

THE OBSERVER

A Student Newspaper

EDITORS - IN - CHIEF

STEPHEN M. FELDHAUS

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

THE

RESPONSIBILITY AND THE PRESS

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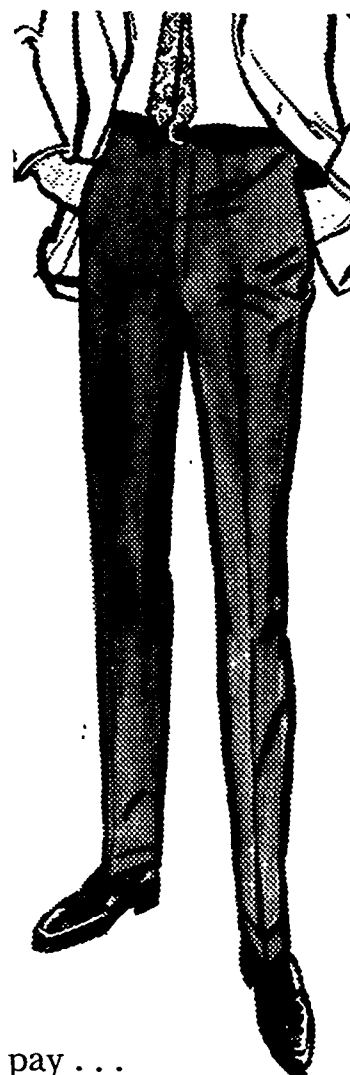
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DAILY

12:00-5:00 p.m. weekdays Exhibits at Notre Dame Art Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall: The French in the Permanent Collection (until April 2); thirty paintings of Copeland Burg (until March 5).

8:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m. Toward the Purist Image; by David Sander, Moreau Gallery, SMC.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

4:00 p.m. Swimming: Kent State at Notre Dame. Wrestling: Cincinnati at Cincinnati. Track: University of Michigan at Notre Dame.

4:30 p.m. Dr. Horton Davies of Princeton University on "Puritanical Tradition in Worship"; Memorial Library Auditorium.

6:15 p.m. "Inside Sports" by Ed (Moose) Krause, Notre Dame Athletic Director, WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

8:00 p.m. "Protestants Reconsider Worship," second lecture by Dr. Horton Davies; Memorial Library Auditorium.

8:00 p.m. Third and final lecture in Perspectives in Philosophy by Dr. Stephen Pepper in "Linguistic Approach to Philosophy"; Architecture Auditorium.

8:30 p.m. "The Madwoman of Chaillot" by Jean Giraudoux, presented by the Notre Dame-St. Mary's Theatre in O'Laughlin Auditorium.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

ALL DAY Track: Cleveland K of C in Cleveland.

ALL DAY Representatives of the legal profession, the press and law enforcement hold a seminar in the Continuing Education Center on "Fair Trial and Free Press."

2:00 p.m. Swimming: Purdue at Notre Dame.

2:30 p.m. Fencing: Ohio State and Michigan State at Columbus, Ohio.

7:30 p.m. Notre Dame-St. Mary's Chinese Student Association sponsor Chinese New Year Celebration in O'Laughlin Auditorium, SMC.

8:00 p.m. Basketball: Bradley University at Chicago.

8:30 p.m. "The Madwoman of Chaillot," in O'Laughlin Auditorium, SMC.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19

11:30 a.m. "Window of Notre Dame," WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

1:30 p.m. "The Professors," WNDU-TV, Channel 16.

2:30 p.m. Co-Ex Discussion: Fr. James T. Burtchell, C.S.C., on "Conscience and Authority," SMC Clubhouse.

3:00 p.m. Symposium on "The American Student"; Law Auditorium.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20

7:30 p.m. Western Michigan University at Notre Dame.

8:00 p.m. "The Decline of J. D. Salinger"; lecture by Dr. Thomas Lorch, Memorial Library Auditorium.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

7:30 p.m. Wrestling: Purdue at Notre Dame.

Second Lecture in the Marriage Institute: "Psychology of Marriage," Max Leven, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, New York Medical College; Washington Hall.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Washington's Birthday, National Holiday.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Basketball: New York University at New York City, Madison Square Garden.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24

8:30 p.m. Henry Mancini and Orchestra of Forty; Stepan Center; tickets at the door at \$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.50.

—Compiled by THOMAS DUFFY, courtesy of WSND

SCHOLASTIC

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The Fading Fraternity

Every Wednesday night from time immemorial forty or so smiling students gather in the student center amphitheater at nine o'clock. Their presence goes unnoticed by others, except for an occasional curious head peering through the window. The infrequent Peeping Tom will see anything from vaudeville-like shenanigans in the front of the room to a person speaking with tears in his eyes, greatly moved. Such is the elusiveness and indefinability of the Blue Circle Honor Society.

This week the Blue Circle will act on an amendment to its constitution proposing a reduction of the membership from fifty to forty. The officers made the proposal because they felt the Circle, increased in size last year, had lost some of its cohesion. Whether the amendment is adopted or rejected, its very existence as a proposal suggests an unfortunate turn of events within a group that has been variously termed "the cream of the crop at Notre Dame" by Father Hesburgh and a "dangerous clique" by critics.

Both proponents and opponents of the Circle have always recognized its size and selection of membership as the heart of the matter. The development of the Circle in the last three years away from a fraternity and toward a more open service organization has been accompanied by a more sensitive process of membership selection. Under the regimes of Paul Tierney and Ed Burke, interview boards lost much of their frivolous nature, including devices resembling plebe hazing, and concentrated increasingly on serious and relevant matters. With last year's chairman, John Chesire, the boards conducted less formal interviews of applicants and more open-end discussions. Also accompanying last year's "new look" of the Circle, membership was increased by five, thus recognizing the Circle's assumption of an additional workload through its increased openness to other individuals and organizations in need of service, and acknowledging the perpetually large number of high-quality applicants among whom choosing is difficult, if not impossible.

Without a doubt there has been a loss of spirit within the Circle this year. It is not a new phenomenon. Attendance at meetings has hit a low, but it could be seen declining during the two years previous as well. Members less frequently volunteer for "drudgery" projects such as

ushering and conducting tours, but that also has been detectable in all of the past three years. If these were the only sign of listlessness in the organization, the officers would have no cause for worry. Presumably as the Circle members become more involved in outside organizations (tutoring, student government, publications, and the like), demands on their time are greater, and they have to place priorities on their activities. So showing ninety first-graders around campus is rightly neglected.

Lack of a very elementary willingness to sacrifice, however, is a real cause for concern. There is less of a desire to sacrifice for the group and for others. The response of the officers in proposing a smaller membership to increase the spirit of fraternity isn't the answer.

The Blue Circle is not alone in its listlessness. Life in student government has become very pallid also. The action is no longer in the student center, nor in its amphitheater, nor in Lyons, Badin, and Sorin halls where Blue Circle members and other campus leaders in past years congregated. Though they are not as ostentatious as the Blue Circle and student government have been, students in such emerging halls as Morrissey, Dillon, Farley and even Zahm are the new campus leaders. Rightfully, membership in the Blue Circle does not mean as much when one can find more meaningful activities going on in his own dorm. Of course, Blue Circle members can claim part of the credit for this trend. At the same time they should have the wisdom to detect their changing role in the newly developing picture.

To evolve into a fraternity rivalling the spirit of fellowship that should exist in the residence halls is absolutely at odds with what is happening at Notre Dame today. Whether it is their intent or not, the officers, by proposing a smaller membership, are giving all outside the Circle the impression that they want more of a clique. Notre Dame does not need fraternities. It has residence halls. The Blue Circle can play a part at Notre Dame but not as a fraternity. It should continue to divest itself of the artificial air of exclusiveness, open its ranks to whoever wishes to perform its tasks of service and leadership (hopefully increasing its number and effectiveness), and leave the function of providing a place for fellowship primarily to the residence halls.

Responsibility and the Press

The Observer needs a faculty advisor, not a Board of Review. When the *Voice* was originally given a structural relationship to student government, it too was saddled with a Board of Review, composed of Father Dan O'Neil (administration moderator of the Student Senate), Dr. Edward Goerner, and the student body president. Dr. Goerner subsequently resigned after he learned the Board of Review was, in effect, an agency of censorship. The board was meeting each Sunday afternoon to check that week's editorials. The board eventually ceased meeting, and finally one Sunday the editors on the whim of a moment omitted the Board of Review from the masthead. That was that.

The board proposed by student government is just as worthless, and it will proceed along the same path. Moreover, censorship by the board, that is, the reading and editing of the publication before it goes to press, is insipid. Either the editor has final authority over his publication, or there should be no editor.

The SCHOLASTIC's and the *Dome*'s arrangement would be the most equitable solution for *The Observer*. A faculty advisor could provide sympathetic guidance but not imposed direction on *The Observer*. He could further protect *The Observer* from unjust criticism and attempts at censorship. With his help but not interference, *The Observer* staff could have free rein for the exercise of their creativity.

This presupposes, of course, an understanding of the term 'responsibility.' Responsibility of the press. And this has been the crux of *The Observer* problem.

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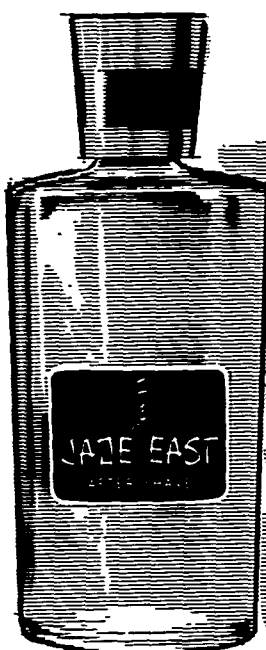
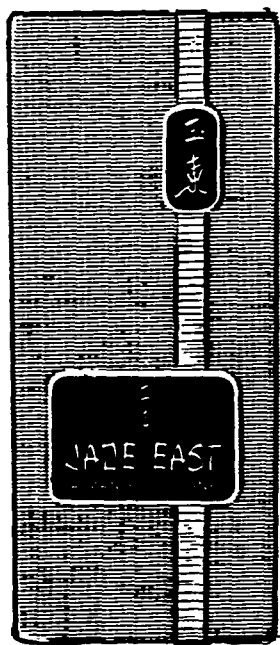
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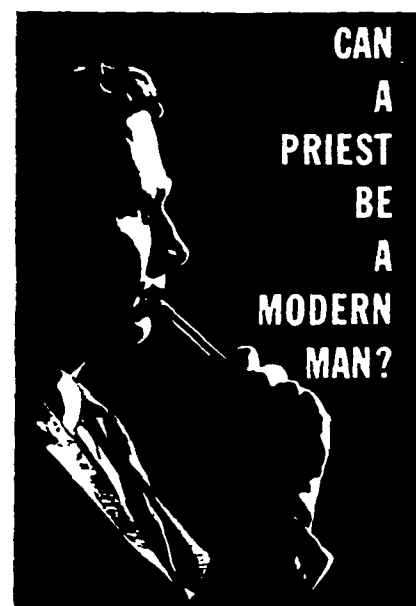
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letters

The SCHOLASTIC welcomes letters from its readers. No letter will be printed without a signature and all letters are subject to condensation and editing. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, 201 Alumni Hall, Notre Dame, Indiana.

BUD

EDITOR:

Invoking the only possible cry for the Notre Dame Man, "Sterility Forever!", I would like to call the SCHOLASTIC's attention to a recent article in the *Notre Dame Alumnus*, "The Lost Image" by Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley.

"Bud" is convinced "that an alien philosophy has crept into the curriculum" of those colleges where "malcontents and beatniks" are campus leaders. He says that sound American patriotism can never be successfully indoctrinated in an "institution where the philosophy of Communism is tolerated and where agnosticism is the emblem of academic culture." He concludes that college athletes have abdicated their "normal role as leaders and men of responsibility," and that if they would return to their "normal" positions all would be righted.

If this were simply any alumnus, there would be great cause for dismay, but "Bud" is President of the Notre Dame Alumni Association. If any hangnails of the Notre Dame Family should be clipped, it should be this one and not *The Observer*.

I am appalled to think that if I receive a degree from this institution, I will become a member of an organization which is led by such a corrupt philosophy, and consequently by such a corrupt individual.

Robert L. "Bob" Brady
439 Farley

By a curious feat of serendipity, "Bud" has occupied the minds of the SCHOLASTIC staff this week also. See the reprint of the Alumnus article on page 28 and Contributing Editor Robert D. "Bob" Sheehan's comments on page 30.—Ed.

LOGIC AND LANGUAGE

EDITOR:

Once again, as so often before, an enthusiastic group seems determined to foist a dubious innovation upon the students without bothering to consider the consequences. This time it's "language dorms." The Committee on Language Residences, created by the Modern Language Department and the Blue Circle, has recommended turning Howard Hall into a hall for people who wish to speak foreign lan-

guages in everyday conversation. Needless to say, this will involve displacing many of the present residents of Howard; and, needless to say, the residents of Howard have not been consulted.

In the first place, it is highly questionable whether such a system is workable or even desirable on this campus. Regardless of how many people responded to a questionnaire, it is highly unlikely that many people will be found who are able to express their most complex ideas for 24 hours a day in a language in which they have had only a few years' experience, and in an atmosphere where everyone else speaks English. People who claim that they are capable of this are simply deluding themselves. Moreover, with hall spirit and student participation in university life just beginning to find a place here, it hardly seems desirable to create three or four tightly-knit cliques of people who do not even share the same conversational language with the rest of the campus or even the rest of their hall.

But even were I to accept the concept of the language dormitory, I would still consider the Committee's proposal for bringing it into existence ill-planned and unfair. There exists a far more sensible method of establishing language residences on campus. Since it has already been determined that Zahm Hall and one freshman hall will become stay-halls next year, why not make the freshman hall selected to become a stay-hall into a language dormitory as well? This plan would not share the disadvantages of the one proposed by the committee: since the residents of freshman halls expect to move out anyway, no one would be unnecessarily inconvenienced by the innovation. Part of the hall would have to be filled by English-speaking freshmen and sophomores in the first year or two, but the hall could eventually be converted into a complete language residence by admitting qualified freshmen and sophomores into the program — assuming that this idea is a success. In any event, I certainly hope that no action will be taken without prior approval by the residents of the hall affected.

Robert D. Sheehan
Howard Hall

POLITICAL INTRUSION

EDITOR:

Governor Ronald Reagan's attempt to cut the budget of the University of California by ten percent and his move to introduce tuitions is likely based on two goals: to revenge himself against the University commu-

nity which opposed his election last November and to affect the composition of the student body, particularly on the Berkeley campus. This act is not at all surprising given Mr. Reagan's political views and the social factions that most ardently support him — but despite any short run successes these actions against the University of California, faculty and students, are destined to failure. The faculty of the University has been threatened before, most notably during the loyalty oath controversy of the early 1950's; nonetheless, theirs has become the greatest university system in this country. Furthermore, actions of this type against the student community will not limit student agitation, but will probably stimulate it even further.

The current crisis at the University of California involves two questions, the proposal to introduce tuition and the removal of Clark Kerr as President. Though I am personally opposed to the initiation of tuition, that is a policy rather than educational question. However, the firing of Clark Kerr represents a political intrusion into education and as such should be opposed by educators everywhere.

Two considerations structure the present controversy — the general distrust of education and academics by the populist anti-intellectualism of Governor Reagan and the threat not only to U.S. education, but also to political life, that this distrust brings. Certainly this will not be Governor Reagan's only effort against the University and against intellectuals. Both students and faculty at California have demonstrated considerable strength and purpose over the last few years and it is unlikely that they will fall victim to Mr. Reagan's attack.

James A. Bogle
Dept. of Government
and International Relations

THE HITCHING POSTS

EDITOR:

At 10:30 on Sunday night, January 29, four very cold SMC girls came out of the Colfax wondering how they were going to get back to school, since no cabs or buses were running. Five ND boys in a V.W. drove up and offered us a ride. But nine in a Volkswagen??!! Suddenly four of them jumped out and offered us their seats. We stood there astonished, then grateful but still unbelieving got in. Thank you.

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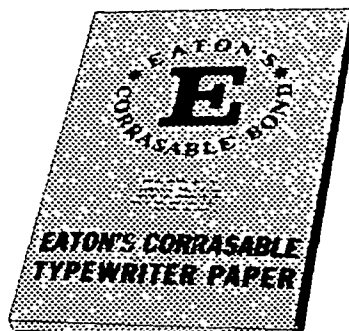
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news and notes

• **THE NEW** Notre Dame post office was officially dedicated at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, February 12. This post office, the fourth since the University's founding, is air-conditioned and has twice the floor space of the thirty-three-year-old structure it replaces. The old office had handled as many as one million pieces of mail per month. The \$125,000 new building was designed with an eye to the future, with speeding the processing of mail and serving the convenience of the University being its immediate hoped-for goals. The new building includes a service lobby with cashier-type counters, an independent lobby to hold post office boxes and a stamp vending machine should you run out of stamps in the middle of the night, a work room, an equipment room, and a postmaster's office. The present working force consists of a staff of ten Brothers and four lay personnel. On hand for the dedication ceremonies were Fr. Hesburgh, Fr. Joyce (as master of ceremonies), Bro. Eli Pelchat (the present postmaster), Congressman John Brademas, and Assistant Postmaster General Richard J. Murphy, who delivered the main address. The Glee Club served to liven up a few moments, and a tri-service ROTC unit formed the honor guard for the flag-raising ceremonies in front of the new building. What about the old post office? See pages 24 and 25.

• **CONVO.** Centrex system; a phone in every room. Applause. The alphabetized St. Mary's students responded warmly to this announcement in the midst of sitting through a state-of-the-budget talk by President Sister Mary Grace. The news about the \$4 million debt and the reiteration of the fact that all money for building funds is obtained from outside sources was o.k. But the students heard three-quarters of the way through the Convo what interested them. The centrex phone system will be inaugurated next September.

• **THE UPI** announced late Monday night that the National Students Association has admitted that it has accepted money from the CIA since the early 1950's. The early United Press International reports on the matter concerned the possibility that the NSA then became, in effect, a tool for the CIA, giving the latter organization a ready-made cast of characters on the collegiate political stage. The discovery sheds a new and different light now on the feature story on the NSA, page 32.

• **CONTROVERSIAL** scriptural scholar Rev. Edward F. Siegman, C.P.P.S., died here last week of a heart attack. President of the Catholic Biblical Association, Father Siegman had been one of the most recent additions to Notre Dame's steadily improving theology faculty. Previous to becoming an assistant professor at Notre Dame, he had served at Catholic University of America in Washington.

• **UNFORTUNATELY** those snowed-in here during semester break did not stop at whiling away the time by telling lousy jokes. Two bored SCHOLASTIC photographers filmed one. Inspired by the Alka-Seltzer commercial's little man, Bill O'Neil and Tom Jacobs shot in 8 mm color a semi-animated cartoon of this simply atrocious story about a fellow who was born all head and loved a certain girl. The imaginative flic that Jacobs termed "for our own edification" is available to audiences that care to see one of the first Disneyesque shorts produced on campus.



• **DIALOGUE** is coming out next Friday, February 24. In the coming issue are included such articles as: "The Validity of Absolutes" as taken from *Commonweal* magazine, an article by St. Mary's College Sister Ann Monica, an article on Teilhard de Chardin, plus the usual assortment of short stories and poetry. Since the first issue this year, *The Christian Activist* has changed its publisher to the Ave Maria Press and the magazine's name itself to *Dialogue*. Presently the *Dialogue* staff hopes to publish one issue

every three weeks. Noting that most of the magazine's material comes from Notre Dame and faculty sources, John Henry Davis, the present editor, stated that the greater amount of activity and response comes from the faculty. The magazine hopes to continue to supply a middle ground between the *SCHOLASTIC* and the *Observer*.

• **COMING:** the Business College's 9th annual Finance Forum for three days next week, February 20-22. Chairman John Cayse has seven conferences lined up for those days in the Library Auditorium in addition to the keynote speech following the banquet Monday night. "The Exchange and Change" is the title and the speech will be given by a man in a position to know, Mr. Frank Rothing, senior vice-president and treasurer of the Midwest Stock Exchange.

