maps | 54 As far as | 55 As far as |

DOWN

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |

Solution on page 26
### MAY 1:
- **FILM:** "Vision Quest"  
  Engineering Auditorium, 7,9,11 pm, $1.50
- **SPORTS - Club:**  
  Softball - St. Mary's
  "West Side Story"  
  O'Laughlin Auditorium, 8:10 pm  
  May 1,3,15 & 17

### MAY 2:
- **FILM:** "Breakfast Club"  
  Engineering Auditorium, 7,9,11 pm, $1.50
- **SPORTS - Varsity:**  
  Woman's Tennis - Northern Illinois Quadrangular  
  (DeKalb, IL) May 2-3
  Men's Volleyball - NCAA Championships  
  (Penn State) May 2-3
- **ART:** Saint Mary's Student Exhibition - Moreau and Hennes Galleries  
  May 2 - Summer
- **Ethiopia Charity Ball**  
  ACC, 9 pm-2 am  
  Super Sale  
  ACC Fieldhouse, May 2-4

### MAY 3:
- **FILM:** "Breakfast Club"  
  Engineering Auditorium, 7,9,11 pm, $1.50
- **SPORTS - Varsity:**  
  Track - at Midwest Catholic Championships
  Track - at National Invitational  
  (Indianapolis)
  Lacrosse - Michigan State  
  1:30 pm
  Baseball - at Northwestern(2)  
  1 pm
  Woman's Tennis - at Northern Illinois Quadrangular
- **SPORTS - Club:**  
  Men's Volleyball - at NCAA Championships
  "West Side Story"  
  O'Laughlin Auditorium, 8:10 pm  
  Super Sale  
  ACC Fieldhouse
  Jeffery Kahane, piano  
  Morris Civic Center, 8:15 pm

### MAY 4:
- **SPORTS - Varsity:**  
  Baseball - Northwestern(2)  
  1 pm
  Men's Tennis - at Eastern Michigan  
  1 pm
- **ART:** Daniel Morpher, Class of '66  
  Reception, 2-4 pm
- **ART:** Rembrandt Etchings: The Feddersen Collection  
  Print, Drawing and Photography Gallery  
  May 4 - July 26  
  Reception, 2 pm
- **Super Sale**  
  ACC Fieldhouse

### MAY 5:
- **Last Class Day**

### Coming Distractions

**MAY 15:**
- "West Side Story"  
  O'Laughlin Auditorium, 8:10 pm

**MAY 16:**
- **SPORTS - Varsity:**  
  Track - at Midwest Catholic Championships
  "West Side Story"  
  O'Laughlin Auditorium, 8:10 pm
  Notre Dame Commencement  
  ROTC Commissioning  
  ACC, 9:30 am
  Phi Beta Kappa Installation  
  Memorial Library Auditorium, 11:30 am
  Shenanigans Performance  
  Washington Hall, 1 pm
  University Reception  
  CCE, 2-3:30 pm
  Academic Procession  
  ACC, 4:20 pm
  Baccalaureate Mass  
  ACC, 5-6:30 pm
  Graduation Dinner  
  7-8:30 pm
  Concert - University of Notre Dame Glee Club  
  Stepan Center, 9 pm

**MAY 18:**
- **SPORTS - Varsity:**  
  Baseball - at Midwestern Collegiate Conference Championships
  Notre Dame Commencement  
  Brunch  
  North and South Dining Halls, 9 am-1 pm
  Academic Procession  
  ACC, 1:05 pm
  Commencement and Conferring of Degrees  
  ACC, 2 pm
  MBA Diploma Ceremony  
  Stepan Center, 4:30 pm
  Law School Diploma Ceremony  
  Sacred Heart Church, 4:30 pm

**Solution on page 26**
What few students realize is that some of their professors are working even harder than they are just to stay at Notre Dame. In the case of junior faculty, their jobs and often their entire careers depend on the results of their tenure review, which will come out this week. Tenure came into being as a means of providing economic security and protecting the faculty's freedom to teach and do research on unpopular subjects. Upon receiving a doctorate, a person begins work as an assistant professor. After a probationary period of five to seven years, those who receive tenure are promoted to the rank of associate professor — a virtual guarantee of lifetime teaching employment — while those who are not tenured are usually given one year's grace to find a job elsewhere. Traditionally, if an instructor's performance does not live up to the standards of excellence in teaching and research set by a given university, he is denied tenure.

