

# THE OBSERVER

## Messina, Murphy and O'Dea Priming As 3-Way SBP Election Clash Nears



RONALD MESSINA

Tonight, March 2, three of "next year's Student Body Presidents" will make a final inspection of their gear, their glare, and their grasp before embarking on the 12 day campaign charge for the Student Body Presidency. For on March 15, there will be only one.

Seriously running for the SBP job are three junior Government majors: Ron Messina, Chris Murphy and Dennis O'Dea. Not so seriously running is "Wild" Bill Miller of the South Dining Hall sheds.

Unlike campaigns of the past, which have turned into financial fiascoes, the 1967 election will be



CHRISTOPHER MURPHY

guarded by the Student Senate Campaign Committee. The most restricting guard on the candidates is a \$150 spending limit on literature.

The spending stricture encompasses all publicity posters, ads, and radio spots paid for by the candidate and or backers of the candidate. Violation of this spending budget will result in official scratching of a candidate.

That budget is a direct result of last Year's campaign in which Rick Dunn reportedly spent \$800, Jim Fish \$500 and Lenny Joyce \$25 for campaign expenditures.

Although the spending clause will inhibit the



DENNIS O'DEA

candidates flashy communication, they will no doubt make their whistle stop bunk to bunk visitations to the dorms in an effort to postulate on the old: academic freedom, parietal rules and cars- and the new: the NSA-CIA and Notre Dame, the Old Post Office and Student Union.

Academic Freedom is close to the heart of Morrissey's senator Ron Messina who not so long ago at a meeting of the Student Senate relinquished his post as Academic Freedom chairman to Action Student Tom McKenna, Action Student Party Vice presidential candidate.

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### Stanford's Draft-Resisting SBP Visiting Here, Then Maybe Jail

David Harris, a bearded, soft-spoken draft-resistor and up until a week ago President of the Stanford student body will visit Notre Dame March 15 for a lecture-seminar on Selective Service and the Viet Nam War. His trip is being sponsored by The Observer, in cooperation with the Notre Dame Americans for Democratic Action and the National Educational Television network.

Harris' Notre Dame appearance,



which will be filmed by NET as part of a documentary, may well be his last before the public for some time. If his application for conscientious objection status is rejected by Selective Service, he could spend years in a federal prison.

In a telephone interview from San Francisco this week, Harris said he was willing to go to jail for his beliefs. He has based his application for CO status on philosophical objection to all war. The

Selective Service System does not recognize this type of opposition as valid for CO. This fall Harris rejected his 2-S classification. He is currently 1-A.

If he is anything, Harris certainly is not orthodox, as he himself quickly admits. In a story about the NSA Congress this September, Harris was quoted by TIME magazine as saying, "it's hard to find anyone farther left than I am."

Thus it was that Harris' election to the presidency of the normally conservative Stanford student body came somewhat as a shock last spring. Yet his majority was such as to make him, as one student put it, "the obvious choice."

Not affiliated with any of the traditional left-wing groups, Harris was one of 30 student body presidents invited to the State Department recently for a personal briefing on the war by Dean Rusk. His was also one of 100 signatures on a letter from student body presidents across the nation which protested the current conduct of the Vietnamese war.

Last summer at the NSA Congress, Harris led a radical walk-out from the "liberal caucus" when it became apparent that NSA's resolution on Viet Nam would be somewhat mild. Harris had been specifically pushing for a condemnation of President Johnson's moral character. This position failed to pass the NSA Congress, but did have the effect of making Harris the acknowledged leader of NSA's ultra-left wing faction.

### Senate Applauds NSA Rep; Hears Fish's Union Proposal

BY MIKE DeNIRO  
and DENNY MOORE

During a prolonged, sometimes bitter session Tuesday night the Student Government Senate heard a verbal crossfire over continued membership in NSA and saw for the first time some details of the Fish Student Union plan.

Definite action on both matters was postponed until next week at the earliest. There was feeling among some Student Government leaders that a vote on NSA might be avoided altogether. This would be the case if no Senator sponsored the Young Republican-backed pull-out proposal.

Along these lines SBP Jim Fish was letting it be known after the meeting's end that he would be looking into the possibility of campus-wide election of delegates to the NSA Congress. This has been a particular grievance of NSA foes in the past.

During the NSA debate itself, Ken Moran, senior English major and leader of the Young Republicans' drive to withdraw from NSA, presented his views, and was opposed by Fish and Steve Parliament, member of the National Advisory Council of NSA.

Moran rehearsed the points he made in a recent scholastic article, which charged NSA was a politically orientated body, and that a student organization has no place in politics. Moran portrayed NSA as constantly presenting leftist viewpoints, and quoted Fish (in a Time magazine article) as backing this stand.

Moran pointed out that NSA has recently been concerned with the repeal of the LSD and marijuana laws, a change in the draft system, and a halt to the bombing in Vietnam. He alleged these activities violated the NSA constitution which states that the organization shall "not take part in any activities that do not affect the student."

Moran questioned the worth of the services of the NSA. He called the grant by the National Institute on Mental Health for a study on student stress "pacification money." He quoted Fish as saying "the NSA will probably lose funds from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its tax exempt status." He saw this as an indication that the amount of money Notre Dame receives from NSA will diminish in the future.

He concluded with a plea for some interested senator to introduce a motion that Student Government should withdraw from NSA. Fish politely started the applause when Moran had finished.

Fish blasted Moran's contention that a student organization should not be politically involved. He quoted from a letter from Father Hesburgh to the effect that thinking and political activity are part of education. Said Fish: "students are as much citizens as people twenty-five years old and out of school."

Fish pointed out that besides the NIMH grant and the pledge for next year's International Forum, Student Government re-

ceived information from NSA which helped establish the Honor Council, the Community Services Program, and this spring's Course on Teacher Evaluation. Fish then introduced Parliament.

Parliament was concerned mainly with Moran's statement that "a student is one who studies," and therefore a student organiza-

(Continued on Page 4)

### Inside...

- For the first time in many years, a Sophomore has announced his candidacy for the Student Body Vice Presidency. But alas! there are two juniors Tom McKenna and Tom Holstein, to challenge the precedent. Read the story of the SBVP's page 2.

- Once more the Collegiate Jazz Festival, hosts the best in college Jazz, rhythm and blues... bip bop diddley bop bip poh poh bop di do bop, page, 4.

- Knights of Columbus, the Irish guard of the off-season has been ousted as sponsors of the 1967 Bengal Bouts. The Bouts will remain the same except the TKO of the Knights... well almost the same, See page, 12.

- The sad and melancholy story of "The Death of Him" is presented in its true spine-tingling, vivid, tear-jerking sentimental detail, by the author specially commissioned to write it, page, 7.

# Soph Dowd Enters VP Race With McKenna And Holstein

Although the parameters of the job are presently somewhat unclear, three students are preparing their material as they stand ready to seek the Student Body Vice Presidency. The three listed as



**PAT DOWD**

vying for the job are Pat Dowd, Tom Holstein and Tom McKenna.

The reason for the present uncertainty about the tasks of the SBVP is found in the Student Union proposal presently being considered by the Senate. If the measure passes the Senate unchanged, the SBP would replace the SBVP as chairman of the Senate and the vice president would become the assistant chairman and also the coordinator of the three standing committees in the Senate.

This may also be the last year for independent vice presidential candidates. Another portion of the same Union bill calls for the presidential and vice presidential candidates to run on a ticket.

Although the requirements for candidacy were never restricted to juniors, Pat Dowd is the first sophomore to try for the job in recent years. Hailing from Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, Dowd is presently a stay senator living in Walsh Hall. He feels that his experience in the Senate, as a stay senator and as the senator from Breen-Phillips his freshman year, best qualify him for the job.

When questioned as to his feelings about the Union, Dowd said, "I feel it is a good step, but I don't agree with all the points." Specifically, he objects to the section dealing with the vice president's duties in the Senate. He feels the SBP should take over the

job of chairman to "alleviate some of the friction that has been present in the past." However, he feels that the SBVP should be a standing member of all committees and not just the coordinator.

Dowd says he's running because of a sincere desire to give something to Notre Dame. He feels that the position of vice president would permit him to do more than he could in any other area. He feels a "pride in being a Notre Dame student" and thinks that, for the most part, that the way things are run here is good. He says he's not adverse to change, but not "change for the sake of change." "If there is a need for logical changes," he said, "and the majority of the student body is behind it, then there should be change."

"The role of the vice president lies in a communicative capacity."



**TOM HOLSTEIN**

This is the basic presumption of Tom Holstein, candidate for just that role. Holstein, presently a senator from Zahm, feels that the biggest problem in student government is the lack of communication between the average student and his government.

Holstein feels that his primary qualification for the job lies in service areas. To date, he has been an assistant social commissioner, the Social Commission's Dance Chairman, the Joint College Representative and Student Body Corresponding Secretary.

Holstein plans a diversified campaign, hitting both the individual rooms and putting out literature describing his aims. He especially

wants to make a lot of personal meetings, giving the voters a chance to see his program.

Representing the Action Student Party and running in conjunction with Dennis O'Dea is junior Tom McKenna. He and O'Dea are running together "because we agree on basic policies." Also, McKenna cited the proposal in the Union bill that calls for future campaigns to be run on a ticket basis as a reason for his combined participation.

One of the planks of their campaign is one dealing with free speech. McKenna feels that if a speaker is worthwhile and financing can be arranged, then the campus should be open to such a person. "If the speaker is objectionable to the University," said McKenna, "they should realize that there is no better way of intelligently opposing his views than by allowing him to speak. To close one's eyes to reality is no way of pursuing the truth."