• **THE UNIVERSITY** of Notre Dame has received a federal grant of \$154,000 to establish a graduate program in world history designed for secondary school teachers. Assisting the University in this project will be the South Bend Community School Corporation, providing several instructors in addition to opportunities for intern teaching. Eighteen credits in the History of the World Community and twelve credits of teaching courses will be offered to the twenty teachers in the program. An M.A. will be secured after two semesters and a summer session of study. The purpose of this program, declares Dr. Robert E. Burns, director, is "to train experienced high school teachers for the teaching of world civilizations, to develop such a course, and to give them actual classroom experience teaching it."

• **ALPHA PHI OMEGA**, National Service Fraternity, is now accepting applications for its Spring Pledge Class. With over 400 chapters, A Phi O is the largest college fraternity in the country. The Notre Dame chapter will receive its charter this semester after two years of preparation. Current APO activities include blood drives, work with local scout troops, and several minor projects. An Ugly Man contest is on schedule for the spring. Parties and social events balance the service program. All students are invited to apply for the two-month pledgship which precedes active membership. There is no hazing; pledges prove themselves by carrying out service projects as a group. Letters of application, giving class, major, activities and reason for applying, should be sent to Box 60, Notre Dame, before February 22.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN NOTRE DAME

campus

THE TRADITIONALISTS must be glad to see that Notre Dame is back to normal this year. No more Vietnam discussions and demonstration, no more picket lines, just the same old student body that has been called one of the most apathetic in the country. But maybe you hadn't noticed.

Look first to the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), one of the most controversial groups around in the not-too-distant past. There was the big struggle to have SDS officially recognized by the University as an operating club. That was attained last year, but "success" must breed apathy, for this year when the Administration asked for a list of SDS members (in conjunction with Vice-President Humphrey's visit), only one name could be summoned up, that of Lenny Joyce, last year's campus rebel supreme, but virtually unheard from this year.

However, the "left" has not totally disappeared from view. The Notre Dame chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) has retained its presence, though largely in an underground state. In explaining why the ADA has gone to what he calls individual rather than group action, local president Chick Schoen notes that there is "a tendency for us not to be heard for what we are saying, but rather to be dismissed." He explains further that the ADA's purpose on campus has been to arouse thought, a task that has been made difficult because "the campus is too satisfied," and is "not ready" for serious political thought.

Whatever the reasons, though, the ADA's recent tradition of at least co-sponsoring lectures has become a thing of the past, and even the visit

of ADA-man Hubert Humphrey was not discovered till ten days before the event. But all is not lost. Picket lines are in the planning stage for the Military Review and the visit of General Hershey.

Moving towards the center, the Young Democrats have also had their problems this year. President Mike Shay reports that various speakers were unable to attend for reasons ranging from the length of the Congressional session to a death in the family, but there is hope of local Congressman John Brademas appearing this semester. A state-wide convention was just held, but the Notre Dame YD's sent no representatives on the recommendation of Chairman Shay. But don't get the notion that the Dems have done nothing this year. They did have a party last semester that was described as "an animal show."

Another of last year's activist groups, the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), have suffered a serious cut in membership, which now officially totals four. But that did not stop leader Tony Borda from running a film last fall on the supposed Communist orientation of various campus groups around the country, a film that was well attended, but, unfortunately, not by YAF sympathizers. Borda has not given up, though, and plans to contact the state and national YAF groups for participation in their lecture series, and to obtain films and reading material for the membership, which evidently needs to be assured that they really are not alone.

The Young Republicans this year have the most of any campus political group. It is the only group to publish a regular newsletter for its membership, and also has an extensive list of activities planned for the semester. Later this month its membership will

participate in a Chamber of Commerce Course in practical politics as adapted to the college student, and will send about twenty-five delegates to the Midwest Federation of College Young Republicans convention in April. Congressman Edward Derwinski of Illinois will lecture in late March and there is talk of putting up a referendum before the student body on withdrawing from the National Student Association.

Further Republican plans call for a resumption of the Wednesday evening club meetings at Saint Mary's, with a new emphasis on discussions rather than lectures, although professors will still be present. Late March should also see the appearance of a panel discussion entitled "The Negro and the Two-Party System," featuring civil rights leaders from South Bend and Chicago, plus faculty members.

As widely disparate as the various clubs would seem to be ideologically, they seemed to find one area of agreement. As young Republican president Mike Schaefer puts it: "It is a good idea to have prominent people come to campus."

Said YAF's Borda in response to Vice-President Humphrey's visit. "Hubert is Hubert."—G. C.

BEAT IT, BABY

Can the college student remain exempt from the draft in the coming year? With the present build-up of troops in Vietnam past 400,000 and strong criticism on Capitol Hill (notably from the Kennedy brothers) leveled against the present Selective Service system, the college student could indeed begin to doubt how long his II-S deferment will last. Except for those in the lower ranks (usually those on probation), most students need not feel overly concerned. This seemed to be the consensus of the recruiting offices in South Bend.

The present draftee serves for a minimum of 24 consecutive months on active duty with 24 months in the active reserves and the remaining 24 months in the inactive or standby reserves. Those who enlist (i.e., volunteer before being drafted) serve for 3-4 years on active duty, but are exempt from duty in the active reserves, spending the remainder of their six-year term in the inactive reserves. Nevertheless, the advantage of the enlistee is his choice of the field of service for his tour of active duty. Most draftees are given combat training and fill the jobs the enlistees leave vacant. Regardless of when you enter military service, your term of duty will be six years. In most cases, unless you enter an ROTC unit (with different terms and conditions), you will

GUARDIANS of FREEDOM



THE CONSENSUS . . .
"But Sarge . . ."



AS POLITICS
Dialogue and Power

serve two years on active duty and four in the reserves.

But getting back to the college student today, the question is posed: what is taken into consideration when the local draft boards review the cases of the many individuals registered in their respective districts?

In general, the student's rank in class and cumulative average are chiefly considered. But the Selective Service tests are highly recommended for all college students. They provide an added advantage. As Dean Burke, head of the Freshman Year noted earlier during orientation week, "The type of student that is accepted for admission to Notre Dame should have no problem in regard to these tests." Even the ROTC units on campus, notably the Army, prefer that those in the basic programs take the Selective Service tests.

When one takes everything into consideration, it comes down to a personal decision of what one can do, and what one wants to do. Sgt. Fegley, an Air Force recruiter in South Bend, recommended that college students "pull their grades up, stay in school as long as you can, and go into the military services as an officer. The military services today are increasingly demanding that their officers be college graduates. The military has need for educated officers and advanced technical workers." He further noted that though the military does offer travel opportunities and valuable experience, if one has any promise, it would be better to wait and go to college and secure a degree. "You are serving your nation by developing your mind."

Whether Congress will reform the present Selective Service laws or

whether the lottery system will be adopted seems unlikely for the moment. But then again, Congress does have a mind of its own.—T. D.

O'DEA'S IDEAS, O DEAR!

With student government elections closing in, the relatively inactive Action Student Party (ASP) has moved to the disunited front in support of Student Body President and Vice-president nominees Dennis O'Dea and Tom McKenna. Said O'Dea early this week, "I am glad to have their support; but Paul Higgins of the ASP and I wish to emphasize that my candidacy and ASP activities are not synonymous."

In an interview that rambled over many of the topics that O'Dea considers pivotal, he noted in reference to last year's Rolling Stones' episode, "We won't bring the circus to Notre Dame." The student body president must stand for what the students need and desire. Although he refused to use his WSND show for campaigning, he draws an analogy between the forum-type of program he conducted last year and the larger forum he would hope to conduct as President.

In answering questions concerning several of his issues, he said student publications must have the autonomy to determine their own editorial policies. Similarly, if sufficient interest is shown to finance a speaker, he should be able to come to the campus. "With the theological experts we have had on campus, we shouldn't be afraid to hear a Gomar DePauw. Dialogue is a far more effective means to discredit someone than to simply close one's eyes to his existence."

Elimination of compulsory theology courses in the junior and senior

years would perhaps force better courses and professors to filter down to the other levels. Permitting more serious study of one's faith, the student would be able to look for deeper explanation on the upper levels if he so desired.

According to the renewed left, student government must act to release University pressure on the off-campus student. With academic good standing as the only requirement, he shouldn't be forced to live in substandard conditions. Work must be undertaken to modify administration attitudes toward hall hours for women and student drinking. "As soon as campaign literature can be disseminated we'll explain these positions more completely."

"Undoubtedly, Tom and I will run a political campaign." O'Dea sees the President not as a Social Director but as a peer of the Administration dealing on behalf of the student. "Mr. Fish has at times run a very hidden government. We will discuss in an honest fashion, rightfully seeking reasons for the various decisions of the Administration."

O'Dea presently looks for a Student Union organization to handle the social and cultural aspects of student life, permitting the government to handle governmental details. "But," said O'Dea, somewhat obviously, "we must have the support of the students, if we are to achieve this."

And where, oh where, does this leave the ASP that has provided the support but not the man. Said Paul Higgins, "We are building around the campaign situation in an attempt to establish a basis for power, not for the big play, but only for a chance to vocalize what we believe are the



PEACE FASTER WILLFORD
Rice, Tea and Conscience



SOUTH BEND SURVEYEEES
And Prisons and Hospitals, Too

desires of the student body." Because of his apparent enthusiasm and the similarity of his ideas with those of the ASP, O'Dea was selected by the legally nonexistent ASP over party-men Schwartz, McKenna, and Higgins himself.

Said Higgins, "ASP is open to all students. We believe Denny has what the students want and that he can win." The next two months should prove whether wax has improved since Icarus splashdown twenty-four hundred years ago.—D. T.

SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES

To express concern over American involvement in Viet Nam, a small number of persons gathered in the First Christian Church in South Bend for three evenings last week. They were fasting — subsisting on rice and tea and other liquids. The purpose of the fast basically was to identify with the people of Viet Nam by feeling the hunger that most of them do. But beyond this, the reasons for the penitential acts seemed to be very personal.

The ad hoc chairman of the fast for peace and Executive Secretary of the St. Joseph County Council of Churches, Rev. Miltoon Willford fought in Korea, for example. However, he is against the American involvement in the Vietnamese war because, among other things, it is not the semi-idealistic international venture that the Korean conflict was. Besides this, he sees the degree of conflict that the United States is engaging in as hardly proportional to the end it is striving for. He sees it as politically and morally unjustifiable.

William "Jet" LaBarge, Jr., a senior

in the General Program, also participated in the fast. While believing that there is theoretically such a thing as a just war, he cannot see how the Vietnamese war begins to qualify. Although an admitted pacifist, he terms himself a "reluctant" one. However, he claims that the United States wills as many as ten civilians for every soldier when they drop fragmentation bombs over the North, and this he cannot in conscience condone.

At any rate, as one left the First Christian Church, it was hard to miss the plaque which dedicated the church to one Elmer Ward Cole, who, the plaque said, was "a lover of humanity."—J. G.

THE CANVASS CLUB

The Sociology Club at Notre Dame has undergone a reorganization and, from a consideration of its activities, the change seems to have been for the better. The club's most important accomplishment to date has been a survey of a thirty-block area of South Bend, under the direction of the Indiana Civil Rights Commission. The canvassing of South Bend is a part of a state-wide project involving thirty Hoosier cities, with the results due to be turned over to the Indianapolis legislature.

Vincent Bolduc, modest president of the club, credits members Ron Galluzzo and Tom Sherer who, he claims, were responsible for all the leg work. Sherer and Galluzzo interviewed the residents of a South Bend interracial neighborhood to determine if the racial composition and attitudes of the area have changed since the last survey was conducted in 1964. Results of the survey, according to Galluzzo and Dr. Richard A. LaManna, faculty

moderator, are expected shortly. There was a bit of coding and decoding entailed in the tabulations, so there can be no speculation as to the outcome. Mr. Galluzzo has heard that partial results have been utilized by the state legislature, but there is no definite word as yet.

A new project is on the horizon for the club, acting in conjunction with the Neighborhood Study Help Program. This effort, to be headed by John McGee, will attempt by means of the survey method an evaluation of the program's effectiveness in aiding South Bend students. This is slated to get under way within a month. Not believing in all work and no play, the Sociology Club has some field trips planned for the future weeks — to various prisons and mental hospitals throughout the state.

The Sociology Club intends to establish a Notre Dame Opinion Research Center, which will canvass the student body to obtain data to be used for further study. The first step in this program calls for the distribution of questionnaires to the students, dealing with their background — family income, high school attended, neighborhood environment, etc. The practical advantages of this organization will begin to be realized in a few weeks, as Student Government, in cooperation with Dr. Robert Hassenger of the Sociology Department, will conduct an examination of "student stress" at Notre Dame. This is part of a nation-wide program operating among major colleges. The Opinion Center is ultimately designed to act as a headquarters which will provide any needed information for those who wish to study the Notre Dame student.

—J. L.

EDITORIALS HIT

U-M's paper under inquiry motion passes

ANN ARBOR -- An investigation of The Michigan Daily's relationship to the University of Michigan was unanimously approved Monday by the Board of Control of Student Publications.

Board Chairman Luke K. Cooperrider,

announced appointments for the next week.

Cooperrider said that the proposed investigation was aimed at the Daily's editor, but he did not rule out the possibility that it would be reviewed.

William Brown, Senate Committee chairman, said his

on other campuses

WE ARE NOT ALONE

The recent difficulties of *The Observer* seem to stem from causes endemic to collegiate journalism, as some recent developments among student newspapers across the country attest. Recently the Georgia Tech *Technique* published an apology for three articles which apparently contained unfavorable references to a housing development located near the Tech campus, in which Tech students were conducting a tutoring service similar to Notre Dame's Neighborhood Study Help Program. What is curious about the editorial is that no reason is given by the editors of the *Technique* for their change of heart, which apparently was not prompted by student protests or administration disapproval. Secret administration pressure or a revolution from within the *Technique* staff seem to be the only explanations that suggest themselves for this sudden reversal of policy.

Also in hot water is the University of Michigan's student newspaper, the *Michigan Daily*. In a situation remarkably similar to the *Observer* crisis, Michigan's Student Publications Board has announced its intention of appointing a special committee "from within the University community" to examine "the general structure of our [the Board's and the University's] relationship with the *Daily*." The Publications Board consists of three members elected by the students, two ex-*Daily* editors, five faculty members appointed by the

administration, and two members of the administration. Like the Notre Dame Student Board, which concerns itself with the *Scholastic* and the *Dome*, and the Student Government Cabinet, with the same relationship to *The Observer*, Michigan's Board has as its main function the appointment of each year's senior editors (in ND's case, only the editor-in-chief) and exercises no direct control over editorial policy.

The new study committee, according to Publications Board Chairman Luke K. Cooperrider, also will not concern itself with editorial policy, but the recent remarks of several Michigan administrators make it seem unlikely that this promise will be kept. Cooperrider, while admitting that a number of articles in the *Daily* had caused some dismay among the faculty, said that "our purpose is not to bring about a review of these particular instances," but at the same time he apparently contradicted himself by refusing to rule out the possibility of a review of editorial policy. Faculty member William Brown, chairman of the Faculty Senate's Advisory Committee on University Affairs, which will select the new committee's members, was less oblique in threatening censorship of the *Daily*. Calling it "a fine student paper," Brown nevertheless called the investigation demand "understandable" in view of "considerable discussion among administration and faculty members of certain stories. . . .

There have been questions about whether some articles have been harmful to the university and to some individuals." The articles referred to included editorials favoring legalization of marijuana and proposing the appointment of Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns to the presidency of the University of Michigan.

The "individuals" to whom the articles might be "harmful" apparently are the paper's future editors (whom the Publications Board picks next week), according to assistant managing editor Leonard Pratt. In the past, said Pratt, faculty support had preserved the *Daily* from censorship, but "recently the faculty has been angered with the *Daily* and has withdrawn its allegiance, so that the Board can get away with this." And the familiar demon "campus politics" had a hand in the *Daily*'s troubles as well. Pratt feels that the purpose of the inquiry was to intimidate the juniors who will soon take over the newspaper and keep them from letting controversial articles into the pages of the *Daily*. It is not likely that such a plan, if indeed it is the plan of the Publications Board, will succeed, for there has been according to Pratt, "an incredible reaction among the juniors against the Board."

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

The uproar that greeted California Governor Ronald Reagan's proposals for reducing state support to the University of California shows no sign of subsiding. On February 3, two days after Reagan's 1966-67 budget was presented to the California legislature, the UCLA *Daily Bruin* decided to swallow its pride and appeal to the University's Board of Regents for help. The *Bruin* urged that the Board, whose abolition it had recently demanded, conduct no less than a full-scale campaign against Reagan's proposals in the California legislature. "The Board of Regents," said the *Bruin*, "is charged today with a major responsibility, both to themselves and to the people of California. They must maintain their integrity. . . . The Board has already stated that in order to accommodate the projected 10,500 additional students in the fall, they would need the full \$278 million allocation they requested last year. Reagan's proposed \$234 million budget is well below the Regents' request and also assumes that \$22 million from the Regents' special fund and \$20 million accrued from tuition levies be included in that figure. Even if the Regents give up their fund and impose a tuition — both of which are unacceptable concessions — they would have no way of honoring their pledge.

Their only alternative is to fight." But the *Bruin* gave no guidelines for accomplishing this task, not an easy one in view of the fact that Reagan's power to veto specific items in the budget passed by the legislature makes it necessary to have the support of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the California legislature to override Reagan.

In the same issue the *Bruin* reported on plans of the UCLA chapter of the newly-founded California Federation of Students to stage a rally and "study-in" outside the Regents' meeting to emphasize their previously-stated demands that no cuts in budget or in enrollment be imposed and that students be given a voice in the choosing of the University's president and the members of the various bodies that govern the university. According to CFS Chairman Joe Maizlish, the protesters "are concerned that the Regents take a role and fight for the tradition of quality, free higher education. We hope they are sympathetic to our views. Students are urged to bring flowers which we will try to present to the Regents to try to shake them into action by love." It was apparent, however, that this admirable strategy was no more than a grim joke on Maizlish's part.

But the protests brought no response from Reagan's agents, and the following week, reported the *Bruin*, the unsatisfied faculty and students were still up in arms. Plans were announced for massive student-faculty marches on Sacramento led by the American Federation of Teachers and the Associated Students of UCSB,

although the effect of these announcements was marred by a feud between the two organizations over the timing of the marches. In addition, according to the *Bruin*, numerous *ad hoc* autonomous organizations sprang up in every community in the state that contained a UC campus. As thousands of angry students, teachers and citizens converged, either in person or via telephone, telegram or letter on the capital, the infant Reagan administration began to resemble a fortress under siege.

A RESOLVE

In one of its January issues *Newsweek* carried an article complaining about the lack of quality education in the nation's capital despite the fact that Washington has five colleges. Georgetown was one of those listed as "second-rate." According to the Georgetown *Hoya* one of the school's student council resolved the problem with a resolution: "Whereas *Newsweek* magazine has maligned the reputation of Georgetown, Be it resolved that the College Student Council write a letter to the editor refuting the allegation that Georgetown is a second-rate University." That resolves that.

CAN'T TRUST THE TRUSTEES

Censorship has taken a new guise at the University of Illinois. According to an editorial appearing in the January 17 *Daily Illini*, the Illinois General Policy of the Board of Trustees decided the best action to take was no action in deciding what to do about student attempts at forming a

local chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Club. The trouble began, said the *Illini*, when the dean of students refused to let the club hold organizational meetings — standard procedure for all other organizations. The reason given was that the club has been investigated by the Justice Department for Communist affiliation, although such affiliation has never been proven by the dean or anyone else. The Trustees finally took it out of the Dean's hands (after the Committee on Student Affairs found no reason why recognition should not be granted) and have proceeded to ignore the issue, apparently hoping the problem will fade away. "Unfortunately it will work," says the *Illini*, "and no one can do anything about it."