Across the nation, tenure has become a hotly debated issue among college faculty and administrators. Critics of tenure charge that it is too expensive to maintain during these times of educational budget cuts and that it deprives schools of the flexibility necessary to meet the changing needs of today's college students. Proponents argue that the system is essential to protect faculty members' academic freedom as well as freedom from the uncertainty about whether or not they will have a job next year.

Throughout academia, the prospects for junior faculty in pursuit of tenure are dismal. An overabundance of tenured professors at a time when college enrollments continue to decline and budget cuts affect an increasing number of institutions has brought about a tenure crisis in American academia.

With a glut of young PhD's seeking faculty positions, especially in the humanities, it is certainly an employer's market. Only an estimated 20 percent of those now entering academia are able to find tenure-track positions. Junior faculty on campuses across the country work under severe pressure as they compete fiercely for the few tenured positions available.

Notre Dame is no exception. The issue of tenure at Notre Dame reflects the national crisis as well as some concerns particular to the university. As the university continues in its efforts to switch over from a primarily teaching oriented undergraduate institution to a research and graduate oriented institution, the pressure on the junior faculty becomes ever more intense. Members of the junior faculty have revealed some serious misgivings about the organization of the tenure system at Notre Dame.

At Notre Dame, 65 percent of those eligible are tenured, which is slightly above the national average of 60 percent. The system at Notre Dame is similar to that at other universities: to obtain tenure, junior faculty must serve two three-year terms before becoming eligible. However, at other
universities, renewal after the third year is only a token renewal awarded to all instructors who fulfill the minimum professional requirements. At Notre Dame, the third year renewal has traditionally been as rigorous if not more so than the tenure review itself. In the spring of 1983, 60 percent of the younger teachers were denied renewal of their first 3-year contracts.

The primary objection of among the junior faculty is not the system itself which they feel comes with the profession, but the way that system is carried out by the Administration -- more particularly, they object to the aura of secrecy which surrounds the entire process.

Whereas, at other universities, candidates for renewal are informed of the progress of their case as it moves along from the departmental review committee up through the higher levels of the administration, at Notre Dame, the applicant receives no notification of the progress of his application until the final decision is made. From the time he submits his dossier in November until the letter arrives from Fr. Hesburgh in early May to announce whether or not renewal has been granted, the candidate receives no word about the progress of his application.

From the time he submits his dossier in November until the letter arrives from Fr. Hesburgh in early May to announce whether or not renewal has been granted, the candidate receives no word about the progress of his application. This prospect is very frightening for junior faculty who feel even outstanding professional credentials are not even enough to secure their renewal if they do not meet other ambiguous standards.

Other junior faculty voiced similar concerns about the secrecy surrounding the renewal process and it's damaging affects. One candidate up for renewal this spring explained, "If you know in December that the department isn't behind your reappointment, you can start looking for a job then, and your chances on the job market are significantly greater earlier in the year and before you're turned down by one school." He continued, "The morale among the junior faculty would be a lot stronger if the system were more humane."

In addition, this assistant professor would like to see entire restructuring of the tenure system at the university in order to demystify the process so that the use of power is no longer seen as an arbitrary force in the hands of the administration.

According to normal procedure, a candidate must submit his application for renewal during November of his third year. Though technically he is still permitted to update his file throughout the year, the Committee on Appointments and Promotions (CAP) for each department begins to judge the candidate essentially on his accomplishments during the past two years. Two years is an extremely short period for a young faculty member, especially one just out of graduate school, to prove himself as a scholar. After review by the CAP, each application is then reviewed by the dean of the college who decides on the applicant in January or February, the provost and finally the president whose decision is released to the candidate during the first week in May.

It is extremely difficult for an assistant professor to go through this process and teach at the same time. At Notre Dame these difficulties are amplified as the school undergoes a transition from an undergraduate teaching institution to a university with research and graduate status. This transition has brought about a dramatic increase in emphasis on scholarly achievement, the burden of which has fallen on the shoulders of the junior faculty. Among the junior faculty there is no doubt about the importance of scholarship and research in obtaining renewal yet there is confusion as to exactly what constitutes scholarly achievement.

Hi Mike!, Did you have a good weekend? Get any books published?"
"We know we have to publish or perish, but what do we have to publish? How much is enough?" asked one assistant professor.

This comment reflects one of the greatest difficulties facing junior faculty, the ambiguity surrounding the scholarship requirements for renewal. Junior faculty complain that the standards for renewal are unclear. "The one who should be informed about the standards is the department head, but he is reluctant to counsel junior faculty since he doesn't know the criteria being used in the evaluation process by the higher levels of administration," said one tenure-track professor.

