

# **SCHOLASTIC** MARCH 18, 1966





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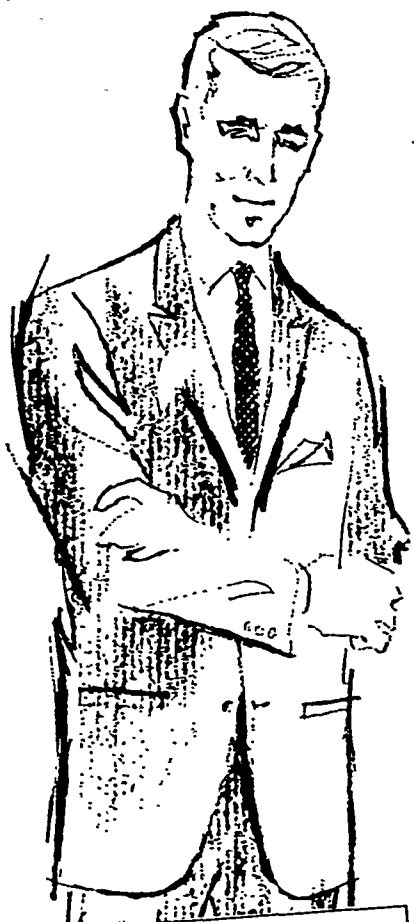
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ON THE CAMPUS . . . NOTRE DAME

## coming distractions

DAILY

8:00 a.m. to 11:45 p.m.  
Sun. 1:00 p.m. to 11:45 p.m.

Exhibits in the Memorial Library Concourse: "Books and Other Materials about Professor Jacques Maritain," presented through the Jacques Maritain Center; "The Peace Corps in General" and "Notre Dame and the Peace Corps," presented through the courtesy of Professor Walter Langford; and "Spark Chamber Display of Cosmic Rays," sponsored by the High Energy Group of the Notre Dame Physics Department.

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

An exhibit of student architectural work is displayed in the lobby of the Architecture Building.

12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sat. & Sun. 1:00-5:00 p.m.

An exhibit on "Early Asian Sculpture" from the Lester Wolfe Collection and the Notre Dame Collection is on display in the University Gallery.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 18

4:10 p.m. Professor Charles N. Reilley, of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the final Peter C. Reilly Lecture in the current series on "Electrochemistry with Thin Layers of Solution"; in Room 123, Nieuwland Science Hall; sponsored by the Chemistry Department. Public invited.

7:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Movie in the Engineering Auditorium: *The Exterminating Angel*, sponsored by Cinema '66; admission \$.75 or by season ticket.

8:00 p.m. Championship round of the annual Notre Dame Bengal Bouts sponsored by the Knights of Columbus; in the field house; general admission \$1. Reserved seats \$2.

8:00 p.m. Duplicate Bridge at the University Club. All faculty members invited. No partner needed.

8:30 p.m. Notre Dame Folk Music Society "Skiffle" in Frankie's basement.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 19

8:00 a.m. Center for Continuing Education: an Industrial Engineering Conference on "A Fair Day's Work"; sponsored by the South Bend Chapter of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers.

8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. National Teacher Examination in Room 314 of the Administration Building.

1:30 p.m. Notre Dame Bridge Club session in the SMC Social Center.

2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Movie in the Engineering Auditorium: *The Exterminating Angel*, sponsored by Cinema '66; admission \$.75 or by season's ticket.

8:00 p.m. Stepan Center: concert featuring The Supremes; sponsored by Seniors and Sophs and the Social Commission; prices: \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50.

8:15 p.m. SMC Speech and Drama Department production of *Midsummer Night's Dream*; in the O'Laughlin Auditorium.

### SUNDAY, MARCH 20

4:00 p.m. Formal opening of the international conference on "The Theological Issues of Vatican II" and the dedication of the Center for Continuing Education; in the Center Auditorium. By invitation only. Closed-circuit television transmission of the ceremonies in Washington Hall and the Memorial Library Auditorium (for students). Video-taped and broadcast on a delayed basis on WNDU-TV beginning at 5:00 p.m. For conference schedule see page 31.

7:30 p.m. SMC Speech and Drama Department production of *Midsummer Night's Dream*; in the O'Laughlin Auditorium.

### MONDAY, MARCH 21

Midsemester examinations through March 30. "The Theological Issues of Vatican II" in the Center for Continuing Education.

### TUESDAY, MARCH 22

"The Theological Issues of Vatican II" in the Center for Continuing Education.

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23

"The Theological Issues of Vatican II" in the Center for Continuing Education.

7:30 p.m. *Batman*.

### THURSDAY, MARCH 24

"The Theological Issues of Vatican II" in the Center for Continuing Education.

7:30 p.m. *Batman*.

8:15 p.m. SMC Speech and Drama Department production of *Midsummer Night's Dream*; in the O'Laughlin Auditorium.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 25

"The Theological Issues of Vatican II" in the Center for Continuing Education.

1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. The 1966 Collegiate Jazz Festival in the field house. Featured judges: Quincy Jones and Billy Taylor. Ticket sales in the halls and cafeteria.

4:00 p.m. International Coffee Hour; in the International Room of the La-Fortune Student Center.

8:15 p.m. SMC Speech and Drama Department production of *Midsummer Night's Dream*; in the O'Laughlin Auditorium.

—Compiled by GEORGE CLARK

## SCHOLASTIC

The Student Weekly of the  
University of Notre Dame

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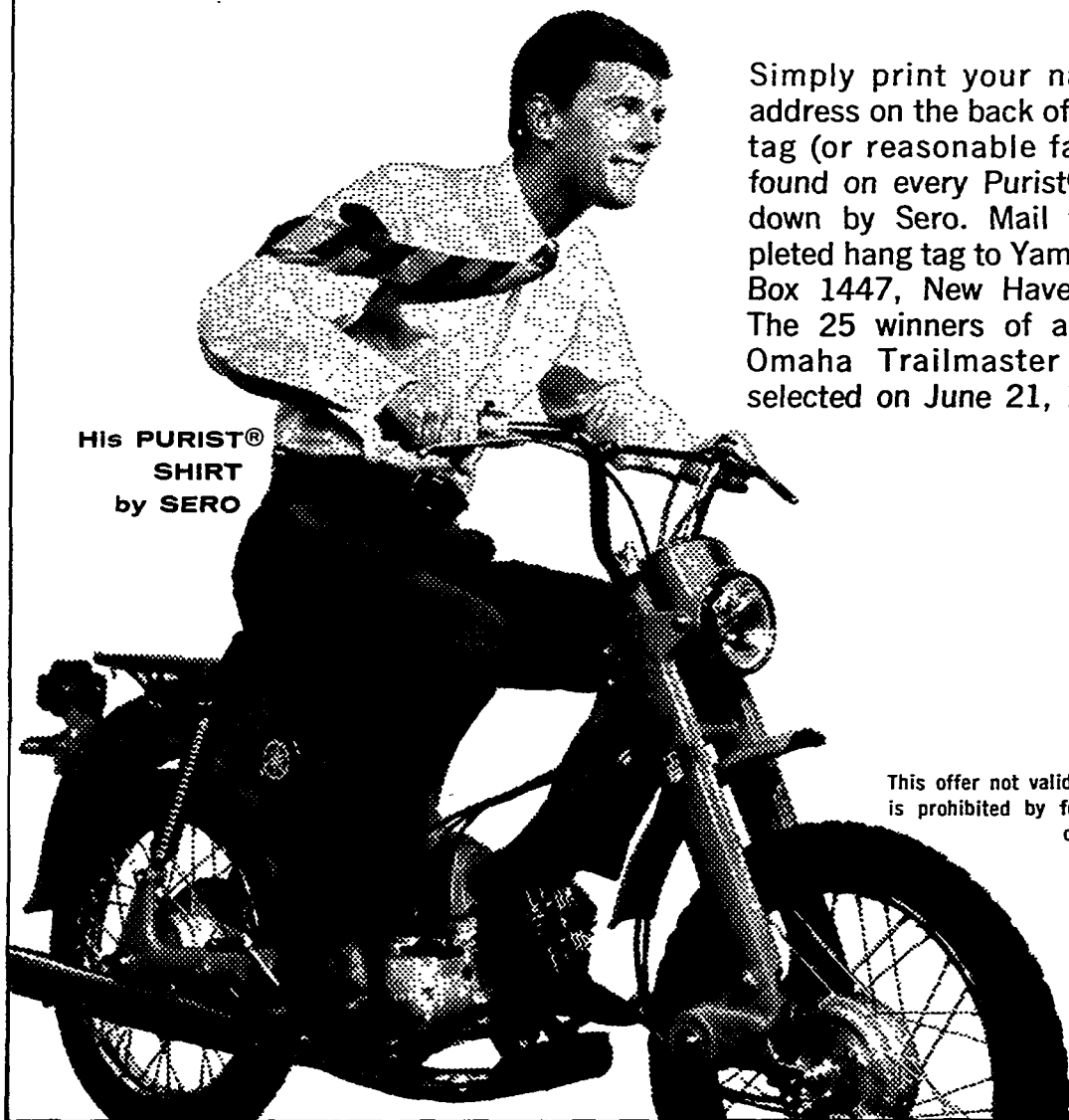
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## The Honor Concept in Perspective

In this time of great change at Notre Dame, when many old practices and traditions are falling away, and many new ones are being created in their place, we can only look forward to a much different Notre Dame in the future. The changes that do come about and the new attitudes that do take shape, however, will be determined in large measure by our present efforts. If we expect greater opportunities for expression of student responsibility in the future, we must demonstrate now that students are capable of such responsibility. If we expect student freedom in many areas, we must prove that such freedom will not be misused. In this perspective, the one area in which students now have a significant amount of freedom, the academic area, assumes extreme importance. Only if the student community shows itself capable of upholding an Honor Code can students prove their ability to handle a significant amount of responsibility. *Only if the Honor Concept becomes an effective reality at Notre Dame can students hope for an increase in student freedom in other areas.*

The changes in the Honor System passed unanimously by the Student Senate last Sunday emphasize that student responsibility is an integral part of the Honor Concept. These changes also provide a more viable basis for acceptance of the Honor Concept. There are three basic changes in procedure that are now in effect. Under the new Concept, when a student observes a suspected Honor violation, he may either warn the suspected violator and then report him to the Honor Council, if he deems the warning insufficient or ineffective, or he may report the suspected violator directly to the Honor Council as a first step. All penalties for violations will now be determined by the Student Honor Council, thus freeing faculty members from assessing penalties in cases of self-reports. A more flexible penalty system has been established, one in which the seriousness of the penalty will depend upon the nature of the violation as well as the method of report of the violation to the Honor Council. The normal penalty for a student who pleads guilty to an Honor violation will be failure in the course, while the normal penalty for a student found guilty in a trial proceeding will be suspension from the University for a semester.

It is hoped that these changes in procedure will lead to a more just administration of the Honor Concept. The drastic simplification from a legalistic Code to a one-line Honor Concept certainly makes explicit both principles inherent in the Concept: individual honesty and student responsibility for honesty in the community. Whether the Honor Concept becomes more accepted and whether there is created at Notre Dame a tradition of Honor that will lead to further student freedoms, however, are questions that can be answered only by each student in his decision to accept or to reject the principles of the Honor Concept.

—Jack Balinsky,  
Honor Council Vice-Chairman.

## George Washington Slept Here

The SCHOLASTIC, in its never-ending search for truth and brotherhood, has had the good fortune of unearthing another significant document that may revolutionize the study of early-American history.

Mrs. L. Esther Pearson has brought to our personal attention a sheaf of eighteenth-century handbills which she claims to have discovered in the attic of her Virginia home, a house once owned by the first President of the United States, who was a distant relative of Mrs. Pearson.

The handbills contained charges made by some obscure Pennsylvania editor against the administration because of alleged "unbecoming activity the nature of which precludes its being mentioned on the pages of this newspaper, intended as it is for family consumption." The editor went on to enumerate the names of several members of Washington's cabinet who had been seen in the company of a German émigré widow, who "is an acknowledged supporter of the British troops who have just recently left our shores." Among the papers were others that admitted that all this had happened at least six years before, but brushed aside the fact that this had been before the Revolution. The editor went on to suggest that due to the scatological nature of the subject, the entire Washington Administration ought to be removed from office and a more "moral" one installed.

Together with the papers was a letter from an "unidentified friend" informing the President that such publications were sweeping the New York countryside and that there was a movement afoot to have Washington ousted for his behavior. It was further noted that most newspapers in the country had refrained from making an issue of the matter. The writer of the letter closed by saying that it was fortunate that all editors were not plagued with minds as prurient as the one possessed by the author of the handbills. In another letter, found in the same attic, Washington himself said that it was also fortunate that the voting public made their decisions on something other than secondary matters that had been dragged up and used to defame him in a time of national troubles.

We have spent the last two weeks researching our way through the newspapers of the period, ones published anywhere from Boston to Atlanta, and have been able to find no reference to the indiscretions of Washington's administration. That, no doubt, is due to the unenlightened minds that populated a Puritan world.

—R.B.

For the  
"too busy"  
college man . . . .

# "The World This Week"

(One week of  
history in capsule  
form)

7-8 p.m.  
Sundays

on

# WSND

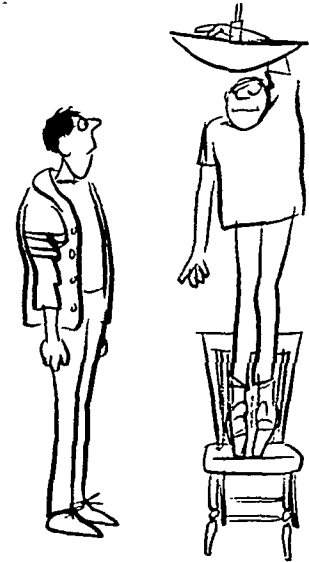
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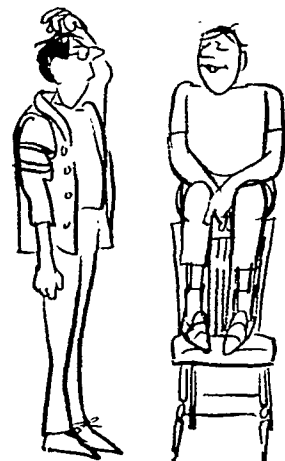
1. What's up?

Looking for  
my wallet.



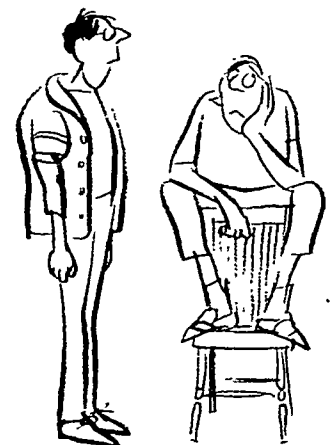
2. In the lighting fixture?

I once found my  
watch there.



3. The last time I dropped in  
you were taking the sink  
apart to get at your tiepin.

I didn't want it  
to rust.



4. A month ago you left your  
clarinet on the bus to Boston.

I really miss the  
old licorice stick.



5. How come you have so much  
trouble keeping your hands  
on your capital?

They don't call me  
Hot Fingers for nothing.



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# Letters

## AN EXCEPTIONAL PHILOSOPHY

EDITOR:

Interesting though your article on the death of Conservatism (February 25) was, I must take strong exception to it. It seems to me to be the height of the ridiculous for a liberal to write an article on the death of a philosophy to which he is opposed. Not that it is not his right to criticize Conservatism — he no doubt has had much practice at it — but he should be somewhat more realistic. Conservatism, as a political philosophy, is not dead, but merely currently unpopular.

As for the reasons put forth for the so-called death of Conservatism, they are unintelligent at best because they are characteristic of arguments in which someone uses his own philosophy as a yardstick in measuring the philosophy of another. Put directly — Conservatism is criticized for not being liberal enough!

Tom Norton  
Off-Campus

*Despite Mr. Norton's protestations, our feature on conservatism was written by Reagan Burkholder who insists he is a conservative.*

## IT WAS I

EDITOR:

Although I disagree substantially with the SCHOLASTIC editors' opinion as expressed in the "Dear Steve" editorial, this letter is not intended to prolong that controversy. I would, however, like to correct an error which you have used as a basis for much of your argument.

It was I, and not Mr. Feldhaus, who said that it "never occurred" to him to present the evidence to Fr. Hesburgh, Fr. Joyce, Fr. Walsh, or any of the University authorities. Mr. Feldhaus' position was somewhat different; he felt that more could be accomplished by an open discussion of the problem. The remark, which reflects my opinion of the Administration of the University of Notre Dame, should have been attributed solely to me.

Bob Lumpkins  
438 Lyons Hall

## SWELLED HEADS

EDITOR:

Being a product of the "Pre-O'Mearian Age" (the February 25 SCHOLASTIC report) and the "mediocre" (but dedicated) professors of that early day when the Law School was The Hoynes College of Law, and the Colonel, of whom you perhaps

never heard, was still alive, revered and respected, may I comment that I get the impression from the article that Professor O'Meara has succeeded mightily in producing one element in his student body: a case of the swelled head equaling and possibly even surpassing the products of a certain nearby state university law school.