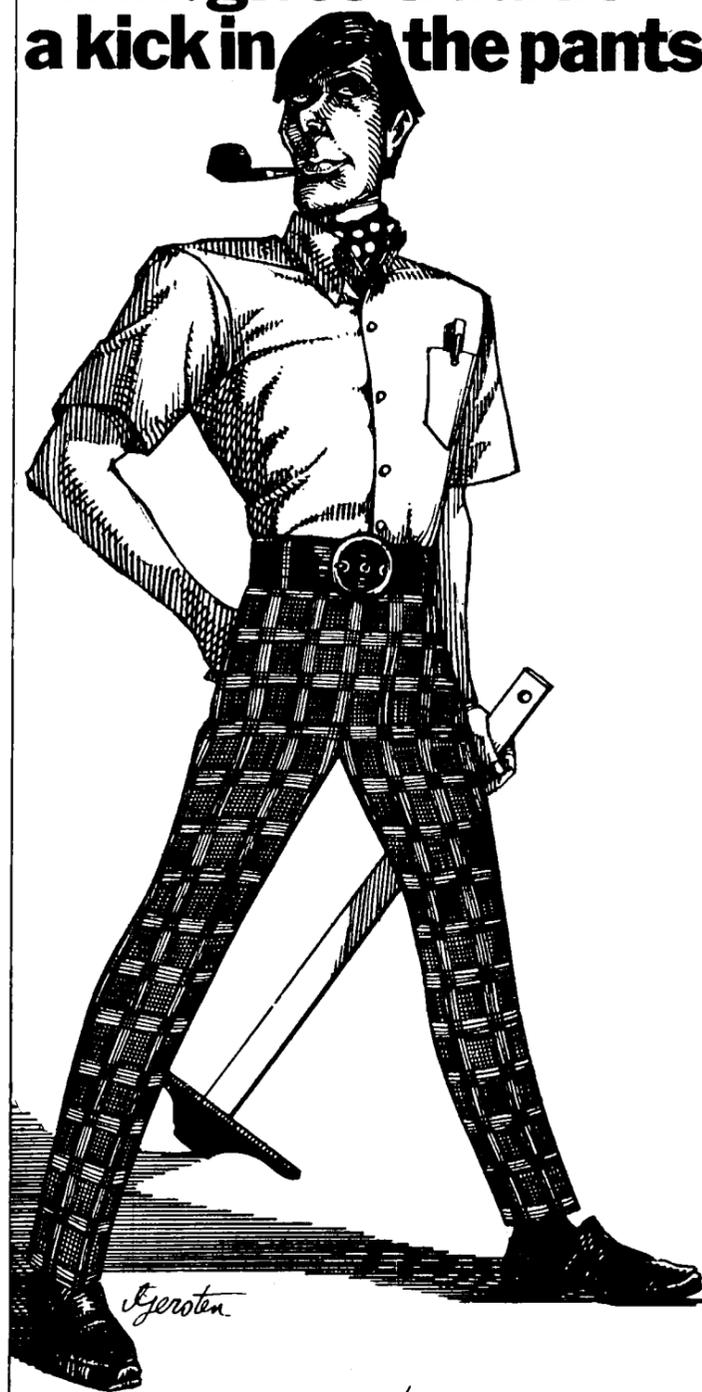
McKenna also feels that too much of University business concerning students is conducted behind closed doors "and preferably those of the Vice president for Student Affairs." Both he and O'Dea feel that these issues should be brought out into the open and that it is the job of the SBP and the SBVP to do this.



**TOM MCKENNA**

These then are the candidates. Only the 12 days between the opening gun tomorrow and the final tally in LaFortune will tell who is going to fill the post of SBVP.

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PAT COLLINS

The Proof's  
In The Cake



"Bottle of Wine Fruit of the vine  
When You gonna let me get sober  
Let me alone Let me go home  
Let me go home and start over..."

That was the song Mike Ryan sang. And he didn't sing it because he was at a Skiffle, because Ryan doesn't sing unless it is something special... like the Notre Dame victory march at a football game or a Notre Dame Victory march at a Basketball game or the Notre Dame victory march with or without request.

The special occasion last week was Ryan's 21st birthday, the day every young man worships as the day of emancipation from the filial bonds, and the day of legal drinking. Ryan awoke early on that day, had breakfast, had lunch and had a few beers. The night was to be the greatest of his life and Ryan was not about to let anyone forget it.

"Where you all going drinking tonight," he said, "In the grave yards, or the woods? Maybe you can go to Niccola, but then they might be carding... too bad."

Ryan ran on and on he rested on the couch in his room just counting the beers he was going to have and practicing how he would react when someone challenged his age. "I'll just reach in my pocket pull out my Notre Dame I.D., my draft card, my drivers license... Cause in six hours and 22 minutes I'm going to be 21."

Ryan's performance was the birth of Anger for his friends, there is nothing more disgusting than a group of people who are 20 sitting around watching some one gloat over making his debut from Kubiacks to Sweeny's. Ryan wouldn't stop and couldn't wait for nightfall. He pranced over to the dining hall bounced two potatoes into his wide and by this time, well lubricated mouth. Then he rolled up two veal cutlets in a piece of bread and without breaking his stacatto chant devoured the helpless cutlet.

Four hours remained until young Michael was to become old Michael. "You'll have to call me sir. I'm going to be 21 and officially I'll be able to drink anywhere. Wait I need a beer for the shower."

Ryan equipped with Bud, Borax and bath towell danced to the shower... thinking of what a great night it was going to be. His birthday. His night to live it up. And his friends who lingered around the room just mumbled. "Boy I don't want to be around when he comes in tonight... Man I'll be glad when this day is over... Will he ever stop talking..."

Those were the few, ever so few words the observers got in before the water logged man to be entered the room, approached a friend Cricket. "Say what's your name? Cricket... Well that's good I know a guy we call Roach and then he pointed to a weak little blond kid in the corner, the wilted part of the group who had so many pills and so many diseases that he had merited the name bug... but his friends decided that was too impersonal and so they called him Roach.

Three hours till Mike Ryan was to be 21, he stood in front of the mirror, pulled out his brown brush and tried desperately to part his wirey black hair. "It's going to be great I'm going to be 21 and I can't believe it... I'll just pull out my wallet... my w-a-l-l-e-t... Alright who took my wallet... hey this isn't funny... I've got to go out... Now who has my goddamn wallet."

It had to happen. It was poetic justice. The five companions had heard the cries of emancipation and 21, just too long. And now the fate had twisted the day of joy to a day of pain. For there is nothing more like being 21 and not being able to prove it... especially on your own 21st birthday.

"That's alright Ryan... you can always take your birthday cake.. they'll believe you. Hey I might not be 21 Ryan but at least I can prove I'm myself."

Ryan was shook. He literally ripped his room apart in a vain search for his wallet. "It's gotta be here I don't understand it. I went to dinner came back... Took a shower... My wallet has got to be here. What am I going to do?"

Suggestions arose as to the urgency of informing his creditors, the book store and his draft card. A somber Ryan stopped singing and sat in the chair addressing letters... The room was still. For although it was his 21st birthday Mike Ryan couldn't even go out to dinner. For he had no identification to cash his birthday checks. And what began as a day of triumph ended as an ordinary night in front of the television... Except there was a biography on the Mike Wallace show featuring the life of Knute Rockne which gave Ryan a chance to sing the Notre Dame Victory March.



TMH: I baptize you in the name of United, Transworld, Pan American, Northwest Orient, Braniff and Ozark. And may you too travel with the swiftness, the zipnees which has guided me through the airways of the skies of the Notre Dame Family.

PANTALINE: Did you hear about the new machine in the Huddle? It's right around the corner next to the jukebox. You put in a quarter and you get a Rugby jacket and a collapsible belt.

DIRTY DEED: Students in Farley Hall are hung in what is known as the Dirty Laundry Syndrome. Previously the Farley residents have thrown their Laundry down on Tuesday and had it returned on Friday. Now they have been informed that the Laundry will not be ready until Monday. But the Farley residents are planning to revolt and hang out Notre Dame's dirty wash.

This is Russ Kennedy of Balboa Island, California, on an in-port field trip as a student aboard Chapman College's floating campus.

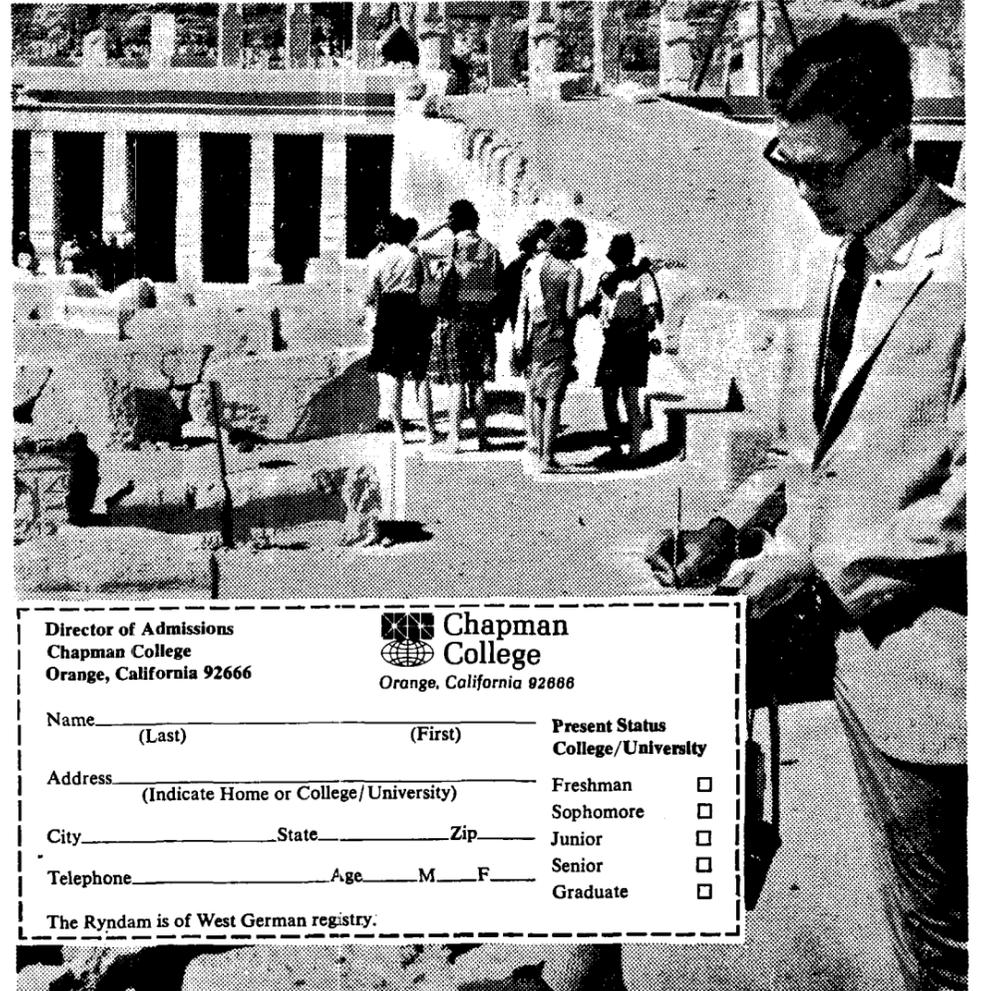
The note he paused to make as fellow students went ahead to inspect Hatshepsut's Tomb in the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, he used to complete an assignment for his Comparative World Cultures professor.