The present form of administrative review is particularly upsetting to junior faculty. "The administration tends to be impressed with the superficial rather than the substantial. They don't read the book you wrote, or look at it, just where you published it," commented one professor. He then qualified the criticism by adding that difficulties of judging scholarship in a highly specialized area are problems of the entire field and not just Notre Dame.

Another candidate echoed this dissatisfaction with the administrative policy. "The emphasis is on short term rather than long term scholarly development. The tenure process doesn't permit consistent, slow maturation. We're expected to produce articles like cookies in an atmosphere where the emphasis is on quantity not quality."

Other hindrances to scholarly achievement include inadequate research facilities and heavy teaching loads. "How can they expect us to be a Harvard or Yale when they don't provide us with a research library?" asked one assistant professor. "The library here is very good for only a few specific disciplines like philosophy and theology which isn't much help to those of us in languages," he added.

In addition, three of the junior faculty members in the College of Arts and Letters noted that the teaching load they were required to carry was excessive given the research requirements. One explained, "The teaching load in modern languages and English is three courses per semester. No research university has such a heavy load." Another assistant professor summed it up well in a statement which seems to reflect the sentiments of his colleagues interviewed: "The University hasn't made up its mind yet. It wants to be a first rate research institution, yet it is unwilling to pay the price for it by increasing faculty and facilities."

With such an emphasis on scholarship and research, junior faculty have experienced conflicts with their work as teachers. "Clearly the administration expects us to put teaching behind - far behind - our research," commented one tenure-track professor up for renewal this year.

This same professor pointed out with derision the passage from the Admissions Office brochure which tells perspective students that "Professors here spend the majority of their time teaching and meeting with undergraduates." He added that that statement was probably written by the same administrator who told him off the record that teaching doesn't count for a thing when it comes to renewal. He commented further, "Bad teaching won't be tolerated, but the administration demands nothing more than adequate teaching and an awful lot of publication."

Another assistant professor expressed similar concern that research at the university was flourishing at the expense of teaching. "Teaching stimulates research and vice-versa, so I try to strike a balance between the two, but it's extremely difficult." This same professor noted, "It would be a shame to lose the tradition of good undergraduate teaching here," and added "I think students have a right to something better than they're getting in some cases."

The experiences of one assistant professor who was denied tenure after his sixth year on tenure-track are a striking example of some of the weaknesses in the present system. The teacher, now finishing up his grace year, reports that he was very surprised to find his petition for tenure turned down after his sixth year especially since he was renewed after his third year and told to simply keep up the good work. "In fact I actually (continued on page 30)
Male Athlete Of The Year

NOTRE DAME RELAY TEAM HEADS FOR THE RECORD BOOKS

by Pete Gegen

To achieve all-American status: from the start of the school year that was the goal of four very talented middle-distance runners - John McNelis, Robert Nobles, Jeff Van Wie, and Jim Tyler. Of course it is easy to set goals for yourself. The question is always whether or not they are attainable. As it turned out, this goal was in reach.

And did they ever reach: that goal. These four runners not only achieved all-American status by placing third in the NCAA Indoor Championships, but they also ran the fifth fastest indoor two-mile relay time ever.

"I don't know if people realize what these guys have done," says a very proud Head Track Coach Joe Piane. "You take the fifth best running back in football, and he is enshrined. People should recognize the magnitude of the accomplish-

They ran the fifth fastest indoor two-mile relay ever.

"I knew the two-mile relay would be strong," said the co-captain. "It was just a matter of deciding which four would run."

Unfortunately that decision was determined by an injury. Sparks hurt his foot the second week back from summer vacation, and was forced to sit out the entire year. His place was taken by Tyler. The line-up was set.

After two unsuccessful attempts at qualifying for the NCAA Nationals, the relay team put together a strong race at the Terrier Classic in Boston. And despite recording what was then the third fastest time in the nation of 7:24.84, all four runners felt that they were still capable of running faster. Piane noted, "No one ran out of their minds, in fact only Tyler set a personal mark in that race."

So on March 14, the relay team entered the MYRIAD Coliseum in Oklahoma City for the preliminary race of the two-mile relay. At this point the full weight of the importance of the race was felt by all four runners. Nobles, for example, said that he forgot how many laps he had done around the one-tenth mile track. Nevertheless, the relay team broke the school indoor record with a time of 7:23.07.

The four returned the following afternoon for the finals. The nervousness of the previous day had worn off, and the Irish were prepared to fly. The competition was formidable - Penn State had won the prelim, Georgetown had a dangerous sprinter who could close a gap quickly, and both Auburn and Houston Baptist had run faster times previously.
The leadoff runner was McNelis, a three-year monogram winner. "He is a very reliable runner," said Piane. "For the last several years when we needed a leadoff runner, John could do it." It was McNelis’ ability to stay at the front of the pack which established him as the leadoff runner.