Personally, I'll take my professors a little older, scarred by sarcastic judges, but better indoctrinated in the philosophy of Blackstone and Coke than in the regulations promulgated by the Department of Internal Revenue. To quote the Assistant Dean of your law school: "Law is largely self-taught." Let's take a look in twenty years at your students and see how they stack up.

They may have by this time found that legal reasoning is facilitated by at least a nodding acquaintance with the fundamentals promulgated by the ancients, one of which, to quote a former, "Pre-O'Mearian" Dean, was "Gentlemen, do not learn the statues. If you do, the Legislature will some day convene and repeal your education."

B. R. Desenberg  
Attorney at Law  
Buchanan, Michigan

## WARMING THE COCKLES

*The following letter was received last week by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University.*

DEAR FATHER HESBURGH:

Never was I so wonderfully received in many years as at Notre Dame. It warmed the cockles of my heart and I hope that my modest observations on the general subject of patriotism found a good response. In fact, I know they did judging from their ovation when the meeting was over.

I am also indebted to Mike Carmichael for getting me back to Washington in time for a few hours sleep in preparation for the next work day. To you and to the senior class I am eternally grateful for the invitation and for a chance to see nearly half of your student body.

With warm personal wishes,  
Everett McKinley Dirksen  
United States Senate

## BIBLICALLY SPEAKING

EDITOR:

We feel it a pre-requisite of responsible reporting on any level to employ the most updated and scientifically documented facts available. Hence, we feel it necessary to object to an answer given in your sports article in the March 11 issue entitled, "Who Shot Eddie Waitkus?" The

employment of antiquated biblical interpretations should be avoided at all costs, especially at an institution such as Notre Dame. As was noted by the late biblical scholar Grantland Rice in 1924, the Four Horsemen are *not* Famine, Pestilence, War, and Destruction, as stated in your article. They are Miller, Stuhldreher, Crowley, and Layden.

Alan Ross  
Robin Kennedy  
Vin Carroll  
Dillon Hall

## ON INCREDIBILITY AND NUNS WHO FLOAT

EDITOR:

Jamie McKenna's article, ". . . Incredible" (March 11 SCHOLASTIC) started with a truly incredible statement. I do not dispute that the spreading trees may be catalpas — I am no botanist; however, I do question the statement that Brownson Hall has ". . . walking nuns, who float their different ways, while, just feet from the tips of their white starched habits is . . . *yes!* Father Lange's Gym!"

I checked with every one of the student priests living over the gym and could not find one that would admit to a walking nun, floating in any direction, in either white or black, starched or unstarched habit.

I hope the SCHOLASTIC will correct this misrepresentation before it is picked up by the national press and blown all out of proportion. It is tough enough being a priest these days without having one's bishop on one's back about a thing like this.

(Rev.) Mansell Blair  
303 Brownson Hall

## LOYALTY

EDITOR:

We, the members of the wrestling team, wish to express our disapproval concerning the recent article, "Swimming and Wrestling-Doomed to Mediocrity." This attack on our coach was unjust in view of the real circumstances, which are involved, but not expressed. Coach Fallon has devoted a great amount of time and effort to bring wrestling to its present status. Furthermore, Fred Morrelli, as assistant coach, has dedicated three years of his efforts to the development of the wrestling team. It is not an exaggeration to say that every one of us has benefited from his encouragement and help.

We wrestlers will work with and loyally support Coach Fallon until that time when the University is willing to hire a more highly qualified and full-time coach.

The Notre Dame Wrestling Team

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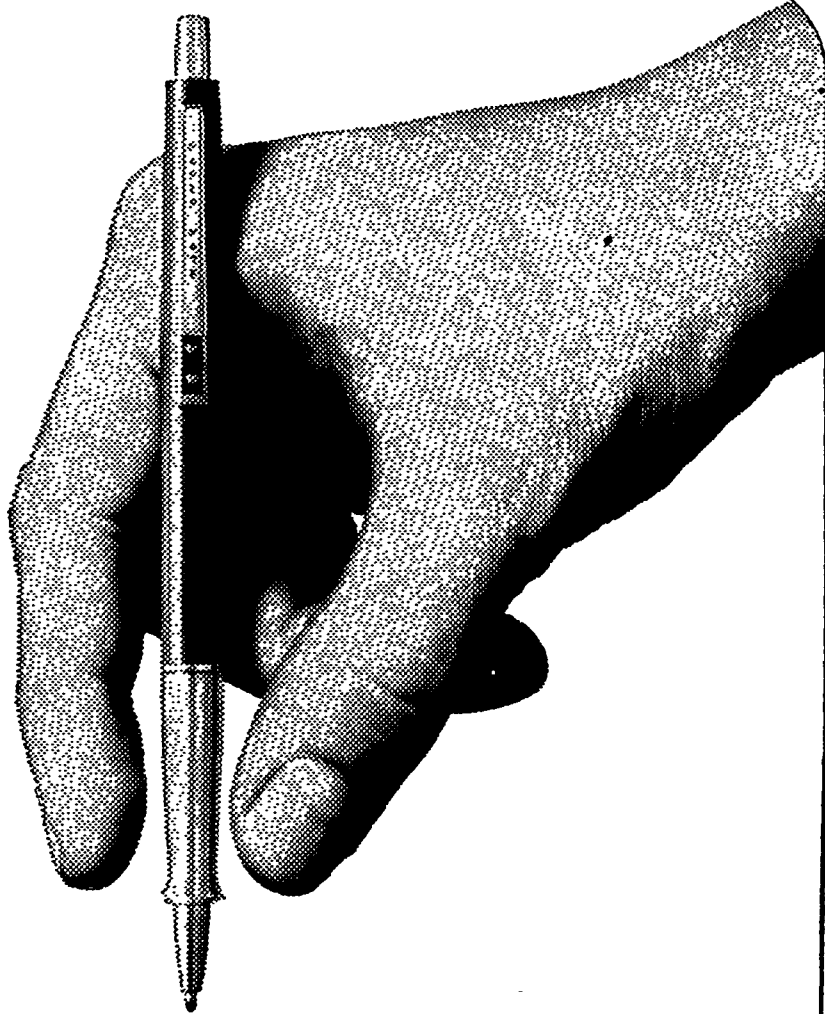
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# news and notes

• **THE NOTRE DAME Business Review**, currently short on reporters (now numbering six) but long on ambition, is about to become the newest of student publications. May 15 is the tentative publication date for the first issue which will run 24 pages. Financing of the first issue, says Bill Kane, the magazine's father, "is still up in the air." However, Business Dean Thomas Murphy has indicated that the Administration may come to the publication's financial rescue.

Kane conceived the *Business Review* idea over a year ago, and since then has been in close contact with Dean Murphy in regard to both content and finances. Kane says if the publication is well received, there will be a \$2.00 publication fee levied against Business students' tuition to pay for next year's issues.

In contrast to the better-known business reviews — notably Harvard and Chicago — current plans call for the entire magazine to be student-written. Notre Dame becomes only the third university in the country with a Business-oriented magazine operated and written by the undergraduate student body.

• **TO DETERMINE** popular opinion concerning a possible calendar change, the Student Government circulated an extensive questionnaire among a scientifically chosen group of students. Of the 584 questionnaires distributed, 79 per cent were returned. According to the Calendar committee, this "gives a valid indication of student opinion." The students recommended the academic calendar end before Christmas; the first semester end as early as possible, but not to the detriment of a study period; the holy days in the first semester (November 1 and December 8) be made class days and that the second semester begin in the middle of January and end in the middle of May. Recommendations will be discussed with the Administration before Easter.

• **IF YOUR LANDLADY** is enforcing University regulations and thereby cramping your after-midnight-at-the-Senior-bar style, you can call 233-5542 and Norm Jeddloh will send out his troopers to fix her wagon. Jeddloh is head of the newly created More Personal and Meaningful Contact Between Off-Campus Student and his Landlady Complaint Board of Student Government. The purpose of the board is to smooth the relations between the two groups, each of whom often has a specific complaint to lodge

against the other. In the past, it is said, there has often been a time lag between the lodging of the complaint and action by the University. With a number like 233-5542, all time lags can be eliminated. If you want to check on how long your time lag is, you can call 234-7121, which gives you both time *and* temperature.

• **BUTTON, BUTTON**, who broke the button? For the past year, the language lab maintenance crew has been searching for the culprits who destroy buttons, break tapes and twist wires while listening to their favorite language. The damage has supervisor James Dunn in a tither. "My first reaction to the damage was one of astonishment," he said, "that students of a large university like Notre Dame would do something like this surprises me. Only a very small minority, perhaps five, deliberately dam-



age the equipment or steal tapes, but the number of those who write or scratch pornographic instructions on the machine is far greater." The cost of the headsets, the most frequently damaged articles, is forty dollars. Dunn has a junkpile of headsets rendered "useless" by student thoughtlessness. To prevent further malicious action, students will be required to leave I.D.'s with a monitor before using the tapes.

• **ALTHOUGH THE ODDS** are one in six that your roommate comes from Indiana (1029 of us do), Brother Raphael, C.S.C., Director of Admissions, stresses that his office has no quotas to fill in relation to geographic distributions of incoming freshmen. The potential class of 1970, which

will number about 1550 (down from last year's total of 1581), will again continue to hail from all points. The states contributing the bulk of Notre Dame students are, after Indiana: Illinois (994), New York (938), Ohio (553), Pennsylvania (451), New Jersey (393), Michigan (359), Massachusetts (244) and California (217). Hawaii (13) noses out Nevada (6) for last place. Alas! Despite the signs in the Huddle offering Spring Break rides to Fairbanks, Alaska, not a soul comes from that fair state. Foreign students, many lands. The top five in demographic order: Canada, India, Panama, Nicaragua and Ecuador. A low number come from Europe.

• **THE WHOLE STRUMMING CREW** from Frankie's was there, along with about 400 others, packing the Library Auditorium to hear Kay Britten "clear up some of the confusion about folk music." Miss Britten feels that folk music has, to a large extent, reached a dead end in this country, inasmuch as the "folk process can only exist in a rural society, in which the songs can live with the people." Therefore, in opposition to Pete Seeger, she feels that the likes of Bob Dylan, who have been styled as urban folk singers, are not at all folk singers, but merely writers of popular songs. The fact that they may or may not carry a message is, to her, immaterial.

• **HAVING SUFFICIENTLY** recovered from *Noye's Fludde* last weekend, the St. Mary's stage is being prepared for William Shakespeare's *Mid-Summer Night's Dream*. The play is the first St. Mary's Shakespearean production since 1961, when the Speech and Drama Department presented *Much Ado About Nothing*. Performances will be held this Saturday and Sunday and next Thursday through Sunday. The Sunday performances will be at 7:30, the others at 8:00 p.m. Tickets for students are one dollar.

• **MOST VALUABLE PLAYER** of Notre Dame's 5 and 21 basketball season should be the timekeeper, or so the local sports wags have it. Undaunted, the team will gather with what has to be the most patient, if not the most loyal, fans in the land on Monday, April 4, for the annual basketball banquet. Bart Starr, quarterback of the mildly more successful Green Bay Packers, will be guest speaker at the Knights of Columbus Hall as the season is laid to rest. Tickets for the 7 p.m. chicken dinner are \$3.00 for students and are available at Johnny Dee's office in Breen-Phillips Hall and the Athletic Ticket Office. Mercifully, no game films will be shown.



## GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS LOAN SQUEEZE

Legwork, always an unpleasant necessity for financial aid seekers, is becoming more unpleasant and more necessary in the light of recent developments.

Barring any unforeseen political manipulations, the National Defense Education Act's student loan program will be discontinued at the end of the fiscal year. Although this will leave Notre Dame with a lending pool of over two million dollars, Bro. Robert Sinnaeve, C.S.C., Director of Financial Aid, says Notre Dame students face a loss of \$270,000 in federal loans because of this action. In President Johnson's budgetary master plan, these NDEA loans will be replaced by federally guaranteed student loans from private banking institutions. In this scheme, the government puts up the collateral and pays part of the interest, so that the financial effect on the student will be practically the same as under the old program.

But Indiana Senator Vance Hartke and South Bend Congressman John Brademas have taken exception to the President's plan and protest what Bro. Robert says is "the sudden cutoff of aid to (approximately 375) students." Reason for the cutoff, according to Bro. Robert, is the fact that the machinery which will operate this new program has not been set up yet in many states. Ugly charges have filled the loan debate as fears surface at the local level that banks will introduce racial and economic prejudice into the borrower-selection process.

Almost all scholarship sources require a Parent's Confidential Statement to be filed by those applying for aid. This form becomes especially important for a person going to a university like Notre Dame, which because of its small endowment, cannot be overly generous with its scholarship money. Recently, several new supplements have been added to intro-

duce a little more sophistication into the PCS. These additions now take into account the fact that assets, like small businesses and farms, especially those held in partnership, are not easily liquidated. Says Bro. Robert: "No amount of refileing is going to make a family look like a poverty case overnight, but in border line cases, the odds are that a refileing might tip the scholarship scales in their favor."

## THE SOCIAL RECORD

Since the failure of the Brandywine Singers' Concert last fall, Joe Sommers' Social Commission has been under fire for a seemingly endless string of alleged financial fiascoes. Closer examination of the Social records reveal that this year's effort, far from being a catastrophe, has been relatively successful compared to past campaigns.

Sommers took over his post last spring along with a \$2000 deficit sustained when Ferrante and Teicher made a rather unprofitable visit to campus. Since the Brandywine Singers-Charlie Manna concert, one of the Commission's first efforts, Sommers says the Commission's work has been good, if not spectacular.

Folkniks on campus have added a significantly minor complaint to the list, charging discrimination against Bob Dylan. Jim Polk, ticket manager, points out that at the beginning of the year Dylan's agent, who also handles the Kingston Trio, offered the services of either group, not both, to Dan Ruben, Social Commission's contact man. At the time, the Commission tabbed the Trio as the most preferable. Polk and other staff members pointed out the Trio had consistently given one of the finest concerts in the country. Result: the Kingston Trio played to a near capacity crowd and gave what Polk and Sommers consider to be the best show on campus this year. Polk also squelched the illusion that the Com-

mission could have ever gotten Joan Baez, who limits her concert circuit to six appearances a year.

"The absence of the Folk Festival this year has also been blamed on the Social Commission and is a long story," said Polk. "Last year, the gentleman who was responsible for distributing prepaid recordings of the festival failed to deliver them in several cases. As a result three suits were filed against the University demanding either the record or their money. Rather than risk a similar incident and open last year's wounds, it was decided to postpone the festival for a year."

Opponents of the Social Commission have been quick to quote a debt supposedly amassed by the Commission, ranging from \$4000 to \$5000. Polk believes a more realistic sum is \$1000 and even this is "probably a little high."

"We do have our problems," said Polk. "Our staff members are obviously students first. Consequently there have been times when Commission work has been brushed over for the sake of tomorrow's test or history report. We aren't complaining . . . that's the way it should be. But it does explain in part why the Commission's work can't always measure up to the Students' expectations."

Explained Polk: "We have always found that the Notre Dame student will rarely settle for second best in entertainment. He should understand, then, that the likes of Peter, Paul, and Mary or The Kingsmen are usually going to cost a little bit more to draw them to campus. For this same reason, we feel that the student body is just not in a position to support a big name concert every weekend."

Polk pointed out that a large part of the Commission's gray image has grown out of a misunderstanding of the facts. "Even though Mardi Gras, the Dick Gregory-Nina Simone concert and Little Anthony and the Im-



LUNA DELEGATES IN HOME STRETCH  
Just so Trains Run on Time



MONUMENT TO A NOVEMBER NOON  
"I'm a hairy fellow myself"

perials were not handled by the Social Commission, students and organizations such as WSND tend to associate failures or mistakes connected with these activities with the Social Commission.

"As for the future, you can always count on the Dunes trips, but we can't say too much about the spring concert schedule simply because the contracts have yet to be signed."

#### LUNA COMES TO PASS

The Little United Nations Assembly came to Notre Dame last week like an exciting political convention, but a convention with a difference. For under the gaiety was a great deal of serious debate and consideration that made LUNA a success. The Assembly had moments of great humor (such as the Paraguayan delegate's answer to the charge that he was a fascist: "We believe completely in democracy in Paraguay, but we also believe in a strong central government. Besides, the trains run on time," and the Byelorussian response: "There are no trains in Paraguay.") It also had moments of great emotion and seriousness such as the Ghanian Brother's impassioned address to the Assembly and the entire debate on Vietnam.

Tuesday's first session began with consideration of the question on what action should be taken against the white-minority Rhodesian government of rebel Ian Smith. The basic British resolution calling for an international boycott of Rhodesia passed as amended by Zambia and the Ivory Coast after beating off a United Arab Republic attempt to substitute a resolution calling for military action against the Smith government within one month.

The Assembly next passed a resolution sponsored by Venezuela and Mexico calling for the withdrawal of Organization of American States and

U.S. troops from the Dominican Republic. Following this the Secretary General read a telegram to the Assembly supposedly from the Chinese People's Republic challenging the credentials of the delegation from Nationalist China and advising him that a delegation, headed by Notre Dame's Howard Dooley, would arrive that evening to represent the Chinese people. The Secretary General then called for a meeting of the Credentials Committee to discuss the question. That evening, following an address by Mr. Paul Henri of the United Nations Special Fund, the Committee reported back that it favored seating the delegation from the Chinese People's Republic. With this the Assembly went into a long discussion of the question of whether or not to seat Communist China in the United Nations. The result of this four-hour discussion was a move to make it a "substantial question" requiring a two-thirds majority for passage. This motion was supported strongly by the U.S. and the Chinese People's Republic entered the Assembly through a two-China solution proposed by the United Kingdom, France, India, and Ireland.