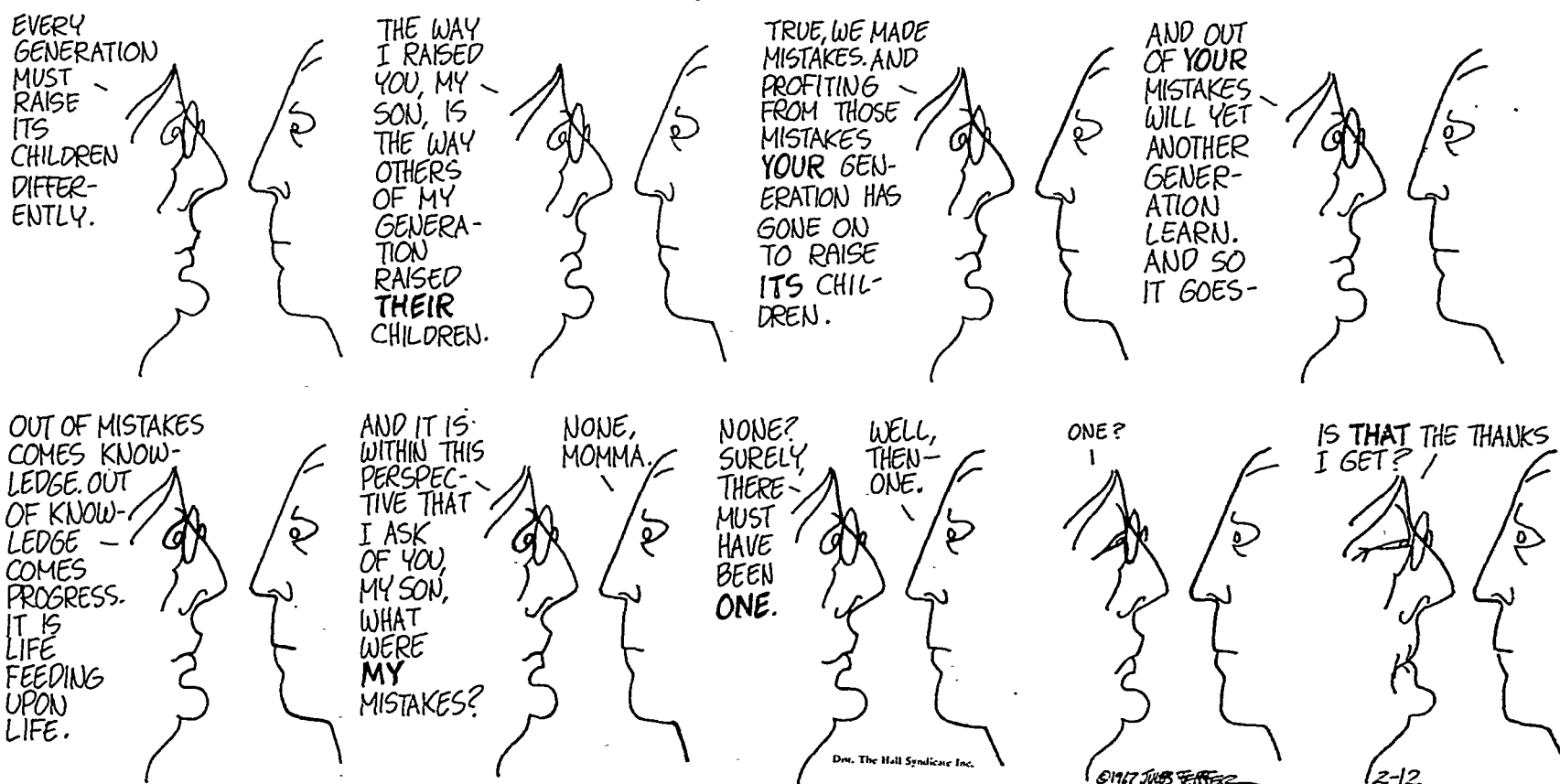
THE OBVIOUS SATIRE

Lyndon Johnson was "last year's top murderer — a Texas plowboy who has come a long way in the American crime business." The President easily beat out his closest rivals, Richard Speck and Charles Whitman. The two editors of the Johns Hopkins student newspaper thought an article along these lines would be loads of laughs in print. University President Milton E. Eisenhower didn't quite see it that way, however; he suspended both students. Two days later he changed his mind and both were reinstated with possible action of a kind to come from the Student Council. The unsigned article referred to the President as "an easy going ex-school teacher whose hobby is bombing defenseless people."

—MIKE McINERNEY

—ROBERT SHEEHAN

feiffer



African Armies: Force for the Future

by Ken Black



ARMIES AREN'T ALL BAD. They give you free room and board, plenty of exercise, and — if you happen to be in the service of an African country — a chance to overthrow your government. As a matter of fact, since the Sudanese government found itself suddenly out of work in November of 1958, there have been nineteen military interventions in fifteen different African states; the past year has seen an average of one *coup d'etat* every two months.

Some of the interventions have been mutinies of men against their officers or their governments; this has been the case in the first Togo coup, in the Congo, in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya. These, by and large, have been failures. The second type of intervention, however, has usually been successful and this has been the officers' coup. Unlike mutinies, which stem from such trivia as dissatisfaction with the pay scale and which result in a complete breakdown of law and order, *coups d'etat* have been prompted by serious concerns for the existence of that law and order and for the welfare of the citizens.

The military's concerns were certainly justified. Following independence, the majority of African nations quickly found themselves with one of two situations: in some cases a strongman politician had established an authoritarian regime; in others, there was a constant state of tension as

rival tribes conspired against each other with all the dishonesty they could muster. In all cases, governments were fantastically corrupt.

To some extent the corrupt, authoritarian, and inefficient regimes can be written off as the results of the nations' newness — the lack of political and administrative experience and training. This judgment is corroborated by the fact that the political systems in West Africa — where freedom came more quickly and more easily than in East Africa — suffer more from these symptoms of bad government. But there is more to the situation than that. Basically, Africa is not Anglo-America; it is not Europe; and it does not have the particular tradition of honesty and democracy which that part of the world espouses. But whatever the reason, the results were undeniable, and the very weight of the tyranny and (particularly) of the corruption began to bog the new states down. In the Congo, mine production fell; in Ghana the people found themselves victims of an absolute cut in living standards.

Ghana is the prime example of the authoritarian corrupt regime. Kwame Nkrumah, its former dictator, squandered hundreds of millions of dollars on pet building projects designed to enhance his continental prestige; he bought political supporters and mistresses; and he salted away several million dollars for a rainy day that

came sooner than he expected. While he was flying to Peking to pay his respects to Mao Tse-tung a year ago, General Joseph Ankrah simply disarmed Nkrumah's palace guard and issued a warning to His Excellency not to return. His next act was to release the eleven hundred political prisoners Nkrumah had jailed, many for nothing more than having private disagreements with his subordinates. Then, following the example of the new governments in Dahomey and the Central African Republic, he expelled all Soviet and Chinese "advisors." Meanwhile, the people of the capital were literally dancing in the streets, cheering the army and pulling down statues of Nkrumah.

Though not by any means the first, the Ghana coup was the one which set every African leader to worrying; if the army could overthrow the man who was acclaimed Osagyefo, the Redeemer, what of their own security? For many it was already too late. Politicians in the Congos, Upper Volta, the Central African Republic, and elsewhere found that they had frittered away their mandates with their incompetence, nepotism, petty tyranny, and not-so-petty corruption. And in each case, army coups have met with more hurrahs than boos. The only leader who can sleep soundly is Prime Minister Seretse Khama of Botswana (Bechuanaland); his country has no army at all.

Africa's officer corps have had other reasons for acting besides tyranny: they have been intervening when domestic peace has disappeared in intertribal strife. In Dahomey, Colonel Christophe Soglo took over after a running feud among the state's three main tribal groups had brought down two governments. His reason was "the incapacity of the politicians to govern." And if tribal enmities are something of a problem in Dahomey, they are nearly insurmountable in her large eastern neighbor, Nigeria.

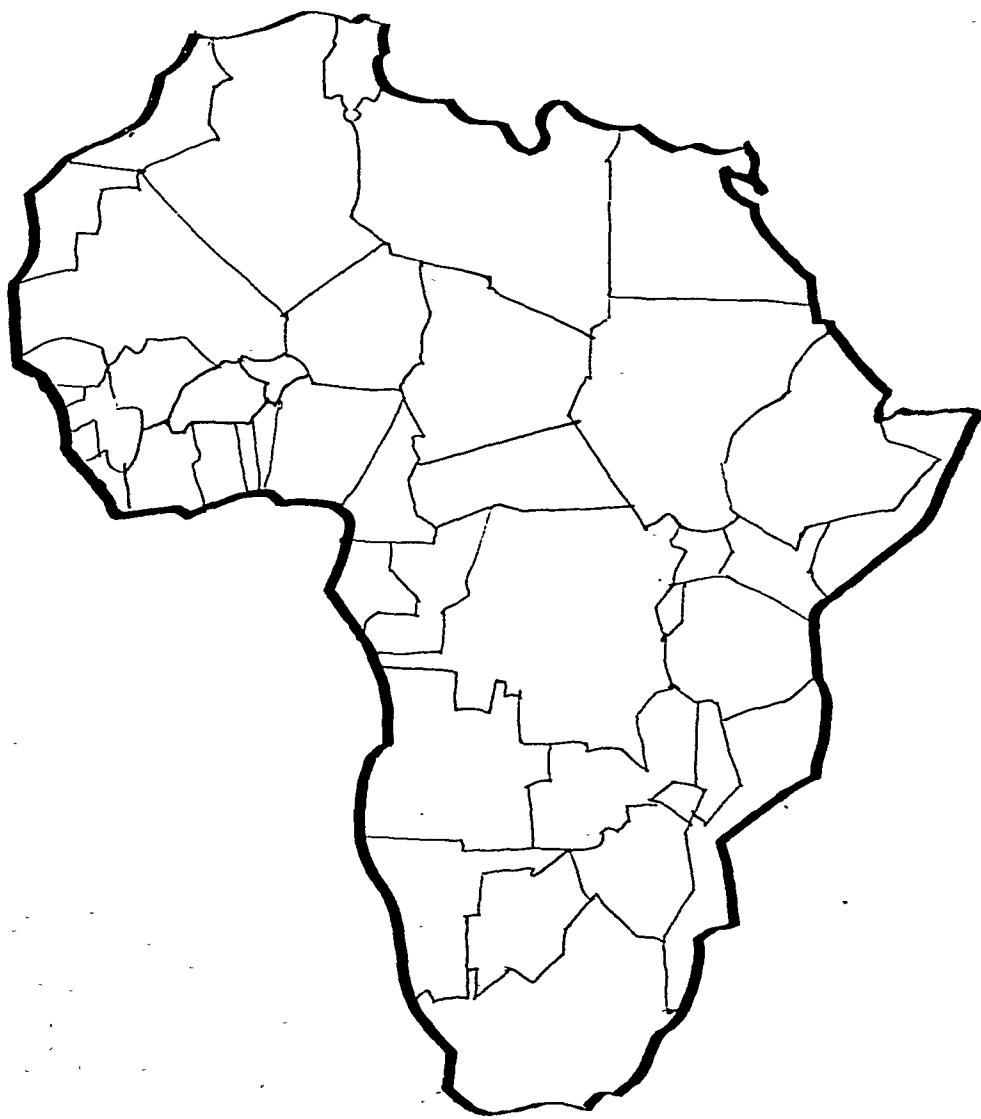
The Federation of Nigeria, the world's tenth most populous country (55 million), suffers from a three-way split: the numerically dominant Moslem Hausas, in the north; the Yorubas of the southwest; and the Ibos, the most "advanced" tribe, in the southeast. After blatant election rigging in October, 1965, guerrilla warfare broke out, killing hundreds; corruption on all levels was assuming Ghanaian proportions. The constitution and the relative peace it had provided had broken down. It was time for the army to act. In a bloodier coup than usual, Major General Aguiyi Ironsi took over the reins of government and announced that he intended to

rule a united country with an iron hand. The Hausas were not about to abandon their political hegemony, however, and violence broke out anew. Ironsi was assassinated, and Colonel Yakubu Gowon stepped in. Careful not to repeat his predecessor's mistake, he granted the tribal regions autonomy to the extent of separate armies and regional customs unions, rightly thinking that the only way to keep Nigeria together was to keep her components apart. At any rate, his policy is preserving the peace in the federation.

Peace in Nigeria, justice in Ghana — these are examples of the causes the military has made its own. But why is it the military who seem so concerned with these goals? In Western eyes, it is quite an unusual thing when the military is in the vanguard; but the answer to this paradox lies with the West. By and large, the African officers are well educated — far more than the average politician. Further, they have been educated in England and France; and if they served in the colonial native armies, then they would have received some indoctrination by association in Western ideals. Unlike their Latin American counterparts, they have no links with the aristocracy of landowners or

industrialists. The Western powers which created their army left them with the concepts of discipline and promotion by merit. Most of the cadres are mixed tribally, and have been taught to believe in national unity. In most of the matters that Westerners value, almost any group of officers is far superior to the average African one-party cabinet of professional politicians. It is good to remember, though, that the officers are Western-leaning, not Westernized.

It must also be realized that, with the growth of stable African nations, the army will gradually disappear from the political scene. Given a modicum of education for the African masses (most countries will soon have eighty percent of today's children in primary schools), a bit of compromise among tribes, and twenty years' time, the army will be superfluous — on one more condition. The armies must work to create stable governments so that stable societies can emerge; if the army is all-important in the present, it will be of little or no importance in the future. Once common sense and toleration reign internally — and I believe they will eventually — Black Africa will have the best chance to become a united Great Power of any region in the world. ■



"Moderation is a Fatal Thing . . . Nothing Succeeds Like Excess"

by dan murray

Pre-dawn silence still hovered over the campus; most students were sleeping. The air of the early April morning was crisp. The serenity was broken only by a few figures moving methodically from hall to hall, passing out flyers.

It was the climax, or perhaps anti-climax, of Notre Dame's 'winter of discontent.' The flyer's introduction explained that copies had to be delivered at 4:30 a.m. under cover of darkness because "its circulation could endanger the standing of several prominent student leaders." Content of the "Group Newsletter" was a document of a Student Government senate committee entitled "The Rights, Responsibilities, and Grievances of the Notre Dame Student Body." That document had been expunged several weeks before from the SCHOLASTIC, resulting in the resignation/firing of the editors. As the April 2, 1963, South Bend Tribune noted, "if university officials wanted to keep all that stuff about rights, responsibilities and grievances away from the eyes

of innocent students, they apparently have failed." Censorship had not worked.

THE OPENING EDITORIAL of Volume 104 of the SCHOLASTIC was almost Teutonic in the order and precision with which it laid forth the tasks ahead. The magazine, the editors proclaimed, would henceforth "serve the University community as an educational adjunct by providing the following:

- an accurate source of information
- a forum for discussion
- a vehicle for personal viewpoints
- critical appraisals of those campus conditions that reflect the concern of students and serve the interests of the whole community."

To fulfill these functions, the editors set forth five general areas of discussion for the year and announced major alterations in five departments. They were firm in declaring the magazine not to be a "public-relations organ" of the University, but rather

a publication for student enlightenment.

The year's second issue witnessed the first serious controversial discussion in the magazine. Ralph Martin considered the problem of the Negro in the South, and Joe Simoni wrote on Rhodesia. But the stickler of the issue was a three-page discussion of Notre Dame football by Dr. James J. Carberry. His conclusion: "Given a serious academic program and a generally acknowledged desire to engage in intercollegiate football, the *only* valid resolution appears to consist in a modification, *not of academic standards or athlete tolerance but of the football schedule.*" The SCHOLASTIC had taken its first step into raging waters.

Ensuing issues saw increased emphasis on religious questions. Michael Squyres questioned whether "the gift of faith is seriously tested prior to the early teen years." Al Killilea and University Chaplain Father Lloyd Teske, C.S.C., squared off in a discussion-debate over spiritual life at Notre Dame. Articles calling for a renewal of the liturgy saw quotations from Romano Guardini and Paul Claudel.

A series on "Spirit and Tradition" began. Deploring the fragmentation into priest, professor, and student categories, Robert McGowan called for a complete reevaluation by the University community of its nature. He specifically criticized football, the large size of the student body, and the ineptness of student government.

In the November 16 issue, J. J. Pottmyer's first satirical work appeared. The subject was the Law Boards, but he would later turn to pep rallies, "Who's Who," the Chicago Tribune, South Bend, pacifism, Sunday closing laws, and the University in general as subjects for his satire.

Editorial policy was not extraordinary. Such standard local issues as student government, the Who's

Why Not "Chancellor" Hesburgh?

NOW THAT THE STUDENT ROMANCE with Fr. Hesburgh is over, the necessity of evaluating the administrative power structure and prevailing modes of thinking is evident. For reasons that will become obvious we feel that it is imperative that Fr. Hesburgh be removed from his post as President and be designated Chancellor. For the Presidency we would

Notre Dame, there has been an inevitable loss: he can no longer devote sufficient time, energy, and thought, to the day-to-day affairs of the university.

Fr. Hesburgh's achievements in the past and present, and for the foreseeable future, have become a necessary contribution to the Church and to the University, but how much of this activity is essential to the academic endeavors which the administration never tires of stating as the end for which Notre Dame exists? Fr. Hesburgh as public personality and Fr. Hesburgh as head of the academy are irreconcilable figures at present, and the trend toward external interests and obligations seems to increase almost as if it had an inherent dialectic in itself.

The process toward centralization in the person of the President, a necessary development in raising

Who Award, and religious life were rehashed, with international and national editorials predominating.

The first subtle slap at the Administration and Father Hesburgh occurred in the February 15 issue. With Patriot of the Year Winner Adlai Stevenson featured as a cover subject, the magazine included a two-page reprint of a 1952 political endorsement of Stevenson by 65 Notre Dame faculty members. The advertisement which had appeared in the New York

issue before it went to press). Both let it pass. Dr. George N. Shuster, assistant to the president and the SCHOLASTIC's favorite to replace Father Hesburgh, replied the next week for the Administration.

Four issues followed the exchange. A two-part series severely critical of St. Mary's was published. A pair of articles entitled "Intellectual Perspectives" led off with a quotation from Kant: "This is an age of criticism and to criticism everything

The declaration characterized administration-student relations at Notre Dame as *"in loco parentis"* (a person acting temporarily with parental authority). It denounced the concept and called for thirteen reforms—among which were no student curfew, unlimited cuts, complete freedom for off-campus students, possession of cars by seniors, electricity in the halls at all times, only one or two priests in a hall solely to act as spiritual advisors, informal lounges on every hall floor, a large recreation area in every hall where female visitors could be entertained, the all-night opening of the library, and the establishment of a student-faculty-administration board to exercise all power in matters of student discipline. The declaration was a mouthful, too much for the Administration to swallow.

Father McCarragher was away from the University on retreat; the SCHOLASTIC's faculty advisor, Father Joseph Hoffman, was in charge. He and other members of the administration held a series of meetings Wednesday with the editors. Father Hoffman in the morning removed two articles from "Campus at a Glance," one of which concerned the Declaration of Rights and Grievances. A second meeting was held that morning, this time with the SCHOLASTIC's other faculty advisor, Dr. Donald Costello, present. The Administration there set forth a policy which was a reversion

(Continued on page 41)

A REPORT from the SENATE COMMITTEE on RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES, and GRIEVANCES of the STUDENT BODY of the UNIVERSITY of NOTRE DAME

policy clearly delineating the rights and responsibilities and administration and their proper interrelation has never been at the University of Notre Dame, there continues to exist a confusion regarding the exact nature of the role of each in the community. In the absence of any sound agreement among the result of lack of mutual understanding, mutual respect, and policy; the administration is arbitrarily able to force its will on the faculty. Neither students nor faculty are formally engaged in

Times was the subject of a sharp reprimand in '52 by Father Hesburgh, who in one of his first acts as president had objected to the use of the University's name in a political endorsement. The SCHOLASTIC editor's note read: "We reprint it here as a gesture of pride . . . in the signers." The Administration did not care to remember. It was a prelude.

"Why Not 'Chancellor' Hesburgh?" led off the next week's issue. "Now that the student romance with Father Hesburgh is over, the necessity of evaluating the administrative power structure and prevailing modes of thinking is evident." A brash statement on the part of the pre-Berkeley student. The editorial recommended Father Hesburgh be named chancellor; a layman, president of the University.