His time in this race was only 1:52.4. But more importantly, he finished his leg in second place.

Nobles then took the baton for the second leg. "My job is to get us in the lead if we are behind, or to increase the lead if we are ahead," he said of his simple strategy. Formerly a 400-meter runner, he doubled his distance in moving up to the relay last spring, and the results have been impressive.

Fortunately, Nobles quickly moved out front in his leg, as a spill occurred at his heels. Houston Baptist was disqualified when its runner shoved the Penn State runner to the ground. Meanwhile Nobles covered the first 600 yards in a quick 1:19. But as he rounded the last turn, he was unable to hold off Auburn and Arkansas.

Nobles’ strategy sits well with Van Wie, who likes to run out in front. "Rob just makes things easier on me," said the smallest of the four runners, who does not like the pushing and jockeying for position of running in a pack.

Immediately Van Wie passed the Auburn runner. He then keyed on the Arkansas runner, but he could not pass and a runner from Georgetown sneak past Van Wie. He brought the baton in with a split of 1:49.4.

The responsibility of the anchor leg rested in Tyler’s hand. The confident cross country co-captain expressed the correct mentality for the final leg when he said, “I feel I can run with anybody.”

Tyler positioned himself directly behind the Georgetown runner. He tried twice to pass the Hoya, but was unsuccessful. At the finish line, Arkansas, Georgetown, and Notre Dame crossed the line within a four-tenths of a second spread. Tyler’s split of 1:48.7 was amazingly fast, indicating that he gave it his best shot.

The relay’s time of 7:21.11 was another school record, and it was also a national record for a 160-yard track. But the sense of accomplishment did not set in immediately, nor has the relay team had a chance to rest and reflect. “We had so little time on the track, less than two minutes each,” lamented McNelis.

Instead all four runners have jumped right into the outdoor season. McNelis and Nobles are concentrating on the 800-meter run and the mile relay. Tyler is staying with the 1500-meter run, and Van Wie is splitting time in the 800 and the 1500. Because there is no two-mile relay in outdoor track, all four are concentrating on individual events in the hope of qualifying for the nationals. They will, however, get together for one more race. And it seems only appropriate that the four all-Americans will do it at the Drake Relays, the place where the wheels were set in motion last year.

The relay’s time of 7:21.11 was another school record, and it was also a national record.

All photos courtesy of Sports Information.

Puzzle on page 20

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Female Athlete Of The Year

SULLIVAN ADDED NCAA TITLE TO LONG LIST OF ACCOLADES

by Trish Sullivan

Molly Sullivan has once again garnered an athletic honor. The sophomore fencing sensation has been named 1986 Scholastic Female Athlete of the Year. But Sullivan isn't one to brag. In fact, all the attention is a bit puzzling to her.

"If I wanted notoriety I certainly wouldn't have picked fencing as my sport," says the 1986 NCAA champion. "I just love to fence, plain and simple. Even if I hadn't received any of the honors I have this year, I'd still be fencing. It's even kind of confusing to get all this attention now. When I walk across campus and people say congratulations to me, I sometimes have to think twice and think, 'what for?' I just want my peers to accept me for who I am and not for my athletic skills."

But for a talent like Sullivan, it is difficult to overlook such distinguished accomplishments. She began training at a young age when her mother became acquainted with a fencing instructor. Mrs. Sullivan asked her friend to come show her children the finer points of the sport and from the very start Molly seemed adept at the hand and foot work.

She burst on the national fencing scene at the ripe old age of 13 when she competed in the Junior Olympics in Portland, Ore., and won the 16-and-under title. The accolades continued as Sullivan found herself competing in the 1982 Junior Olympics in Switzerland and the 1984 Junior Olympics in Leningrad, Soviet Union.

"The traveling and such that I did early on really helped me to grow," reflects the North Andover, Mass., native. "I learned a great deal about other people and other cultures. And I learned a lot about myself. I was forced to be independent and handle difficult situations on my own."

When the time came for her to decide which college to attend, Sullivan will admit that the main reason she chose Notre Dame was head fencing coach Mike DeCicco. For Sullivan, fencing is a part of life but not a way of life, and she saw that same type of attitude coming from the Irish mentor.