Russ transferred the 12 units earned during the study-travel semester at sea to his record at the University of California at Irvine where he continues studies toward a teaching career in life sciences.

As you read this, 450 other students have begun the fall semester voyage of discovery with Chapman aboard the s.s. RYNDAM, for which Holland-America Line acts as General Passenger Agents.

In February still another 450 will embark from Los Angeles for the spring 1967 semester, this time bound for the Panama Canal, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Great Britain and New York.

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SBP Hopefuls:

Pledges, Freedom, Culture, Dialogue . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Despite his failure to pass his Academic Freedom proposal Messina remained firm on the notion: "I would like to see the establishment of a parallel organization for students comparable to the present University Academic Advisory Board..."

Messina, who apparently will devote a good part of his campaign to the academic considerations, vows allegiance to a Course Evaluation booklet, compiled from student survey, and a continuation of the "free college".

To bridge the communication gap between the student government-student communication gap, Messina proposes the organization of a "Biweekly or monthly" student government newsletter to assist a student "board of information" to meet weekly with student government leaders.

Also part of the Messina platform: a clarification of the parietal rules, a push toward complete hall autonomy; development of the Student Union concept and the introduction of young-blood (freshman, sophs and juniors) into the government organization.

Candidate, Christopher J. Murphy is expected to manipulate his campaign in the direction of the cultural aspects of student life, since he has been involved in Student Government as Cultural Affairs Commissioner and presently is pilot of the University's Fine Arts Festival to be presented here after Easter.

Reinforcing Murphy is an array of campus government types headed by Tom Brislin, student member of the Liberal Arts Advisory Board; Dennis Withers, Junior Class President; Rick Rembush, Sophomore Class President, and off-campus commissioner Norman Jeddloh.

Murphy's cultural insight has been augmented by his service to the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts and ground-work on a National Collegiate Cultural Committee on the Arts. Murphy's credential include work as Senator, a term on the Stay-Hall Committee and membership on the Constitutional Revision committee.

As Murphy sees it: "Notre Dame, traditionally concerned with its unique role in molding broad-minded and active Catholic laymen, must today face the problem of an apathetic student body and a frustrated student leadership. Such a situation

demands student leaders, not only with the experience and ability to move the student government bureaucracy, but the vision to expand into areas previously ignored at this University."

Dennis O'Dea, candidate from the Action Student Party, will center his campaign mainly around the policies and reforms that which fertilized the Popular Front last year and led to the creation of ASP this year.

Although O'Dea is a relatively new member to the Action group, he admits that both ASP and himself have agreed, and that he "will be running to win." There was some speculation last year that Popular Front Candidate Lenny Joyce was running just to insure concern for the right ideas.

One of O'Dea's main touchstones for his theme is an "open government". Explains O'Dea, "So that both Student Government and the Administration can have a real dialogue, based on concrete knowledge of each other's position. This can happen if we have an atmosphere of mutual respect, it is very unlikely that we will reach an impasse. If it does come down to an irrational and intransigent Administration stand, we would hope to have the student support to demonstrate our determination."

O'Dea hopes to initiate a re-examination of the Indiana laws concerning drinking; to open the free speech issue, a restriction of Philosophy and Theology requirements to the first two years; permission for cars for on-campus students; inquiry into bookstore prices and abolition of cut system.

Inhibiting O'Dea's chances is the misconception of ASP as a leftist group and his overt lack of funds. "ASP is just an informal group of students who have similar views on campus affairs. As for the money we hope to solicit from our friends and supporters."

For nearly a fortnight, Messina, Murphy and O'Dea, will tramp around the campus anxiously waiting for that night in the Student Center, where calm hands become clammy, cigarettes turn into cigars and the totals are chalked on the large school-house blackboard just as it was in years past and as it was last year: Jim Fish, Rick Dunn and Lenny Joyce.

## Jam Session, Symposium Jazz Up CJF

For the ninth time in as many years, Notre Dame will have jazz. The annual Collegiate Jazz Festival, with all the trappings, will grace the campus from March 2nd through the 4th.

Although the name is the same and much of the procedure will seem familiar, there will be some innovations accompanying this year's festival. For openers, the weekend will feature a symposium designed to bring some understanding of jazz to those who are not quite sure what it's all about. The topic for the discussions will be, "The Current State of Jazz" and the panel composed of some of the judges will lead the talks.

The three symposium sessions will be entitled: "Art or Commerce" at 2 p.m., Friday, "Avant-Garde" at 7:30 p.m. Friday and "Education" Saturday morning at 9:30. All sessions will be open to the public with no admission charge.

## Arts Festival Scheduled

From April 5 to April 16, the Cultural Affairs Commission of Student Government will hold Notre Dame's first Arts Festival. It will present, according to Chris Murphy Cultural Affairs Commissioner, various aspects of the five major areas of art: dance, drama, music, poetry and literature, and the fine and plastic arts.

Art exhibitions will include sculpture exhibits done by some of Chicago's top people in the field. Four modern, significant poets will also read and lecture: Sandra Hochman, Sally Kimmel, New O' Gorman, and Robert Creelt.

Student productions of "Keep Tightly Closed" by Meegan Tierry and a play by Samuel Becket are likewise in line. The students in charge of production are Bill Coco and Tom Timmins.

The judges for this year's event are: Herbie Hancock, Lalo Schifrin, Donald Byrd, William Russo, Robert Share and Donald DeMicheal. Hancock is a member of the Miles Davis Quintet and sometimes composer. Schifrin, a native of Argentina, likewise is a composer, listing several TV shows and movies among his credits. Byrd is a New York based trumpeter and teacher, a member of the progressive school of jazz. Russo is classical minded and has spent his time of late writing jazz-oriented ballets, operas and symphonies. Share, who is returning for the eighth time to the festival, is the administrator of the Berklee School of Music in Boston. DeMicheal, who will act as chairman of the judges, is the editor of Down Beat magazine, the co-sponsor of CJF '67.

The competition, which will be held in Stepan Center instead of the fieldhouse, will be in four sessions. The three semi-final sessions will be at 1:30 and 7:30 Friday the 3rd and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. The finals will be Saturday night at 7:30.

Competing for the top prizes of \$500 (band) and \$300 (combo) ten bands and ten combos. The bands will be from Illinois, Indiana, Northwestern, Duquense, M.I.T., Ohio State, Michigan State, Roosevelt, Missouri at Kansas City and Washington University in St. Louis.

The combos consisting of at least two and not more than eight musicians, will hail from Santa Rosa Jr. College, Purdue, Ball State, MIT, Indiana, Illinois, Berkeley, Muskegon, Philadelphia, Musical Academy and Chicago Area Colleges.

Other features of the weekend will be a Friday night jam session and an all day high school contest on Saturday. The jam session will be held after Friday night's competition and will take place at Christ the King Hall. Both participants and judges will get into the act.



The high school day, which will be directed by Rev. George Wiskirchen, C.S.C. of Notre Dame H.S., Niles, Illinois, will be held in Washington Hall. Twenty bands from Indiana will participate, trying for the Selmer Benny Goodman Trophy and the right to play at the end of Saturday night's CJF finals. The contest and the clinic that will follow are being co-sponsored by CJF and H. & A. Selmer, Inc. of Elkhart.

## NSA, Union Debates

(Continued from Page 1)

tion should not be concerned with politics. Parliament felt that the political issues the NSA is concerned with, especially the Vietnam war, affect the student's chances of studying. NSA, said he, provides the vehicle whereby students may express their opinions about the problems that affect them. Thus he reasoned NSA is justified in expressing "political but not partisan viewpoints."

He explained that most of the pronouncements of the NSA congresses were leftist because the conservative schools have either resigned from the NSA or refused to participate in formulating the statements.

During Senate grilling, Moran said Notre Dame must resign from NSA since it exerts no influence in it and cannot hope to change its policies. Fish pointed out that in the past ten years Notre Dame has produced two presidents, one regional director, and a number of members of the National Advisory board of NSA. Notre Dame also sponsored a resolution on birth control information in 1965.

Moran did not know why the National Young Republicans had not resigned from the United States Youth Council, which the NSA has stopped taking funds from because it is supported by the CIA.

Some discussion arose on a proposed change in the financial fiscal policy of the student government. Under the new proposals the Student Government Treasurer and a Student Government Chief Accountant would be appointed by, or with the approval of the Student Union Board. Also called for is the appointment of various other employees to work under the Treasurer and Chief Accountant.

In other action the Senate heard plans for a Student Union as part of a broad set of proposals for the revision of Student Government Administration.

Purpose of this presentation,

according to SBP Jim Fish, was that the rationale behind the proposals might be outlined for the Senators. No debate was held on the measures though questions from the floor were entertained. Fish also announced the formation of subcommittees to study each of the major points of the bill.

The SBP's presentation urged careful consideration of a return to the policy of Student Body President acting as chairman of the Senate.

Also mentioned was a possible hike in the student activities fee from \$6 to \$10.

Earlier in the evening Hall Life Coordinator Jim Cavnar reviewed Stay-Hall's status after the recent polling among the student body. According to Cavnar, only one upperclass hall, Zahm, approved Stay Hall for next semester. Thus Zahm next fall will open its doors to 100 freshman.

Something of a back door stay hall for a few halls was also disclosed. The effected halls are Keenan (where 20 upperclassmen will take up lodging this fall), Stanford (a similar number), Walsh (where 30 freshmen will be integrated on an experimental basis) and Breen-Phillips (which will include 90 upperclassmen).

Jay Schwartz, Chairman of the Hall President's Council, followed Cavnar with a report that astonished some student senators. After a brief review of the purposes, history and failures of his group, Schwartz proposed a radical improvement: abolish it. The Council, explained Schwartz, would function more efficiently if it were structured along the lines of a smaller, more streamlined "Hall Life Committee."

The projected board would in effect be a seven man board, the chairman of which would be the Hall Life Coordinator, a SBP appointee. The Coordinator would in turn name six men to serve with him. Each of the six would be responsible for three halls.

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# SMC Yes, ND Maybe On Phones

For the second year in a row, Notre Dame students will be offered the choice of having phones in their rooms. In an effort to bring better communication opportunities to the student body, the Student Affairs Committee has outlined the setup and now all that needs to be decided is whether the students want the phones or not.