The Administration had now been provoked. Their response was restrained. Father Charles McCarragher, then as now vice-president for student affairs, and Father Hesburgh had read the Chancellor editorial before it was printed (a member of the Administration reviewed each must submit." The debate over Father Hesburgh's role at Notre Dame continued with Joe Simoni defending

Father Hesburgh as part of an article on student government. The SCHOLASTIC editorially replied to Dr. Shuster: "Why is the University scholarship program virtually nonexistent? Why do professors call the academic council a 'sham'? Why are students treated as children to be shielded from all possible error?—and no answers given!" Tension was increased with an article by Tom O'Brien, "Paternalism and Attempts to Create the Notre Dame Man." "... the University may crumble and still the C.S.C. will hold the absolute power. Nothing can force them to relinquish it. Nothing, perhaps, except the realization on their part that the University is not exclusively theirs. . . ."

The March 15 and 22 issues were like calm before the storm. No inflammatory articles; Bengal Bouts and downtown South Bend featured on the covers. Then the furor.

The March 29 issue had been scheduled, according to Father McCarragher, as a 36-page issue (the normal size). The editors of the SCHOLASTIC added eight pages. The reason: they wanted to include the so-called "Declaration of Rights and Grievances," the report of a student senate committee.

We, the students of the University, these aforementioned rights of the University community, after request that the Local Council at the following proposals:

- (1) That there be no student
- (2) That unlimited cuts be
- (3) That all University regu
- (4) That all seniors be allo
- (5) That electricity be left
- (6) That the number of pries whose sole official func
- (7) That an informal lounge
- (8) That a large recreation
- (9) That woman visitors be a
- (10) That maid service be mac
- (11) That the library be kept
- (12) That telephone service i
- (13) That a Board be formed, student body, the lay fa establish and enforceall ing to matters of studer

THE OBSERVER

VOL. 1, NO. 1

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

FEBRUARY 9, 1967

Westmoreland Patriot Pick; Award May End This Year

COMMITTEE REPORT DUE

The, in absentia, presentation of the Class of 1967's Patriot of the Year Award to General William C. Westmoreland may well be the last such award the University ever



PRESENTATION 'IN ABSENTIA'

General William C. Westmoreland, commander of United States Forces in Viet Nam, was first choice as "Patriot of the Year" in the recently conducted elections

"Once you write it,
you're going to live with it."

In 1963, the *SCHOLASTIC* was censored by Notre Dame's Administration. This event showed that censorship and extremism accompany one another. Last week, Student Government imposed upon *The Observer* a board of censorship. In an article compiled by the editors and written by Associate Editor Jamie McKenna, the *SCHOLASTIC* attempts to define the events leading to this censorship and, complementing the editorial view on page 7, explains why censorship at Notre Dame cannot be allowed.

LAST MONDAY, the 13th of February, radio station WSND broadcast a statement of general editorial policy. This does not occur often. Normal news staff reporting and comment is seen as sufficient and rarely does the station manager feel that a particular campus problem demands that his station as a whole take an editorial stand. Written and recorded by Station Manager Richard Madden, the editorial said in part:

The Observer is suffering growing pains; yet if those in authority cannot even maintain a faint resemblance of honest journalism, then we wonder if the paper's continued existence is warranted.

This is a very strong statement. Perhaps excessively strong. It is the result of a problem that has been growing since *The Observer* first went

to press on November 3, 1966. The problem is that of irresponsible journalism and its solution is of vital interest to not only WSND, but the *SCHOLASTIC* and indeed all campus media. Why? Because last Thursday the Student Government decided upon what they thought to be the correct solution of *Observer* journalism. They placed *The Observer* under a board of censorship.

Why this happened is a complex and difficult question. Anson and Feldhaus felt only a journalistic reincarnation could close the credibility gap the *Voice* had opened. *The Observer* was born. This child of mistakes was different yet the same as its parent publication. Technically it was a considerable improvement over the careless *Voice*. Textually, however, it constantly flirted with the specter of sensationalism. Sensationalism demands a different kind of fact. The kind that can scream a charge, having little to back such a charge up. True or not, it leads to superficial treatment. Journalism that breaks down without offering the material to begin anew. This, more than anything, is the weakness of *The Observer*. Since *The Observer* first went to press on November 2, 1966, they have found themselves besieged by charges of quoting without permission, factual errors, bad taste, and the creating of straw issues which are immediately knocked down with journalistic zeal. It was not, however, *The Observer's* reporting of campus

news which officially brought their journalistic responsibility into question. It did not concern Notre Dame at all. It was a reprinted article from a newspaper unaffiliated with any university. Lifted from the *Berkeley Barb* and distinguished with no by-line except, "Special to *The Observer*," the article was printed by *The Observer* to illustrate the ridiculousness of Los Angeles' sexual freedom league. The article was colloquial in its discussion of sex. The reaction to this breach of taste was immediate and violent. The article was printed on December 8 and Fr. Charles McCarragher, vice president for student affairs, remembers Father Hesburgh's action. "Fr. Hesburgh decided that a board should be established consisting of two faculty members, two administration members, and two students. The affair should be treated very seriously. First, removal from office; then from the University. They gave me the prerogative to accept an open apology instead." Anson and Feldhaus' choice, in effect, was go before the board and be expelled or accept an apology. They chose to apologize. Their next issue was not printed until February 9, 1967, seven weeks later. That issue contained the premature release of the information that General Westmoreland had been elected Notre Dame's Patriot of the Year. Tom Conoscenti, chairman of the Washington Day Exercises, called the printing of this information "a violation of what is generally con-

sidered to be a tenet of the journalistic code." That night, a Thursday, Student Government, which sponsors *The Observer*, met in a closed meeting. "The conclusion," Jim Fish says of that meeting, "was that because of several incidents that had happened in the past . . . the Student Government was forced to make a decision on the continued existence of *The Observer* . . . we decided to

Handwritten notes:
 Michigan State University East Lansing
 Office of the Director
 10/1/66 (EV)
 See

Mr. "Moose" Krause
 Athletic Director
 University of Notre Dame
 Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear "Moose":

The other day at our Athletic Council session about the Notre Dame student President of our student body went all charge of Student Affairs on the idea of

take it out of the hands of student government and put it into the hands of a five-man board—two faculty members, three students." Fish believes the five-man board to be "more qualified to give an objective criticism to *The Observer* when needed and help to set the standards of taste and also journalistic style—layout, the way an article is written, and so on. . . . If they read it, they might find spelling errors, etc. They would encourage a reporter to check his facts."

The Observer was aware beforehand that the Student Government would meet concerning their future. They decided to make their February 9 issue a weapon in what they thought to be a battle between freedom of the press and the right to censorship. *The Observer* printed a story saying that their editors had been "coerced" by the Notre Dame Administration. They reprinted their letter of apology, the result of this coercion, and a collection of letters overwhelmingly in favor of the newspaper's sexual league article. Their case for free speech failed. Jim Fish said, ". . . it all boiled down to a matter of one's own taste. For my choice, I wouldn't have printed the article." Jack Balinsky did not think the sexual league article controversy to be all that significant. "It was an extremely poor issue upon which to build a case. I don't think what was at stake

was freedom of the press versus censorship." And Father McCarragher said bluntly, "The Administration was very, very concerned. It was a totally irresponsible act." *The Observer's* raising of this issue of free speech, then, could only have alienated their sponsor, the Student Government. Further, in that February 9 issue, the one that was studied so closely by the Student Government before they voted in the board of censorship, was an editorial that perhaps symbolized all that was good and wrong about *The Observer*. It was an editorial concerning the yearly election of the Patriot of the Year. It rightly pointed out that the Patriot of the Year, because of Administrative politics, became a mockery of electoral process. But it ensconced this charge in such outrageous allusions, vindictive arguments, that one must wonder if *The Observer* had become to its editors little more than a game. To call Robert McNamara a "body counter without equal"; to say that Francis Cardinal Spellman has a "red, white and blue morality" that does not consider the Church or mankind. To say this and more and to place it in an editorial, the highest form of journalism, seems worse by far than a breach of good taste. *The Observer* itself brought on its censorship. And in doing so it raised a danger that overshadows all its past deeds. Whether *The Observer* has been right or wrong, in good taste or bad, now becomes a secondary

stroy experimentation, dampen aggressiveness, level the quality of student journalism until it is not fit to be print. The Student Government has shrugged off its responsibility very neatly. It must now reverse its decision of censorship. Begin again the debate over *The Observer*. They have, in the interest of Notre Dame, two choices. They can decide that the product of *The Observer* is not objectionable. That *The Observer* is young and with experience comes maturity. And deciding this, let *The Observer* go its way. Or they can decide that the *The Observer* has indeed been objectionable. From this decision comes two possible courses. Remove the elements of irresponsibility from *The Observer* staff or, if unwilling to do that, stop the publication of *The Observer*. This is not lightly suggested. For a publication

ERUER

he Off-Campus

with Father Simmons on the advisability and practicality of allowing undergraduates to live in them.

Another arm of Jeddleloh's Commission is the Housing study group. These four students are working in conjunction with off campus rector Father Righie to study the available housing and also are taking a survey of some twenty schools (Northwestern, U. of Chicago, Michigan State to name a few) to determine their policy on off campus living. Another aim of the group is to draft a simple lease so that problems of communication between student and land lady may be curtailed.

The last major division of the Commission is what Jeddleloh re-

to be forced to cease publishing is a terrible thing. But to feel that it should not continue as it has in the past, and to respond to this feeling with a board of censorship, is a far greater evil. Better to cease publication than to submit to censorship.

The SCHOLASTIC feels strongly that *The Observer* should not be stopped from publishing. Jack Balinsky said that "Journalistically, *The Observer* has come a long way. We're on the right track. I would take issue with the judgement of the present editors but the framework has been established that it can become an important, responsible contributing factor to the University community." This is true. But that framework has, at the same time, been endangered. Father McCarragher says, "we're not going to look over your shoulder; but once you write it, you're going to live with it." This is as it should be. *Student Government must see this.* ■

RVER

Hesburgh's Bo Kills Apartment For Off-Camp

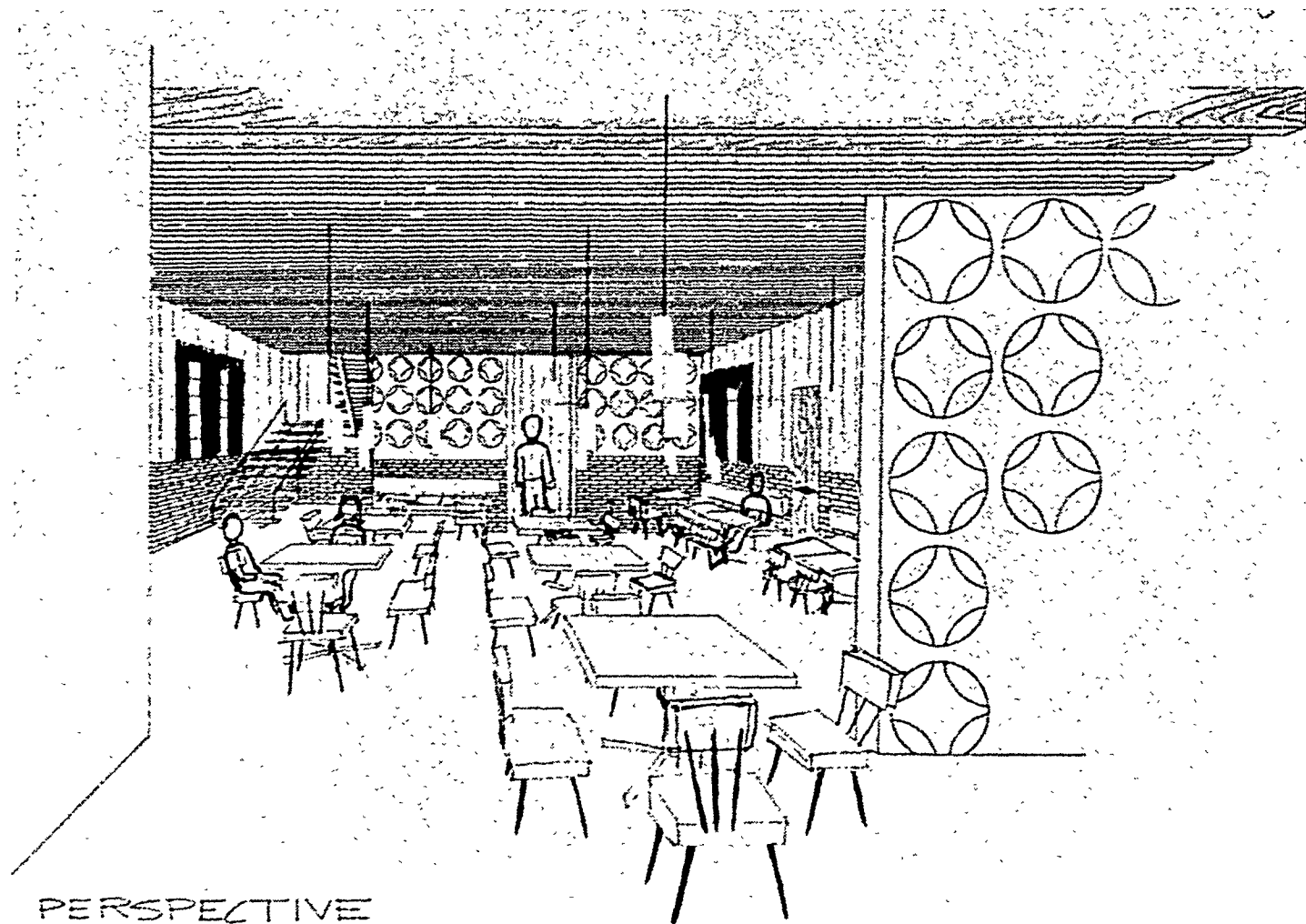
BY PAT COLLINS

A six-man board of Trustees has voted down the proposed apartment living for off-campus students, The

Apparently the stage taken by the dents is in the

issue. Censorship has come to Notre Dame and, no matter what the reasons, it must not be allowed.

Student Government has placed over *The Observer* a board that will only result in mediocrity. No matter what *The Observer's* principles, the Student Government board will de-



PERSPECTIVE

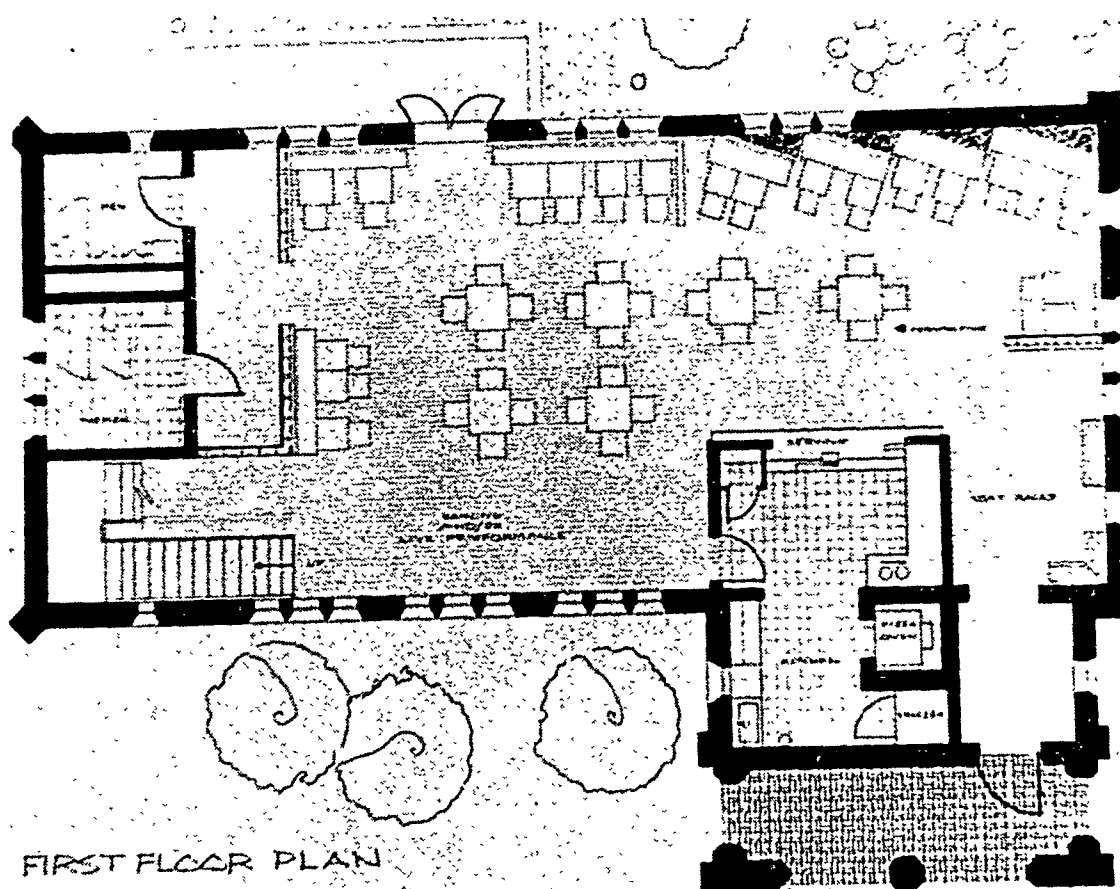
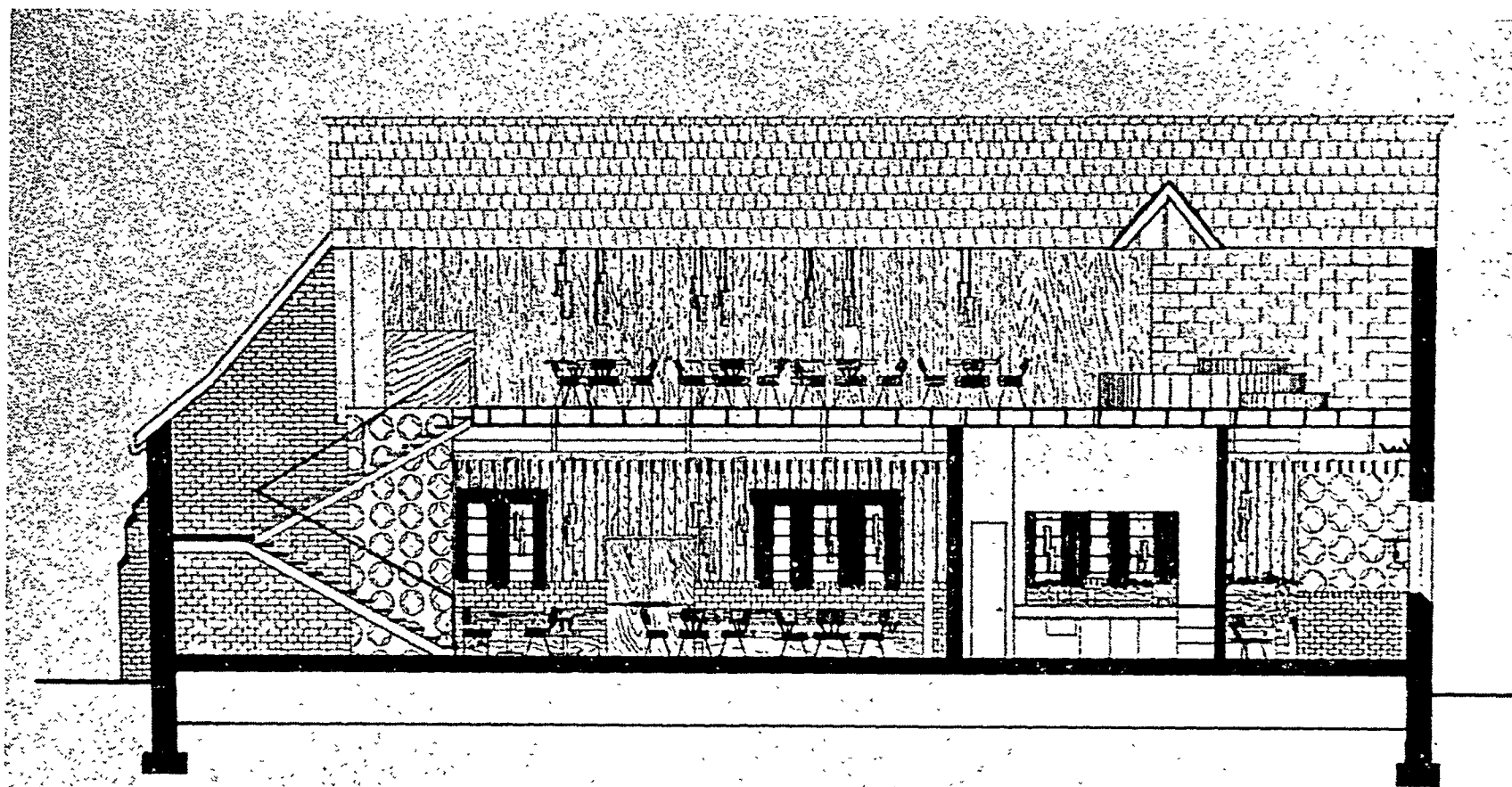
The coffee shop

MOVED THAT: the Student Senate submit the following suggestion to the University of Notre Dame concerning the future use of the old post office.