"Coach DeCicco is really a special person," says the Pasquerilla West resident. "He knows what the priorities in life are. Although winning and competing is important to him, he realizes that there is much more to life as a student-athlete. And he has been like a guardian angel for me - always keeping on my back to make me do my best academically and athletically."

Sullivan's entrance into Notre Dame provided the spark the women's fencing program needed. In her freshman year, Sullivan led the squad with a 43-4 mark and won the '85 Great Lakes championship. She also earned All-America honors, placing fifth in the NCAA finals. Because of her abilities, the team as a whole went 12-7 and things were looking up for the program.

During the summer prior to her sophomore year Sullivan turned her full attention to fencing and became the first woman ever to win both the junior and senior gold medals at the Nationals, as well as being a member of the gold medal team.

The benefits of the extra summer training paid off when Sullivan and the Irish rolled to a 23-0 mark in 1986, winning the Great Lakes Championships. Individually, Sullivan posted a 48-3 record (.941) which put her second on the career winning percentage list for women fencers at the University with a .929 mark. She also captured the Junior Olympic gold medal in February and won her second straight Great Lakes title - not to mention her accomplishments in the NCAA Championships. The team as a whole finished second in the NCAAs, the best finish ever for a Notre Dame women's fencing team.

"Winning the Championships is like a dream come true right now," says the sophomore. "It was a fantastic weekend for the team and myself. What more could you ask? I really had worked hard for this, and I enjoyed every minute of it."

But Sullivan holds other dreams in her heart that have yet to come true. The 19-year old has plans to travel to Seoul, Korea in 1988 for the Olympics. With the way she has been going, don't be too surprised if her dreams of an Olympic title become reality.
King Of The Neoliberals

BILL BRADLEY MAY LEAD A NEW MOVEMENT INTO POWER

by Elizabeth Dold

For anyone who has ever worked, interned or campaigned for a politician, the following is what I consider to be the most embarrassing situation you could encounter:

The phone rings and a new intern answers it in the manner that he has just been carefully trained.

Intern: “Hello, Senator Bradley’s office. May I help you?”

Caller: “Hi, can I speak to Ray please?”

Intern: “May I ask who’s calling?”

Caller: “This is Bill.”

(Now here’s the embarrassing part.)

Intern: “Bill who?”

Caller: “Bill Bradley”

Intern: “Oh...Sorry, Sir”

Luckily for the senior senator from New Jersey, Bill Bradley is in some ways better known outside of his office than in. In fact, Senator Bradley is fast becoming one of the best known names in politics. The all-American boy is quickly accelerating his pace on the climb up Capitol Hill.

I remember being quite pleased when so many people responded with unexpected recognition as I told them for which Senator I was working. Why do so many people, and not only basketball fans, know who Bill Bradley is? There are several reasons.

Bradley, who was born in Missouri, attended Princeton University where he received honors in American History. As is often the case, his political views began to take shape at this time. But politics was temporarily put aside for a dazzling career in basketball.

His first political job was as a summer intern while he was still an undergraduate. He worked for a young Republican congressman from Philadelphia, Richard Schweiker. Schweiker went on to become a senator and then Secretary of Health and Human Services. From there Bradley was offered the chance to work for the Scranton-for-President campaign. He saw and heard the senate debate on the Civil Rights act taking place at the time and a few years later he would be influenced by Robert Kennedy and the anti-war wing of the Democratic party.

Following Princeton, he attended Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, passing up an opportunity to play for the New York Knicks. In 1967 it came time to make a choice - basketball or politics. In an age where the image makes the man, Bradley made the right choice. He signed with the Knicks, becoming the highest paid basketball player in the world at the time.

Ten years later a lot more people knew who Bill Bradley was and his confidence was bolstered. He decided to run against New Jersey’s Senator Clifford Case. The state’s most influential Democrats had, however, already decided to back Richard Leone, a highly
regarded young politician. This initial fight revealed exactly what type of political creature Bill Bradley was, faults and all. He was self-conscious about using his basketball career and delivered speeches that could leave even the most ardent supporter feeling drowsy. Nevertheless, he had little trouble defeating Leone in the primary, improving his campaigning skills along the way, and won the general election with 56.8 percent of the vote.

While most Democrats will recall 1984 with a wince, for Bradley it was another year of political success. By winning 65 percent of the vote in a state in which Reagan won with 60 percent, Bradley gained his second term as senator and registered the most impressive personal victory in New Jersey electoral history. His acceptance speech was reserved, taking into account the mood of a crowd whose party leader in Washington had just been trampled on, but the underlying thoughts were undeniable. Bradley was already looking forward to his next challenge when he said, “When I think of this campaign, the images of New Jersey flash across my mind and then all the eyes and all the smiles and all the faces merge into one and it is the face of America.”