Wednesday's sessions saw the passage of resolutions calling for the investigation of possible Communist Chinese genocide in Tibet, aid to underdeveloped nations, and a population control project for India. In addition, Wednesday was the beginning of a seven-hour discussion of the war in Vietnam. The Assembly was presented with a resolution by France calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dispatching of a UN peace keeping force, and elections within two years. This resolution was not acceptable to the United States even though it was accepted by every other party in the struggle.

The next afternoon, a Nigerian

amendment which softened the French Resolution on Vietnam and had the support of most of the Afro-Asian Bloc was brought on the floor despite some delaying tactics by Nigeria, Pakistan, and the members of the Federation of African States. Combined U.S., Soviet, French opposition was sufficient to table it. The United Kingdom then moved to make Vietnam a "substantial question" and with the passage of this move the whole question of Vietnam was doomed as the Assembly debated the French resolution and was unable to consider any other resolution on Vietnam.

Following the Assembly the LUNA committee hopes to soon wind up its operations by publishing a report containing their records and the text of the major speeches and debates of the Assembly so that the next LUNA Committee (tentatively set for 1970 and every four years afterwards) or interested persons can follow and learn from the 1966 Notre Dame Little United Nations Assembly.

#### FOODSTUFF

There is something rotten in the dining halls — at least in the eyes of several Cavanaugh students who claim to have discovered flies, worms and a variety of bugs in their food. Irritated by the insect invasion, the students circulated a petition stating their grievances and sent it to the Chicago bureau of the Food and Drug Administration. The petition, 120 signatures strong, cited last semester's "questionable" food poisoning and this semester's alleged bug problem.

Officials at the Chicago FDA said not much action would be taken on the matter, since FDA deals primarily with federal offenses. There is a chance, however, that the petition will be forwarded to the Detroit office and eventually acted upon by South Bend





**SBP MINCH LEWIS**  
Promises to Keep



**ENTREPRENEUR HARRIS**  
Notre Dame Guys Have All the Fun

authorities.

Gilbert Volmi, director of the University food services, explained the difficulty in preventing "isolated instances" like the Cavanaugh episode because "a fly might be struck with insecticide and fall on a plate." Says Volmi: "Even though our workers do wear hats (as required by state law) and food handling is kept to a minimum, it is almost physically impossible to keep some hair from getting into the food." At this point, Volmi rolled up his sleeves in demonstration: "See, I'm a very hairy fellow and even when I cook at home I occasionally find hair in the food."

Volmi went on to dispute the findings of Dr. Louis How, Saint Joseph County Health Director, who reported food poisoning as the villain in the ill-fated noon meal last November. Claims Volmi: "There was no evidence pointing to food poisoning, and it is thought that the sickness came from some sort of virus with symptoms similar to those of food poisoning." For his part, How was equally vehement: "We have concluded from our investigation that the sickness was caused by food poisoning. But we could not discover which food led to the sickness." The debate may never fully be resolved for How reports no further study of the mysterious meal is planned.

Chief among the complaints of the students is the lack of quality, quantity and service. Volmi shrugs off the criticism. "Students always complain about food. With the federal restrictions made on food today, it's difficult to buy bad food. We buy choice meats from top companies like Swift, Rath, Hygrade and Armour Star." As for quantity, Volmi defended at least the Notre Dame hamburger by citing Western Michigan University's hamburger, alleged by Volmi to be half the weight of his

product. WMU officials were not immediately available for comment on the Volmi charge. Volmi also noted that Notre Dame was one of few schools in the nation to serve a half chicken with or without feathers.

#### **CAMPAIGN REALITIES**

Approximately one year ago, Minch Lewis was preparing to throw his hat in the ring for the presidency of the student body. During the heated race that followed, he made a total of twenty-eight campaign promises . . . some slight and some major. Now, one looks for the reality of the campaign promise.

Of the twenty-eight promises made: nine have been carried through, four have been scratched by the administration which has set up similar committees or agencies of its own, eight have received no action thus far, and the rest have been drafted into recommendations and have been or are in the process of being passed by the Senate and sent to the administration.

To Lewis' credit is the reorganization of the cabinet and semi-reorganization of the Senate proper. He has: obtained permission for students to be members of the calendar committee; brought about informal lectures given by professor on issues of current interest; set up a method for ordering student room furniture at bulk rates; obtained a shuttle-bus service to Saint Mary's on the newly paved road; instituted "free music" in the Rathskeller; and attempted to set up a "continental breakfast line" that would serve coffee and donuts to those who get up late and don't want a hot breakfast.

Several of the campaign promises have not been acted upon but Lewis plans to promote these in the remaining two and a half months of the semester. Lewis' work was hampered as the result of injuries sustained in an

auto accident while returning in November from a Georgetown University-sponsored conference on NATO.

Of course, student government is not all services. Lewis feels that the first and most important objective of the Student Body President and his staff is to ". . . present the opinions of the students to the faculty and sometimes to the public." He believes that ". . . all I can do is to recommend to the administration the feelings of the students presented to me through the Senate." The administration, according to Lewis, ". . . cannot possibly know how students feel on various issues. The student government is the only real link between the student body and the administration."

In the days ahead, Lewis would like to see Basic Policy Declarations sent to the administration proposing the "free exchange of ideas on the academic level, the acceptance of all norms of academic freedom and due process, the hall as the center of academic life," and many other changes he feels are desirable.

#### **A FRIEND OF OURS**

Paul Harris is a small but lively part of campus life. He likes God, sting-ray bicycles, music, Notre Dame and money. And he's probably one of the youngest and most fervent missionaries of the Holiness Church of God No. 2.

Most weekday evenings this 10-year-old ball of fire roves, perhaps stalks, through Notre Dame hall corridors, soliciting funds to pay the expenses of the Holiness Church.

"I make about \$15-20 a week for my church," said Paul, "but I haven't been doing nothing lately. And if I turn in the most dollars I win a sting-ray—a sting-ray bike you know, . . . the ones with the high handlebars and the banana seats."



## JAZZ RESURRECTION AT THE FIELD HOUSE

Turn on the Bubble Machine

Paul goes about his work with the eagerness of a stockbroker. He sings, dances and spouts tales to urge students to contribute. "A lot of the time fellows ask me to sing and dance and I go ahead and do it . . . I like to sing . . . sometimes the Shaggs let me sing *Louie Louie* or *Hang on Sloppy* with them. . . . Music is one of my favorite subjects."

Although he is only a fourth grader at Studebaker school, Paul has already synthesized his views on God and is ready to defend Him. "I think God is the greatest man ever. . . . He is not like us . . . He's strong and we got to go to Him for help. . . . Everybody should love God. You know sometimes I talk to guys and they say that they won't give me anything because they don't believe. . . . I pity them . . . I try and tell them about how the Bible says to share and all that."

The love of the Notre Dame man for the dollar doesn't bother Paul. "Most give, most don't . . . the fellows up here, they don't give so much but they help out . . . I like it up here . . . and someday I want to go to school here."

Paul spends the rest of his time working odd jobs for a department store, a barber shop. "I spend most of this money and the rest I give to the church; I got two brothers and a sister, so I try to help out a little bit at home."

In his spare time Paul lounges around the campus, making friends and watching television. "Notre Dame is the best . . . I like it the most . . . It's different from other colleges, 'cause you guys have a lot of fun. . . . You get a chance to meet a lot of different kind of people. . . ." People like Paul Harris, the 10-year-old friend from Holiness Church of God No. 2.

The South Bend Telephone Directory lists no such church.

### CJF 1966

"Jazz is dead," said the man. "It's reached a dead end—only another jazz musician could understand this new stuff." But if this was so, then how do you explain the Collegiate Jazz Festival? This event, in its eighth year at Notre Dame, will bring together twenty of the top jazz groups from colleges all over the nation to communicate, relate, and compete for prizes, as well as to present to the student body what's happening in the cool world of jazz.

The Festival, to be held next weekend, March 25 and 26, in the field house, will present the likes of the MIT Tectonians, a group from Foothills College in Los Altos, Calif., another from Quachita State in Arkansas, and others from Kansas U. and the Universities of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Of course, Notre Dame's Lettermen will be the host band. The judges will be some of the top men in jazz: Quincy Jones, Don DeMichael of *Downbeat*, Billy Taylor, Robert Shares of the Berkeley School of Music and Charles Suber of National Educational Services.

CJF has built up quite a reputation over the years. *Downbeat* has labeled it "a brilliant event, one that will stand as the turning point in college jazz." In the past, judges have included Stan Kenton, Henry Mancini, Oliver Nelson, "Cannonball" Adderly, and Leonard Feather. Last year's winners in the Festival, the big band of Indiana University and the Joe Belcastro Trio, are currently on tour in Europe.

What is probably unique about the CJF, however, in the words of Tony Andrea, co-chairman of the Festival committee, is that "the academic perspective (of the performances) implies an interaction between artist and audience. There is a mutual relation established between these two mem-

bers. The sensitive and enthusiastic listeners are as important to the performance of the musicians as the creatively imaginative and distinctive performance by the musicians is to the response of the audience. This dialogue of creativity and response is what has made Notre Dame's College Jazz Festival great."

### AAUP SCHEDULES SYMPOSIUM ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Picketing professors pound the pavements around New York's Saint John's University today, even as the American Association of University Professors moves closer to censuring the University's administration for suppression of academic freedom. At present, only one other Catholic institution, Mercy College, is under AAUP censure.

Notre Dame AAUP chapter president John Houck of the Business school says the Saint John's incident may be indicative of a larger problem. Says Houck: "Recent events at various Catholic universities have raised serious questions. Administrative practices in running departments, due process in dismissal, faculty participation in university, freedom to teach, are themes in the current uproar. But one theme, academic freedom, the same one in the Saint John's controversy, is the most sensitive for the professional teacher." Houck explains that teachers today, in light of recent upheavels, "want to know the limits of academic freedom at the committed, Catholic university."

In an air-clearing move, Houck this week announced that the Notre Dame chapter of AAUP, Notre Dame's administration and various student organizations would jointly sponsor a symposium on "Academic Freedom and the Catholic University" on April 22 and 23. ■

# on other campuses

• PRESIDENT JOSEPH McCABE of Coe College has turned thumbs down on an "open door" policy which would allow men and women students to entertain each other in their dormitory rooms during specified hours. "For more than a century, Coe has not had an open door policy," McCabe said, "but still her students have found opportunity for sufficient privacy to fall in love and eventually marry. This generation of students is no less imaginative or resourceful."

• AS AN AFTERMATH of the raid on Kams restaurant near the University of Illinois, where 70 students were arrested for altering drivers' licenses, there have been a series of student demonstrations in protest of "a gross departure from proper standards of law enforcement." The student senate at Illinois has passed a petition which protests the detention of the students and has called for a public apology from Secretary of State Paul Powell.

Powell did not apologize to the University student government and had nothing to say to the protesters (who numbered in the hundreds). At a later press conference, Powell said that he did not know if any mistakes were made, but if there were he would say he was sorry and that steps would be taken to correct any future "mistakes." These remarks were in reply to the Chicago *Tribune's* statement that the students had been "harassed and intimidated."

• THE LONG-HAIRED students of Massachusetts are violating one of that state's oldest laws, which was adopted by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1675. The law is as follows: "Whereas there is manifest Pride openly appearing amongst us in that Long Hair like Woman's hair is worn by some men, either their own, or other's hair made into wigs; and some Women wearing Boarders of Hair, and their Cutting, Curling, and Immodest laying out of their Hair, which such practice doth prevail and increase especially amongst the younger sort. This Court doth Declare against the ill customs as Offensive to them, and divers sober Christians amongst us, and therefore do hereby exort and advise all persons to use moderation in this respect; and further empower all Grand juries to present to the County Court such Persons, whether Male or Female, whom they shall judge to exceed in the Premises, and the County Court is hereby Authorized to proceed against such Delinquents either by Admonition, Fine or Correction, according to their good discretion."

• A WAYNE STATE University fraternity which broke all records last year for speed in piano smashing and stuffing the remains through a keyhole, is at it again. But this time members are taking to the open road in what is destined to become the longest basketball dribble in history. Eighteen mem-

bers of the fraternity plan to dribble basketballs from the campus, near downtown Detroit, to Cleveland beginning Friday. The fraternity will split into three units of six each for the two-day journey.

The 170-mile trip, across secondary roads, has been planned to help dramatize what may be a landmark meeting for Wayne in the WSU-John Carroll basketball game Saturday. Wayne's coach needs one more win to become the winningest cage coach in the college's history.

• STUDENTS built a gallows outside the Albion College chapel to dramatize a "God is dead" controversy, subject of a three-day seminar. Posters were pasted up on campus buildings of the co-ed Methodist-related college saying: "Wanted: God."

The students, members of the Campus Religious Council, said a hangman's noose would swing from the gallows throughout the seminar which has attracted numerous church leaders.

• THE QUESTION of the draft has become so prominent lately that the following ad appeared in the school paper of the University of California at Berkeley. "WANTED: Unmarried co-ed with child or imminent." The student who placed the ad later said that he wasn't too serious about getting married but he wanted to check all possibilities. The student did say that he had a "long talk" with two inquirers to the ad.

— CLAYT LEROUX

— GEORGE GRUMLEY

## feiffer

PENCILS READY TELEVIEWERS? YOU'VE TAKEN AND FLUNKED OUR NATIONAL DRIVERS TEST, OUR NATIONAL CITIZENSHIP TEST, AND OUR NATIONAL HEALTH TEST. NOW LET'S SEE HOW YOU DO ON OUR-

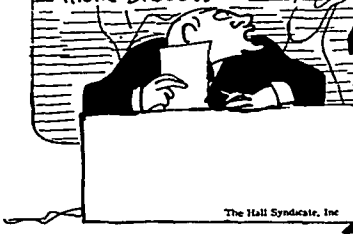


NATIONAL TELEVISION TEST!



QUESTION ONE: TELEVISION IS PRODUCED FOR  
 THE 12-YEAR-OLD MENTALITY  
 THE 10-YEAR-OLD MENTALITY,  
 THE 8-YEAR-OLD MENTALITY.

HI ACCORDING TO OUR TEST AUDIENCE IN PEEKSKILL, N.Y., THERE'S NO ANSWER TO QUESTION ONE. THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW TO MARK THEIR BALLOTS.



QUESTION TWO: ADULT TV IS NOTABLE FOR BEING  
 WITH LEONARD BERNSTEIN,  
 ABOUT NEGROES,  
 ABOUT HOW WE FAIL TO COMMUNICATE.

HI, ACCORDING TO OUR TEST AUDIENCE IN PEEKSKILL, N.Y., THERE'S NO ANSWER TO QUESTION TWO. THEY'RE JUST SITTING THERE DRINKING BEER



QUESTION THREE: TV NEWS IS BEST  
 HIGHLY COLORED,  
 ONLY PARTLY COLORED,  
 SEEN IN BLACK AND WHITE.

HI, ACCORDING TO OUR TEST AUDIENCE IN PEEKSKILL, N.Y., THERE'S NO ANSWER TO QUESTION THREE. THEY'VE SWITCHED TO PEYTON PLACE.



QUESTION FOUR: AUDIENCES WATCH TELEVISION  
 FOR INFORMATION,  
 FOR ENTERTAINMENT,  
 AS A DRUG.

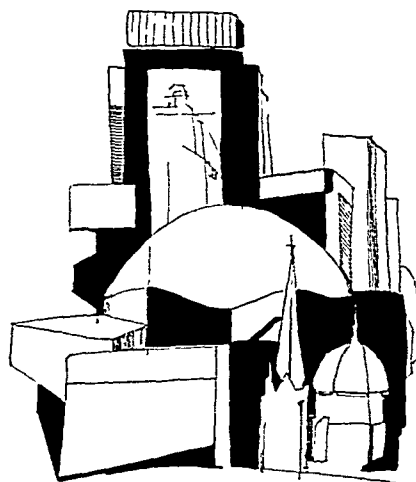
HI, OUR TEST AUDIENCE IN PEEKSKILL, N.Y., IS FAST ASLEEP.



THIS IS HI CAMP SAYING BYE-BYE FOR NOW AND  
 WHAT TH' HEY!  
 HOW SWEET THAT IS!  
 WANNA BUY A DUCK?



# ONWARD TO CHALLENGE III



*A look at the fund-raising arm of the University*

by JOEL GARREAU

NOTRE DAME has gone over the top—for the second time in a row. The \$18,000,000 goal of Challenge II has been reached a full four months before the June 30 deadline. Of all those connected with the project none could be happier than James W. Frick, head of the University of Notre Dame Foundation. Mr. Frick has been connected with the foundation since his school days at Notre Dame in 1947, when it was set up to oversee the future growth of the University, and today holds the title of Vice-President of Public Relations and Development. As Mr. Frick explained to the SCHOLASTIC, "No private school can operate today without outside funds." The purpose of the Notre Dame Foundation is to secure these funds.