1. That the old post office be converted into a student discussion center and coffee house.
2. That this coffee house would provide a place where the elaborate pizza machinery owned by the University could be used for a useful purpose in the absence of the proposed halfway house.
3. That this center would provide the informal discussion atmosphere not presently found in other student gathering places, and that this place would be open for student use long after the Student Center has closed for the evening.
4. That this place of meeting operate its food-providing facilities only in the early evening and early morning (after 12:00 a.m.) hours, to avoid conflicting with the daily business of the Huddle and the Caf.
5. That the interior design of this center be drawn up by students in the department of architecture in a designing contest.

On the evening of December 6, 1966, Senators Holstein and McKenna presented the general motion printed to the left. It was their blow in the battle for the Old Post Office. A battle which has seen forty-odd suggestions and, as of yet, no official decision. Holstein and McKenna's motion was passed unanimously by the Student Senate.

The senators knew that the architecture students and faculty frequently work and hold discussions late into the night. Associate Professor Donald Sporleder was of the same mind as the senators regarding the now-vacant post office. He assigned his class to redesign the building as a coffee shop. Sophomore Bill Fravel's sketches were selected among the four best and are reproduced here.



Bill Fravel's plans call for a kitchen equipped to serve meals, an area for dancing or live entertainment, and, with a first and second floor, a large seating capacity.



THE BLUE CIRCLE

by
paul mcconville,
chairman

IN 1922, Knute Rockne, football coach of the University of Notre Dame, was concerned with the health of his players. They were in constant danger of being injured by the student body. The students, it seems, were in the habit of throwing impromptu rallies at which one of the "four horsemen" would occasionally find himself surrounded by a mass of delirious admirers who, in their exuberance, had a tendency to trample the star athlete. With good reason, then, did Rockne attempt to protect his team by instituting the sacred pep rally, a ritual aimed at controlling and organizing the mad passions and wild, heretofore unchecked, energy of the Notre Dame man.

To what degree the pep rallies have succeeded is questionable. But in the birth of this drama which, to this day, continues to be carried out every Friday night before a home football game, is also to be found the inauspicious beginning of the Blue Circle Honor Society. Rockne wanted organized pep rallies to safeguard his boys, and the Blue Circle was formed for the purpose of running these pagan gatherings of exultation. Yet, while the nature of the pep rallies has not significantly changed through the years, that of the Blue Circle certainly has.

Begun in 1922 as a booster club, the Blue Circle has evolved into its present form, something far removed from and hopefully more meaningful than a mere group of students eternally dedicated to the truth that all must exhibit the proper enthusiasm for the football team or else. The Blue Circle, today, is a service organization, fostering the ideals of the university and supporting in many ways its activities. Once consecrated to one, small facet of university life, the Circle now concerns itself with service to the faculty and administration, to the student body, and to the South Bend community. Abandoning the vigilante tactics of immersing people in the lake, the group now has expanded into many different areas in

an attempt to articulate its goals and purposes.

But to say that the purpose of the Blue Circle is service and that in service the Circle finds its meaning is a daring theoretical statement. It actually does little to explicate the function or the workings of the group. Service is a vague term, and similar to the concept of a Christian university, the purposes of a service organization can easily be misunderstood. Service is a fine thing. So is Christianity. But, what exactly is a "service organization," and, in this case, what exactly is the Blue Circle.

To understand the present role of the Blue Circle and its activity in the student community one must be aware that the attitude of the contemporary college student has evolved into a willingness to accept responsibility. This is an obvious fact. Student government, the tutoring program, the Honor Concept, CILA, volunteer work in the South Bend community, and countless other student projects reflect this trend toward responsibility and overall student concern. If the Blue Circle once was unique in the fact that its members came together to serve, it no longer is.

Yet, it is in this context of a growing response on the part of the entire Notre Dame community to the needs of others that the role and nature of the Blue Circle, a service organization, must be examined. Is it necessary that a group such as the Circle exist here at Notre Dame? What does such a group accomplish? And, in so doing, what makes the group unique?

The only intelligible method of approaching the Circle is to first look at its activities, its services. It is upon these that one must base all consideration of the worth and effectiveness of the group. It is here that the nature of the Blue Circle lies. It is in activities such as Freshman Orientation, Freshman Advisors and many others that the Circle is found. It is in the ushering at the University Theater; in tours of the campus given to visiting university presidents and

to three hundred girl scouts on a holiday at Notre Dame that the Circle is seen. It is in the running of the annual student trip to an away football game and even in the organization of the pep rallies that the role of the Circle must be examined.

These are but a few examples. This year the group helped set up the section system in the freshman halls with the intention of facilitating the organization of hall government. Help Week, an effort to be of service to charitable institutions in the South Bend community will be run this spring. Already two excursions have been made to the site of the summer camp sponsored by the South Bend Tuberculosis League for the purpose of facilitating the closing of the camp during the winter. And, when the camp is to be reopened in May, another trip will be made.

These then are some of the activities in which the Circle is engaged. But, by no means do they explicate fully the nature or role of the Blue Circle. A prime function of the group is to offer its service at all times to the University, whether it be to the Administration or to the student body. The group does not confine itself to a limited number of activities, but rather, it seeks to be of service wherever the need should arise. For example last year when Father Hesburgh decided to hold a theology conference on the issues of Vatican II, the Blue Circle was called upon to usher at the Kellogg Center. Again, this year, when student government brought the Vice-president to Notre Dame, the Circle provided twenty people to usher and help with the arrangements.

It is in this manner that the Blue Circle attempts to articulate the concept of service. It is not a static group for with the changing complexion of the University the Circle too must change. It is a group dedicated to service — to service which constantly takes new form and novel expression. But, it is always as a group that the Blue Circle serves. This is essential to understanding the group. This is what makes it unique.

Besides being a service organization, the Blue Circle is a fraternal society. The cohesion of its fifty members constitutes the basic meaning of the group. Unified in the purpose of service, the members of the Blue Circle always serve out of their participation in the group. Fraternity and service. These are the most important elements. Neither can be separated from the other. Fifty people have come together to serve. But, it is the spirit of the group, the fra-

(Continued on page 40)

A generally hidden but always significant segment of a university community is its alumni. Powerful through the money they contribute, they are also important to the school as the primary indicator of the institution's success in education. Here SCHOLASTIC Reporter Jim Britt examines the role of the Notre Dame Alumni Association. A reprint of an *Alumnus* article by the Association's president, Bud Dudley, follows, and the examination concludes with one student's reaction to Mr. Dudley's article.

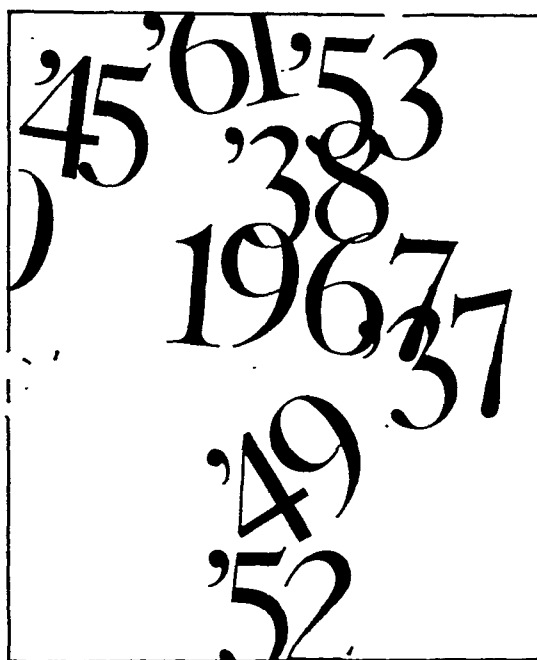
You came to Notre Dame as a freshman: young, inexperienced, and somewhat confused by the yellow-brick walls and men in black. You sat in your classes for four years and supposedly learned about God, man, and the world. You may have studied accounting or architecture, philosophy or physics, marketing or mechanical engineering. You were graduated on a sunny day in June. You walked with your parents, your wife, or your fiancée past the marble statue of "Notre Dame" at the Circle, and you boarded a plane for Peoria or Portland, or wherever you called home. Your life at Notre Dame was for all purposes over.

But there is a continuing organism which gives life to what the welcoming speaker at Freshman Orientation calls the Notre Dame Family. That organism is the Notre Dame Alumni Association, and it is an integral if not vital part of university life.

The Alumni Association was begun ninety-nine years ago, in 1868, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Notre Dame. To quote James E. Armstrong, '25, Alumni Association Executive Secretary: "The purpose of the Association embodied the concept of Alma Mater, nourishing mother. Just as a mother never ceases to seek ways of serving a son, so as the son grows he is presented with opportunities to return the services to his mother."

Its first official function was the planning and execution of the Silver Jubilee Celebration, which was observed two years late, in 1869. Since that time, the Association has grown both in numbers and in influence until today it numbers in the neighborhood of forty thousand members. Chief among the Association's physical contributions to the campus is Alumni Hall. This activity of the Association ranged from 1908 to the hall's completion in 1923.

Chief among the Alumni activities in the University is the source of income they provide to Notre Dame and its projects. When Alumni Hall was completed, this undertaking's funds



provided part of the necessary requirements for the first million dollars of endowment for the University, from the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board. This endowment was created eighty years after the University's founding.

Formal organization of the Notre Dame Alumni Association took place in 1908, with the Association setting up offices on the campus in 1923. That year also marked the beginning of the major publication of the Association, the *Alumnus*. In 1924, the Alumni Association organized the first "Universal Notre Dame Night" as a highlight of forty local Alumni Clubs then existing. This annual event has given the University a chance over the years to make itself known in the communities and public circles where its Alumni congregate.

The program of Alumni interviews of prospective freshmen for the University was begun in the midthirties, when a sharp decline in enrollment was noticed. Although there is no dearth of applications now, the Alumni still form a vital part of the University Admissions Program. The Placement Office of the University, which attempts to find jobs for graduates, is an outgrowth of an Alumni effort in the Depression to find work for ND men who were without jobs.

1942 saw the inauguration of the Annual Alumni Fund, an integral part of the Notre Dame Foundation. Purposes for this were simple: long-range overall financial support of the University and its ever-expanding activities. According to Jim Armstrong, the program has been increasingly successful, as evidenced by the fact that during the Challenge I and Challenge II programs of the University, Alumni contributions totaled \$12,000,000.

The purpose of an Alumni Association, particularly at Notre Dame, is

The Other Part Of the Family

by Jim Britt

summed up simply. It is a two-way street. It gives the graduates of Notre Dame a chance to make their feelings about the University known, and likewise gives the University a chance to inform the Alumni of change and progression within their Alma Mater. Currently holding great interest with the Association is the function of continuing education at Notre Dame. According to Armstrong, the Alumni provide funds to the University, and the University in turn provides education over and above the undergrad and graduate levels.

Since the organization's present members span more than sixty years, the question arises as to whether or not the older graduates come into much conflict with the younger men. No, is Armstrong's answer. There is no conflict or lack of interest in either group. This is evidenced by the (1) class involvement in the reunions held on campus after commencement week each summer and (2) the activity in local groups. Both instances involve equal participation from the graduates out five or ten years, to the men out thirty or forty years.

Asked whether the Alumni were resentful of change in the University, or wary of academic revolution or growth, Armstrong replied that they were not. The reason behind this is that since World War II, Notre Dame has seen almost continual growth. There has been no chance for the old grads to resist, but rather they have been in constant contact with the University and have been consistently interested in its progress. This is shown, Armstrong feels, by the generous monetary contributions over the years.

The Association is governed by an Alumni Board of Directors, which is elected by a National Ballot of all members. This board in turn elects

(Continued on page 40)

The Lost Image

by Ambrose F. Dudley

Bud Dudley, our new Alumni Association president, graduated from Notre Dame in 1942 after playing varsity football and baseball and serving as president of his class. President of the Liberty Bowl and former athletic director at Villanova, Mr. Dudley is a winner of Freedom Foundation honor medal. The following is reprinted from the January-February issue of the Notre Dame Alumnus.

I AM the father of six children and a graduate of the University of Notre Dame. In World War II I flew 54 missions in a B-24 Bomber and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. I have been actively engaged in the field of athletics for over 30 years as a player, coach, athletic director and owner. I have traveled extensively all over the world and in 1964 was in charge of the United States Ice Hockey Team that played a series of games in Russia and Czechoslovakia. I have spent a lifetime dealing with youth.

This background perhaps will enable you to be tolerant of me when I strike what I think is an important note to fathers and mothers all over America and, especially, to all present and past college athletes.

The recent troubles on the campus at Berkeley and numerous other college campuses all over the US, convince me that an alien philosophy has crept into the curriculum of these students. I would like to pay tribute to the colleges which are still teaching the philosophy of the Founding Fathers so that their students will grow up and respect the objects sought by those great men who gave us our Declaration of Independence, our Bill of Rights and our Constitution. Furthermore, I pray these students are taught that the Founding Fathers believed in a personal, living God. I hope they are taught to respect Washington on his knees at Valley Forge just like they should MacArthur with his head bared saying The Lord's Prayer in the ruins of Korea.

I want my children to attend an American college with a robust American spirit which will impregnate them with genuine patriotism — that is not a mere academic study — it is a life-giving devotion to respect the blessings of liberty and undying devotion and thanksgiving to God. I want

them to be taught and to fully understand the meaning of those greatest of words — duty, honor, country.

A year ago, I watched the NCAA and NIT college basketball finals on television and want to believe that these men were not merely men of brawn and skill but wholesome American youngsters who were taught the significance of the Ten Commandments, The Sermon on the Mount, and other fundamental principles of religion, without which this nation must die, and deserves to die. I hope and pray that they are being given a thorough course in American history and that they are taught by professors who are proud of their inheritance as American citizens. You can't get this in an institution where the philosophy of Communism is tolerated and where agnosticism is the emblem of academic culture.

Many magazines of late have devoted many pages on what is on the minds and in the hearts of the modern college generation. I read them and find their contents often misleading. From personal experience, I feel that 90 percent of today's students are not too changed but that we are in an era in which the extremists have succeeded in confusing the administration and, consequently, colleges are in a rather awkward transition period. One statement which really made me shudder was that the best seller in 1965 in college bookstores was *Candy*. The late Dorothy Kilgallen quoted Maurice Girodias, the head of Olympic Press which published *Candy*, as follows: "I'm all for the corruption of youth. Corruption is an essential part of education. What I'm against is the square world." I wonder what "lucky" school can number him among their alumni.

In the May 8 (1965) edition of *The Saturday Evening Post* there appeared an article entitled, "The Explosive Revival of the Far Left." It goes on to tell of the most explosive of the new groups who call themselves the Progressive Labor Party. Many of their members are bearded, young bohemians who wear sandals and smoke marijuana and hang out on Manhattan's lower east side. Quoting the *Post*, "Progressive Labor was started in 1962 by a pair of longtime Communists. Ninety percent of its members are under 30. They organized the student trips to Cuba, are

being trained in karate, have established arms caches in the New York area and are talking about sending a select cadre abroad for training. This cadre would return and go underground to become terrorists in the event of the expected war with China." Unbelievable — right!

In the last 15 years I have been invited to speak at all sorts of functions here in the US and behind the Iron Curtain. I have seen, firsthand, what it is like to be denied the freedom of speech and can vouch for its undesirability. On the other hand, I feel that an abuse of this privilege takes place when the speech involves obscene words and actions. I was shocked by the "signs bearing nothing but an obscene four-letter word" incident on the campus of the University of California (*Life*, March 19, 1965 issue) and, likewise, by the gall of those students who were selling obscene literature. It is reported that a transcript of the demented gobbling that passed for oratory at the "filthy speech" rally would turn the stomachs of decent people. I couldn't believe that decent red-blooded American men would stand idly by and have women be subjected to such insults.

Why are these so-called intellectuals — malcontents and beatniks — the local campus leaders? In my opinion, it is because most modern college athletes appear to be taking the easy way out and are not assuming their normal roles as leaders and men of responsibility. Not too many years ago the athlete enjoyed a unique position on every college campus in America. He was admired, respected and held in high regard by the entire student body.

In recent years he has sat back and allowed a small group of students who basically are jealous of his athletic ability, to malign and ridicule him primarily in the school paper and at other public gatherings. These "angry young men" have created a distorted image of "all brawn and no brains." I would like to strongly urge every varsity athletic club on every college campus in America to take stock of themselves — to encourage their more outstanding members to run for class offices — to join the staff of the school paper — to run for student council — to take a leading role in every student activity. I think the other stu-

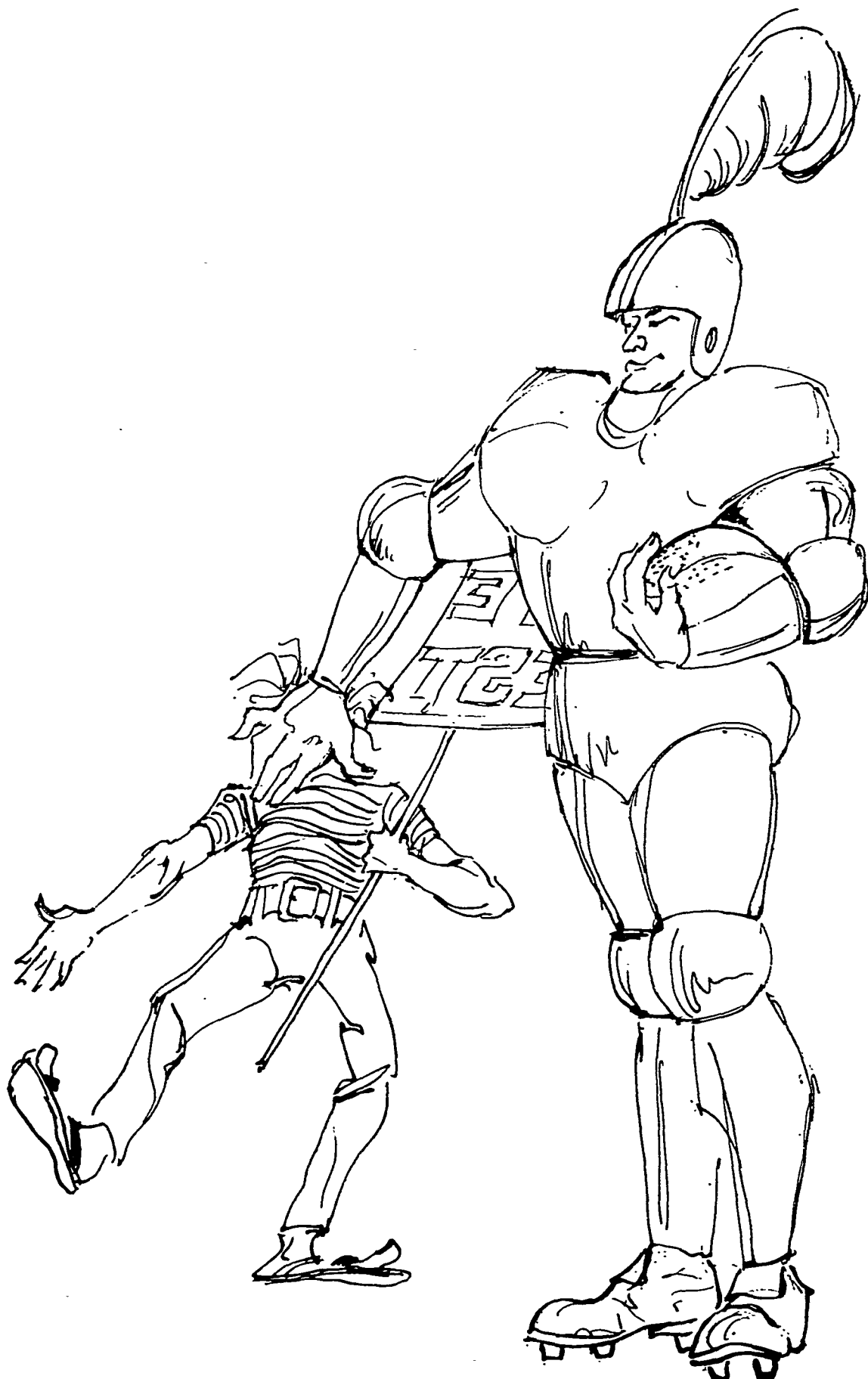
dents would enjoy it and would soon learn that all athletes are not "square-heads" but most of them are fine, respectful young gentlemen. A perfect example this year (1965) was Bill Bradley of Princeton. An All-American and a Rhodes scholar! I'm sure that every campus in America has a Bill Bradley. Let's hear about him — let's light a fire under him — let's all get together and help regain this "lost image."