Regardless of the thinly veiled hints of higher political ambitions, Bradley displays a keen sense of diplomacy and timing. If you ask the senator about his political future now, he will simply state that he wishes to be the best senator that he can be. In no way is his success seen by those in New Jersey as only a stepping stone for Bradley to the presidency; his constituents seem to sense his loyalty.

Thus, the beginning to Bradley’s career, is very impressive; a solid background for a man of 42 years. As a senator, Bradley has been appointed to the Finance Committee, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the Special Committee on Aging and the Intelligence Committee. He has chaired two task forces on economic growth for the Senate Democratic Caucus. The Senator’s list of accomplishments and blue collar work ethic is enough to command the attention and respect given to him, but behind all this is the man himself.

Bradley has built a reputation as one who eschews the Washington social circuit for nights in the office. He attends to many duties other senators leave for their staffs. He has found his element in the nuances of legislative committee fighting and has logged in more time than any of his colleagues in the tedious job of presiding over the Senate.

Bradley’s time as senator is obviously not being spent as one long campaign for the presidency. In an interview with New Jersey Monthly magazine the Senator stated, “I’m unabashedly a New Jersey advocate. I’m trying to make people take a look at New Jersey and say, “Wow! Look at what’s there - it’s fantastic! And they do, and they will.”

Susan Thomases, manager of Bradley’s ’78 campaign, said it best when she remarked, “...there’s also the pride factor: what does it give us, knowing that other states covet our senator? And what does he give us, in kindling within us the hope that American politics can again become attractive...[he is] willing to take the risks that make excellence happen.”

Bradley has been placed among a new breed of politicians that have been called both the New Pragmatists and the neoliberals. Bradley himself, who does not like these kinds of labels admitted that there is a new group in Washington who see “that the traditional Democratic responses really had their origins in the ’30’s and are not going to meet the problems of the ’80’s.”

Neoliberalism is still in its formative stages and to a large extent is still more a spirit than a set of policies. The New Republic captured that spirit when it said that their purpose is “to make good intentions marketable again.”

As the Democrats try to rebound from their 1984 presiden-
NEW FACES

Scholastic magazine is pleased to announce appointments to its General Board for 1986-7. Maher Mouasher, a junior management major from Amman, Jordan, has been named Editor-in-Chief. He served this year as General Manager of Scholastic. Philip Coghlann of New Brunswick, Canada, will be General Manager. Coghlann is a fourth year architecture major and served on the student government restructuring committee this year. Managing Editor will be Keith Harrison, a junior from Allison Park, Pennsylvania. Harrison, an American Studies major, served last semester as a News Editor for the Observer. Alex Peltzer, a junior from Visalia, California, has been named Design Manager. Peltzer, an American Studies major, served in the same position this year. Matthew Bradley of Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania, will serve as Production Manager. Bradley, a sophomore American Studies major served as Managing Editor of Scholastic this year.

Greg Miller, a junior English major from Danville, Pennsylvania, has been named News Editor. Miller was Assistant Editor of Humanitas this year. Larry Burke of Nutley, New Jersey, will be Sports Editor. Burke, a junior American Studies major, was Assistant Sports Editor of Observer this year. Bob Winn, a junior pre-professional major, will serve as Student Life Editor. Winn, of Kenmore, New York, was a writer for Noise this year. Cathy Coffey of Birmingham, Michigan, has been named Departments Editor. Coffey, a sophomore accounting major, was Assistant Features Editor at the Observer this year. Pete Cespedes will be Comptroller. Cespedes, a junior accounting major from Miami, Florida, was Advertising Manager for Scholastic this year. Amy Stephan, of Piqua, Ohio, will be Copy Director. Stephan is a fourth year arts and letters engineering major who served as Managing Editor of the Observer this year.

The new General Board will begin its work in August.

Bradley (continued)

tial debacle, the neoliberals could begin to take an increasingly vital role in the party. By merging the socially-conscious values of New Deal liberalism with the hearty patriotic pragmatism of today's New Right, the neoliberals may just be able to strike the right chord with the American electorate.

But the success of neoliberalism, and the political prospects of men like Bill Bradley, are far from secure. Neoliberalism is largely interested in the sphere of real policy and is still somewhat incomplete in its intellectual formulation. Moreover, and perhaps most importantly, it has yet to be articulated in a clear, coherent and easily digestible package by a candidate of national stature, much like the current President has been with Reaganism. The Reagan years have set the stage for the dawn of a new ideological and intellectual era in the Democratic Party. It is up to men like Bill Bradley to make this dawn a reality.