In an effort to determine the effectiveness of the system, the committee surveyed the residents of Lyons and Farley, where phones were installed this year, as to their impressions on the phones and to hear their complaints in order to prepare a better setup for the future.

The results of the survey showed that some 61% of the residents of both halls were satisfied with their service this year and the primary reasons for dissent were the inability to make long-distance

calls and the lack of a comparable system at SMC which took some of the joy out of having a private phone.

Both of these problem areas have been cleared up, however, negating most of the complaints. The long-distance dilemma has been cleared up with the phone company and SMC is slated to have campus wide service by January of next year.

The survey also questioned the respondents as to whether they would recommend the extension of the system to a campus wide basis. On this question, 85% of those answering voted in the affirmative.

The referendum, which will be taken March 6th, will need 66% of a hall voting for phones before the service will be granted to that hall.

Although the system will not be operable until January 1968, Saint Mary's will have phones. Yes, you

doubting Thomases, real, individual, inward and outward dialing phones.. This modern day miracle is the result of a student petition and requests by parents.

A survey conducted last summer exposed a definite need for a revision of the current system to parallel the continued growth of the school. The present system of a central switchboard controlling the various hall phones has proven, at times, somewhat less than adequate.

Originally, the new Centrex plan was to be in operation by the beginning of the coming school year, but Western Electric has some prior commitments to the government and consequently, SMC must wait.

Among the many advantages listed by the college for this change are: lower maintenance cost, facility in communications between students, faculty and students, students and parents, efficiency in reporting emergencies and, last but not least just plain socializing.

## On Campus Mail Delivery Revitalization

In an apparent move to revive the on-campus mail delivery system, Student Government has hired a new director, Dick O'Brien of 49 Sorin.

From its beginning on February 3 to O'Brien's appointment, the system suffered from a lack of efficiency. In one case, a student's check took a week to be delivered across campus.

O'Brien has attempted to be more regular in distributing the unstamped mail. Contrary to the flyer circulated last week, O'Brien collects the mail at mid-night and has it assorted by the next day's evening mail each day.

The system depends upon the cooperation of the regular hall mailmen who are not actually required to deliver unstamped mail. O'Brien meets these men daily and gives each his hall's local mail.

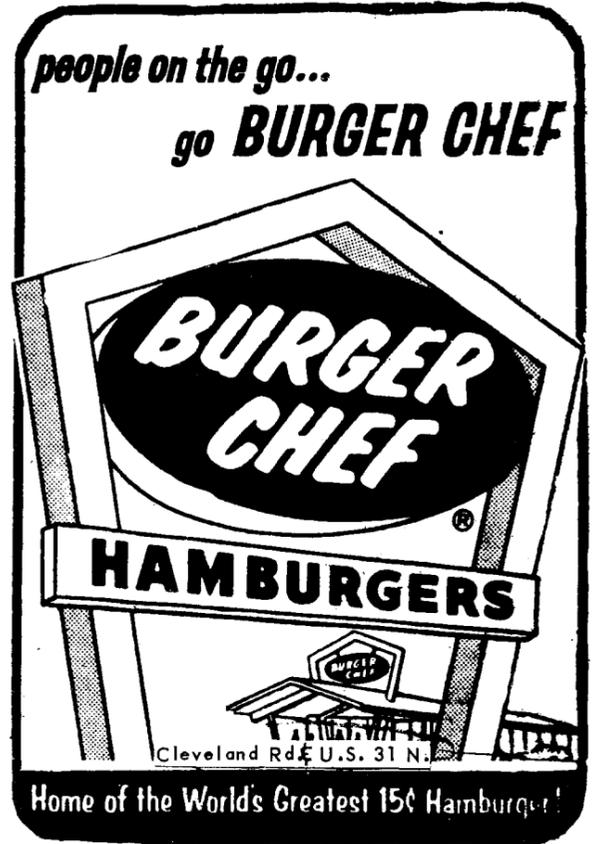
O'Brien points out that the service is meant for campus organizations which would otherwise have to deliver flyers door to door or

mail them through the regular post-office here at considerable cost.

Since the on-campus system is completely independent from the U.S. Post Office, an improperly addressed "on-campus" letter will not be forwarded when returned by the mailmen to the regular Post Office; a regular stamped letter is always forwarded.

Brother Jerome C.S.C. of the Notre Dame Post Office, said, "There have been approximately five hundred changes of address in the Student Directory. When these wrong addresses are used and the mail is returned here, I just throw it in the Student Government bin. I am not allowed to forward the mail from an independent mailing system."

However, O'Brien defends the idea of the system, pointing out that wrong addresses are due to out-of-date organization rosters, not his service. Also he claims the mailmen have been cooperative in handling his mail deliveries.



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# THE OBSERVER

A Student Newspaper

EDITORS - IN - CHIEF

ROBERT SAM ANSON

STEPHEN M. FELDHAUS

FOUNDED NOVEMBER 3, 1966

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

## Free Press, Free Speech

The question of freedom of the press has once again reared its much-scarred head over the campus. Is a campus newspaper to be allowed the same freedom as an independent paper? At Notre Dame the query is complicated by this university being Catholic. Traditionally, control over all aspects of student life has been more complete and more frequent at Catholic than at secular universities. Today, however, the administration is beginning to realize that withholding responsibility from students merely breeds immaturity, and that there can be no responsibility without rights. So now there are rights.

They may be given slowly and grudgingly, but they are coming. Catholic educators have been faced with the reality that Catholicism can no longer afford to remain a militant, defensive camp in the world. If it is going to be accepted, it has to get out and grapple with the rest of them, even get a little dirt in its white garments. So instead of being protected from the raw mainstream on their little island, Catholic students are being urged to jump in. This results in cars for off-campus students and no curfews. It means freedom of the press. But it also means loss of judiciary boards - and responsibility of the press.

An editor must be free to decide what to print in his paper. He can't have the administrative sword over his head. You don't yank an editor just because his paper is controversial. Suppose, though, that there is serious and repeated lack of taste; or that a penchant for yellow journalism is lavishly indulged. Then freedom of the press consumes itself in flames and the editor is responsible for the soot and ashes.

Who then is to take him to task? Since the newspaper at Notre Dame is a student newspaper, the editor is responsible ultimately to the students. When there is a question of editorial libertinism, it is the students who must insure editorial responsibility. The impetus comes not from personal arbitrariness, but rather when the meter register for campus vocal dismay registers "in-

tense". But not only the capriciousness of the Students must be guarded against. If the Administration directly interferes, then student responsibility becomes a mockery and a precedent is set for the ravishment of the freedom of the press.

An editor's responsibility is to see that his paper prints the news. The NEW YORK TIMES reads: "All The News That's Fit To Print." There is at times slight altercation over the interpretation of the word "Fit". A column by Lenny Bruce would probably upset Billy Graham's readers. The only guideline that can lay some claim to objective validity here at Notre Dame is that the campus newspaper print only that news which, taken its context, has direct bearing upon the Notre Dame community.

The liability of such a guideline is that it can be as broad or as narrow as its interpreter. To avoid dogmatic taste and judgement and so maintain freedom of the press, and yet to insure responsibility, the tricolors of students, faculty, and Administration could be hoisted up along with the editor's personal banner. Faculty members could represent both faculty and hierarchy, and there could be several students on an advisory board. All would thus have representative opinion on their community's newspaper. Such an arrangement would be suggestive, not oracular. The idea is not to hamper the editor's freedom, but rather remind him of his responsibility.

Naturally, those in power are not going to appreciate every criticism. Often they will feel it unwarranted and perhaps even tainted with a radical flavor. But much can be learned from articulated opposition. Truth, like beauty, is often in the eyes of the beholder and freedom of the press is a constant struggle against externalizing and dogmatizing the truth. And to calm those quaint reactionaries who fear student freedom and responsibility: remember, in the Notre Dame Family there is no dissension, only diversity.



### THE REPORTER

### REVEREND MR. POWELL



By Robert Sam Anson

They finally did it to old Adam this week. His friends kept him out of Congress, something a lot of the white folks have been trying for a number of years. Celler from New York, the chairman of the committee that would have liked to seat him, and then just censured him, was pitted. "When the Congress gets up in anger," he said, "it always sits down with a loss." Celler wished the decision would be changed -- not by Powell's friends in Congress, but by nine men he didn't know in the Supreme Court. That's what Celler was saying when the vote came in. Getting up in anger, sitting down with a loss. It was Adam that lost, baby.

Down Bimini way the man wasn't saying anything. His lawyers would do the talking, these were legal matters, confusing for "a poor parish priest." The reporters laughed, and even Adam grinned a little. Next morning the dailies would quote him in black and white, without humor. And it would be read that way by the white folks who had taken their time to write in outrage that one black boy had been making a mockery out of their Government. They were right of course. Powell had made a mockery out of the government for one reason -- it was theirs.

So it was over, at least until the Courts might step in. If they did and gave Adam back his seat, it still wouldn't be the same. They were not the people who should be doing it; his friends were. You gotta think about the folks back home, when they write letters, they're mad. And they had written and they were mad. As they had been so many times before about so many other things. This time they were listened to.

He had strutted into Congress like a renegade rooster about to take over the henhouse. Everyone knew it would happen sooner or later, the only question was how long Adam would wait before the pin feathers started flying. He had waited long and worked hard. When the inevitable committee chairmanship came, it was for Education. It was given to him because Education was a safe area then, back before the New Frontier and its corruption, the Great Society.

Adam had the last laugh that time, though. Safe, hell. A war on poverty made it the critical piece on the political chessboard. But he didn't have to play by their rules -- not even in the game if he didn't want to. After all, it was theirs. But he did, in magnificent fertility. Bills kept rolling out of his committee; good bills, mostly what the Administration wanted, a few embarrassingly radical ones they didn't want. They kept coming, and when they had been totaled, they had given substance and stature to the Congress. Johnson, the Texan, had admitted it, and blessed the uppety Northern nigger. "This," he allowed "is the education Congress."

As the Great Society began to rot under the weight of a war without honor, its programs at home lost their glitter. The bills the Administration sent before Powell's committee were less considered, more blatantly political. Scum was beginning to wash up on the beach. Adam made his mistake then, he began to fight, to hold up the bills. Now you suddenly knew he was for Black Power. And the good life that everybody lived, his friends, got harder to ignore.

There have been those who have tried to romanticize the tragedy of Adam Clayton Powell. He is, they say, the symbol of all that is right and all that is wrong with the American Negro. Most of the people who say this are liberals, the same people who are for educating Negroes until the Board of Education decides to bus them into their neighborhood. What they are saying is that Negroes must work hard to excise that streak on congenital irresponsibility. White people are watching, so they must work all the harder, especially if they happen to be in the public eye.