It costs \$28,200,000 to run the University this year, \$77,260 just to "keep the doors open" each day. Income from students will amount to less than 50 per cent, roughly \$14,000,000. Of course, there are other sources of income (research grants, athletics, Morris Inn, bookstore, cafeteria, interest on endowments) but all these put together don't make up the other \$14,000,000. As Mr. Frick puts it, "No one likes to ask for money, but you do things you don't like to accomplish an eminently worthwhile end." To this end 90 million dollars has been raised since 1947 and all of this has been pumped back into Notre Dame in the forms of faculty development, scholarships, research, and buildings.

The physical growth of the University has been staggering. Thirty-four per cent of the structures listed in the Campus Guide have been built since 1947 (28 out of a total 83). This figure includes everything from the Lobund Laboratories (1951) to the already paid-for Athletic and Convocation Center (1968).

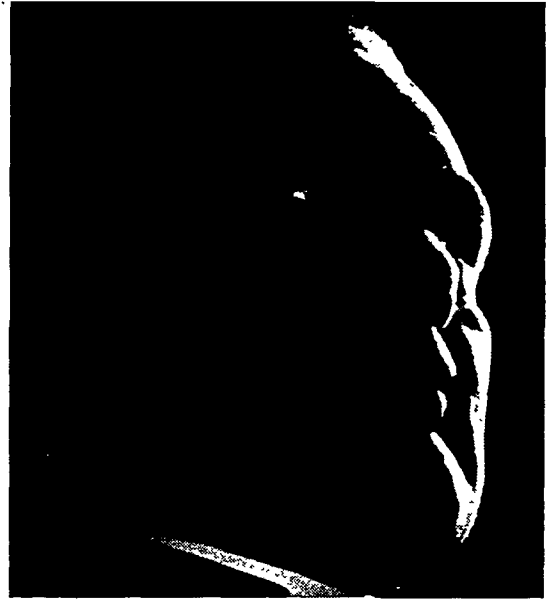
A good deal of the credit for Notre Dame's success goes to the Ford Foundation, which in 1960 instituted its Special Program in Education. Ford selected five universities (Denver University, Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame, Stanford, Vanderbilt) from five geographical regions. It felt these universities were capable of producing a significant contribution to education. The Challenge program

would enable each of the colleges to do in ten years what would normally take 30. The aim at the same time was to bring the education level of the rest of the country up to par with that of the Ivy League colleges. Collect \$12,000,000 (from July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1963), said Ford, and we will add \$6,000,000 to that total. This was challenge I. Prior to 1960 Notre Dame's annual income for development was \$2,000,000. This meant the University must double its income for a three-year period. Instead the Notre Dame Foundation set its goal at \$18,000,000—three times the annual income for development. Not only did Notre Dame reach that goal but it reached it a full four months ahead of schedule. By the time the June 30 deadline rolled around an extra \$600,000 had been donated. The Ford Foundation handed over the \$6,000,000 with no strings attached.

Twenty-three thousand names are inscribed on the donors' standard in the foyer of the Memorial Library, the names of those who made Challenge I a success. Two-thirds of the money from Challenge I went into buildings, one-third into people; it was just the opposite for Challenge II. From Challenge I came the memorial Library, Radiation Research Building (built by the Atomic Energy Commission), the Computing Center and Mathematics Building, and Stepan Center. The one-third that went into people was used to institute and continue a variety of programs. Among them: the Center for the Study of Man in Contemporary Society (headed by Dr. George N. Shuster), programs for the study of Africa and Latin America, population problems studies, higher religious studies, Catholic secular education; also, faculty development, student aid, the Freshman Year of Studies, and a retirement program for the University's lay employees.

Of the five universities originally Challenged, only two (Notre Dame and Johns Hopkins) were given a chance to try for a second grant. The next three-year period would extend from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1966. Once again Notre Dame set its goal at \$18,000,000 and once

*(Continued on page 32)*



**SCHOLASTIC:** *Do you detect any signs at Notre Dame of problems similar to those at the University of California at Berkeley?*

**FATHER HESBURGH:** No, in a way I think we may be going in the other direction. First of all, we have less than a third the number of students that Berkeley has. I think we live a lot closer together than the people at Berkeley, and our faculty is a lot more accessible than the faculty there. I think even the administrators around here are probably a lot more accessible than the administrators at Berkeley. There are certain things at a university that tend to get mechanized, simply for efficiency's sake, like registration and so forth. But that doesn't bother me so much, as long as life isn't ruled by the machine. You have an element of personal choice in there. Maybe your personal choice is recorded on the machine, but you have some personal choice.

Having read just about everything written on Berkeley, I must say I don't know anyone with a pat answer to what happened there, but I suspect that part of it is a sense of impersonality there, a sense of not receiving attention. For example, in this University we don't have a graduate faculty. We have certain faculty who are qualified to teach in the graduate school, but there isn't a single faculty member on this campus who has a commitment only to teach graduate students. All must be open to teach undergraduates, and the majority do. This helps avoid the kind of situation in which you have many famous members of the university who are never around or never seen in a classroom.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, is the enrollment going to increase?*

**FATHER HESBURGH:** No, our general thought is that we should stay put with the undergraduate enrollment and that we should get all undergraduates on campus as soon as possible. This again relates to something I said earlier about getting financial gifts. I've been working very hard at this problem without spectacular success.

The graduate enrollment will probably level out at about one thousand, not counting law students or students in special programs like master of arts in teaching. We would like to have all our graduate students doctoral candidates and hope to have a graduate school about the same size as Princeton University's. With a graduate school of this size you can still be in the top twenty uni-

versities in the country producing Ph.D.'s. And we would like to be in that inner circle.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, how are plans for the Business Administration Grad School progressing?*

**FATHER HESBURGH:** They are progressing very well. The only problem is, of course, that you have to go on the road and try to get some money, because one administrative change like this can mean a quarter of a million or half a million dollars a year. Therefore, you have to have the resources before you begin such a change. We are committed to one thing: we are not just going to have another school of this type. We are going to have a school that has a unique quality and is first-rate, or we are just not going to have one.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Would you drop the Undergraduate Business School?*

**FATHER HESBURGH:** I don't think so, at the moment. We might arrange it so the business school will have a closer association with the Liberal Arts College, since half of the business courses now are Liberal Arts courses, taught by Liberal Arts faculty. It might be possible to make an arrangement whereby advanced undergraduates, that is, those highly qualified and able to move faster, might obtain a baccalaureate degree after four years and a Master's after five. This is done in some schools by pushing men on to graduate work before they come to the end of their first four years.

But there are no present plans to drop the undergraduate. I think we might have plans to drop the undergraduate school if it were like many business schools at many other universities. The fact is our undergraduate business program anticipated all the reforms put out some years ago, and my guess is that it is about as liberal a course as any in the Liberal Arts College right now, with the possible exception of some theoretical subjects like philosophy.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, how are your plans progressing on the theology department and related fields?*

**FATHER HESBURGH:** We are hoping to announce officially later in March the School of Theology, offering a Ph.D. program. We are making great plans for this because we think it is just exactly the right time to get into

# PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

SCHOLASTIC editors *Jed Kee and Dan Murray* complete our series on a conversation with Notre Dame's president by questioning Fr. Hesburgh on his view of the future campus scene.

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this kind of program. It will be open to laymen, to Protestants, to priests and religious. We hope we can have here a first-rate modern school of Theology that will offer certain specialties such as Ecumenism, Liturgical Theology, and Pastoral Theology. There is an enormous amount of research to be done to create a new Christian synthesis in our time, and to do the research necessary for the successful completion of the whole process of *aggiornamento* going on. We are going to need real university theology work to bring this off in a proper fashion.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *How will this filter down to the student body, the undergraduate level, and how will it affect the religious life in the halls and such?*

FATHER HESBURGH: I hope that on the academic side it will filter down the way a good academic program in chemistry filters down — because you have good people around to do it. Theological competence and knowledge per se don't make somebody holy, of course. Otherwise all theologians would be saints, and we know this isn't true. But theological perspective, let's say, is a great invitation to holiness.

There is talk of a much more personalistic approach, a much more Biblical approach to theological realities. My guess is that if we had a first-rate graduate program in theology here, many of our faculty might take courses in it. That would be up to them, of course, but the opportunity would be available, which it isn't now. I'm sure there would be a great deal of theological excitement because of the kinds of questions being discussed. Our hope is also to establish a constant dialogue between the people in theology and the people in other departments of the University. I would hope to see the kind of center from which might emanate great books and great papers, and maybe even great periodicals on the theological dimension of many of the great problems of our time like war and peace, human rights, human development, and many of the great intellectual problems on freedom and responsibility.

**SCHOLASTIC:** *Father, do you detect any signs that Vatican II has had any effect on the student and on student life?*

FATHER HESBURGH: Well, I think one effect is pretty obvious. The liturgy is a lot more open now than it was five years ago. We are getting more of the Mass in

English all the time, and there is more participation all the time. I think there is an imperceptible effect in the mentality of everybody around here. If you read the documents and followed the conversation that went on in the last four years in Rome you have to be affected by a rather different outlook of openness and an outlook of perspective—of new kind of hope, of a much deeper involvement with the hopes of mankind. I've always been interested in the whole world, but I think today every Catholic must be interested in the whole world. He must somehow suffer with the suffering and carry on the total act of love and apostolate all over the world.

I had a letter come in here just the other day from one of our former student body presidents, Don MacNeil, who was ordained a priest in Rome just before Christmas. I thought just the card he sent me for his ordination is evidence of the new kind of perspective. On it appears a quotation from Teilhard de Chardin: "To the full extent of my power, because I am a priest, I wish from now on to be the first to become conscious of all that the world loves, pursues and suffers. I want to be the first to seek, to sympathize and to suffer. The first to unfold and sacrifice myself. To become more widely human, and more nobly of the earth than any of the world's servants."

**SCHOLASTIC:** *In other words, Catholicism is becoming more open to the world?*

FATHER HESBURGH: Yes. This is why I think Notre Dame in its growth is developing more and more of a sense of being part of the world, not just part of Indiana, or part of the United States, or part of the Western world. That is why I've been so anxious lately to open up the opportunities to some of our undergraduate students to have an experience of studying abroad in the Western world, in the Orient, in Latin America — experiences such as CILA during the summer. We don't want to be a little narrow place. We want to be a place that's open to the world, that is in contact with the world's anguish, and that is doing something about the problems that beset mankind everywhere. If people don't get that fire in them while they are here for four years we have failed somehow to do what we should do in this kind of world we're living in. I never come back from being away from here without being a little more excited about the great opportunity we have here. ■

# people to ever-loving people

by ken black and bill staszak

*The old, always-moaned-about topic, Notre Dame—South Bend relations, is reviewed by Reporters Staszak and Black who find more cause for cheering than wailing. Third of a five-part analysis of South Bend.*

**I**T WAS WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Just down the street from Kubiak's, Perley School should have been jumping with students as they rocked 'n' stomped into the night. But everything was still: no band, no chaperones, and most importantly, no dancers. Few of the young people had been turning up for the mid-week affairs in past months. Not that the action wasn't there, just that where it was had changed, and so the attendance was anemic this night as it had been previous nights and as it would the few nights until the dances were stopped altogether. Instead, the "in" thing that night had been a quiet walk up the schoolsteps and into several classrooms, where for an hour or so big kids—white big kids from Notre Dame—would tutor the junior high schoolers from Perley School.

Where the kids were was one of a score of neighborhood tutoring centers run by probably the biggest breakthrough in the mutual ignorance that separates Notre Dame and South Bend. What they were doing was be-

ing coached, tutored, counseled and cajoled in the more basic arts of getting along in education, that all to often ends abruptly before high school graduation. Who they were were some of the five hundred plus economically- and culturally-improverished youngsters of South Bend being tutored each week by the six hundred tutors of the South Bend Neighborhood Study Help Program.

Although by no means the only group successfully humanizing the image of the Notre Dame student in the first person, NSHP, for its sheer size, is the most spectacular. Conceived in November of 1963, its original 12 members have increased fifty-fold (currently 225 from Notre Dame) and operates 20 neighborhood centers four nights a week. Such tremendous expansion has brought recognition from the federal government, whose \$83,000 grant will soon provide the program with a full-time executive director, an assistant, and a secretary. "The aim of the program," explains Frank Marasco, the project's Notre Dame campus co-ordinator, "is not to compete with South Bend teachers, but to motivate the students, to give them a positive outlook toward education and thus to encourage them to study." At the same time, he points out, the tutors benefit from the experience by getting a unique view of South Bend and its people.

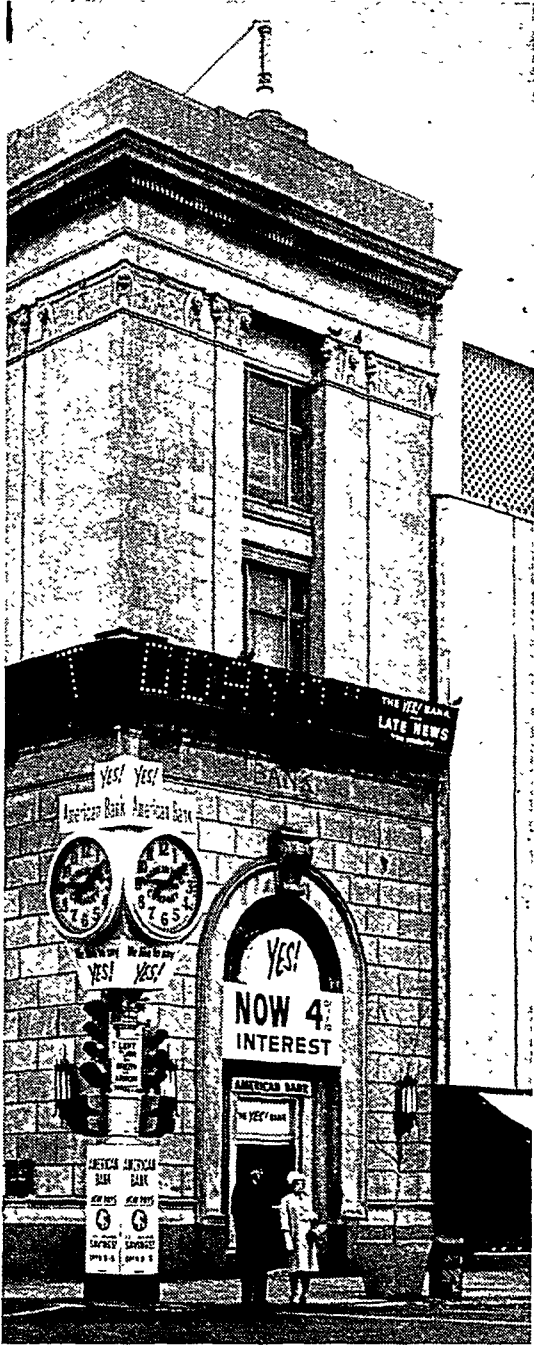
"Upward Bound" is another ambitious project that would commit Notre Dame as an institution to community involvement. If the Office of Economic Opportunity comes through with the needed funds, fifty underprivileged but gifted high school juniors from South Bend will spend six to eight summer weeks at Notre Dame. Primary purpose of the program is to motivate these students to attend college; they will have twelve full-time student counselors as well as faculty members to serve them. Similar projects were successful last summer at Dartmouth, Yale, and Stanford; Notre Dame is anxious to afford South Bend students the same kind of service.

Tutoring and upward-bound are not the only college contributions to the community-building. A section of the Young Christian Students, having contemplated the college-city problem for a long time, was spurred into action by the attacks on Notre Dame students this past fall. An extensive survey among South Benders showed that the problem was a lack of communication on a personal level. "Now that our YCS has more or less defined the problem," remarks member Bob

Browne, "we are going out to the people of South Bend to make them aware of our interest in them." The YCS now holds meetings with Catholic Family Movement groups, keeps in contact with high school counselors and student government workers, and will present a feature in South Bend Central High's newspaper.

Other groups are hurrying to lend a hand. The Council for the International lay Apostolate (CILA), previously benefiting distant persons in distant places, has widened its vision to focus on local problems. Their new project will involve students who can not spend their summers on a CILA foreign mission.

The organization, however, with the most irons in the local fire is the Notre Dame-South Bend Relations Committee of Student Government. One of its first programs has been the Vacation Meal plan. "Since the program's inception," says Chairman John McCuen, "the project has averaged five responses from South Bend families to every one student application. In terms of interest generated, I'd have to call this program quite a success. . . . This past Thanksgiving, in fact, responses from students were outnumbered eight to one by the requests of South Bend households." Last fall also brought a College Seminar, sponsored by the Committee, which consisted of three weekly talks given by three college deans followed by general discussion. Seventy students from ten area high schools participated. Yet another seminar is planned for this spring, this time with Notre Dame students speaking about college in general at various high schools.



The Committee has also made elaborate preparations for a College Week (March 28-April 3), a unique open-house type of event, to give the people of South Bend an opportunity to learn of the events and organization of Notre Dame. The week will open with a luncheon for one hundred business and community leaders and an equal number of students. Each student will then take his guest on a tour of the campus. The Band concert on March 31, the Engineering Open House on April 2, and the week-end-long sports car show will all be open to the community. Saturday, April 2, will offer high school students guided tours of the University; and Sunday will offer a similar opportunity for all South Bend residents.