(Tenure, from page 24) did ten times more work during my last three years here yet I was turned down."

What makes his case most upsetting is that he has been unable to obtain from the administration a solid explanation for his dismissal. "No one minds getting canned if they know why, but one is entitled to a good answer," he said. He explained that such an answer is very important for his future plans. "How can I avoid making the same mistake elsewhere in the future if Notre Dame won't tell me what went wrong here?"

Among the other specific objections this assistant professor has to the way his case was handled are the following: the first notification, written or verbal, he received about the requirements for renewal in his department was put in his mailbox two weeks before his rejection; although he had been an instructor at Notre Dame since 1973, he did not begin tenure-track until 1978 at which time he was given no choice as to whether or not he wanted to be considered for tenure or continue on as an instructor; the university made no concessions in his case though he was carrying a heavy teaching load and was involved working overtime with students; and since he was not informed of the problems with his renewal early enough in the semester to find another job he was forced to stay on for the extra year.

He went on to say that though he loves to teach, his future plans do not include academia. "The process isn't worth the mental anguish." He added, "It's tougher to get reviewed by the administration than by the CIA."

Though the experiences of this particular professor reflect one of the saddest cases, they indicate many of the weaknesses underlying Notre Dame's present tenure policy.
At Odds With The Vatican
ISSUES IN THE CURRAN DISPUTE

by Reverend Robert J. Kennedy

On September 17, 1985, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Prefect of the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, sent a letter to Father Charles E. Curran, professor of moral theology at the Catholic University of America, stating that unless he retracted certain views on various official teachings of the Catholic Church, Curran would not be allowed to continue teaching Catholic theology in the name of the Church. The letter was the conclusion of a six-year investigation of Curran's work, especially in the area of sexual and marital ethics: abortion, birth control, premarital sex, masturbation, homosexuality, artificial insemination and the indissolubility of marriage.

On March 11, 1986, Father Curran issued a statement indicating that he would not retract his teaching until it was made clear to him the specific nature of his alleged deviation from Catholic teaching and he denied that his positions were either rebellious or radical. Between these two events, efforts were made by Curran and several U.S. bishops to strike a compromise with Rome, and those negotiations continue. There has also been strong support from his bishop and his academic colleagues around the world for Curran's careful scholarship, his attention to the traditional teaching of the Church and his pastoral sensitivity.

But now Father Curran waits for further word from Rome - and so do we.

But why should we wait for the outcome of the controversy? Isn't it simply a case of Rome disciplining one of its disobedient sons? Isn't it clear that a Catholic theologian must teach what the hierarchical magisterium teaches? Unfortunately, it is not so clear and simple. Serious issues are at stake in the decision about Father Curran and his work which will have an impact on Catholic moral theology and Catholic theology in general, on the pastoral practice of the Church and on the academic enterprise, especially as it is carried out in the American setting.

The most important issue this controversy raises is the role of the theologian in the life of the Church. Is he the mouthpiece of the hierarchical magisterium through which credal formulations, papal statements, conciliar decrees and curial pronouncements are voiced; or is the theologian a creative and critical commentator who serves the research and reflective dimension of the overall teaching enterprise in the Church by searching for new and better formulations of the truth of church teachings? This is answered in part by naming the sources available to a theologian for his task. If the pronouncements of the official magisterium are considered the sole source, then the task of the Catholic theologian is very different than if one is able to consider scripture, the full tradition of the Church and the experience of faithful men and women, past and present, as sources.

A second issue is the terms of public theological debate. Rome and all the Church's theologians have to recognize that theological research and discussion no longer go on in isolated monastic libraries or insulated university classrooms; the theological enterprise today is as public as St. Peter's Square. Vatican officials and theologians alike have to accept that fact and then operate carefully and responsibly in light of it. It is also fair to expect, in view of this public context, that theological debate would involve honest efforts at dialogue for the sake of clarifying mutual positions. This has not occurred in
the Curran-Ratzinger debate. The precise disharmony between the official teachings and Curran's positions have not been clearly articulated by Rome. And, as a matter of fact, when one reads Curran's work, one finds that his positions are not very far at all from the Church's official stand.