The saddest thing about this kind of analysis is that it is largely true. Adam Powell fell because he knew it was true yet lived as if it were not. Just as surely as he is not simply a poor parish priest, he is not a symbol of the Negro people. He was and is a man, making it as best he can in a culture that had been hostile to his color for three hundred years. Making it is the key phrase. Everyone has got his gig; the shoeshine boy, the whores the white folks fancy, the laborers, the mummies, the pimps. They have got to make it to live. A seat in Congress does not exempt a man from this rule.

Others are luckier than Adam. They are invisible, hidden behind curtains cotton and concrete. They live because society chooses to ignore the way they have to live: murder comes with anonymous monotony to Hough, when it came to Marilyn Sheppard in Bay Village it made headlines. Powell was visible, and thus vulnerable. Living a black man's life in front of a white world killed Adam Clayton Powell. Friends did it, in shame; knowing they had made him the way he had to be.

### The Mail

Letters to THE OBSERVER should be signed, typewritten, and addressed to THE OBSERVER, Box 11, Notre Dame. The author of the best letter each week will receive a set of one dozen assorted Scripto pens. The winner will be selected by the Editors, and all decisions will be final.

Editor:

We have given careful consideration to Father McCarragher's recent statement that the old Post Office be converted into a World War II Memorial Chapel, and we feel this proposal carries exceptional merit. In fact, we would like to see this wonderful idea expanded. Why not convert the Social Science Training Laboratory, which is rapidly deteriorating, into a World War I Memorial Chapel?

If these ventures should prove successful, we finally propose that when the new Athletic and Convocation Center is constructed, the old Fieldhouse not be dem-

lished, but be preserved as a Spanish-American War Memorial Cathedral.

John K. Tonsmeire, Gerard A. Maglio, 1 Fisher Hall.

Editor:

Though wonders never cease to exist, I must admit that I was quite amazed at Colonel Jack Stephens remark that the student demonstration at the "Patriot of the Year" presentation was "not in the traditions of Notre Dame spirit." Perhaps, Colonel Stephens, you are equating Notre Dame spirit with "Dudleyism."

Albert J. Karam, 318 Pangborn

Editor:

Once again, the really important story has been all but ignored by a newspaper. Last May the "South Bend Tribune" found about 25 demonstrators to be more newsworthy than well over 1,000 students who participated in the ROTC Presidential Review. Now, the "Observer's" front page, pictures, and headlines are also dom-

inated by "pickets", while many more people, the Senior Class as a whole, made what may be the Story of the Year by voting for General Westmoreland as Patriot of the Year.

Perhaps, as an Army cadet, I am biased, or perhaps the antics of a few should be more interesting than the quiet convictions of many. Brian Higgins, 301 Dillion.

Editor:

Your recent article on Stay Hall gave me a feeling of nostalgia for the good old days of heirarchical control. Your blatant assumption that the students don't know what they are doing and should be directed by older and wiser heads is a refreshing change from the stereotyped comments on "student responsibility." The students, who have to live in the situation, obviously do not have the detachment to judge the issue fairly. Your position is in the grand Catholic tradition stretching from the Inquisition to the present day, and certainly deserves serious consideration.

Terence Coffee, 237 Sorin Hall.

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# Anti-Canine Conspiracy Uncovered

BY ROBERT J. FARMER

Robert J. Farmer, Editor of the underground humor and satire magazine *RHINOCEROS*, submitted this humorous and satirical article to the *OBSERVER*. It is scheduled to appear in the first edition of his magazine, due to explode on the national scene sometime in March. Farmer is a former Notre Dame National Merit Scholar, who edited our campus's first satirical humor magazine, *HUNCHBACK* (subsequently suppressed previous to publication by the Administration), before he led the Golden Dome for greener pastures.

Out of a pot of boiling resentment and turmoil, author William Manchestershire has conjured up a competent, well-researched book (*The Death of Him Alfred, Nopff, and Sunz*; \$12.95, paperback edition: 15¢) which, even before its publication last week had become the center of more swirling controversy.

An exhausting three hundred and twenty-eight volume report by the Presidential appointed Instigating Commission and a deluge of speculative books and delving sensationalist magazine articles have succeeded only in adding more mud to the deluvial water. And this long awaited book, to be the definitive last work in eye-witness reporting, was to be the final clarification. Sadly, to be frank, it isn't. On June 14, 1966 the Presidential Beagle, Him, died. That is an historical fact and perhaps

Mmmm. This tastes pretty good. What did you call it?



the only one that has been established to the satisfaction of everyone (except Mark Lane who claims that Him was, in effect, dognapped and the corpse was a phoney). And despite, or possibly because of, the divergence of evidence as to the precise events surrounding the violent death, it was an obvious event to be chronicled. Indeed, several reputable novelists, reporters, and pornographers expressed interest in doing just that.

Manchestershire, Lyndon's boyhood vassal, on an indefinite leave of absence from Sam Houston Institute to undertake this monumen-

tal task, spend six months interviewing the White House gardeners, cooks, secret servicemen, Him's dog friends, and the vet who performed the controversial autopsy. He made tapes of interviews, took prolific notes and went so far as to retrieve Him's dog tags from the Armed Services.

Meanwhile the Washington Chapter of the S.P.C.A., upset by the Adam Clayton Powell Commission's Official Report, began its own independent investigation in an alleged "attempt to lift the veil of enigma surrounding this sacred incident." "The Commis-

sion's blaring inadequacies," they babble, "are blaringly inadequate. They ignored key witnesses, lost crucial photographs and autopsy reports, and only selected the things that seemed to confirm their predetermined verdict..." namely that Him was accidentally run over in the Presidential driveway, by one car driver.

The S.P.C.A. contends that Him was run over by three different cars driven by three distinctly separate humanoids. They point to the mysterious roundup and disposal of various dog friends of Him by the Secret Service Dog Pound, as well as the unexplained death of at least seven other dogs connected intimately or remotely with the "assassinated" dog. The Society's conclusion was that Him had been barbarously killed by "that abominable man who has brutally murdered countless lovely and innocent deer also." "He hated that dog. You could sense that every time he picked Him up by the ears and threw him yelping 400 yards across the front lawn of the White House smashing into the cast iron fence," testified one candid observer.

The book reports how Johnson brusquely took charge of the funeral preparations for Him, rejecting the suggestion of Forest Lawn in favor of full military rites at Arlington, and how the delicate Texas behemoth, immediately grasping the full import of the touchy protocol issue of who should be in the official photo of Him's coffin first emerging from Presidential Dog House Number One, forced Him's hysterical mate, Her

Beagle, to pose, nose pointed and tail straight. It is this, Johnson's lack of concern over the death, that the S.P.C.A. asserts is the damning evidence. "How could the man be so cold blooded? He was even more composed than after the Kennedy assassination."

Perhaps the remarkable thing about the Manchestershire book is that while it reports all the dissenting views and rejects them as "unmitigated poppycock," instead supporting the "premeditated white-wash" story of the Johnsons, it still manages to devastate and possibly even offend the Chief Executive by subtly depicting him as a gruff, snarling, cruel politician. Which may or may not be the reason (no one will ever know for sure) that Lyndon took the unprecedented move of suing to stop the publication of the very book he himself commissioned to be written. "It is the ugliest thing I have ever read."

Manchestershire's theories may be sheer transcriptions of the pure fabrications of the Johnson dynasty, and he may be accused of selling out to the establishment (not to mention that he can certainly be justly accused of exercising exceedingly poor judgment, nor to mention taste, in boldly recording some of the very personal feelings and sacred feelings of Her beagle and her pups), but his organized and dispassionate portrayal of a sudden seething situation fraught with high tempers and rampant emotionalism has a noteworthy refreshing and cheerful quality which won't be duplicated for a long time to come.

## OBSERVER FEATURES

### So What's Wrong With the Viet Cong?

BY LENNY JOYCE

The following article does not necessarily reflect the opinions of *The Observer* or any of its staff. It is the opinion of the writer, and is printed in the interests of initiating a dialogue on the war. *The Observer* welcomes articles in reply from all sides and all ideologies. -- Editor.

The essence of the national struggle for liberation, recently and presently occurring throughout the developing countries of the world, is that the extant social and economic relations of a particular nation must be disrupted and rearranged in order to conform to the necessities of those majorities who suffer deeply and daily from the "order" of the old regime.

Using the index of human values and development, "the wretched of the earth" are increasingly arriving at the perception that their constant sorrow is inextricably built into the existing economic and political order; indeed with remarkable clarity they are seeing that a chaos of human waste and exploitation struts under the banner of law and order.

Today in Vietnam such a struggle is being waged. However, the North

American Government and military apparatus interpret the situation much differently: it is claimed that an unruly and despotic band of Communist cadres have invaded the "sovereign state of South Vietnam" from the north in order to impose a socialistic tyranny over the people; that these terrorists are supplied, directed and even dressed from Hanoi, Moscow and Peking; and finally, that the vast populace in the depths of their "coolie" hearts give only grudging support at gunpoint to these Communists, awaiting eagerly the rescue of ARVN and U.S. troops.

To those who cannot accept this latter, official view of our war in Vietnam, I offer the following suggestions toward a more realistic analysis, based more on fact I believe than rhetoric. The Guevara has written: "Guerrilla warfare is akin of people's war, a kind of mass struggle. To attempt to carry out this form of war without the support of the local population means certain defeat... They have the support of the worker and peasant masses of the area in which they operate, or even of the whole territory. No guerrilla warfare

can be conducted without these prerequisites."

This point, crucial as it is to the military and political operation of a liberation movement, is closely echoed in the NLF dictum "a good cadre lives with, eats with, works with the population." For some twenty years now members of the Viet Minh (who fought French colonialism) and "Viet Cong" have been identified with the needs and struggles of ordinary peasants.

Only a very blind "patriotism" could insist that a peasantry that is daily napalmed, pirated of its material existence, and forced from its traditional rice lands could support the same very visible power that commits these atrocities. Americans, physically and culturally alien from the Vietnamese, ignorant of their history and traditions and in pursuit of a policy which blantly dis-

(Continued on Page 9)

### Disney and the Bourgeois Genius

BY DENNIS GALLAGHER

In the weeks that followed Walt Disney's death, movie columns all over the land were dedicated to the usual round of elegy and eulogy. Even movie critics who have panned every Disney movie since *CINDERELLA* joined in the lamentation. There was a feeling that however flawed his films, Disney was somehow a significant fact of American life.