To help eliminate the negative element in student-city relations, the ND-SB Relations Committee last year established a Complaint Committee. A two-edged instrument, the Committee receives complaints of South Bend residents about students' behavior —

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which the Committee either deals with directly or refers to the Administration—and handles grievances of Notre Dame students, referring them if necessary to the Better Business Bureau, the police department, or another appropriate organization.

As the Complaint Committee shows, relations between the city and the University are a two-way street; and there is evidence that South Bend's interest in improving relations is growing—every bit as fast as Notre Dame's. The Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead on the city's behalf. Its Summer Work Program will provide students with full-time summer employment in managerial positions over broad areas of business and industry. The students will benefit not only from bigger paychecks, but also from the executive experience jobs will involve. And the Chamber of Commerce hopes some students will be induced to accept permanent positions in the area upon graduation.

A women's auxiliary in the Chamber of Commerce has rushed into the front lines with their Town and Gown Council. The brain-child of 1965 Notre Dame graduate Paul Knipper, the council consists of an Auxiliary committee working in conjunction with representatives of the five area colleges; its chief concerns to date have been aiding students in their hitch-hiking endeavors and in their attempts to locate rooms for South Bend-bound dates.

Most of the projects to improve

college-city relations have been founded and operated by one side or the other; the most notable exception—and certainly ambitious—was the Valley of Vision. For fifteen years, the Notre Dame Administration and South Bend civic leaders talked of the necessity of a center in the community for cultural, educational, and athletic events. Because of South Bend's economic situation, she could not raise her taxes to finance the center; so Notre Dame decided that the funds would have to be raised privately over the entire area. As James Frick, Notre Dame's Vice-President of Public Relations and Development, emphasizes, the increase in area to be served changed the University's plans. The athletic-convocation center will be at least fifty per cent larger than if it had been planned for Notre Dame alone.

Since the center would be used by the entire St. Joseph County, Notre Dame officials calculated that business donations would come to \$1.2 million, while personal contributions would probably amount to \$73,000. And it was here that South Bend overwhelmed Notre Dame. Total donations from Vision's Valley came to \$1.8 million, including \$393,000 from personal sources. "The aid from the South Bend businesses and residents," exclaims James Gibbons, Assistant Director of Public Relations, "was beyond our wildest dreams."

Every program initiated so far—with very few exceptions—tells the same story: "beyond our wildest dreams." And in no case is a project selfish or one-sided. In fulfilling their dreams, Notre Dame and South Bend are fulfilling themselves. As Frank Marasco remarked, "College is basically a selfish place. . . . Tutoring involves a sacrifice, a going-out to other humans. It's a rewarding experience." The efforts are rewards, the dreams are realities, and Notre Dame-South Bend is beginning to mean something. ■



# SBP PROSPECTS 1966

*Thus far only Jim Fish and Richard Dunn have officially announced their candidacy in the race for Student Body President. Nominations do not close until Monday, however, so we present here the men we feel are most likely to be contenders for the office.*

**James E. Fish** is currently the Junior class president. He is a voting member of the Executive and Judicial Councils of the Student Senate. Fish is also active in the Notre Dame-South Bend human relations committee, the Organizational Car Policy Committee and the College of Science Advisory Board. He is a member of Alpha Epsilon Delta, an honorary College Fraternity.

Summary: Fish is the favorite on the basis of his strong campus experience and his current slot as Junior class president.

**Richard M. Dunn** has been active in both Hall and Student Government activities. He helped plan the Michigan State reception, organized Pangborn's first hall Pep rally and pre-rally rally. Dunn's activities in the senate include: co-author of the study day and the exam schedule proposals; the revision of policies; the extension of the campaign expenditures and work on the Constitutional Revision Committee.

Summary: Dunn is a dark horse in light race and should carry the Pangborn district.

**Lenny Joyce** is chief undergraduate spokesman for the Notre Dame chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society. One of the organizers and participants in the Farley Hall fast for clerical freedom, he helped organize Farley Hall's Symposium on Viet Nam. He has also worked on Notre Dame's *ad hoc* Mississippi project that rebuilt a bombed-out Negro church in Mississippi last year. Joyce is assistant Civil Rights Commissioner for Student Government.

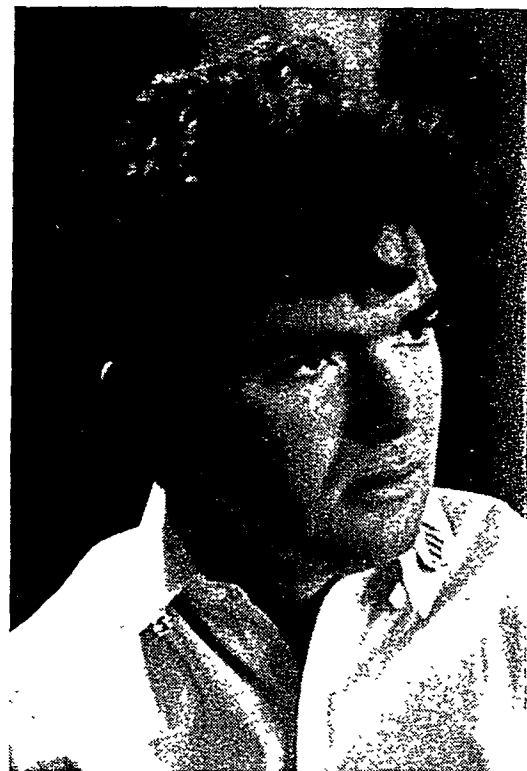
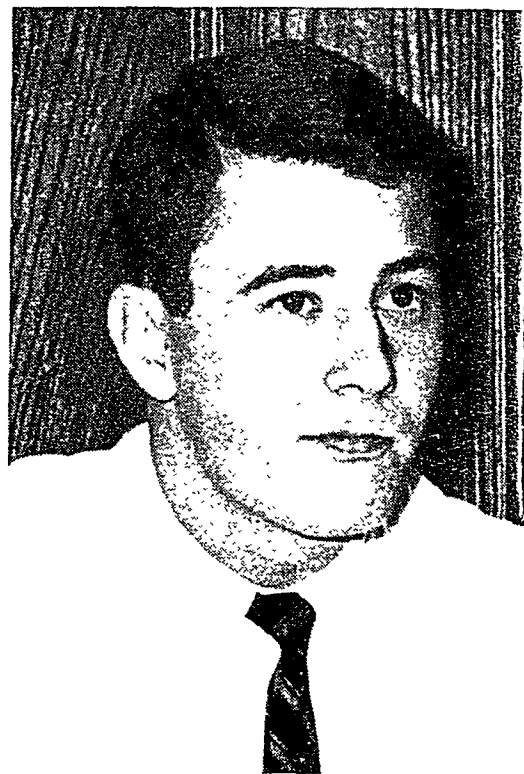
Summary: Joyce could add some color to the campaigns, but is not likely to be a serious contender.

**Jack Balinsky** is currently the Academic Coordinator of the Student Government. He has also been instrumental in the activities of the Academic Calendar Committee, the Class Cuts Committee and the Academic Research Committee. Balinsky helped plan the co-ex classes and he is working for better Faculty-Student relations. Balinsky was and still is active on the Honor Council as vice-chairman. He was on the Editorial board of the *Voice* and the original Stay-Hall committee and is a two-year veteran of the tutoring program.

Summary: Balinsky has strong lists of qualifications, but inside sources think he will likely decline to campaign actively and drop from the race early.

**Tom Conoscenti** is currently acting as campaign manager for Jim Fish, but may enter the race in his own right. He is Executive Coordinator of Student Government, and has served as a delegate from Notre Dame at several national student conferences and conventions. Conoscenti was chairman of Junior Parents-Son Weekend.

Summary: Conoscenti will be a serious contender if he decides to run.



A referendum on the question of establishing stay-hall systems in Keenan, Walsh, Lyons, and Pangborn will be taken in those halls on March 24. SCHOLASTIC editor Dan Murray discusses a recent student government report on how a portion of the student body answered recent questionnaires on the success of stay hall this year.

IN FEBRUARY OF 1965 the Notre Dame Student Senate adopted an experimental stay-hall system. Now, slightly over a year later, student government has just announced two comprehensive surveys evaluating the system, and the results are encouraging.

One of the reports is based on a questionnaire distributed by random sampling in all of the frosh and stay halls to 350 freshmen, 85 per cent of whom returned the questionnaire. The results suggest that stay hall has made significant contributions to three areas of the freshman's life at Notre Dame — involvement in the hall community and academic and personal benefits.

In the stay halls the attitude of the individual freshman to his particular hall was quite different from the non-stay-hall freshman. Of 129 freshmen in the stay halls, 120 said they preferred to stay where they were next year. In nonstay halls 30 per cent would like to be in another hall, but two-thirds of this number wanted to move to a stay hall. The reason given in the all-frosh halls for staying was the desire to be with friends, a factor unrelated to the hall community. In the stay halls four factors were listed which were related specifically to the hall rather than to individuals: desire to live with upperclassmen, hall spirit, preference for the rector, and the desire to remain on the side of the campus where they already were.

Although freshmen in the stay halls knew fewer students in the rooms closest to theirs (possibly due to the lack of a section system in Dillon and Alumni), they knew just as many students in the entire hall as did freshmen in freshman halls. Moreover, frosh in the stay halls knew significantly more sophomores, juniors, and seniors than did their counterparts in nonstay halls. Two-thirds of the freshmen in stay halls said sophomores were included in their circle of close friends while one-third said juniors

## STAY HALL: ONE YEAR LATER

by DAN MURRAY

and seniors were included. Freshmen in stay halls did not know fewer freshmen than those on the freshman quad.

The questionnaires showed that freshmen in stay halls studied significantly more than those not in stay halls. Averages were about the same. There was no significant difference in the number of class cuts taken by the two groups.

Freshmen felt they also received positive personal benefits from the stay hall. More than half the freshmen in stay halls who talked over personal problems with another student were talking over their problems with upperclassmen.

Among the areas in which the stay halls were not different from the all-frosh halls: awareness of student, faculty, and administration activities; social life (meager as it is: 10 per cent of the ND frosh had never dated since coming here and over 50 per cent had dated "rarely"), and drinking habits.

The second report released by student government was based on interviews with stay-hall rectors and chaplains, administration officials, student leaders and a six per cent random sampling of the students living in the stay halls. The report is "an attempt to evaluate a concept being put into action. The present situation cannot be considered as a result in itself, but only as indicative of the direction the system is taking."

The report begins by giving a rationale behind the stay-hall system. The residence hall is termed the fundamental social unit of the University, since it is the place where student relationships most easily develop. The freshman quad is said to give the entering student a feeling of isolation from the rest of the University community. "The essence of stay hall, its continuity, is amenable to the development of the community." This community "becomes the groundwork for further development into academic and spiritual awareness."

The actual evaluation of the three experimental halls is divided into a discussion of its successes and failures. The most prominent positive contribution of the system is the feeling among the freshmen in stay hall that they have acquired an awareness of Notre

Dame life and an accompanying maturity from association with upperclassmen. The freshmen themselves are the most enthusiastic of the classes about stay hall. Sophomores commented that stay-hall freshmen have a much greater awareness of the entire community and of the manifold aspects of university life than they themselves had as freshmen.

Among the system's other successes: the stay halls are quieter than the other freshman halls, freshmen are more open to other members of their hall and to Notre Dame life, and hall social life has improved, especially in Farley.

The report suggests that the stay halls failed in their primary goal, to establish hall community. There is a sharp dichotomy between freshman-sophomore and junior-senior relationships. This may partly be the result of poor mixing of freshmen with upperclassmen geographically within the hall.

The report attributes the failure to achieve a sense of hall community to the structure and conditions of the experiment rather than to the concept of the system.

Because of the small numbers of juniors and seniors in the halls and their physical isolation from the sophomores and freshmen who are left with the poorer rooms, it is difficult for natural relationships to form between these two groups. Particularly troublesome in many cases is the motivation for living in the stay halls. Low-average sophomores are numerous, with one rector estimating as many as 28 per cent of that class in his hall will be forced off campus next fall. Juniors and seniors often chose the halls for the quality of rooms they could select. Upperclass apathy is also partially attributable to a lack of concern for short-term friendships which entering a stay hall now means for them.

Lack of effective hall government caused indirection in the stay halls, according to the report. Freshman enthusiasm for hall government in Alumni and Dillon greatly diminished. Moreover, there was apparently little aid or encouragement offered the stay halls, especially Alumni, by the orga-

*(Continued on page 31)*

# STATUTORY GAPE: A PLAY IN ONE OBSCENE

BY DAVE MALONE AND JOHN GORMAN

*Inspired by a hearing in South Bend last week on the constitutionality of an indictment based upon Indiana's obscenity statute, SCHOLASTIC writers Malone and Gorman let their imaginations soar to come up with the following romanticized melodrama.*

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE:

- A Judge: The very Honorable Schuyler McKinley Torz*  
*A Defendant: Miss Olympia Grove, proprietress of Le Bookeshoppe Pornografique*  
*A Counsel for the Defense: Hershey B. Wildmanner, Tennessee Mountain Vocational College, B.A. '01, LL.B. '23.*  
*A Counsel for the State: Nasmith Uprightly, Hoosier Union College, B.A., LL.B. '64*  
*A Witness for the State: D. S. X. Machina, President, St. Maria Goretti Society for the Suppression of Nasty Books*  
*A Host of Assorted Court Flunkies*

**SCENE ONE AND ONLY:** An ornate if somewhat dilapidated chamber in the impressive WPA-Renaissance style courthouse of a moderately large Midwestern city. It is late afternoon, and light is working its way, as best it can, through the coat of dust and pigeon-droppings on the large high windows. An occasional ray touches with glory the American flag or the large portrait of the local machine boss hanging behind the judge's bench. There is a brief stir as the court is called to order and the justice enters, adjusting his suspenders and buttoning his gown. The bailiff calls the court to order and the first witness, Miss Grove, takes the stand. Miss Grove, a woman of ample proportions, is about forty. She has bright red hair and is heavily made up. She is wearing a voluminous squirrel coat and a large number of costume rings and bracelets.

Mr. Uprightly: Now, Miss Grove, would you tell the court what happened on the afternoon of December 17, 1965?

Olympia: You bet I will. I was in my shoppe setting up this Yuletide display, when in walks that strange man over there with the whole damn police force and . . .

Uprightly: Let the record show that the defendant pointed to the complainant, Mr. D. S. X. Machina, and would Your Honor please direct the witness to restrain the vulgarity of her speech, and indeed to speak in a manner more befitting the dignity of so high a court as . . .

Judge: Be it so recorded and so directed. Let's get on with this.

Uprightly: Now, Miss Grove, would you be so good as to tell us what then ensued?

Olympia: What?

Uprightly: What did they do?

Olympia: Why didn't you say that in the first place? Well, they rushed in like gangbusters and started yanking my stock right off the racks. The prude over there makes this big speech about public morals and children and sex and everything, which was nutty, 'cause there wasn't a child in the whole building. So I went over and said, "What the hell you mean bustin' in here like that?" and the guy says, "Get thee behind me, thou Jezebel!" And this cop says, "Shut up, sister, this is a raid!"

Uprightly: Now, Miss Grove, would you kindly tell us what items were removed from your place of business?

Olympia: You for real? They took all my copies of "Lust" and "Nudesweek" and this new book, *Mishawaka After Dark*, by Sally Bruce Tookis.

Uprightly: Is it not true, Miss Grove, that these magazines and this book are veritable trash, a blatant slap at the morals of our community, an open sewer of filth running through the literary stream of our fair city? Is it not further true that they are foul, perverse, that they turn one's stomach . . . ?

Olympia: I don't know about your stomach, Little Lord Faunt . . .

Wildmanner: Your honor, I object. This line of questioning is irrelevant, utterly subjective, and badgering to the witness.

Uprightly: Communist pervert!

Wildmanner: Fascist! Bookburner! Grand Inquisitor!

Judge: Order! Order! Before I hold everyone in contempt.

Uprightly: Excuse me, Your Honor. Righteous indignation, you know. Just let me remark, as calmly as I can, that these materials constitute a grievous violation of our state obscenity statute, and that this . . . this WOMAN deserves to be burned. Your witness.

Wildmanner: Thank you. Your Honor, learned counsel for the prosecution has utterly ignored the issue of art in his . . . uh . . . presentation. We all know obscenity is nasty, but where there are intrinsic social and artistic . . .

Uprightly: Rubbish!

Olympia: Shut up, you! He's on now.

Judge: Order, order, order, order, order! Please?

Wildmanner: Your Honor, we maintain that these artistic and/or social values are inherent in the publications seized. Miss Grove, do you, as a typical member of this community, whose standards, by the Roth test—I refer the court and learned counsel for the opposition to the Roth test which has been employed by the nine wise men of the Supreme Court in every obscenity trial since 1957—by these current community standards, do you find these publications objectionable?

Olympia: Hell, no!

Wildmanner: Your Honor, the defense rests. Would the prosecution care to cross-examine the witness?



Uprightly: You *bet* it would.

Wildmanner: Your witness.