Alumni varsity clubs can help by

urging their prospective new members that it is high time that the clean, wholesome element of the campus take over. Encourage them to show these "angry young men" what a robust college training can do to train a boy physically and mentally but especially spiritually in the way of service to his God and a credit to his country.

Frankly, I have had enough of this "beatnik" type and all of his complaints about his school and the

United States in general. I pray to God that he will soon pass from the scene and once again we will be restored to sanity. I am proud of my Alma Mater — I am proud to be an American — I thank God every night that I do not have to live in most of the foreign countries I have ever visited. Only after one short trip, most people are convinced that the US isn't too bad after all. Let us preserve what we have — let's pull this game out of the fire!



ALUMNI FOLLIES

BY ROBERT SHEEHAN

Articles like Bud Dudley's (see page 28) are bound to provoke reactions, some of them perhaps not entirely favorable. Contributing Editor Sheehan here presents such a view, one that is perhaps representative of a portion of the Notre Dame student body's attitude toward the alumni. Responses — pro and con — are welcome.

"At any truly great university, the academic door must remain open for students and educators to sample the facets of all issues. Without such a free and thorough investigation, the prime ingredients in education — search and curiosity — would be stifled."

— Notre Dame Alumnus,
March-April, 1966

"... an alien philosophy has crept into the curriculum of these students. . . . I want my children to attend an American college with a robust American spirit. . . . You can't get this in an institution where the philosophy of communism is tolerated and where agnosticism is the emblem of academic culture. . . . Frankly, I have had enough of this 'beatnik' type and all of his complaints about his school and the United States in general. I pray to God that he will soon pass from the scene and once again we will be restored to sanity."

— Bud Dudley,
Notre Dame Alumnus,
January-February, 1967

IT IS AN inescapable fact that every educational institution must have alumni. This is not necessarily a liability. Virtually every school assiduously cultivates its alumni hoping to arouse sufficient loyalty for them to contribute the funds that are so desperately needed to maintain the institution, and Notre Dame is no exception to this rule. Most of our alumni are indeed flattered by this concern. Many show their appreciation not only by monetary contributions but also by contributing their opinions on how the university should

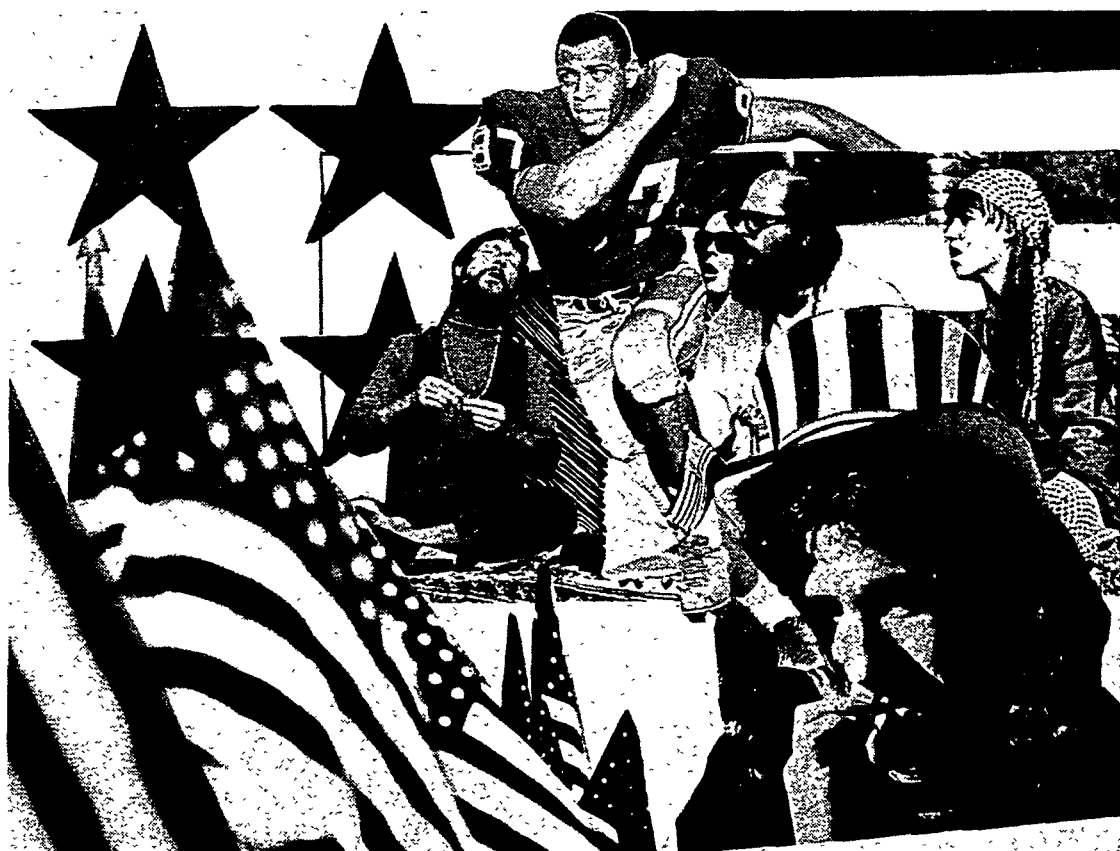
be run, what its reason for existing is, and who should be permitted to associate with it. Frequently these fervently held opinions are based upon little more than the information gained from occasional perusal of the *Alumnus* and the *Scholastic*, yearly one-day visits to the campus for football games and reunions, and whatever stories about the school may appear in the local newspapers. In other words, the average Notre Dame alumnus is greatly interested in his alma mater but at the same time almost completely ignorant of what has happened there since he graduated.

Such a situation has dangerous consequences, for in a school that must depend for most of its operating funds on annual contributions rather than tuition and endowment, the influence of the alumni can be very great, and very harmful. A sorry example of this is the case of student housing. For decades the students have suffered inadequate residence facilities on campus, but no new dormitories have been built since 1957, while enrollment has spiralled during those ten years. The University has not

failed to realize its responsibility in this regard, and one of the major aspects of the recent Challenge II fund-raising campaign was an appeal for contributions to provide new student housing. Notre Dame's loyal alumni, however, preferred to let decent living conditions for students wait while they contributed millions of dollars specifically earmarked for a new Athletic and Convocation Center. And so we will soon witness the spectacle of a magnificent new sports arena rising amid overcrowded, cell-block-like residence halls reminiscent of Sukarno's palace overlooking the slums of Jakarta.

Alumni influence goes far beyond the physical plant of the University, though. In the November-December issue of the *Notre Dame Alumnus* was a debate between two college professors who are both Notre Dame alumni, Drs. Edward F. Cronin of the Notre Dame General Program and Gerald J. Massey of the Michigan State philosophy department. The subject of the debate was the ever-popular topic of whether a college teacher is justified in spending a large amount of time in research, with Dr. Massey defending the affirmative and Dr. Cronin the negative. More interesting than the articles themselves, however, was the reply they prompted from one alumnus.

In reprinting the reply in the latest issue of the *Alumnus* the editors remarked that it was typical of the letters they had received from alumni about the Cronin-Massey debate, adding significantly that the letters were
(Continued on page 40)



THE PATRIOT

The traditional presentation of the Patriot award will take place in the Morris Inn next Tuesday night. After attempting to secure as stand-ins Medal of Honor Winner Captain William Carpenter and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, both of whom were unavailable, the Patriot Committee chose Notre Dame's own Colonel John Stephens to accept the award for the 1967 Patriot whose letter of acceptance is reproduced below.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AID COMMAND, VIETNAM
Office of the Commander
APO San Francisco 96222



MACOI-PP

24 DEC 1966

Dear Reverend Hesburgh:

Thank you for your note which I received along with Ned Joyce's letter. The students of Notre Dame have done me a great honor in selecting me for the Patriot of the Year award, but as you suspected, my schedule unfortunately will not permit my attendance to accept.

This selection, it seems to me, is of great significance and reflects a popular tendency on the part of the youth of America to stand firmly behind our nation's policy in Vietnam. Were I able to be present to accept the Patriot of the Year award, I would do so as the representative of the young servicemen who are fighting here to ensure that the people of this nation are permitted to choose their own destiny in peace and freedom.

Thank you again for this deep honor, and please accept my genuine regrets at not being able to attend. My warmest wishes to you for all the best in the New Year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "W. C. Westmoreland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "W" and a long, trailing "d".

W. C. WESTMORELAND
General, United States Army
Commanding

The Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President, University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556



... Let's Get Out

By Ken Moran

Ken Moran, special projects officer of the Young Republicans, calls for withdrawal of the Notre Dame Student Government from the National Student Association. His article coincides with a Young Republican drive toward that goal. For the SCHOLASTIC's opinion of ND's involvement in NSA, see last October 14's editorial.

The time for awareness has come. For too long now, an organization known as the National Student Association has been allowed to misrepresent the Notre Dame student body, simply because most of us have never heard of the NSA. It arrived on campus quietly, needing only the approval of a few student government leaders. The student body was never polled to see whether or not they wished to have this association speak for them. Yet the NSA claims to accurately express the political opinions of the entire student body; opinions that are consistently of a radical left slant. A respected critic of the left wing spoke at the law auditorium last Monday evening. He is M. Stanton Evans, editor of the *Indianapolis News*. During the course of his speech he pointed out the following left-wing attitudes held by the NSA: the NSA applauded the student riots of 1960 in Japan that forced President Eisenhower to cancel his scheduled visit to that nation. Recent congresses have seen a vast array of the Communist Party U.S.A. spokesmen, including: Daniel Rubin, the National Youth Director of the Communist Party; Phillip Luce, an official of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Burton White, an official of the Bay Area Committee for the Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee; Marvin Markman, the Vice Chairman of a national Communist youth front. It is well established that such infamous radical left groups as

the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, SNCC, and the SDS are highly influential in the NSA. The congresses have adopted resolutions condemning the recent American intervention in the Dominican Republic; they have urged federal assistance for projects of the Students for a Democratic Society; they have urged an end to the bombing of North Vietnam; they have commended the rioters that upset the proceedings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At this point it seems safe to say that the views that the NSA expounds are by no means the majority opinion of this campus; yet they continue to represent us as unified believers in the ultra-left philosophy before congressional committees and numerous groups, such as the American Council of Education, the U. S. Commission for UNESCO, the U. S. Youth Council, the American Association for the UN, the International Student Conference, and others. For this reason, the Young Republicans of Notre Dame are conducting a campaign to have Notre Dame withdraw from the National Student Association. It is felt that a national conclave of students should not express *any* ideas of political import, whether they are right, left, or middle, since they do not represent the entire opinion of this student body, nor can they. This is due to the fact that there is no real political consensus on this or any other American campus. The attempt by the NSA to label this University, as well as the rest of its members, as proponents of the far left is anomalous to the situation. The sounding board for political questions should be limited to those organizations specifically instituted for this purpose, *viz.*, the Young Republicans, the Young Democrats, the YAF, and the ADA.

When the Young Republicans first contemplated the undertaking of an anti-NSA drive, Father Hesburgh was asked for his views on the organization. He commented that he was

aware of the disproportionate nature of the NSA's political resolutions, but he felt that they had made progress toward moderation since their earlier espousal of Communist doctrines. Father felt that through continued efforts by representatives to the annual NSA "Congress" a happy political medium might be reached. He felt that this effort was worthwhile, since the NSA does offer some fine services to student government. He added, however, that if the Young Republicans could establish that moderation of the NSA was impossible, and then get the student body to support withdrawal from this organization, he would subsequently resign from his position on their advisory board.

After careful investigation, the Young Republicans report that the very structure of the NSA makes any hope that it might adapt a policy of nonpolitical involvement in the future completely unfounded. Several attempts have been made by the New England colleges to seek the necessary internal reform which would make moderation possible, but all their efforts have met with frustration. As a result, since 1961, over one hundred colleges have withdrawn from the NSA, thus taking with them any hope that an adequate front in the future might be able to balance the radicals.

In regard to the services that the NSA offers, it has been found that their worth is dubious in relation to the annual dues of the NSA. Perhaps even more significant is the fact that the schools that have withdrawn are getting along fine without these services. Some of them are currently receiving the aid of other nonpolitical student associations. The Young Republicans are currently undertaking correspondence to contact representatives of these organizations.

In conclusion, the Young Republicans hope that regardless of each student's political affiliation he will support YR's effort to get national politics out of student government. ■



HOW TO STAY ALIVE IN VIET NAM

by Jack Lavelle

One glance at the cover of *How To Stay Alive in Vietnam* and I saw the glintings of an ingenious scheme to bring about the end of the war. You give every GI a copy, see, and airlift enough into North Viet Nam to supply the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese regulars. Step 2 — having read the book, everybody'll be so concerned with staying alive that no one will dare fire a shot or drop a bomb, for fear of defeating his own purpose.

Alas, I misread the title. Despite an attempt to the contrary, Colonel Robert B. Rigg, *How To's* author, hammers home his point that survival, in this "damnedest of wars," requires the cool of James Bond and the intrepidity of John Wayne. Col. Rigg tries to reassure the dogface that his chances of being "zapped" are less now than they were in Korea. Somehow, it just doesn't come off. Everyone must be a "wise guy." "The wise guys . . . survive. . . . They don't gulp emotion, they sip it as a mild stimulant," Col. Rigg contends.

- "Nobody likes a ventilated chest — too unhealthy. Nobody likes a perforated seat — especially when it comes zap-zap into the seat of the pants."

- 1-A students of America — At ease! "More people get wounded in a war than killed." Attention! "But it is no comfort in this statistic when you reach for your guts and end up holding a handful when hit with a belly wound. This happens in all wars and it is nasty and nauseating to be holding on to one's warm entrails when they are spilling out amid a lot of blood.

"Wounded men in war have been known to push their spilling guts back into their belly (sic) and wait for medical attention. Such men have survived." Shaken?

Take it easy, only 2 percent of wounded men in Viet Nam don't make it. That's a 0.7 percent improvement over Korea.

- For anyone interested — "The USOM Public Safety Division's training manual for police — issued in June, 1964 — has a nice photo (page 103) that shows there are nine main places where a cyclo can conceal explosives even if a human passenger is riding the vehicle (3-wheeled motorcycle)."

- Watch out for loaves of bread, champagne bottles and "liberated" Viet Cong flags. They may be booby-trapped. The pressing question of the year: "What do you do when you think a male VC is dressed in women's clothes and is trying to sell you or your outfit something like fruit, just to get intelligence on you, or plant a bomb?" Answer, as given by a Viet Nam veteran: "Grab 'em!"

- The Errol Flynn-ish antics of some of our soldiers are recounted in vignettes like "Heroism Doesn't Change," and "Battle at Dong Xoai." Warner Brothers, take notice.

From *Mekong Patrol*, by an anonymous swabbie:

The river bends — and you never know when
You'll be zapping it out with the VC again.
It's a pretty tough life and a mean little war
And suspense between zaps is never a bore.
But we shoot it out with fire power whap
Sending hellish shells saying, "Sorry 'bout that."

How to Stay Alive in Vietnam is recommended for those in a transitional period in their intellectual development. If you become embarrassed when caught reading "Sgt. Rock" or "Men at War" comic books — don't worry — it is now here in documentary form.



Le Bonheur

reviewed by

j. dudley andrew

AGNES VARDA'S *Le Bonheur* seems at first to be a rough topological survey of an unambiguous mode of life, a topology revealing flat surfaces with few peaks and fewer shadows. But the reflective viewer will readily see that there is a third dimension governing the film, the attitude of the camera, or, more personally, of the director. The film works in two directions and forces the viewer to judge both what he sees and the way he sees it presented.

Miss Varda allows nothing within the view finder which she cannot justify and alter to suit her attitude. This economy of detail, plot, and character accounts for the apparent naïveté the film conveys. Actually, however, this economy is a strain on the spectator who must be constantly aware of color, setting, motion of camera and object, detail, music, and range of vision. Miss Varda has meticulously slaved over each of these parameters in every scene of the film, until her work must be considered classical both as drama and as visual music.

The film is a concrete expression of an utterly basic and immediate type of life. The characters are rustic and concerned only with finding happiness in daily activities. "I loved you both; now that she is gone, I miss her and love you. I want to be happy once more." Or, "The country is beautiful this Sunday." And so forth. Francois and his family are so close to nature that they appear out of their element away from flowers or animals. They move and act with a grace which displays a long-time intimacy with things: shaving, sewing, doll house building, dancing, and driving are activities which are performed at the one tempo and in one graceful style. It is significant that each of these motions is tangible in result: We see the doll house built for the

children, the dress draped over the bride. Barring Francois' lovemaking with Emilie, the actions engender no critical consideration, for they merely exist as part of the natural situation and do not attempt to prescind from that. Therese's clothes make her stand out as a flower in the field. Francois even calls her a "vibrant flower"; while his mistress, Emilie, is 'an uncaged animal': both women are natural and therefore beyond the scope of morality. As the action progresses from spring through autumn, the colors associated with the characters alter as though they too were undergoing the seasonal metamorphosis. The summer picnic features red clothes, red peppers, and tomatoes to represent the effect of the sun and flowers upon the family. Francois and Emilie wear gold sweaters in the final scene and literally disappear into the golden fields of the country they love to visit. They lose their particularity and blend into the fecundity and easy happiness of the earth.

Agnes Varda observes all this critically. She takes care to point out the special features of such a life. She laughs perhaps at the clumsy nature metaphors Francois resorts to in rationalizing those things he admittedly does by instinct. "We (the family) are like an orchard, fenced in, but beautiful. Suddenly I see another apple tree in bloom outside the fence. It is beautiful too and so I go to it and increase all our happiness." This ineptness of expression is, however, overshadowed by the undeniable fact that indeed he is happier and more beautiful now that his love has wandered outside the fence of marriage vows. And it is likewise true that he did not wish this to happen, but merely reacted naturally (as always) to a situation not of his own choosing.

Francois' passion for honesty and

transparence is most graphically presented in his relationship with Emilie. She is blonde, wears white, lives in a white room, and is surrounded by daisies. Francois explicitly refuses to make love to her in the night. Everything must be open and uncomplicated by contrivance, hypocrisy, or even art. We see the close-up of a blank white wall; the heads of the lovers enter the field of vision simultaneously and from opposite sides of the screen, moving swiftly together in a ritualistic kiss and then pulling once more out of the screen in perfect simultaneity. What is left is the white wall, the backdrop of their love.

Yes, the white wall; and the white snow which winter will bring and which Francois refuses to think about. Immersing himself utterly in nature, Francois is safe from questions which pulverize a sophisticated culture, the questions which early in the film are treated on the TV screen which Francois does not even see. The scholar on TV is the only antithetical person in the film, yet his voice is hypocritical, dry, and grotesquely out of element with the rest of the universe in *Le Bonheur*. His voice is soon forgotten. Immersed in nature, Francois must also face the fate of nature must pass from spring to winter, from happiness to death, insignificance, and ultimate oblivion. Therese dies when the balance of her world is upset, like a poisoned flower. Francois immediately suffers from the loss, pulling his dead wife to his breast in tenderness and anguish expressed through the repetitious cutting. Seven times he pulls her lifeless body to him in a scene which physically lifts the audience into the emotion, forcing them to bury what is beautiful but what has died. This smooth, lifting motion has been established throughout the film, each

(Continued on page 41)



BOTH IN SPADES

Inexperience is bound to plague any freshman basketball squad, and Bucky McGann's group of rookies is no exception. To ease the situation, the young Irish scheduled a game with the equally green DePaul yearlings. Well, not quite equal. It seems that the baby Demons had done a little practicing prior to the Notre Dame game, and when DePaul came away with a 63-60 victory, they completed a season worthy of a varsity — 18 games.