In a sense, Disney, more than any other film maker, represented the middle class way of life, with all its strengths and weaknesses. Walt Disney was both a product of and a believer in the bourgeois vision. Even today, there is something which touches our most basic credos in the story of the poor young artist who struggled against the big studios and built an empire out of his genius and his dreams.

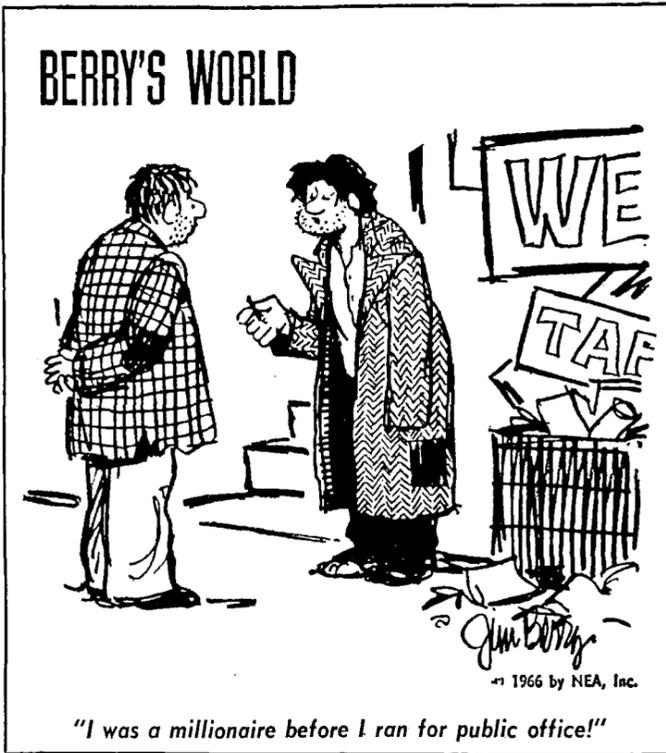
Disney's films reflect this basic middle class orientation. On the one side, there is the deep respect for life and love, the great trust in order and Providence, and the abiding sense of grateful wonder towards life and nature. But there was also the constant sentimentalism, the overdone cuteness, the simplistic moralizing, and the ritual avoidance of many humanly crucial situations and emotions.

Disney's films are not at all of uniform quality. They range from masterpieces through all the shades of mediocrity to downright inanity. The great contributions of his studio lie mostly in the field of animated cartoons and nature films. The great cartoons features such as *CINDERELLA* and *BAMBI* are certainly the greatest American children's films, despite the minor vulgarizations which do little to alter the basic spirit of wonder. Disney's nature films are occasionally embarrassing (cf. *FLASH THE TEENAGE OTTER*) but technically proficient and often genuinely enlightening a beautiful. Disney's forays into non-animated features range from professional pre-adolescent entertainment (*MARY POPPINS*, *DAVY CROCKETT*) to average slapstick (*THE ABSENTMINDED PROFESSOR*) to major disasters (*THE PARENT TRAP*, *BON VOYAGE*) in every respect except financially.

Probably Disney's best work was that which was frankly aimed at children. It is this work which has some lasting interest for intelligent adults, because it is here that we can see Disney's mind reflecting our own. It is here that we see, behind the shrewd businessman in pursuit of a dollar, a bright-eyed child in search of castles and dreams.



Non-Communist Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front with advisors.



"CHALLENGE" -- PART IV

# Waking Up From the American Dream

BY PAUL POTTER

Paul Potter, former national president of SDS, continues his series probing the origins and expression of student discontent current on college campuses across the country.

By 1958, the first signs of campus discontent and revived student interest in social and political issues had begun to appear. By 1960 they had built up to the point that in the same spring unleashed the sit-in movement, the San Francisco demonstrations against the House Un-American Activities Committee, and the West Coast vigils against the execution of Caryl Chessman. The same spring saw on other campuses significant battles against compulsory ROTC, fraternity and sorority discrimination, and other campus-oriented problems.

What has emerged out of six years of growing protest is a clearer critique of American society, a more articulate enunciation of some of the contradictions of American life. Naive belief in the myths of freedom and abundance that suburban life and patriotic school teachers had inculcated could now be confronted by the stench of southern justice or the burning flesh of children napalmed by American bombs in Vietnam.

The myth of the great American middle class, which projected the image of an endless prosperous suburb, could be counterposed to the fact that 30 million Americans still live in poverty. Students could begin to appreciate the irony of being called "rabble" by the



FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT MOBS BERKELEY

press, since the real rabble, the poor and dispossessed, were excluded systematically from the opportunity represented by university education because of the prejudices of class- and status-oriented education, not to mention

plain lack of money with which to purchase the educational ticket.

The myth of American benevolence in international issues stands exposed against the reality of American intervention in Vietnam and the ruthless subjugation of that

nation to the game of power politics, the repression of the revolt of constitutional forces against military dictatorship in the Dominican Republic, and the public fabrications, distortion, and attempted control of information that

have become a part of pursuing these policies.

The myth of political freedom is juxtaposed to the reality of the persecution of unpopular political sects, the existence and continued operation of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the constant surveillance and frequent harassment of left-of-center political groups by local "subversive squads," the ready chorus of red-baiting which greets any serious questioning of the operation of the existing system.

Out of all this comes a growing sense of a social, economic, and political system that has lost its ability to be responsive to the needs of ordinary people.

What is essential to understand is that those problems which the existing movement has helped to dredge up for public scrutiny are not viewed by most students in the movement today as a simple malfunctioning of a basically sound system. Students have been quick to understand the complicity of liberal institutions in the maintenance of those problems - for example, the extremely limited, yet dogmatically defended, concepts of education that do exclude the poor, do freeze the class system, do cut millions of people off from participation in the mainstream of society.

The disaffection that has grown over the last few years is deeper and more dramatic than most people like to admit, and its roots are as deep in the middle-class institutions of the society as they are in the agenda of social problems this generation of students has exposed.

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MARIO SAVIO AND FREE-SPEECHERS

An independent political community is being built in this country which has the power to sustain those who want to challenge the great Johnsonian consensus or who want to at least partially dislodge themselves from the tyranny of the institutions on which they are dependent for work.

The beginnings of a student protest movement created for all a greater sense of the reality of America; it accepted as one of its tenets a moral and logical clarity and an insistence on the unity of ends and means that have made its demands and its critique clear and uncompromised on the one hand, and on the other have kept it away from the pitfalls of striving for respectability and institutionally sanctioned legitimacy.

The arguments were simple and to the point. Segregation was a clear evil and should be ended, regardless of what the law said or local custom dictated. It is part of the search for clarity that has sent students into the cotton fields of Mississippi and the deep South, and into the urban slums of the North.

It is the same search for the reality of America that has led so many students into absorption with the war in Vietnam. For in understanding that war, one must begin to understand the way society has come to believe that its own freedom can only be defended by sacrificing the lives and opportunity for self-determination of an entire nation of people.

There is a very deep sense that the country has lost its capacity to tell the truth, that the honesty and integrity of people will be evoked only by cutting through cultural lies and by beginning to speak what seems to be true, regardless of its acceptability, regardless of its consequences.

From this picture of deep disaffection with the American Dream it is clear that the kind of discontent which is emerging on the campus is neither sporadic and disconnected nor inexplicable.

The actual amount of energy that to date has been directed at campus reform has been relatively slight. Berkeley has come to symbolize an important wave of protest, but it is only the beginning and not necessarily a representative example of what has come before or what will follow.

In a way Berkeley provides an insight into how much of them may come about, not so much in the nature of the action as in the source of the action, the basis for militant and uncompromised student action.

It is essential to understand that there would not have been a Berkeley Free Speech Movement, or at least not a movement of any proportion, if there had not been a civil rights movement. It was the interference of the administration in the capacity of civil rights groups to carry on their struggle - to continue to deal with one of the few things students are confident is real and worthwhile in society - that triggered the confrontations and led thousands of students to support these groups. What moved students was a passionate concern for the

very immediate, very real struggle in which they were involved; what infuriated them was the notion that petty bureaucratic regulations could be allowed to interfere with that struggle.

The reason why the Filthy Speech Movement failed to arouse the kind of support that the Free Speech Movement elicited was not that it lacked an issue or principle. Anyone who bothers to explore the history of the Filthy Speech episode will find that, contrary to the impressions press reports gave, there was merit and principle involved in the issue. Students were not so much demanding the right to shout filthy words as they were illustrating another piece of the hypocrisy of the system.

Students failed to support the effort massively because the issue, although principled, was not that important, was not that central to anything that was happening. Similarly the failure of students as yet to challenge massively the content of courses that are taught in classrooms, or the status system that keeps people in a university from talking to one another, or the mountains of banality that corrode the university in dozens of areas and make life there unrewarding, has occurred because all of this too, ironically, seems irrelevant.

But, of course, it isn't irrelevant, and that is precisely the point. Gradually students are seeing just how it isn't irrelevant. For example, an introductory economics course, which seems stupid and dull, must increasingly be seen as more than that - for it is dangerous as well. More frequently than not, it is directed at rationalizing the necessity for an economic system that has failed - that has created hard-core poverty and "structural" unemployment as well as the superabundance that the textbook talks about. It is important to find some way to break through the academic intrigue long enough to appraise people of the fact that the economic system has failed and to see if there is anyone who is interested in reconstructing it.

There must also be ways to begin thinking about questions such as these: Must work always be organized from the top down? Must men always be trained to spend their lives doing tasks that damage or destroy their human potential? Can we create an economic organization in which men do work, not from necessity or through coercion, but because it is fulfilling?

These are not abstract questions. They are only abstract in the encapsulated, make believe "real" world that thrives on defending and entrenching the status quo. In the world that the student movement is trying to create, where problems are not hidden, these questions are endless more like them must be faced and answered.

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**NLF vs. "Foreign Devils"**

(Continued from Page 8)

regards the legitimate claims of an oppressed and outraged people, are viewed rather as "foreign devils" for the very good reasons that they are indeed foreign and that they have brought hell to this little nation.

The non-Communist and anti-NLF Buddhist, Thich Nhat Hanh, put it this way in a recent speaking tour of the U.S.: "The 90% of the population who are peasants speak only Vietnamese and have no understanding of differences between the French and American motivations. They see white West-erners...apparently occupying their country, controlling their politicians, bombing their vil-lages, and killing their people... Every day that the war continues... is advantageous to the Front so far as winning the support of the people is concerned."