Uprightly: Your Honor, I'd like to call the court's attention to the utter and complete hypocrisy of pretending that our community standards can in any way be reflected in the opinions of this pros . . .

Wildmanner: Object!

Uprightly: This pornog . . .

Wildmanner: Object!

Uprightly: This particular *woman*. Now, as for "Lust," billed, "The magazine for people who do," the entire contents, lewd pictures and vulgar, bawdy stories, appeal solely to the prurient interest. I defy you, Miss Grove, to find any redeeming value in them.

Olympia: That shows how much you know, fella. This stuff is *literature*. Listen to this: "I looked at her, she looked at me. Our looks melted into each other; our bodies melted into each other: eyes, lips, noses, clavicles. It was a magic moment, it was the real thing." That's pure poetry; like, I'm moved.

Uprightly: Or "Nudesweek" . . .

Olympia: That's art photography, like the Venus de Milo, or the Mona Lisa, or whatever that one is without the clothes on it.

Uprightly: Or *Mishawaka After Dark*, a tawdry bit of sensationalism that's . . .

Olympia: That's a soci-o-logical study. A book like that should be read in the schools. The person that wrote it has a real education. She's been at seven Eastern colleges—it says so right on the cover.

Uprightly: Your Honor, let this witness step down, and allow me to call a real representative of our community and its standards, Mr. D. S. X. Machina.

Judge: The witness may step down.

Bailiff: Mr. D. S. X. Machina. Mr. D. S. X. Machina, do you swear . . .

Machina: Oh, never, *never*.

Judge: All right, all right, take the stand if you please.

Machina: Oh, thank you, thank you very much.

Uprightly: Your Honor, if Mr. Wildmanner would like to examine my witness first, I'll gladly defer my questioning.

Judge: All right, just somebody *do* something. Mr. Wildmanner, you may proceed, but please go slowly because I'm bored and I'll probably miss a lot.

Wildmanner: Thank you, Your Honor, I'll try. Now, Mr. Machina, would you tell the court what religion you profess.

Machina: Oh, I'm a Catholic, a *Roman* Catholic, that is. Oh, certainly, I'm a good Catholic.

Wildmanner: Your Honor, I move that the indictment against my client be dropped on the grounds that the man who brought the charges against her is obviously prejudiced.

Judge: Mr. Wildmanner . . .

Uprightly: (leaping uprightly) I object to this motion on

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the grounds of *nolo contendere*, *vox populi*, no precedent, *persona non grata*, and *corpus delecti*.

Judge: Well taken, Mr. Uprightly. Motion overruled on all of those grounds. Mr. Wildmanner, proceed.

Wildmanner: Mr. Machina, what are your personal feelings about sex?

Machina: Well, I, uh . . .

Wildmanner: Yes, or no, Mr. Machina.

Machina: But, well, I, uh . . .

Wildmanner: Your Honor, would the court please instruct the witness to be more co-operative?

Judge: Hum, ah, yes, Mr. Machina, will you please answer the questions which counsel for the defense directs at you? Proceed, Mr. Wildmanner.

Wildmanner: Now, about sex, Mr. Machina?

Machina: Well, yes.

Wildmanner: The court will please note that the witness said yes.

Bailiff: Was that yes?

Wildmanner: Yes; yes.

Uprightly: Your honor, I . . .

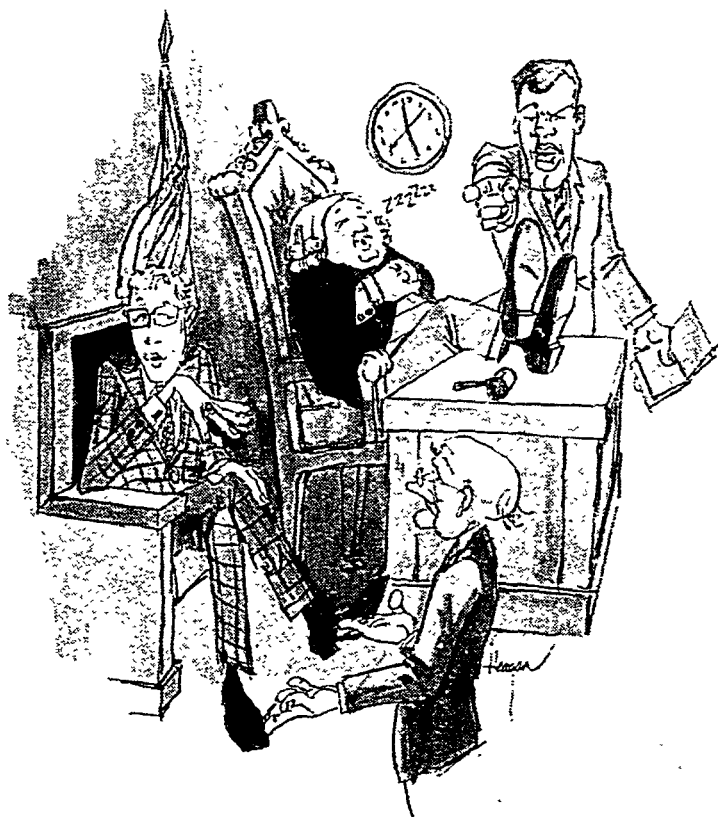
Judge: Objection overruled. Stop jumping up like that, Mr. Uprightly; you startle me.

Wildmanner: Now, then, Mr. Machina, have you read these books and magazines which you claim are obscene?

Machina: Oh, no, no! My goodness, oh, no! I mean, oh, I would never . . . and my wife, why she'd . . . oh, no, I haven't. No, indeed!

Wildmanner: Would you tell us how you came in contact with them, Mr. Machina?

Machina: Well, they were in my son's room, when I was dusting . . . I mean, when I happened to look in one day.  
(Continued on page 33)





## movies

AVON: *The Tenth Victim* deals with legalized murder several decades in the future. Ursula Andress is seeking her tenth kill and the Geneva computer names her victim — the raven-haired, luxuriously lazy Marcello Mastroianni. Off to Rome she goes, speaking English while Marcello speaks through colored subtitles, both of them wandering through a world decorated with pop and op constructions, the most futuristic-looking architecture in Europe, and such quaint ideas as hiding your parents after they reach the age for Social Security benefits. Director Elio Petri fumbles only once, and that is at the very end of the film—the point at which only the pure of spirit will mind. Good show, Elio. (*Victim*, 7:00, 9:00.)

COLFAX: *Inside Daisy Clover* purportedly examines the makings of a child-star, played by Natalie Wood (see illustration). I say purportedly because the film, reportedly, doesn't quite make the grade. Even so it is worth the price of admission because this is the latest film by Robert Mulligan, an extremely able director whose past and often underrated offerings have included *To Kill a Mockingbird* and *Love With the Proper Stranger*. (*Clover*, 1:25, 3:55, 6:20, 8:50.)

GRANADA: *The Silencers* is another spy story and isn't faring well with the national reviewers. All sex and gadgets and little else save Dino. (*Silencers*, 1:00, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.)

STATE: *Those Magnificent Men and Their Flying Machines ad nauseam*.— (*Men*, 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.)

CINEMA '66: *The Exterminating Angel* is by would-be surrealist Luis Bunuel who here treats a covey of socialites trapped, for what reason they do not know, in a mansion. Call it weakly weird and mostly meaningless. (In the Engineering Auditorium, at 7:00 and 9:00 on Friday, 2:00 and 8:00 on Saturday.)

—R. A. HALLER

## magazine rack

*Partisan Review* continues its investigation of the New Radicalism with essays by Norm Fruchter, Tom Hayden, and Sargent Shriver. Mr. Fruchter's remarks take the form of an attack on "official radicals" who write for middle-class liberals (the kind who read *P.R.*?) It is these official radicals who have formed a coalition with liberals and are responsible for such symbolic betrayals as that of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic Convention. Obviously a "hard" man, Mr. Fruchter says that "acceptance of *Realpolitik* precludes the possibility of transcendence . . ." The difference between an official radical and what Fruchter calls "new activists" is the difference between a mere literary partisanship and an existential commitment to reform based on moral rather than ideological convictions.

Tom Hayden, former President of SDS, writes not in essay but in diary form, and his is by far the most compelling contribution. Describing a day spent in a Negro ghetto in Newark, Hayden effectively communicates something of the challenge and frustration involved in moving a city bureaucracy. The issue is a street signal at a dangerous intersection, a real issue; and the triumph, while small, belongs to the ghetto dwellers and is more than symbolic. Commenting on the administration's theory of reconstructing the Negro family, Hayden questions the fundamental logic which would make the white, middle-class family the ideal. "We should be overturning the class structure from below, not elevating people into it."

Sargent Shriver, trying to reconcile, emerges as a cheerleader urging on opposing teams. We're all on the same side, kids. The new radicals, according to Shriver, are good at heart but are more interested in protesting ills than constructive action. On the other hand, the administration is seeking the same goals and should be seen as more than a monolithic opponent.

\* \* \*

*The New Republic*, which is running its own series on the new radicals, features an article by Ronald Hamowy entitled "Left and Right Meet." Himself a conservative, Mr. Hamowy calls attention to the fact that the New Left, as a political and intellectual movement, stands almost alone as the heir of what is left of 19th-century liberal thought, which is classically the intellectual background of the American Right. He repudiates the neo-conservatives, characterizing them by their "belligerent foreign policy, domestic anti-civil libertarianism and rapprochement with the State in the control of the economic life of the country." His criticism of the New Radicalism, curiously, is based on what he calls the fundamental puritanism of their position. They try to make us feel shame for our desire for powerful sports cars, good stereos and European vacations. He also claims that their demand for greater public expenditures is ultimately detrimental to individual liberty.

\* \* \*

Stephen Spender, in *Saturday Review*, writes on "The Age of Overwrite and Underthink." In the role of poet as reformer and purifier of language, Mr. Spender calls attention to the chaos which results when language loses meaning and communications break down. Claiming that people with important things to say are often the very ones who can't say them, Spender pleads for more emphasis on accuracy.

—TOM SULLIVAN

## TONIGHT'S CARD

Jude Lenahan, because he is a boxer (167 lbs.) and because he rooms with a boxer (John Wyllie, 155 lbs.), and further because he lives in the field house and has been watching the Bengal preparations since they started back in the fall, was asked to write a short analysis of each finalist's strength. And he experienced no trouble at all until he reached Jude Lenahan, a boxer, 167 lbs., about whom he finally said: "defensive, lucky, powder-puff combinations." Listed below is a distilled version of Jude's comments, including those on his opponent in tonight's championship.

**127 Pounds**—Bill Hill: experienced; strong hitter; can hook vs. John Kane: beautiful footwork; strength is defense.

**137 Pounds**—Rich McPartlin: good jab-cross combination vs. Bill Jamieson: probably best first-year fighter.

**143 Pounds**—Mike Lavery: strong right hand, offensive minded vs. John Berges: strong and conditioned; likes to punch also.

**147 Pounds** — Pat Farrell: has everything vs. Dave Paul: strongest in division; powerful right.

**155 Pounds**—John Wyllie: powerful; conditioned vs. Joe Orloff: returning champion; strong and good form.

**167 Pounds**—Jude Lenahan: (see above) vs. Hal "Buck" Hunter: strongest in 167; powerful right; always knockout threat.

**177 Pounds** — Tom Schenck: good combinations; calm for a novice vs. Dick Fleming: good balance; lot of natural power.

**185 Pounds**—Pat O'Reilly: strong; good ring sense vs. Paul Ruebenacker: hard to corner and can punch well.

**Heavyweight**—Bob Kennedy: fundamentally strongest; knows how to control opponent vs. Ed Driscoll: aggressive; hard to stop; left-handed.

## CALIFORNIA BOUND

"Well, it was a splendid maneuver, simply magnificent, much like you would expect from an Oxford or Cambridge team." So boasted Dr. Kenneth Featherstone, founding father and colorful moderator of the Irish rugby team, at the victory party.

He was, of course, referring to the initial tally of the contest last Saturday against Illinois. Early in the first half the Irish scrum scooped up a loose ball at midfield, timed their laterals perfectly, and deftly swept past a slower Illinois front line. But with ten yards left to cover a crisis arose—the ruggers were running out of running room. The ball had advanced to the second-to-last man in the line-



out, Mike Conroy. Reacting quickly, he faked to the inside, drawing both defenders toward him, and then lofted a soft overhead pass to wingman Kip Hargrave who skirted the sidelines and touched the ball down in the end zone for the first of his three "trys."

Notre Dame scrummers John Tolland and Jim Purcell each contributed to the first half scoring, and big Mike Carroll rambled to glory twice in the second half.

That "splendid maneuver" early in the game indicated more than the final 29-6 outcome. Although they are not as big and lack the over-all experience of last year's national champions, Notre Dame last Saturday played the finest tactical game in their four-year history.

Tomorrow the team takes a sixteen-game winning streak to Bloomington where a local t.v. station will broadcast the game with Indiana. This will serve as little more than a warm-up for the game next weekend, billed as the national championship. A group of football players and foreign grad-students from California were slightly indignant last year when *Sports Illustrated* dubbed Notre Dame the mythical national champs after winning their own Invitational—against the best teams in the country. The west coasters, in their own inimical way, looked upon themselves as *the* rugby power last year, and every year for that matter. Seething for atonement, they offered to fly the Irish ruggers out to Berkeley this year to decide once and for all who is the greatest. Notre Dame, of course, accepted.

Scouting reports on the Cal team (two short letters from former ruggers in grad school at Berkeley) indicate that the Irish will be decided

underdogs. California's scrum consists almost entirely of football players; the team is undefeated on the coast. The game will also be their last of the season—a fitting finale.

## ON LEAVING

Three weeks ago, the SCHOLASTIC quoted former Notre Dame line coach Doc Urich as saying, "Every guy aspires to be head coach." Doc Urich was leaving for a position at Buffalo University as head coach.

Now another coach, Dave Hurd, is leaving Notre Dame to go into business. As with Urich, Hurd was a gentleman with sincere concern for each of his players. As with Urich, no one can begrudge his moving up to another position. But it isn't fun to see him go.

## FOR THE RECORD

### WRESTLING

Neil Pietrangeli, fourth place, 4-I tournament

### RUGBY

Notre Dame 29, Illinois 6

Notre Dame (B team) 30, Illinois (B team) 0

## THIS WEEK

### MARCH 19

Fencing: Case and Wayne State at Detroit

Rugby: Indiana at Bloomington

### MARCH 25

Fencing: NCAA Championships at Durham, N.C.

### MARCH 26

Fencing: NCAA Championships at Durham, N.C.



# BENGAL FINALS

**O**CTOBER. THEY started in October in that big, airy eaves in back of the field house balcony and next to Nappy's office, and they jumped-jacked and sparred and hit at those butcher-rack *Everlast* sausages they said were punching bags and for five months they worked for a time in March and a fight that would last nine minutes. And if they weren't good enough, it might not even go three rounds and never any more.

They quit sparring Thursday and at 7:30 on Monday morning they weighed in and only then, on the bulletin board, were there that night's pairings because for five months they had been friends and it wasn't easy to think of a friend as an opponent. So they waited until the day of the fight. Five months. And at 4:00 Monday they ate together, at 6:45 they were taped, their fists bandaged clubs, and at 8:00 that night it was the field house going dark and the hanging, bottom-up candelabra shining hard on the green ring and they paired off and fought. With the photographers hanging from the ring poles and the mouthpiece and sponge seconds yelling advice like, "One-two! One-two! *Straight!* Let's go boy!" Around all this is a peanut and no-



beer crowd with scared or bored wives and men with faces half in the ring light and half not. In front of all this these opponents fought, with their 16-ounce leather hammers that didn't stop for nine minutes . . . unless they weren't good enough.