The game did provide several bright spots from the Notre Dame point of view, however. Johnny Dee's most pressing problem since coming to Notre Dame has been the absence of backcourt leadership in the form of a playmaker. Freshman Mike O'Connell should provide the remedy. If O'Connell had one problem, it was his passing—he's *too* deceptive. No fewer than four sure baskets were botched when astonished teammates simply were caught unprepared on pinpoint passes. DePaul's press, which later that night flustered Notre Dame in the varsity game, was personally nullified by O'Connell through a dazzling exhibition of dribbling and faking. But O'Connell did not have to do it all. John Gallagher provided an incriminating influence under the boards, grabbing eleven rebounds; offensively, he added 18 points and stamped himself as a prime candidate to team with Arnzen next season.

But the biggest news by far — 6'7", 250 lbs — was freshman footballer Jay Ziznewski. Dee is aiming for a perfectly rounded squad by 1968, and Jay could become that ideal accessory

to championship teams — the Hatchet Man.

While they won't be on display for Notre Dame fans, the freshmen still can salvage a winning season in upcoming games with Michigan State and Kentucky. "Our main purpose," says McGann, "is to get the guys used to crowds and used to full-scale game conditions." Since Michigan State is Michigan State, and Kentucky's Baron is bound to have a crop of sureshots to avenge his current dismal season, the Irish rookies will get both in spades.

FOILED AGAIN?

When Notre Dame's first undefeated team since the Football National Champions runs head-on into a Michigan State weekend this Saturday, the drama could match that of November 19. And Coach Mike DeCicco's fencers, who are 10-0 for the year, must buck two-to-one odds to continue their streak: not only the Spartans but Ohio State's powerful Buckeyes will make up the opposition. The Michigan State match *should be good*; but the struggle with Ohio should be something else.

Last weekend Notre Dame met and defeated four of their toughest rivals, including perennial nemesis Air Force. But the Falcon match was too close for comfort (14-13, with only the epee team winning a majority of bouts) and the following afternoon at Detroit might have been catastrophic. Parrying a Titan thrust, Epee Co-captain Jack Haynes severely strained his right wrist. Normally, Haynes' injury would merely be a nuisance—the Irish foil and saber teams had borne the

brunt of the pressure most of the season. But if the Air Force match was any indication, the Epee team's performance will be decisive next Saturday. Not only did Ohio State defeat the Air Force, 15-13, but they steamrolled the Falcon foilers, 7-2. (Notre Dame's foil team lost to Air Force, 5-4.) With Haynes in action, Epee's 6-3 victory saved the day. At Columbus, without Haynes, they'll probably have to equal or better the performance, and that will take some doing: Ohio State's epeeists walloped the Air Force 8-1.

SALARY CUT

In these days of doubt concerning the true status of college football (what with the University of Illinois scandal and the current disclosure of violations by an unnamed Southern coach), it is refreshing to find a young man of honesty. Such a person is Kenny "Snake" Stabler, the star quarterback for Bear Bryant's student-athletes of Alabama. As Dick Young demonstrated for his February 18 column in the *Sporting News*, Stabler does not mind discussing his life at Alabama candidly:

"When the Mets picked pitcher Kenny Stabler in the special phase of baseball's draft," writes Young, "somebody asked why the Yankees hadn't been able to sign him in the preceeding six months when they had negotiation rights." The reason? "They only went to \$28,000," said Stabler. "I told the Yankees I was doing better than that at Alabama."

Those Bama boys will say anything for a laugh.

THE BIG E STANDS FOR EMBARRASSED

The Greatest Show on Earth came to South Bend last Saturday, complete with the Savage, the Duck, and the indomitable Big E. In raw talent and crowd appeal, Houston's flying Cougars have it over everyone, but as Notre Dame's incredible 87-78 victory proved, it's sometimes more profitable just to play basketball.

by Mike McAdams

IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE one word to describe basketball at the University of Houston, your most logical choice would have to be flamboyant. Successful? Yes, but only since 1963, and the Cougars' fast rising football program already overshadows its lately impressive basketball record. Flamboyant is the word, baby. Houston has players from Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, and Massachusetts. They have a forward, Larry Cooper, who proudly wears number 00. In consecutive games last season, they scored 125, 140, 111, and 152 points.

With a show like that, it is easy to see why the Cougars draw sellouts wherever they go — and, thanks to their own Delmar Gym, which makes the Notre Dame Fieldhouse look like a furnished Grand Canyon, Houston is always on the go. When a team travels, it gets tired; and when it depends on free-lance finesse and adlibbed discipline for effect, eventually the combination will make it flop. Saturday, after too much travel, too much free



lancing, and possibly too much confidence, Houston flipped, flopped, and took itself out of contention as pretender to the throne that is UCLA's.

But Houston is good, and when it took the floor at Notre Dame it was not really that much different from the bullying, 16-2 team it has been all year. Flamboyant as ever, the fifth-ranked Cougars put on a pregame flying circus of methodical, Wilt-like dunking. (Melvin "Savage" Bell and All-American Elvin "Big E" Hayes displayed a preference for the reverse variety.) Many of the 3,385 spectators, who came to Homecoming expecting to see the nation's sixth highest scorers blow Notre Dame into Elkhart County, expressed their appreciation by collectively "ooing" every time a Houston player so much as bent over to tie a shoelace. Not that anyone had turned traitor. When a cluster of Notre Dame players stopped to watch the performance and promptly let their chins drop down around their navels, some fans started the chant "don't look, Irish, don't look." This spiraled Notre Dame's morale to the very top of its sweatsocks. "That kind of stuff doesn't bother me any more," Irish center Whitmore said afterward, "I've seen it all before. But they were something else, weren't they?"

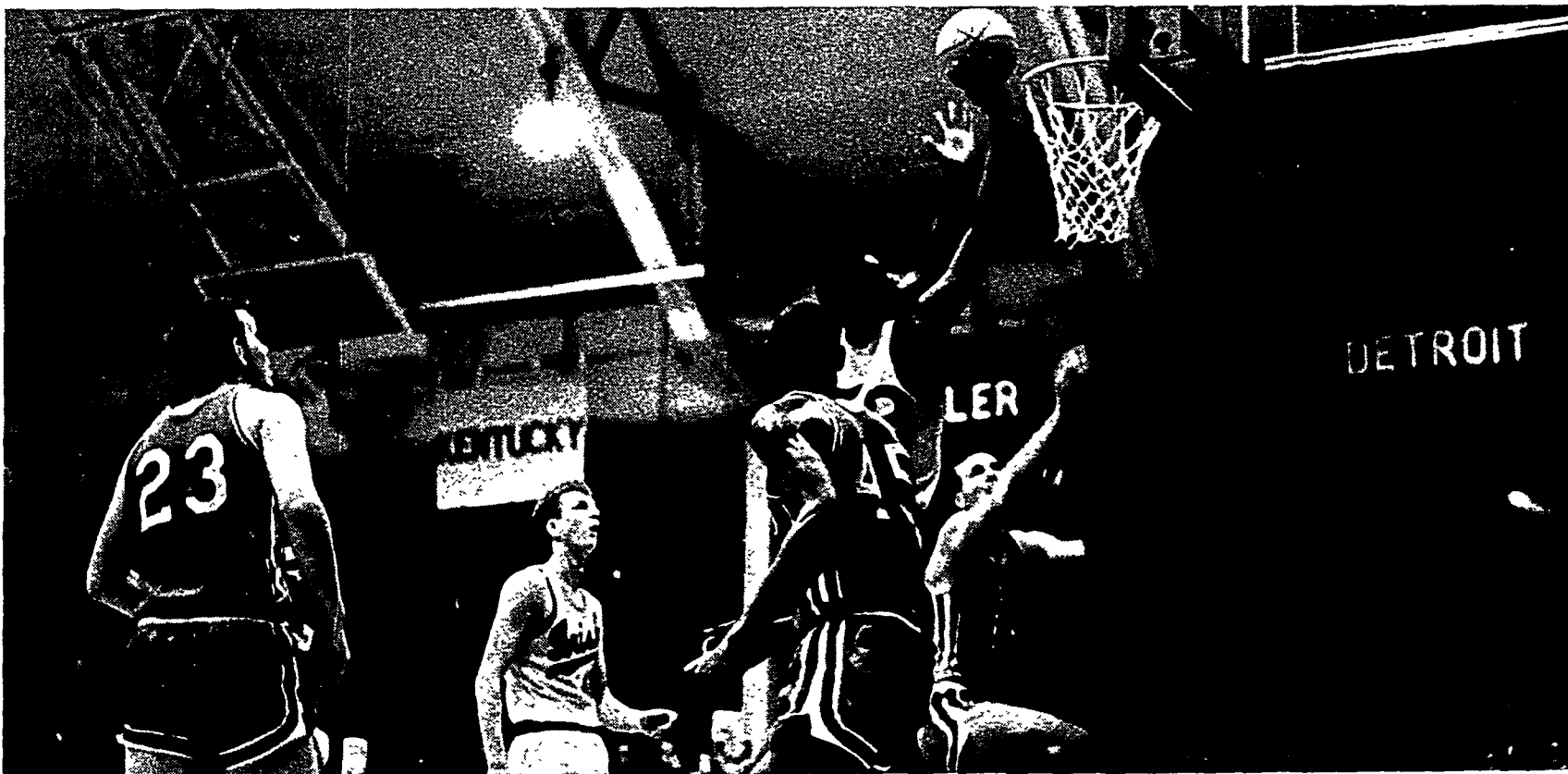
Acrobatics over, Houston gathered at midcourt for the opening tap, and even the huge Big E was unobtrusive among Bell, 6-7 Leary Lentz and 6-5 guard Don (Duck) Chaney. Whitmore's lithe frame appeared almost comical amidst the mountain of muscle presented by the Cougars.

Then a funny thing happened. The game began. And although Hayes, Bell, & Co. continued to leap and fly as in practice, they weren't playing basketball too well. Somehow Whitmore's arm snaked up past Hayes to control the tap; with two minutes gone, and still no score, the Savage grabbed the ball and was fouled by Tom Caldwell. He missed the foul. Don Chaney took the ball, and dribbled it off his foot. Finally Notre Dame moved up court, worked the ball in to Arnie Arnzen (who cruised fluidly through the curiously inflexible Houston zone all afternoon) and opened up the lead it would never come close to losing. Houston, for the first half, never seemed to comprehend the fact that it was falling farther and farther behind. Bell cost them a basket for offensive goaltending. Not to be outdone, the Big E came right back

and committed two defensive goaltending violations. And all the while Arnzen popped his short and deadly accurate jumper from the edge of the foul lane. "I can't explain exactly what the difference was for me personally," said the Cincinnati-bred forward (he scored 20 points in the first half, finished with 37) "but I know I got a lot of picks, and their defense was ideal for what we were doing."

"Their defense," together with the refusal of Cougar coach Guy Lewis to adjust to Arnzen in the second half, made the startling upset possible. "We've stuck with the zone all season," Lewis explained, "that was no time to try something new." Maybe it wasn't, but the old system certainly didn't work in the first half, (Notre Dame held a 44-26 lead), and it would have seemed logical for Houston to try *something* different to make up the deficit. Instead, they stuck to the zone and came out gunning. Houston in many ways is reminiscent of the Michigan team of a few years back: they're consistently slow starters, and usually depend on a blitzing rush near the finish to put away the game. By cramming the lane, they utilize their brawn — Michigan had Buntin and Russell, Houston has Bell and Hayes — and are virtually unstoppable offensively. The system can result in devastating comebacks, especially if the opponent gets too cautious. But with Whitmore working impressively under the boards (15 rebounds and the only dunk of the game) and Arnzen hitting everything, the Irish never had to fall back on stalling tactics.

Houston, and particularly Hayes, did surge in the closing minutes, but the effort led to shoddy defensive play. Hayes would drop in a two-footer, Notre Dame would then charge up court, usually with Monahan, Derrig, and Jim McKirchy confronting a lone Cougar. Hayes occasionally got back in time to block the shot or goaltend, but the 3-on-1 and 4-on-2 breaks kept the Cougars tired. Hayes deserves credit for keeping the score as close as 87-78; his fine clutch-finish bore the marks of a legitimate All American. As a team, though, Houston will never frighten UCLA. Guards Chaney and Grider were unable to shoot effectively from the outside, and when Notre Dame clogged the middle to check the Big E — the 3-



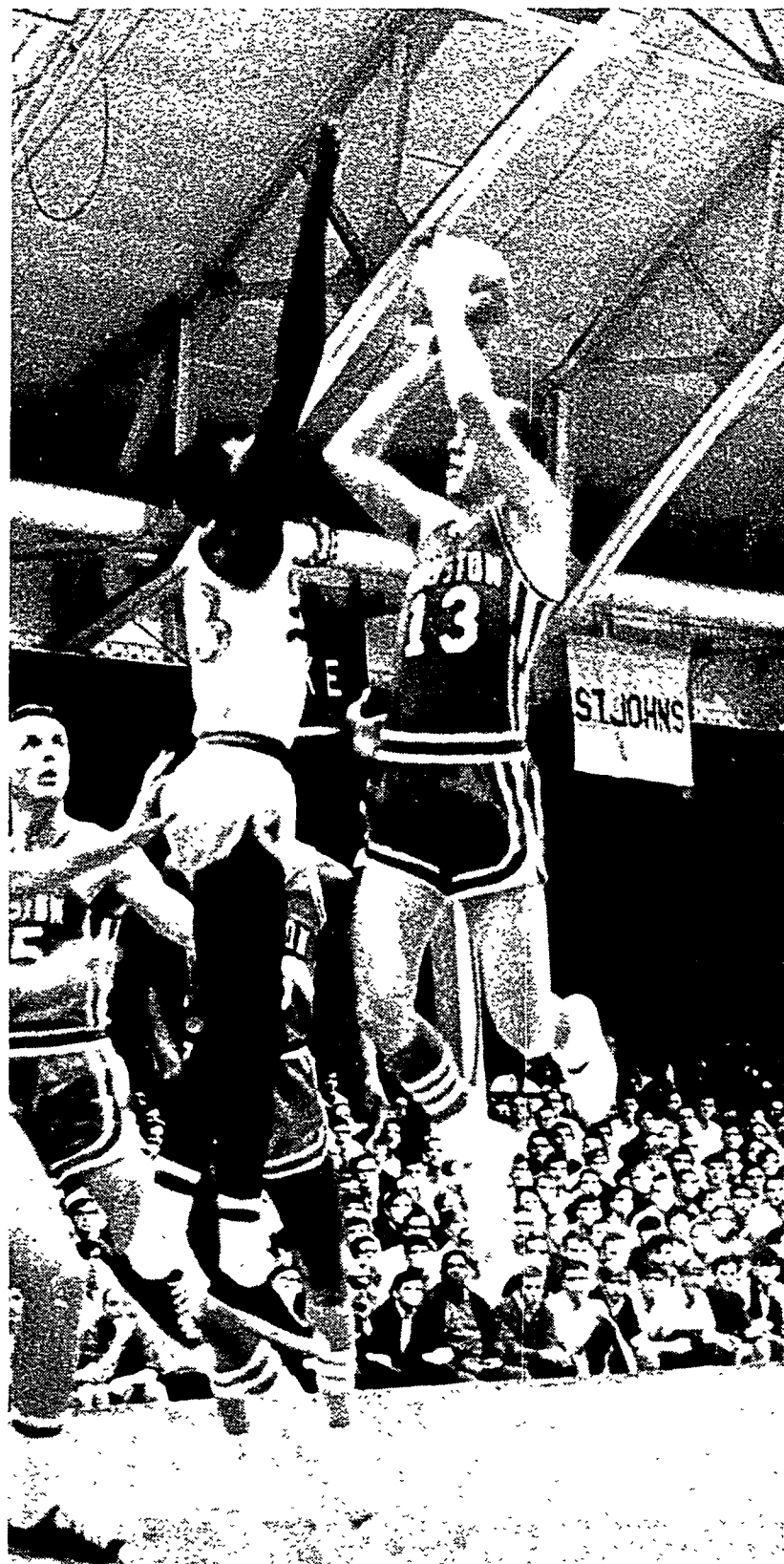
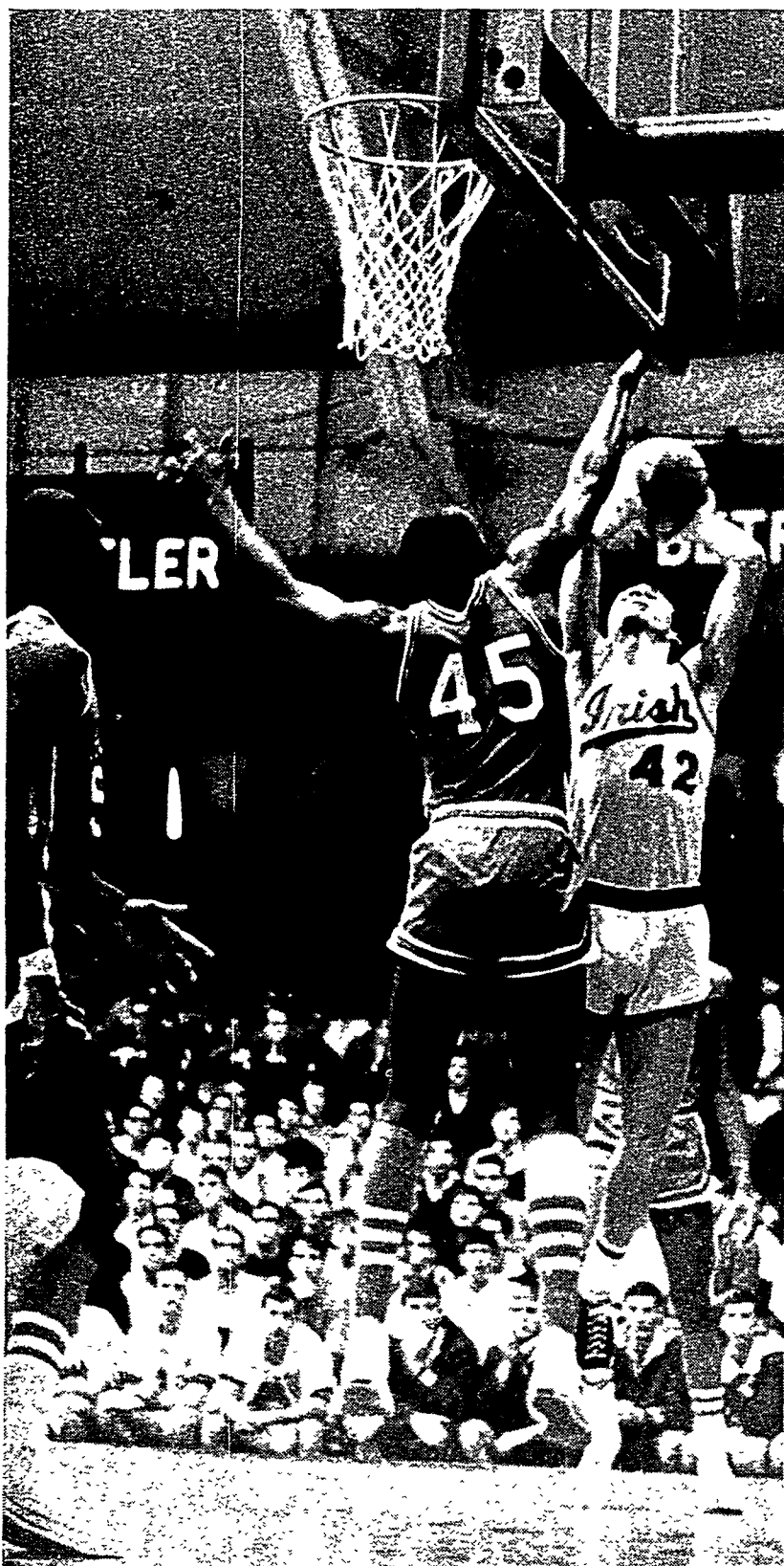
second rule appeared to have been waived for the game — they persisted in trying to get the ball in to Hayes. Had Houston's guards been capable of driving, the Irish would have been forced to loosen the grip they held on the Cougar giants; Hayes and the Savage then would have been able to score and still get down court to set up defensively.