He goes on to write that "The majority of the people, therefore, do not think of the Front as a Communist Movement, but as a genuine movement for national li-genuine movement for national liberation."

This active opponent of the NLF (he has openly condemned them) speaks often in his new book VIET-

NAM: LOTUS IN A SEA OF FIRE, OF "the great success of the Front," making the claim that "It is common knowledge that there are very many patriotic, non-communist elements in the National Liberation Front. They joined the Front because they agreed with it that they must oppose the regime of President Diem and the policies of the Americans..."

In his "Appeal to the American Conscience" the philosopher Ber-trand Russell writes: "The truth is that the Vietnamese popular re-sistance is just like the American revolutionary resistance to the British..., like the French Maquis, the Yugoslav partisans and the guerrillas of Norway and Denmark to the Nazi occupation. This is why a small peasant people is able to hold down a vast army of the most powerful nation on earth."

It would perhaps be sobering for Americans to further consider that not more than 10% of the American population was actively engaged in our own fight against the British (Crane Briton, ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION).

Next week: NLF History



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## FRESHMAN BASKETBALL

## Bright Spots In A Cloudy Picture

BY BOB SCHEUBLE

A quick look at the Freshman basketball record - three losses, 64 points per game to the opposition's 87 -- would indicate that the incoming prospects for next year's varsity were somewhat cloudy. But a closer look--at the schedule, Kentucky and Michigan State, both away--and at some of the individual performers-- John Gallagher, Jay Zizewski, and Mike O'Connell-- and all doesn't look bad at all.

Irish losses through graduation-- Captain Jim Monahan, Tom Caldwell, and Bob Bentley--are evident: leadership, frontcourt strength, and outside shooting. Coupled with the season-long weakness in ball handling, you get a good idea of the deficiencies that must be corrected next year.

Though much can happen before next December, three starters, Bob Whitmore, Bob Arnzen, and Dwight Murphy, are certain. Needed, either from the returnees or from the frosh, are two starters to supply: board strength in the frontcourt, more outside shooting, and a ball handler.

Enter Zizewski (6-7), Gallagher (6-5), and O'Connell (6-0), candidates for the three respective needs.

Zizewski, from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, scored 15.7 points per game and pulled down 13 rebounds, mainly on size alone. In the Kentucky game he played highly touted 6-8 Dan Issel even. Zizewski outscored Issel 18-14 but was outrebounded, 14-13.

(And let us enter a word about Kentucky's Frosh, whose scholarships are 11 in number: all were at the minimum All-State selections and a mere six were All-Americans; all scored at least 1000 points during their high school careers and no fewer than 5 eclipsed the 2000 point barrier.)

John Gallagher, a Long Island,

New York, native, was the leading frosh scorer, averaging 22.3 points per game. A National Merit scholar, Gallagher was the man Princeton lost. A natural forward, he may see some action at guard next year



AS THOUSANDS CHEER - John Gallagher, one of the few bright spots on a rather cloudy freshman basketball team, lofts a shot against the Navy ROTC squad in a pre-varsity exhibition game. Gallagher led the yearlings with a 22.3 scoring average in three scheduled inter-collegiate games. The Irish finished the season 0-3, bowing to De Paul, Kentucky and Michigan State.

when added height is needed in the lineup. Gallagher, a 90% (27 of 30) foul shooter, and a fine rebounder (12 per game), worked mainly on his outside shooting and driving as a means of preparation.

Mike O'Connell, from Cincinnati, Ohio, is expected to give the Irish the ball handling and outside shooting from the guard slot. When the DePaul frosh tried a full court press, the Irish game gave O'Connell the ball and let him bring it up one-on-four. The baby Demons abandoned their press as quickly as they had started it.

Despite the three losses, Coach Bucky McGann feels that the frosh who make the varsity next year are well prepared for the rigors of college ball. They have experienced the transition to collegiate refereeing and they have had first-hand experience at traveling, both to Kentucky and Michigan State.

Though not impressive as a team, nor overwhelming in numbers, the 1967 freshman could well supply the needed ingredients to complement next year's Varsity.

## Creighton Visits Irish Saturday

The Creighton Bluejays, a 72-68 victor over the Irish in last year's finale, close out the Notre Dame season Saturday afternoon in the Notre Dame Fieldhouse. Coach Red McManus' squad is led by 6-7 Tim Powers, 6-7 Wally Anderzunas and star sophomore, 6-5 Bob Portman. For seniors Jim Monahan, Tom Caldwell, and Bob Bentley, this will be their last appearance in the Green and White. But for the rest of the squad, and especially for Johnny Dee, it's just the beginning. They've come from a long way back!

## Irish Split with N.Y.U., Duke As Arnzen Snaps Soph Record

The Duke Blue Devils, intent on eradicating the Fighting Irish from the face of the earth, succeeded only in defeating Notre Dame, 77-65, last Saturday in Charlotte, North Carolina. Following a 79-66 victory over N.Y.U., the Irish record is 13 and 12 with Creighton due to visit the Notre

Dame Fieldhouse Saturday afternoon.

Arnzen, who scored 31 against N.Y.U., including 15 of 15 from the foul lane, and 17 against Duke, broke Tom Hawkins' record for most points by a Notre Dame Sophomore. He now has 588 points with one game left.

## The Irish Eye

(Continued on Page 12)

"On the third day Eddie figured we were almost there. The seas were always rough; the sun never shined. All we had to eat on board was six boxes of Coco Puffs cereal (Eddie liked them), a case of evaporated milk, 7 cases of beer, 15 cans of prunes and a dozen cans of French Onion Soup. Rooney's father-in-law was the cook. Everybody was sick and everyone got sicker just thinking about what we had to eat. It was now that Mickey and Eddie began to quarrel. At one time Eddie threatened to throw Mickey overboard.

"As sick as we were, we constantly had to man the pumps or else the tub would sink. At the end of the seventh day, I think we were all convinced we were going to die. In fact, a few of us even began to look forward to it. We still didn't eat anything; the cook was always drunk singing "Red Sails in the Sunset".

"On the eighth day, the Navy found us. By this time Mickey and Eddie were constantly fighting. The Navy told us we were 120 miles off course and offered to pull us into port. Eddie The Boat Owner said that as a man of the sea, and a proud captain, he could never allow himself to be taken into port. Mickey Rooney agreed. Eddie asked the Navy just for our bearings and promised to make port by the end of the next day. The Puerto Ricans wanted to leave the ship but Rooney threatened to break their legs if they made a break for it. They stayed."

"By the tenth day we were all desperate. Everyone was afraid of the Puerto Ricans. They only spoke to each other and then only in Spanish. Mickey Rooney was convinced that they were agents for Fidel Castro.

"We spotted land on the morning of the 11th day but we got caught on a reef a mile from shore. We spent the day standing perfectly still. Now the sun came out and baked the ship unbearably. On the 12th day the Coast Guard found us and both Eddie and Mickey agreed that we could now be towed to port without losing face. The Puerto Ricans had jumped ship over-night; we never saw them again."

"Eddie The Boat Owner and Mickey Rooney never said a word to each other after the Coast Guard hooked us on. Then, when we had docked and we were leaving the tub at last with our gear, Mickey Rooney just turned around and walloped Eddie The Boat Owner in the mouth. Then Rooney picked up Eddie's captain's hat and blew his nose in it. We don't know or really care what happened to Eddie The Boat Owner except that the Coast Guard declared the ship unseaworthy when it sank at the dock."

"Nothing much happened on the island except Rooney's father-in-law rented a Honda and fell off it twice, dislocating his shoulder and getting five stitches in the forehead. We flew back to New York two days later." Mickey Rooney hasn't been seen in The Crock of Gold since.



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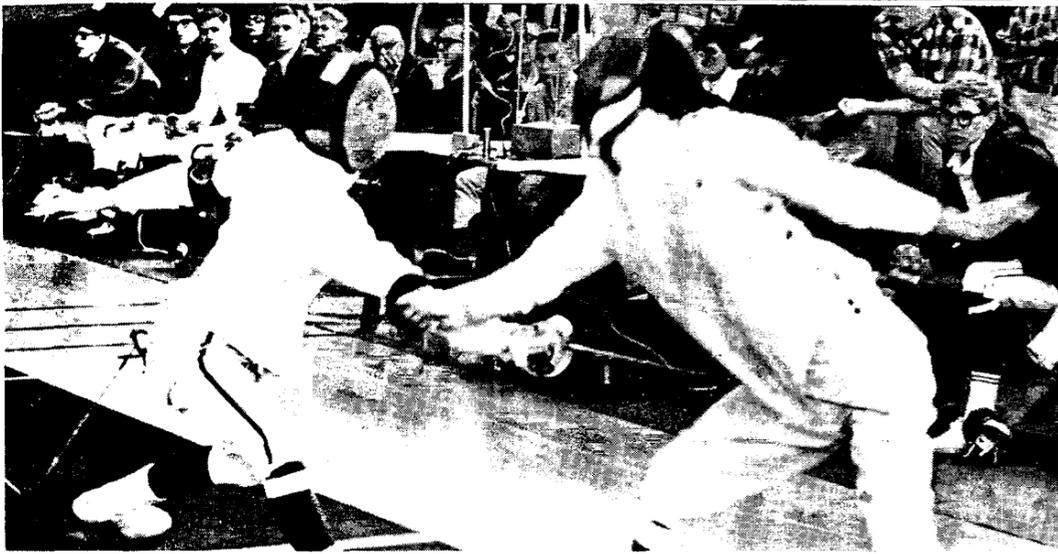
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**GETTING THE SHAFT** -- Junior Steve Donlon does evil things to his Wisconsin opponent last Saturday in Moreau Seminary. Donlon and the Irish were devastating again last weekend as they topped both Illinois and Badgers by identical 15-12 scores. Notre Dame carries an unblemished 14-0 slate into this weekend's home activities against Buffalo and Case Tech. Senior Sabre man Pat Korth is pacing the squad with a red hot 29-3 kill ratio.

**Grapplers Drop Pair; Fox and Schickel Continue Unbeaten**

BY PAT BUCKLEY

The Fox struck twice, but the Notre Dame Wrestlers dropped two meets this past week in the Notre Dame Fieldhouse. On Saturday Marquette smashed them and on Tuesday, Illinois Tech squeezed by, 20-19. The Irish now have lost 4 straight and their record stands at 3-5 with only a match against Wheaton this Friday remaining.