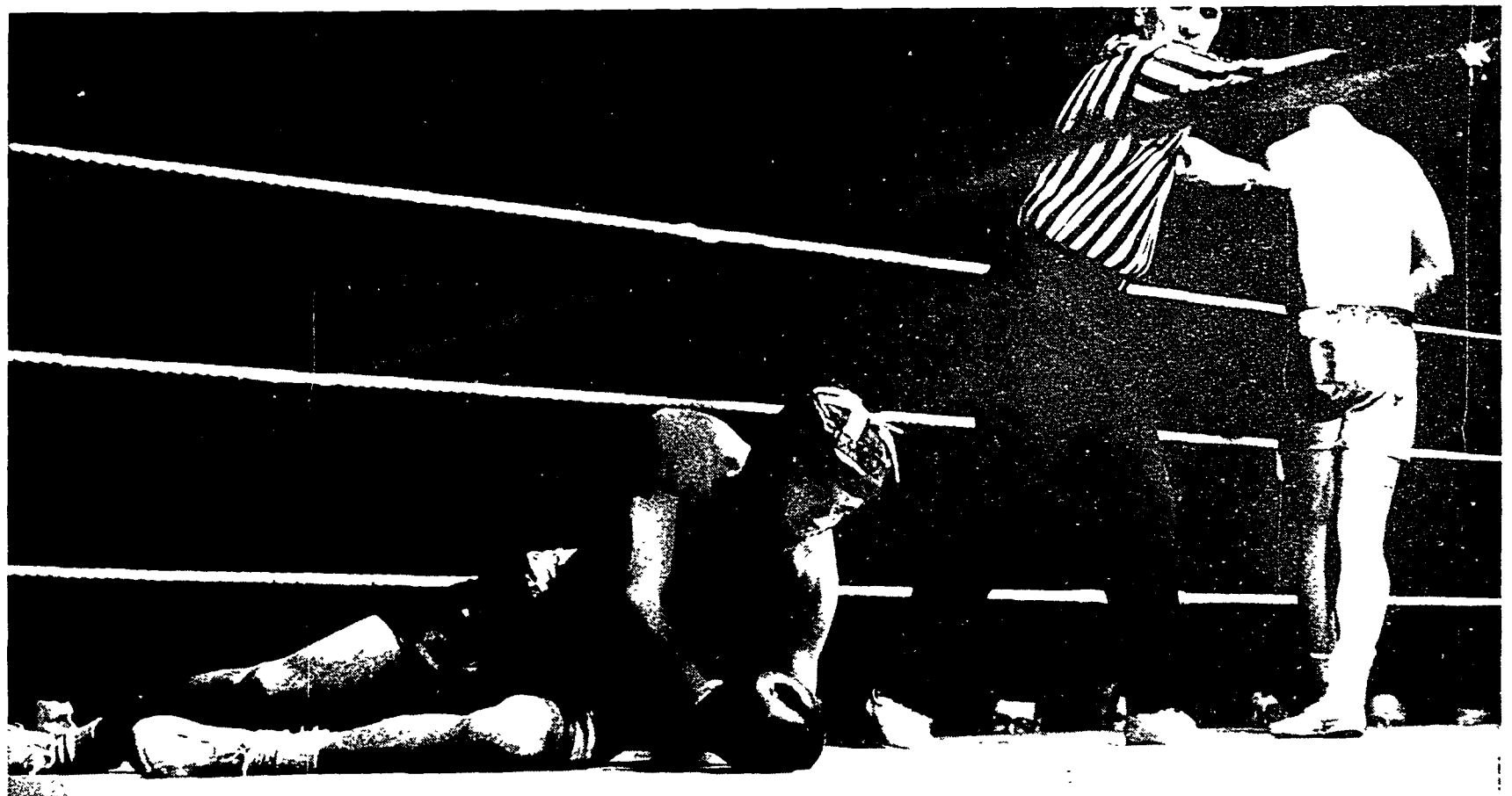
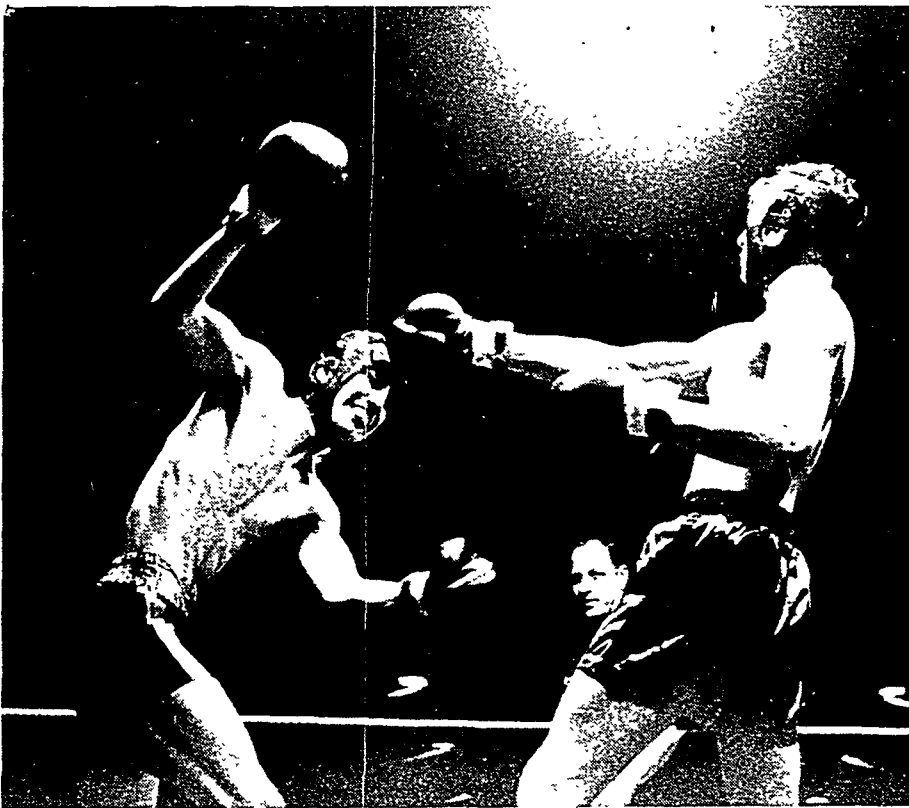
One fighter got hit falling forward and the ref grabbed him and started counting with one hand while holding up the other and asking how many fingers. A watcher yelled at the other fighter, "Get him Billy! Get him Billy!" And he did, slashing at his head and body, he set him down and the boy hit the bouncy canvas near one of the three judges and his eyes were not glazed and he looked at the judge for a very long moment and the referee said it was all over.

Another was hammered in the nose and blood fell over his lips and made his white mouthpiece smile red and then down his chin and when the two fighters clinched and parted, they were both stained with one's blood. And they stopped it because the blood made it a TKO at :58 into the second round.

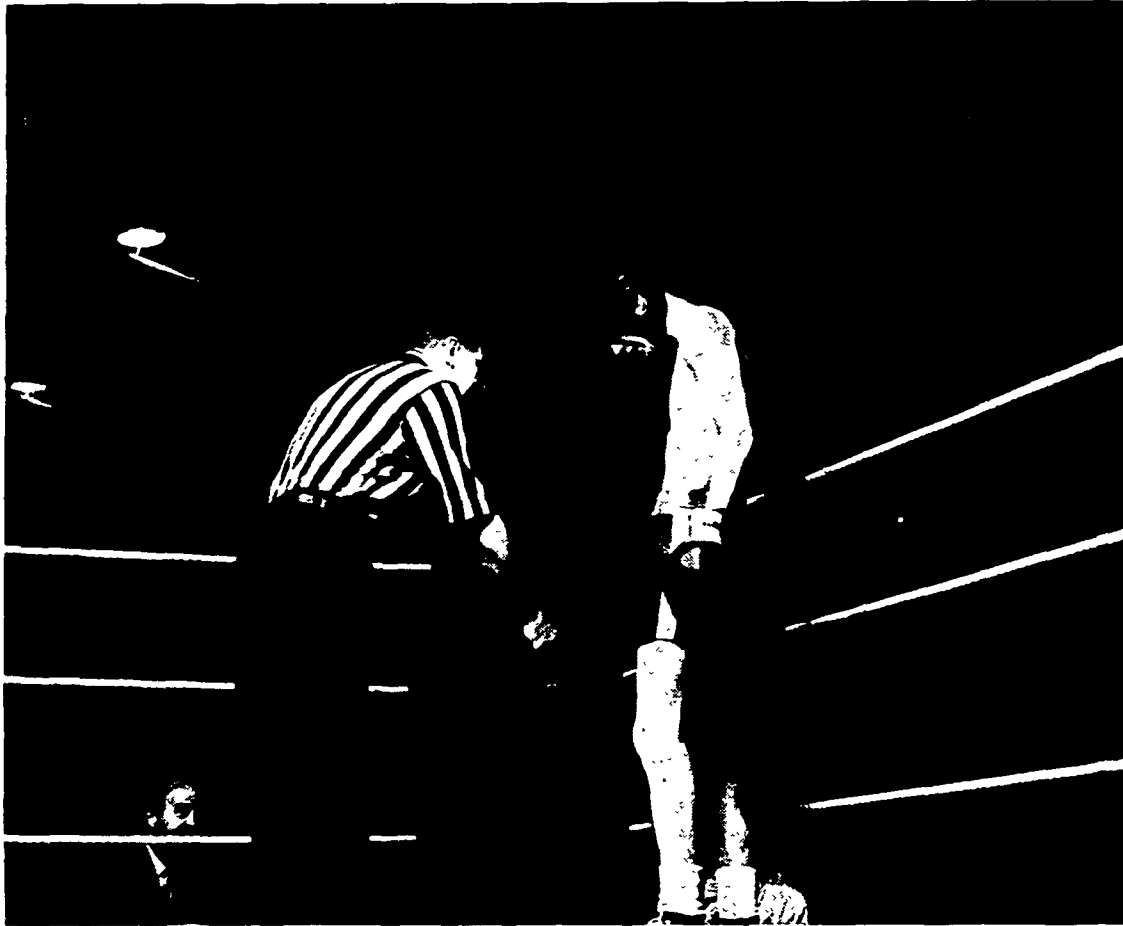
This they did on Monday night, and the better ones again on Wednesday. And tonight, the best will do it for the last time. At the end of each fight, when they are each in their corners, and two more are waiting in the tunnel entrance of the lockers, then the announcer dressed in a tuxedo climbs into the ring and stands between the two vaseline-faced fighters, to keep the gloves from cutting them, all sweaty and

red from beating, and he says something like, "By a close decision of the judges . . .," and he pauses, a tuxedo in between two opponents, and then he points to the blue or gold corner and there are the same friends who had been working since October—only one is a winner.

It's a funny sport, this Bengal boxing. With its all-alike fighters in blue or gold robes and leather head protectors that look like old World War I pilot helmets. And the crowd that screams encouragement to a fighter by repeating his name, "Buck! Buck! Buck!" or spewing forth popcorn advice like "The only way you're going to win is to knock 'em down! . . . hit 'em C. J.!" They do this and watch and seeing the steady stream of fighters, don't seem to realize that

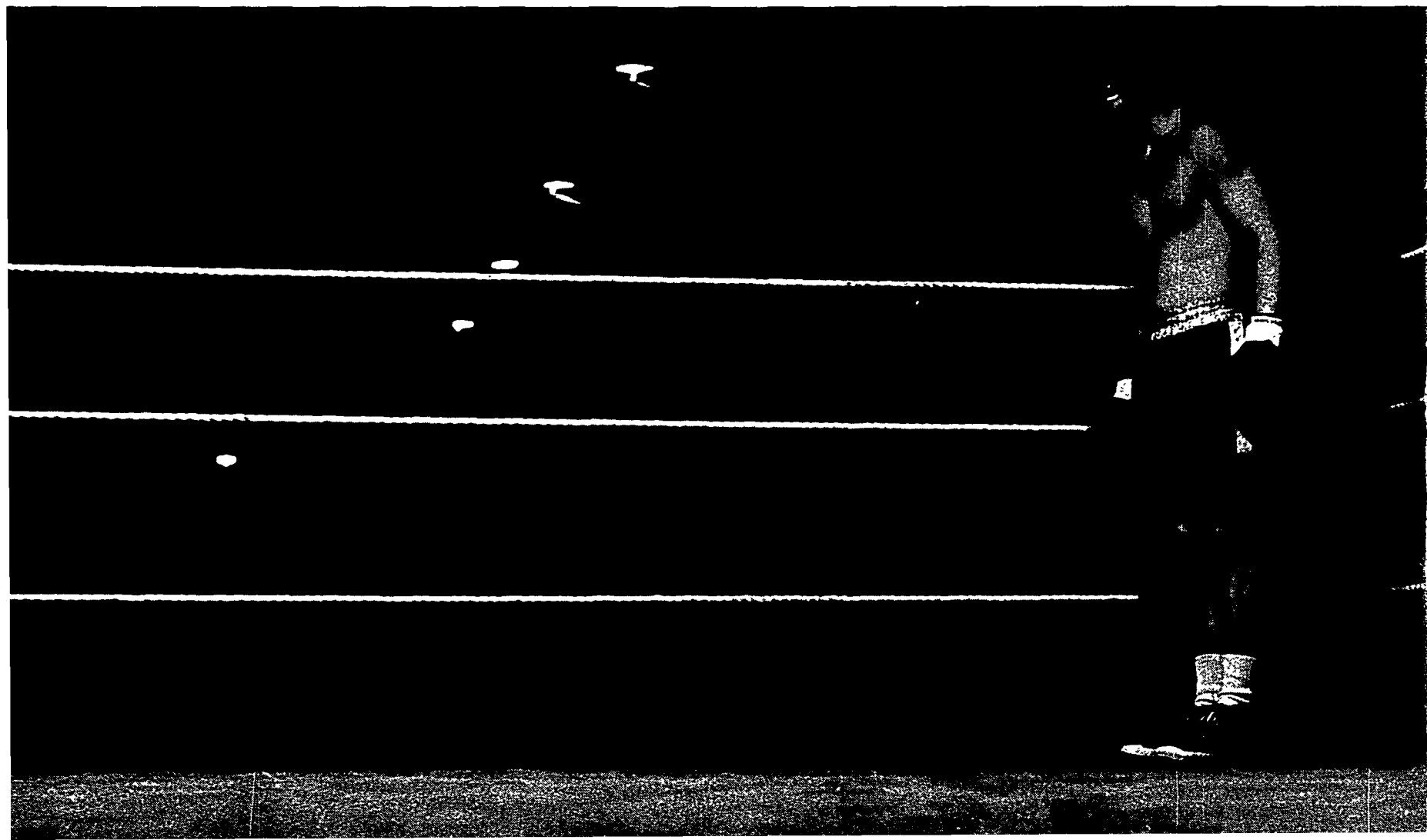


photos by: Mike Ford  
copy by: Jamie McKenna  
layout by: Mike Seibert



it's only nine minutes or less, and then it's back to the lockers. But the fighters, they know, and they stretch it out as best they can. They do things like being seconds for the fights and sponging away the blood and giving a drink from a taped bottle that looks like champagne but

it's not, or by just standing in the corner of a friend. And when a fighter finishes a match, a little later he'll come back out of the locker room and still be in his trunks, with maybe a towel around his shoulders. And he'll climb into the stands to see the fights. ■



## Stay Hall

(Continued from page 23)

nizations and individuals involved in the initiation of the stay-hall experiment.

The most mentioned disadvantage of the stay halls, however, is overcrowding. Alumni and Farley are 61 per cent over their designed capacity, and Dillon is 69 per cent overcrowded. Only a limited number of natural accommodations are available and are usually clustered in one area, causing the class-bloc problem. The overcrowding is worsened by inadequate meeting and social facilities within the hall.

The report recognizes that stay hall has had only a one-year trial; at least five years will be required for it to have its full effect. Stay hall has already achieved one of its goals — involvement of freshmen directly in University life. But it has advanced little as yet in achieving hall community.

The most hopeful sign for the stay halls is that freshmen are interested in them; should they stay within the hall and maintain this interest, community life will develop and intensify. Many obstacles, however, will hinder this development, the foremost of which is physical facilities. Overcrowding must be alleviated and sufficient facilities for meetings and informal social functions provided. The uneven proportion of classes also hinders the development of stay hall. The section system is desirable for the development of hall community, and the relationship of rector and student will have to become more personalized.

Finally, the report recommends the establishment of a Student Life Council, similar in function to the Academic Council of the University. This council could continually analyze the life of students here in a depth that students themselves seldom have time to do, and with this knowledge act on solutions of problems.

The two reports of student government are now being distributed to campus leaders. The student government stay-hall committee has decided to extend the experimental system to Keenan, Walsh, Lyons, and Pangborn if the residents of these halls concur in the decision in a referendum, March 24. The option to become a stay hall is also being made available to all the other halls on campus, provided the residents of the hall approve in the March 24 referendum. At present, 35 freshmen are planned to enter Walsh; 45 in Lyons; 50 in Pangborn; and 120 upperclassmen will be in Keenan. ■

March 18, 1966

# AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE THEOLOGICAL ISSUES OF VATICAN II

SUNDAY, MARCH 20

4:00 p.m.

Opening Address

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.  
President, University of Notre Dame

Dedication Ceremonies

8:00 p.m.

Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy

Rev. Godfrey Diekmann, O.S.B.

MONDAY, MARCH 21

9:00 a.m.

Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation

Abbot Christopher Butler, O.S.B.  
Scriptural Aspects of the Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation  
Rev. Barnabas Ahern, C.P.  
A Protestant Point of View  
Rev. Paul S. Minear (Yale Univ.)

2:30 p.m.

Dogmatic Constitution on the Church: "Lumen Gentium"

Canon Charles Moeller  
The Church, Mystery and Sacrament  
Msgr. Jorge Medina Estevez

8:00 p.m.

Declaration on Non-Christian Religions

Rev. Thomas Stransky, C.S.P.  
Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum  
Bible Text and Reflection  
Rabbi Abraham J. Heschel

TUESDAY MARCH 22

9:00 a.m.

The People of God

Rev. Yves Congar, O.P.  
The Structure of the Church  
Bishop Carlo Colombo  
A Protestant Point of View  
Dr. George A. Lindbeck  
(Yale University)

2:30 p.m.

The Laity

Rev. Yves Congar, O.P.  
Holiness in the Church  
Rev. Bernard Haring, C.S.S.R.

8:00 p.m.

Meditation on the Church

Rev. Henri de Lubac, S.J.  
Bible Text and Reflection  
Rev. Georges Florovsky

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23

9:00 a.m.

The Eschatological Dimensions of the Church

Rev. Barnabas Ahern, C.P.  
The Blessed Virgin  
Canon Charles Moeller

2:00 p.m.