But this raises a third area of concern: do Catholic theologians - or any Catholics, for that matter - have the right to dissent from the Church's non-infallible teachings? It should be clearly understood that the official magisterium, while teaching expressly about the above mentioned topics in sexual ethics, has never issued an infallible statement about any one of them. For that reason, these teachings are open for reflection by theologians so that the Church's teaching might be more credibly presented in the context of the present world. But this reflection may also lead theologians to question the validity of the Church's arguments or the theological resources it brings to bear in making its case. Father Curran has, for a long time, argued that such dissent is consistent with the role - and the responsibility - of the Catholic theologian, and that it is in no way an act of disloyalty. In fact, it is quite the opposite; research and reflection on theological questions which remain open to definition are necessarily loyal acts if the truth is to be found.

A final point to be raised here is the impact this controversy will have on theological reflection in the American setting. In the United States, Catholic education and the Catholic intellectual tradition have had a hard time establishing themselves as credible partners in an atmosphere which has often been suspicious of the motives of the Catholic Church. Catholic theologian, and that it is in no way an act of disloyalty. In fact, it is quite the opposite; research and reflection on theological questions which remain open to definition are necessarily loyal acts if the truth is to be found.

In the United States, Catholic education and the Catholic intellectual tradition have had a hard time establishing themselves as credible partners in an atmosphere which has often been suspicious of the motives of the Catholic Church. Perceived Roman control of church members seemed to threaten the pluralism and individual freedom so proudly valued in America. That perception is fueled by this controversy which calls into question academic freedom and ecumenical theological dialogue.

As we await the outcome of this present controversy, the Church, and especially its academic communities, need to think through the questions it raises. What is the relationship of the Church's theologians with the hierarchical magisterium? What are the terms and concerns of public theological debate when the viewpoints of the theologians, as well as that of the pope, are regularly part of the evening news? Do theologians and church members have a right to dissent from the non-infallible teaching of the Church, and, if they do dissent, can they still be considered members of the Church? How can the Church faithfully and credibly present its teaching, so that the world can hear it and engage in dialogue? •
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Daniel Morper
Zeus, o/c “66 x 49,” 1983

Rembrandt Van Rijn
Detail from The Triumph of Mordecai

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS AT THE SNITE MUSEUM OF ART DON'T MISS THEM!

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  April 27 - July 26, 1986
  reception: Sunday, April 27, 1986
  2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

- ARTISTS & DESIGNERS
  The 1986 Notre Dame Student Exhibition
  April 20 - May 18, 1986
  reception: Sunday, April 20, 1986
  2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

- REMBRANDT 'ETCHINGS'
The Feddersen Collection
  May 4 - July 26, 1986
  reception: May 4, 1986
  2:00 - 4:00 p.m.
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But this raises a third area of concern: do Catholic theologians - or any Catholics, for that matter - have the right to dissent from the Church's non-infallible teachings? It should be clearly understood that the official magisterium, while teaching expressly about the above mentioned topics in sexual ethics, has never issued an infallible statement about any one of them. For that reason, these teachings are open for reflection by theologians so that the Church's teaching might be more credibly presented in the context of the present world. But this reflection may also lead theologians to question the validity of the Church's arguments or the theological resources it brings to bear in making its case. Father Curran has, for a long time, argued that such dissent is consistent with the role - and the responsibility - of the Catholic theologian, and that it is in no way an act of disloyalty. In fact, it is quite the opposite; research and reflection on theological questions which remain open to definition are necessarily loyalatti'ons if the truth is to be found.

A final point to be raised here is the impact this controversy will have on theological reflection in the American setting. In the United States, Catholic education and the Catholic intellectual tradition have had a hard time establishing themselves as credible partners in an atmosphere which has often been suspicious of the motives of the Catholic Church.

In the United States, Catholic education and the Catholic intellectual tradition have had a hard time establishing themselves as credible partners in an atmosphere which has often been suspicious of the motives of the Catholic Church. Perceived Roman control of church members seemed to threaten the pluralism and individual freedom so proudly valued in America. That perception is fueled by this controversy which calls into question academic freedom and ecumenical theological dialogue.

As we await the outcome of this present controversy, the Church, and especially its academic communities, need to think through the questions it raises. What is the relationship of the Church's theologians with the hierarchical magisterium? What are the terms and concerns of public theological debate when the viewpoints of the theologians, as well as that of the pope, are regularly part of the evening news? Do theologians and church members have a right to dissent from the non-infallible teaching of the Church, and, if they do dissent, can they still be considered members of the Church? How can the Church faithfully and credibly present its teaching, so that the world can hear it and engage in dialogue? •
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  The 1986 Notre Dame Student Exhibition
  April 20 - May 18, 1986
  reception: Sunday, April 20, 1986
  2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

• REMBRANDT 'ETCHINGS'
  The Feddersen Collection
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  reception: May 4, 1986
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Lou

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