Sophomore Roger Fox, the undefeated heavyweight sensation,

ran his string of victories to eight straight in dual competition. His victory over Marquette's heavyweight was an impressive 7-3 decision. On Tuesday he did even better. The Fox allowed his Tech opponent to walk onto the mat, but that was the end of hospitalities. Striking fast, Fox pinned his opponent in a little over a minute.

Other outstanding performers were senior Captain Bill Schickel and junior Tim Morrissey. Schickel, tied by Marquette's

177-pounder, pinned his Illinois Tech counterpart, to preserve his undefeated record. Twice tied, Schickel is now 6-0-2 for the season.

Morrissey took a pair of decisions in the 154-pound class for a season's record of 7 wins and one loss.

The Irish close out their home campaign Friday night at 7:00 P.M. when small college power Wheaton visits the Notre Dame Fieldhouse.

**Irish Capture CCC Meet; Head East for IC4A's**

With the memory of last Saturday's first place finish in the central Collegiate Conference's indoor championships still being savored, Coach Alex Wilson and a thirteen man Notre Dame contingent will compete in the IC4A Meet this Saturday, March 4, in New York City's Madison Square Garden.

Heading the Irish squad will be sprinters Bill Hurd and Ole Skarstein, and middle distance man Pete Farrell. For Hurd and Farrell it will be their third trip to New York this season as they competed in the earlier runnings of the Knights of Columbus and New York Athletic Club meets. In the CCC meet Hurd and Farrell contributed ten points apiece to the Irish winning total of 73 (58 for Western Michigan, and 34 for Southern Illinois). Hurd gained thirds in the long jump (23-1/2) and 60 yard dash (:06.3), and was second in the 300 yard dash (:30.2) behind the record-breaking time of Loyola's George Crosby (:29.9).

Farrell, a junior from Forest Hills, N. Y. who won both the 1,000 (2:10.7) and 880 (1:51.9) yard runs last Saturday, will be entered in the 1,000 yard run.

The other half of the Irish sophomore sprint duo, Skarstein, gained a second in the 60 (:06.3) and a third in the 300 (:30.6). Skarstein, (from

Mo Rana, Norway) and Hurd, (a Memphis, Tenn., native) will both be entered in the 60 yard dash in New York, and Hurd will also compete in the long jump.

Others entered for the Irish include Doug Breunlin and Bob Timm in the 600 yard run; Mark Walsh in the 1,000; Ken Howard and Chuck Vehorn the mile; Bob Walsh and Bill Leahy, two mile; Mike Chaput, long jump; Ed Broderick, high jump; and John Reid, shot put.

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# KNIGHTS LOSE BENGAL BOUTS; SERIES BEGINS ON MARCH 13

BY BOB SCHMUHL

Black clouds of doubt have produced showers of despair on the sport of boxing the past few years, but annually a rainbow hovers over Notre Dame in the form of the Bengal Bouts.

Inaugurated in 1931, the 36th yearly bouts will be staged beginning March 13 with the preliminary matches, while semi-finals and the championship will be held March 15 and 17 respectively.

This year the Bouts will be sponsored by the Notre Dame Boxing Club, headed by Bengal champ Tony Karrat, under the supervision of Dominic Napolitano. The annual affair was originally started by the SCHOLASTIC but were taken over by the Knights of Columbus soon after inception. No one is saying just why the Knights no longer have the bouts. After last year's event both parties, the fighters, and the promoters, were dissatisfied with each others efforts.

Says Knights of Columbus Deputy Grand Knight Bill Brown, "No one seemed to be happy with last year's arrangement. Nappy felt that things might be better if the club itself supervised the fights. The Knights tended to agree."

Considered the most outstanding intramural production, the proceeds from this pugilism bene-

fit the Holy Cross Missions in Bengal, East Pakistan, where Holy Cross missionaries have been working since 1852, ten years after Notre Dame was founded.

The Bengal Bouts as such, although some inter-collegiate boxing was started by Knute Rockne in 1923, function under the direction of Dominic Napolitano, who with the exception of the war years of 1943, 44-45, has personally coached every Bengal boxer since 1931.

With few exceptions, the Bengal Bouts, aimed at amateur fighters, have not produced any fighters who have later become notable in the boxing scene. As Napolitano explains, "These boys who participate in the Bengal Bouts aren't in the business of boxing. They're in it for the pleasure, simply because they want to box, or because they have some small talent for it."

Probably the best known Bengal graduate from a professional boxing standpoint was Max Marek, who won the Bengal heavyweight championship as a sophomore in 1935. Prior to that he had defeated Joe Louis, later to become a great heavyweight champion, in the National light heavyweight AAU championships. Marek later campaigned for sev-

eral years as a heavyweight and at one time he held the heavyweight championship of the state of Illinois.

The Bengals, called by SPORTS ILLUSTRATED the best amateur boxing in America, with the Golden Glove bouts included, have been used by Irish football players as a means of getting into shape for spring practice. Terry Brennan, former Notre Dame grid player and coach, was the middleweight Bengal champ in 1947.

The idea of any material gain for the individual fighters or for Notre Dame is furthest from Napolitano's ideas of what the Bengal Bouts should really be. "That's the trouble with intercollegiate boxing in many schools that have sponsored it for many years. It begins to make money and the tendency is to go after the good boys, with the result that the school involved loses its ideals about the good in the sport and the lone good becomes the financial gain."

With the East Pakistan missions the yearly winner, and Dominic Napolitano the annual promoter, the Bengal Bouts, this year as always, will be a credit to the sport of boxing--which of late lost so much.

## OBSERVER SPORTS

THE IRISH EYE

### TO THE SEA IN SHIPS

BY W. HUDSON GILES

Mickey Rooney is not a movie star. He is a short, flabby, middle-aged, married father of three tots who works for a New York insurance company. He also drinks a bit and his favorite place of relaxation is called The Crock of Gold, a Gaelic-oriented gin mill located not far from where he works in Manhattan.

Mickey Rooney is also not a sportsman. His peak physical effort of late has been placing second in a beer drinking contest at a picnic in 1960. But early this year Rooney threw himself head-first into one of the greatest challenges of sport, the Challenge of the Sea.

Rooney is in The Crock this Friday night killing some time until his train for Hempstead. He had worked late insuring a dry cleaner in the Bronx and he missed his usual train. A guy with a good tan and white hair steps up to the bar next to him. The guy is wearing a black turtle neck sweater, blue jeans, and white tennis shoes. He's got on an orange phosphorous wind breaker and cocked on the back of his head is a captain's sailing hat. Rooney is fascinated with the guy and an infectious conversation soon follows.

The man with the hat is Eddie The Boat Owner (neither Rooney nor anyone else ever did get his last name). Eddie owns a boat, a 55-foot sailing yacht he just bought in Boston. He is en route to Bermuda where he will sell the vessel for a sizeable profit. He is looking for a crew to help him make Bermuda. They wouldn't have to be much in the way of sailors; he knows the course and it is only a short, enjoyable three days away. And while it doesn't pay, a mid-winter week in the Caribbean offers profit beyond dollars.

No one will ever know why Mickey Rooney answered the challenge of the sea, but he did. And so did Rooney's 58-year old father in law, his nephew, and his neighbor, Harry Blakely, all coerced by Rooney into accepting "the challenge of a life time".

Those selected were all, in one way or the other, Men of the Sea. Rooney was in the Navy for three years, spending most of his time as a bartender in an Officer's Club in Oregon. His father-in-law, Paddy McHugh, spent a large portion of his life loading and unloading ocean-going vessels in the Ports of Dublin and New York. The nephew, Dennis, a law student, had studied for a year abroad and had made the crossing on a luxury liner. Harry Blakely had been a life guard at Atlantic City during the summer he was in college.

Eddie The Boat Owner and Mickey Rooney made preparations over the weekend. Eddie added two Puerto Ricans to the crew who wanted to go home; he said they were two good hands. The sailing was set for the morning tide on Monday.

It was a beautiful morning at the Marina. The sea was calm. The crew was assembled. Eddie The Boat Owner was resplendent in his captain's garb. The rest of the crew looked like garbage men. The anchor was raised and after Eddie showed one of the Puerto Ricans how to cast off, the vessel cleared the wharf, turned in an unusual complete circle and headed backwards into the channel.

Dennis the law student rendered the account of the passage. "Things were great until about noon when we were just off Coney Island. The sun went down, the seas got rough and the ship began to leak all over. Everybody got sicker when they realized we didn't have any life preservers. Eddie The Boat Owner didn't know much about navigation and Mickey Rooney, whom Eddie made captain, didn't know anything except a few nautical terms like "cut of yer jib" and "fore and aft" and a couple of others. Somehow, at the end of the first night, we were still off Coney Island. We all wanted to turn back; the two Puerto Rican fellows threatened to jump overboard. Eddie and Mickey made us push on.

IRISH EYE (Continued on Page 10)



**MAYBE IT'S YOUR BREATH** - Irish winger Peter Lamantia found something obnoxious in the personality of one of his Western Michigan opponents last Sunday at the Howard Park Rink and is pictured above correcting the boy's problem. The Skating Irish were the big losers in the personality contest, bowing to Western, 6-1. This week Boom-Boom Lamantia and his injury riddled teammates travel to Columbus to meet revenge inspired Ohio State in the season's hockey finale.



*J. Dee*

### The Challenge Answered

It has been a strenuous, but profitable season. This team was faced with many challenges: bouncing back from a 5-21 year the season before, working many young and inexperienced players into the starting lineup, and playing a well traveled, demanding schedule against many of the finest teams in the country. I feel they have answered these challenges well.

Since January 1, our record has been 11 wins against five losses. We returned to the fieldhouse after a frustrating and disappointing holiday tour with a 2-7 record. The team could have easily broken; the season could have become a disaster. The kids wouldn't let that happen.

The student body played a key part in "turning the tide". At the Air Force game they let us know they were still with us, that they were willing to wait, that they knew we could do it. It started there and it progressed. None of us will ever forget that Saturday and Houston and the demonstration of spirit and emotion that pushed this team on to still another challenge.

Sometimes our frustration showed and sometimes our hopes slipped through our grasps, but more importantly, this year we have started something. Tom Caldwell and Jim Monahan will be gone and they have done much for Notre Dame these past three seasons. They have set an example for the players coming behind them.

This Saturday will be the last game of this season, a season of pressures and challenges. It's profits, however, can be seen and will be seen in the future.