Decree on Ecumenism

Rev. Thomas Stransky, C.S.P.  
Decree on Ecumenism  
To be announced

8:00 p.m.

Public Academic Session

Address:

The Aggiornamento of Vatican II  
Abbot Christopher Butler, O.S.B.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24

9:00 a.m.

Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the World Today

Bishop Mark G. McGrath, C.S.C.  
Man, the Church and Society  
Canon Charles Moeller  
A Protestant Point of View  
Dr. Joseph Sittler  
(University of Chicago)

2:30 p.m.

Critical Areas: Marriage and the Family

Rev. Bernard Haring, C.S.S.R.  
Critical Areas: Culture and Political Life  
Rev. Roberto Tucci, S.J.

8:00 p.m.

Declaration on Religious Freedom

Rev. John C. Murray, S.J.  
Bible Text and Reflection  
Prof. Joseph Sittler

FRIDAY, MARCH 25

9:00 a.m.

Critical Areas: Economic and Social Life

Msgr. George Higgins  
Critical Areas: International Order  
Rev. Henri de Riedmatten, O.P.

3:30 p.m.

Address: The Challenge of Theology After the Council

Rev. Karl Rahner, S.J.

8:00 p.m.

The Church in the World Today

Canon Francois Houtart  
Msgr. Joseph Gremillion  
Bible Text and Reflection  
Prof. Franklin Littell

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

9:00 a.m.

Vatican II and Orthodox Theology Today and Tomorrow in America

Rev. John Meyendorf  
Vatican II and Protestant Theology Today and Tomorrow in America  
Dr. Albert Outler  
Vatican II and Catholic Theology Today and Tomorrow in America  
Rev. Walter J. Burghardt, S.J.



## Challenge III

(Continued from page 17)

again achieved it four months ahead of the deadline. Challenge II has raised the value of Notre Dame's student scholarship program to over \$4,000,000; \$6,500,000 will go for faculty development and new academic programs. Challenge II has made possible the new Psychology Department as well as Lewis Hall, dedicated last fall, which will enable 150 Sisters to earn a master's degree in fifteen months of campus residence instead of the five summers it used to take. The latest completed project of the Notre Dame Foundation is the Center for Continuing Education, to be dedicated this Sunday. The new Athletic and Convocation Center has already been paid for two months in advance of ground-breaking ceremonies, now scheduled for late April.

Future plans call for one graduate and two new undergraduate residence halls. As Mr. Frick explained, "It's not always easy to get someone to donate money for a specific purpose. Even if we are in greater need of new residence halls at one moment than a new student scholarship, we have to take what we can get." A ceiling on undergraduate enrollment has been in effect for some time. Plans call for an increase in graduate enrollment to around 1200. But three residence halls are desperately needed to put off-campus students back on.

But just securing funds, starting programs, and building new buildings isn't enough. The big question is what kind of student is Notre Dame turning out? How does he rate with other students across the country? The fact is, according to Mr. Frick, "we are competing" with the Ivy League colleges. Notre Dame ranks in the top ten colleges in number of Woodrow Wilson Fellowships (eight this year) and the National Science Foundation Fellowships awarded annually. ND is number one in Danforth Fellowships. Harvard's endowment (money given to the university to be invested in business, making for a constant profit return) is over one billion dollars, Yale's is over a half billion. Notre Dame's (as of June 30, 1965) was a tiny \$42,000,000 in comparison. Yet, "we are competing."

Just how does Notre Dame do it? Mr. Frick, whose "sometimes discouraging, sometimes aggravating, always greatly rewarding" job keeps him on the road 26 weeks out of the year, outlined his fund-garnering methods. The country is divided into five areas with an overall chairman

for each. Under these are general chairmen for each major city. Under the chairman of each city are five chairmen heading five committees: A Corporation and Foundation Committee, Notre Dame Friends Committee (those who have no direct contact with the University), the Deferred Giving Committee (to handle wills, estates, insurance, etc.), Parents Committee, and Alumni Committee. Most of the workers on these committees are alumni. Their job is to identify prospects, set up appointments, etc.

How does Notre Dame do it? It must have something to do with spirit. According to Mr. Frick, "Our guys will do anything we ask them to do. Most are thoroughly committed to this institution." On a nation-wide basis 22.4 per cent of all college graduates contribute an average gift of \$27 annually to their alma mater. During Challenge I, 80 per cent of all Notre Dame alumni contributed an average gift of \$345. In a recent survey of ND alumni taken by the Notre Dame Foundation, 95 per cent said that if they had to do it over again, they would still go to Notre Dame. Over 97 per cent wanted their sons to do the same. "Fr. Hesburgh and the Notre Dame alumni are the wonder of college presidents."

Mr. Frick feels Notre Dame's chances for a third Challenge are about 50-50. The structure of the Ford Foundation has recently been changed. One of the changes brings in a new president, McGeorge Bundy, who was the principal speaker at Notre Dame's graduation ceremonies last June. But whether Notre Dame gets Challenge III or not, another fund-raising campaign will have to be started immediately. There is much unfinished business. Whatever happens, Mr. Frick is confident Notre Dame will meet the challenge. It has in the past. ■

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## Statutory Gape

(Continued from page 25)

Wildmanner: I see. How do you know that they were obscene, then, Mr. Machina?

Machina: Oh, everything that my son reads is obscene. He's just a nasty boy.

Wildmanner: Can't you control the boy, Mr. Machina?

Machina: Well, no, he's taller than I am.

Wildmanner: I see. And your wife?

Machina: She's taller than I am, too.

Wildmanner: No, no, I mean, can't she control the boy?

Uprightly: Your Honor, I . . .

Judge: Shut up and sit down, Mr. Uprightly. You scared me out of ten-years' growth.

Bailiff: Your Honor can ill afford that.

Judge: You shut up, too, Bailiff. Proceed, Mr. Wildmanner.

Wildmanner: No further questions, Your Honor.

Judge: You may step down, Mr. Machina.

Uprightly: Your Honor, aren't I allowed to examine my own witness?

Judge: Oh, for Pete's sake! All right, all right, go ahead, but make it short.

Uprightly: Thank you, Your Honor. Now, Mr. Machina, would you tell the court what church organization you are in?

Machina: Oh, yes, of course. I am president of the SMGSS

. . . uh . . . the SGSMS, no, no, the SMGSN . . . no, the, uh, well . . .

Uprightly: Would you believe SMGSSNB?

Machina: Would you believe yes?

Uprightly: Thank you. Could you tell us now, exactly how dirty are these books?

Machina: Seven.

Uprightly: Seven? What do you mean, seven?

Machina: Well, uh, we have a scale, and, uh, well, the Bible is zero, except for some parts, and the *Illustrated Encyclopedia of Perversion* is ten, and everything else is in between. Like, uh, the *New World Dictionary* is five, 'cause, well, it's unexpurgated, and well, it has some words in it, like . . .

Uprightly: Yes, yes, of course . . . I think that's all, Your Honor.

Judge: You may step down, Mr. Machina.

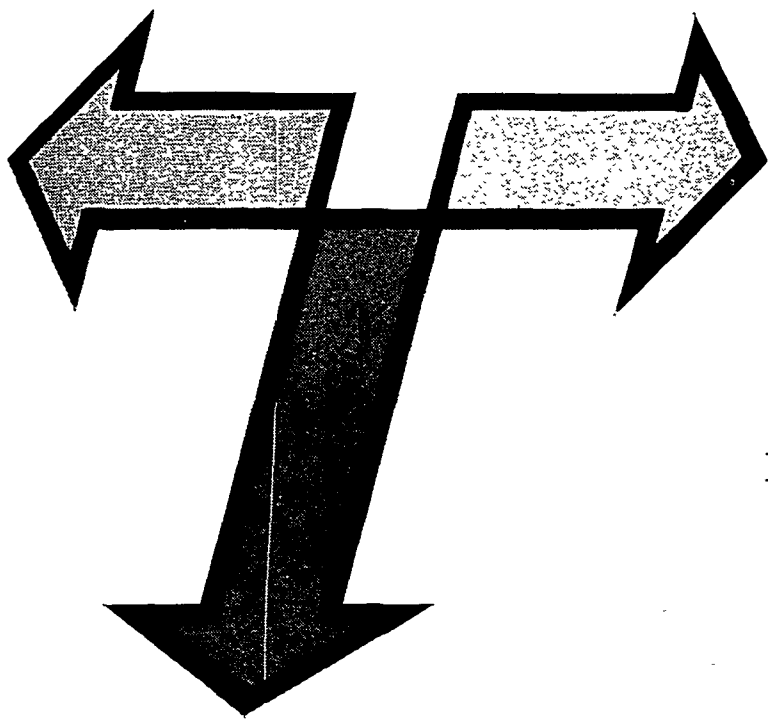
Wildmanner: Your Honor, I object!

Olympia: Lit-a-rary values! Lit-a-rary!

Bailiff: Yeah, what about them?

Uprightly: Your Honor, this bailiff hasn't been sworn!

Judge: Order! Order! Ord . . . SHUT UP!! Listen. As far as I can see, none of you make any sense, but it's almost five and I'm not going to miss dinner again this week. I'm deciding this right now, so sit down and shut up. I'm not going to worry about literary standards and public morals. All I know is it's late, and every other court in the state has been prosecuting on these dirty book things, and if I do any different the papers will have my head. Guilty as charged. Court adjourned. ■



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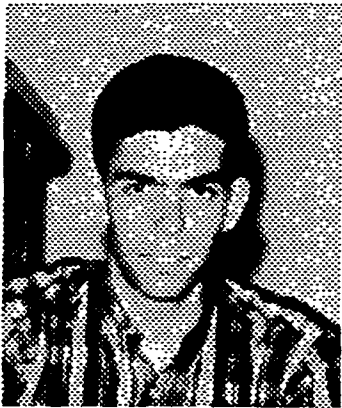
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## Rick Weirich

# The Last Word



SCHOLASTIC *Editor-in-chief John Twohey is at Columbia University for a fellowship interview, so the Last Word falls to Managing Editor Rick Weirich this week.*

WHAT WITH THE Selective Service people doing an about face on the drafting of college students every other day, we decided that we could use this column for a public service and tell everyone just what to expect from the examinations being offered to all college students in May. The following conversations ensued as we sought out this information:

"Hello, U.S. Government."

"Yes, could you tell us about the Selective Service exam . . ."

"You want Selective Service? One moment, please . . ."

"Selective Service Office."

"About that examination all college students can take in May . . ."

"I'm afraid we don't have any information on that yet. I just called the state board, and they haven't heard anything either. But as soon as we know anything . . ."

"O.K. Thanks very much."

"Hello, Colonel Stephens here."

"Sir, as head of Army ROTC at Notre Dame, do you know anything about the Draft exam, such as how it was run during the Korean conflict?"

"No."

"Oh."

"Why don't you try Captain Kelly. He was in college about that time."

"O.K."

"Hello, Kelly's."

"Captain, what do you know about the Selective Service exam which was given at the time of the Korean War?"

"I didn't take it. All I remember is that very few people were drafted out of college at that time."

"Yeah!"

We next checked with the University administration. Fr. McCarragher agreed it would be a nice idea if the student body could find out what was going on, but he didn't have any information himself. He suggested Mr. Corbaci as the man in the know. Mr. Corbaci explained that he had been over some of the same route we had, with similar results. He assumed that the University would administer the test, and added that it is at private colleges in particular where this test is needed. He said that many administrators feel the student in a university such as Notre Dame who was in the lower portion of his class might still be a better student than one in a larger, less restrictive college, even though the latter might have better grades. The examination will be Selective Service's answer to their plea for equity. But he has yet to see any trace of the exam, or hear any official word on it. He does have a note from the national headquarters of the Selective Service System promising to tell him everything by April 1. Always joking, these selective Service people. What better for an April Fool's joke on all college students.

In a final effort, we searched the accumulated debris on our own desk. There we found a set of sample test questions from the Korean War tests in *The Heights* of Boston College (reprinted from the February 7 *National Observer*). Here are a few of them.

Select the lettered word which has a meaning most nearly opposite to the meaning conveyed by the capitalized word.

1. **NEBULOUS**: A-disgruntled B-clear C-fringed D-stricken E-striped
2. **BENIGN**: A-democratic B-indignant C-regal D-mottled E-malignant
3. **CALLOUS**: A-desperate B-worn C-sensitive D-calamitous E-hollow
4. **DESIST**: A-persevere B-arise C-assist D-destroy E-mitigate

Select the correct answer.

5. If 2 erasers cost 6 cents, how many erasers can be bought for 36 cents?

- (A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 18 (D) 36 (E) 72

6. A stick 35 inches long is to be cut so that one piece is  $\frac{1}{4}$  as long as the other. How many inches long must the shorter piece be?

- (A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) 12 (E) 15

7. 32 is  $\frac{2}{7}$  of what number?

- (A)  $9\frac{1}{7}$  (B) 14 (C) 64 (D) 112 (E) 224

8. Lumber is frequently priced in terms of 1,000 board feet. If the price of a certain kind and grade of lumber is \$36 per 1,000 board feet, what is the price of 1,750 board feet of this lumber?

- (A) \$45 (B) \$54 (C) \$63 (D) \$72 (E) Not given

9. The approximate volume of a high round-top haystack may be determined by the following formula:

$$V = (.54M - .44W) WL$$

In this formula W and L represent the stack's width and length. M is the "over" measurement obtained by throwing a rope over the stack and measuring the distance over the stack from a point on the ground on one side of the stack to the corresponding point on the ground on the opposite side. A stack of alfalfa which is 4 months old has an average width of 20 feet and is 40 feet long. Its "over" measurement is 40 feet. What is the approximate number of tons of alfalfa in the stack if alfalfa that has settled for more than 90 days runs around 480 cubic feet per ton?

- (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 50 (E) 60

10. Part of the 1941 income tax paid to the Federal Government was known as the "normal tax." This "normal tax" was defined as 4 per cent of the balance that remained after 10 per cent of the net income had been subtracted from the "surtax net income." Mr. Brown's net income was \$4,000 and his "surtax net income" was \$1,700. How much "normal tax" did he pay?

- (A) \$52.00 (B) \$153.20 (C) \$170.00 (D) \$230.00 (E) Not given

11. In a park the radius of a pool is twice the radius of a circular flower bed. The area of the pool is how many times the area of the flower bed?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C) 2 (D) 4 (E) 8

12. You have a nickel, a dime, a quarter, and a fifty-cent piece. A clerk shows you several articles, each a different price and any one of which you could purchase with your coins without receiving change. What is the largest number of articles he could have shown you?

- (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 13 (D) 15 (E) 21

### ANSWER TO DRAFT QUIZ

10. A. \$52; 11. D. 4; 12. D. 15.  
10. A. \$52; 11. D. 4; 12. D. 15.  
6. B. 7; 7. D. 112; 8. C. \$63; 9. A. 20;  
Sensitive; 4. A. Persevere; 5. B. 12;  
1. B. Clear; 2. E. Malignant; 3. C.

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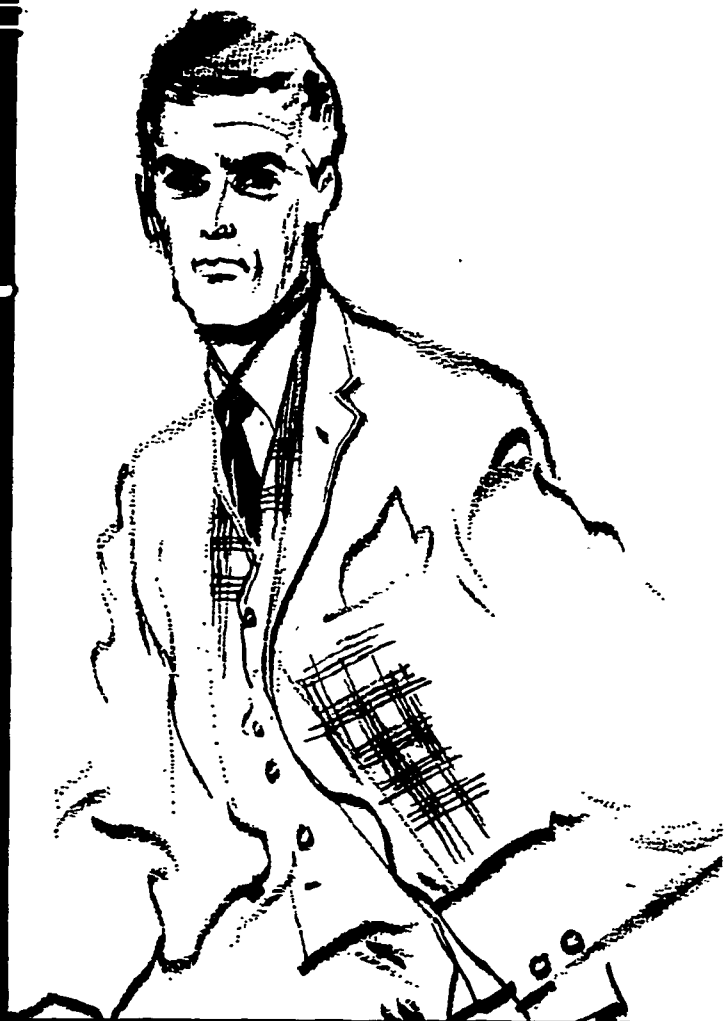
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