Notre Dame's victory may well have signaled the start of a Houston decline. Now 16-3, the Cougars should have no trouble with five of their last six foes. But the loss revealed glaring weaknesses in their guards and in their defense, and gave an indication that the pressure-packed NCAA tournament could unhinge Houston's predominantly young team. Already the pressure is taking a toll. In

Remarked the victim: (No. 42) "That guy blocked more shots than I took."

the Houston locker after the game, the Big E made no excuses and did not really seemed surprised at the loss. "We just lost the game, that's all. We've never seen this much spirit before. I didn't mind it too much, but it shook up some of the sophomores." Melvin Bell is a case in point. Bottled up and confused in the first half, the 235 lb. sophomore managed only 3 points. He finished with 12, but defensively his play was under par all day.

"This was a game we felt we had to win," Hayes continued. "It was a matter of beating Notre Dame and Miami, and taking the momentum into the tourney." The Houston-Miami game on February 18 should be interesting. A Houston victory will show that the Cougars have overcome the pressure that was so crippling in their loss to Notre Dame. If Houston loses, on the other hand, UCLA haters had better look to Louisville and North Carolina — the colorful Cougars will have had the course. Oh well, that's show bizz. ■



Voice in the Crowd

Heading into the final two weeks of the winter schedule, the five varsity sports and one club team have a credible combined record 41-16-1. After the final tabulation last year, five of these same six sports had fallen below the low water mark or had managed to brake even. Only coach Mike DeCicco's fencers kept up the family reputation (well enough, in fact, to earn their instructor Coach of the Year honors.) This season all six sports are upholding the school image and heading toward the best winter record in Notre Dame's history.

Leading the way again are the fencers with a spotless 10-0 mark. Coach Alex Wilson's runners, with an upset win over Michigan tomorrow, would remain 3-0 until their final dual meet with Pittsburgh in March. Two major contributors to this year's winning percentage have been Dennis Stark's swimmers, already assured of a winning season after six wins, and Tom Fallon's wrestlers, who now stand 3-1. If the Irish basketball team can withstand the pressure of playing two or three *good* games in a row, Johnny Dee may give the winter sports a clean sweep.

Of the six sports now in action the most exciting team has been the blue-clad group that specializes in bouncing people off the ice at Howard Park every other weekend. In their ability to attract crowds the Irish hockey club may be runnerup to the basketball team, but they are second to none where pure, brutal entertainment is concerned. Their 9-4-1 record not only enhances the overall winter sports record but adds impetus to the club's drive to become a varsity sport next year.

The desire of the hockey club to become varsity now (the realization of this goal seems inevitable in two years when the Convocation Center is completed) raises two basic questions which concern the whole athletic program at Notre Dame. What is the purpose of the clubs sports program and what lies in the future?

Professor Kenneth Featherstone, chairman of the club sports advisors, expressed his views on the conception of the program at Notre Dame. "Six years ago we had six thousand good, healthy boys on campus with absolutely nothing to do. The varsity sports provided no outlet for the average student who had the desire to represent Notre Dame but not the physical capabilities to compete with an athlete on scholarship. To fill this void the club sports came into existence. Through their own initiative and organization a group of students were able to represent Notre Dame, get away from the campus for a few weekends a year and meet the need to actively participate in some type of organized sport. By scheduling their own competition, paying for their own traveling and equipment expenses, they were, in effect, controlling their own destiny."

"American sports today are dominated by coaches who lead their athletes around the country by the hand. This is why the club sports program is so popular at Notre Dame—the boys themselves enjoy using their own initiative, and not having the athletic department dictate schedules and restrictions creates a more relaxed atmosphere. The Rugby Club, after considering the possibility, decided to remain on a club status rather than become a varsity sport for the simple reason that they felt they were having more fun as a club."

The Hockey Club's push for immediate varsity status centers around a very practical point. If it is understood that they will become a varsity sport in two years with the intention of attracting first-rate competition to fill five thousand seats, why not give them varsity status now? This would enable the Irish to compete on almost equal terms in two years with teams that are superior now because of their varsity status.

Since their future is already determined, the Hockey Club will take the necessary step up to the big time as soon as possible. But there will still be six clubs on campus who are running their own show and enjoying it more.

—MIKE BRADLEY

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL: (11 - 10)

Michigan State 85, Notre Dame 80 (overtime)
Georgia Tech 102, Notre Dame 87
Notre Dame 90, Hawaii 58
DePaul 56, Notre Dame 49
Notre Dame 87, Houston 78
Notre Dame 57, Butler 48

FENCING: (10 - 0)

Notre Dame 14, Air Force 13
Notre Dame 15, Wayne State 12
Notre Dame 18, Detroit 9
Notre Dame 20, Chicago 7

SWIMMING: (6 - 1)

Notre Dame 62, Missouri 42
Notre Dame 83, Wayne State 31
Bowling Green 60½, Notre Dame 43½
Notre Dame 70, Western Ontario 34

WRESTLING: (3 - 1)

Notre Dame 17, Wabash 14
Notre Dame 19, Cincinnati 14

TRACK: (2 - 0)

Michigan State Relays: Hurd, first place, 60 yd. dash; Broderick, second place in broad jump at 6'7"; Reid, second place in shot put; Bob Walsh, third in two mile; Sprint medley team second in field of twenty-five.

HOCKEY: (9 - 4 - 1)

Notre Dame 13, Ohio State 4
Erie Lions 6, Notre Dame 4
Erie Lions 3, Notre Dame 3

THIS WEEK

FEBRUARY 18

Track: University of Michigan at Notre Dame (1:45 p.m.)

Basketball: Bradley University at Chicago Stadium

Fencing: Ohio State and Michigan State at Columbus, Ohio

Swimming: Purdue at Notre Dame (2:00 p.m.)

Hockey: Air Force Academy at Colorado

FEBRUARY 20

Basketball: Western Michigan at Notre Dame

FEBRUARY 21

Wrestling: Purdue at Notre Dame

FEBRUARY 23

Basketball: New York University at Madison Square Garden

FEBRUARY 25

Basketball: Duke at Charlotte, N.C.

Fencing: Illinois and Wisconsin at Notre Dame (1:30)

Track: Central Collegiate Meet at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wrestling: Marquette at Notre Dame

Blue Circle

(Continued from page 26)

ternity, which makes the service meaningful. In the last analysis this is the Blue Circle.

It is at this time of the year that the Blue Circle accepts applications for membership. The Circle looks for people who are willing to donate their time in service to the University, for people who have a desire to participate in activities similar to those already mentioned. If a student here at Notre Dame feels that the Blue Circle plays a useful and worthwhile role in the University, and if he feels that to serve in such a group would be a meaningful experience, then such a student is urged to apply for membership in the Circle. Letters of application will be accepted until the 26th of February, after which time interviews will be conducted until Easter. About 25 new members are accepted into the Circle each year; twenty-five new members who feel that the function of a service organization is something alive and important, and who believe that their participation in the Blue Circle would benefit both themselves and Notre Dame. ■

The Other Part

(Continued from page 27)

the officials of the Association. Recently a new president was installed, a graduate of Notre Dame '42. Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley of Pennsylvania will serve as president for 1967, acting as a chairman of the Association, representing the University at the behest of the local clubs, and presiding over the three-times-a-year meetings of the Board of Directors. His influence upon the University will be felt through the total influence of the Board upon the Administration.

Recently the Association began publication, of a second magazine called *Insight*, which attempts to review events on the campus and to speak of issues relating to Notre Dame and to education in general. It is merely one aspect of continued Alumni interest in the University.

Jim Armstrong's office on the second floor of the Main Building is located where there once was a study hall. It offers a nostalgic view of the campus, of Sorin College, and of the side of Sacred Heart Church. It offers the returning grad a chance to sit and remember his days as a student at Notre Dame. You see, when you walk down the Main Building steps for the first time, on Commencement Day, you are not leaving Notre Dame. When you and your parents, of wife, or fiancée board that plane for

Peoria or Portland or wherever you call home, your life at Notre Dame is not over. It is merely taking on another aspect, one of return. You are an Alumnus, one of forty-thousand. You are still part of the Family. ■

Alumni Follies

(Continued from page 30)

written "mostly by older alumni. . . ." Written by F. C. Hochreiter, a 1935 graduate, it displays an amazing ignorance both of the intent of the articles and of the situation at Notre Dame to which the editors were trying to relate these articles. Rather than attempting to refute Massey's arguments, Hochreiter restorted to a vitriolic personal attack on Massey and even accused him of plagiarism! Just as shocking was his vision of what academic life at Notre Dame is like: ". . . It was like a spring breeze to learn that ND still has a professor who READS his students' papers and attempts to help them 'create' in the written and oral form."

Hochreiter seems to think that Notre Dame has become another Berkeley, where students never see their professors out of class and grading is done by thousands of graduate students. Of course, if he had bothered to inquire, any student could have told him that such an idea is as far as possible from the truth. For a school of its size Notre Dame is outstanding in the easy access students have to their professors, both in their offices and at home; and it is common knowledge that few teachers, even the worst, would turn over to assistants any but the most factual, objective and easy-to-correct tests and assignments. But Hochreiter understandably cannot be bothered with keeping in touch with such things. He is too busy reminiscing about those grand old teachers of the past, "truly teachers in the Newman sense of the word," who dispensed their wisdom when he was a lad. Perhaps the shoe should be on the other foot when Hochreiter accuses Massey of being "out of touch with reality."

Not all of the alumni are content merely to sit by and gnash their teeth when they see men of this sort representing Notre Dame. Many, usually more recent graduates, have made attempts to lead their fellow alumni out of the wilderness. One such man is former Alumni Association President Thomas P. Carney. During his just-ended term as president Carney constantly tried to expose alumni to the changes and improvements that were continually taking place here, trying to turn alumni into more than carping nuisances whose whims have

to be humored to keep the school alive. ". . . We wanted to establish an atmosphere that would allow the Alumni Association to become an integral part of the University activities," Carney remarked upon reviewing his term. On another occasion he said this:

. . . Anyone who graduated more than five years ago has no concept of the changes that have taken place on the campus. You have, of course, been exposed to the publicity referring to some of the more unfavorable activities of the students. I know, I know, ". . . a dip in the lake would do some of them good." I am convinced that the present student would hardly pause to watch such a dunking as he went about his business — of seeking increased opportunities for minority groups, of organizing and taking part in Little United Nations meetings, of becoming involved in the sociological problems of South Bend, of preparing for international years of study — all in addition to meeting the highest standards of academic excellence. It seems like quite a change from the hotbed of tranquility that we experienced 15, 20 or 30 years ago.

"I got the impression," said one recent alumnus, "that Carney was the first president in a long time who really knew what was going on here." Under Carney's leadership the Alumni Association attempted to turn the reunions into programs to educate the alumni about what was happening on the campus, rather than let them remain nothing but colossal drinking bouts. *Alumnus* editor James E. Armstrong announced a new policy of publishing articles and features aimed at ". . . a growing alumni segment who prefer seeing more campus news,

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**CHARLES KENT REAVER
COMPANY**

additional campus features and greater attention given intellectual issues in the pages of the magazine." It began to look as though the alumni were at last on their way back to reality.

But the old guard does not give way as easily as that. Alumni Association presidents serve for only one year, and when Carney's term ended in January he was replaced, in an apparent reaction against his innovations, by a man whose ideas about Notre Dame were evidently quite different: Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley, Jr., the author of the amusing, and sickening, document that appears on page 28. Now it seems as though everything President Carney has worked for is to be undone, and once again the alumni will be just a monkey wrench in the operation of the University, instead of a valuable and constructive force. Even if, as is generally supposed, the Alumni president really can do little or nothing to change the Association's policies, the fact that the Board of Directors, who really control the Association, chose Bud Dudley to be the organization's chief representative bodes ill for its future. Can the clock be turned forward again? Only the alumni themselves can decide. ■

Le Bonheur

(Continued from page 34)

time bringing the audience close to the object lifted, and more important, close to this easy, graceful way of life.

Francois' mourning clothes are quickly discarded. We see that he has returned to the effort and joy of living in one still photograph depicting his vacation. The sadness he suffers at his wife's death merely brings out for him more poignantly the beauty and immediate worth of the fecund "vibrant" world, a poignancy which expresses itself in his love for and union with Emilie, the very cause of Therese's death. This complexity does not disturb Francois. He lives before a white wall of innocence and naïveté which puts him beyond (or below) consideration. But he necessarily dooms himself and his love, indeed his "bonheur," to the fate of his wife, to complete self-destructive surrender to the earth. Nothing in his life will remain except some vague and impersonal spring which others may enjoy; nothing has attempted to transcend *bonheur* or the annihilation which ultimately and *naturally* flows from *bonheur*.

In the final scene, we and Miss Varda watch the happy family disappear into the golden fields of fall.

The map is complete, the cycle anticipated, if not run, and the horrible questions of value lying before us who are unable to bask satisfied among the flowers and beasts, who seek through often hypocritical and presumptuous striving to leap beyond nature, to achieve solidity and individual worth, to become in some way, God. ■

Moderation

(Continued from page 21)

to an older 1959 policy that had been forgotten.

The editors are appointed by the University and the magazine is completely financed by the University, and therefore the editors do not have the independence of owners of a publication. Consequently, it should not be considered the prerogative of the editor or of any of his staff, to use the Scholastic to disseminate his own personal policies. . . . The Scholastic by its nature is not intended to be an outlet for student evaluation of the wisdom of the Administration, a channel for gripes, a debate journal in which every student in opposition to the University rules or policies is given space. Consequently, the logical extent of the Scholastic's expression of opinion, of criticism, of suggestion, will be to those activities of students which fall within the scope of student government.

In addition to the implementation of the 1959 policy, the Administration determined that the present editors would not be allowed to write any of the SCHOLASTIC's editorials after Easter. The last issue for the old editors would be April 5. Dr. Costello resigned.

In the afternoon Editors McCabe, Wyrsh, and Ahearn were told that if any riot occurred or student protest-publication appeared in connection with them, they would be expelled. The Administration had further decided that there would be no April 5 issue. The question of whether the editors resigned or were fired became moot. They had no magazine to publish.

Behind the dispute was a matter of personalities. With the February 15 issue, Tom Hoobler, who for two and a half years had served as features editor, was dropped from the staff box as associate editor and was replaced by Ralph Martin. It had been generally assumed Hoobler would succeed McCabe as editor, but as the editors pursued a more liberal course,

their preference for Martin grew. The summary dismissal of Hoobler from the staff by the editors preceded the latter's own separation from the magazine, and at the time Hoobler was called upon to assume the editorship, he was not even a member of the staff.

Father Hesburgh in a letter sent home to students over the Easter break pronounced the eulogy of the former editors of the magazine:

The Scholastic had moments of greatness and the promise of being the best, rather than a mixture of the best and the worst ever. Several tendencies marred the greatness: An excessively negative attitude that felt called upon to scorn everything under God and to pontificate far beyond the limits of its writers' modest wisdom; bitter analysis that often missed the point by ignoring or misrepresenting the facts of the matter; rather crude and unkind personal criticisms; and on one occasion, an open lack of integrity on the part of those in charge that would have cost them their jobs anywhere else and here too, if the university were indeed what they were depicting it to be. One might well have responded with the old-time fire and brimstone. It seemed the better part of wisdom, however, to see for once how far irresponsibility might go if allowed in large measure to run its course. The answer: Pretty far.

The SCHOLASTIC next appeared May 3, with a new editor, Tom Hoobler. Never again has it been read by an administration member before going to press. Never again has it been censored. Upon the urging of Father Hesburgh, Professor Frank O'Malley assumed the position of sole faculty advisor to the SCHOLASTIC. Occasional calls to censor the magazine even now can be heard from enraged ecclesiastics, faculty or administration members, and students. They are referred to the faculty advisor who ignores them.

At the top of the first page of the March 29, 1963 magazine—the issue that was censored and over which the editors left—the editors inscribed a quotation from Oscar Wilde: "Moderation is a fatal thing . . . nothing succeeds like excess." It was the first and last appearance of the quotation in the magazine.

Those flyers made it out in the early hours of the April morning. Both Administration and SCHOLASTIC learned: censorship is a futile thing, just like excess. ■

Dan Murray

The Last Word



THIS WEEK'S issue is largely the result of an evening the SCHOLASTIC staff spent together Thursday a week in Old College. It is not often that the staff has the opportunity, apart from week-to-week deadlines, to discuss the long-range development of the magazine. That was the purpose of our Old College night.

The discussion began with that end in view, but it was not long before very personal interests and concerns emerged. The most significant knowledge we took away from the evening was of a very basic division within the staff. The younger element — freshmen, sophomores, and some juniors—displayed deep involvement in the University, in its improvement and development. The senior contingent betrayed a more detached yet less provincial attitude with their concerns encompassing a much wider sphere than Notre Dame. To be expected. The effect, though, for the magazine was a difference of opinion as to the urgency of the need for change at Notre Dame.

At any rate, from the night emerged consensus on one issue, that the problem of the press at Notre Dame, and specifically *The Observer*, ought to be aired thoroughly. And that is what we have done this week. Attempted censorship of *The Observer* is commented upon and a basis for comparison with the SCHOLASTIC censorship of '63 is offered. Comment on *The Observer* contained in the editorial and Jamie McKenna's feature article both reflect the opinion of the majority of the SCHOLASTIC editorial board.

THE OLD COLLEGE night was part of a larger trend in the development of the SCHOLASTIC. Within the staff throughout the year has increasingly been emphasized the need for participation in the formulation of editorial policy. This is effected in two ways: through general staff meetings such as at Old College and through the Editorial Board, which consists of the three associate editors, the managing editor, and the editor.

The Editorial Board initiates and approves all editorials. To emphasize the collective nature of opinions expressed therein, beginning this week initials will no longer appear at the end of editorials.

WITH OUR BLUE CIRCLE editorial this week, some might question Anton Finelli's and my integrities in remaining members of the Circle. The obvious answer: one can accomplish more within an organization than outside of it. And what we are calling for is not the abolishment of the Circle but its evolution. Thus a rationale is

offered for applying to the Circle even though the prospective member does not agree with Paul McConville's exposition on page 26. The Circle has always thrived on diversity in its ranks.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS received an unexpected boost in their drive to separate Notre Dame's student government from the National Student Association. Eugene Groves, NSA president, admitted the Central Intelligence Agency assisted the association financially from early in the last decade until last year. Amounts varying from \$200,000 to \$50,000 per year have been mentioned.

Mr. Groves explained that "officers of the association felt that the existence of heavily financed and totally controlled Soviet-front organizations in the international student field made it imperative that democratic and progressive organizations maintain a presence abroad which would offer an alternative."

Ramparts magazine, which first broached the covert aid, suggests in a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* that "the CIA owes the youth of this country an apology." The CIA had no comment on the article. Presumably from their point of view, the youth of the country owe them an apology for wasting their money.

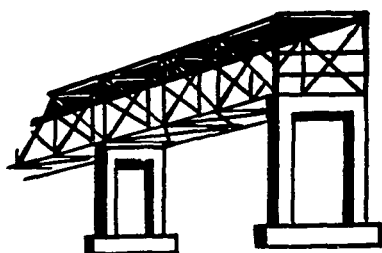
PAT COLLINS charged in *The Observer* last week that the SCHOLASTIC was indulging in checkbook journalism to receive exclusive rights to announce the Patriot of the Year award winner. That is not the case.

The SCHOLASTIC did pay Wide World Photos fifteen dollars apiece for the photos of the Patriot nominees last fall. This is done as a service to the University and is handled in a special appropriation of the SCHOLASTIC's budget each year. That we handle the listing of nominations for the Patriot Committee does not insure getting the announcement of the winner first. In the past the release date for the Patriot winner announcement has fallen on a Friday to coincide with the Office of Public Information's sending out of press packets for weekend release in papers throughout the nation. That explains why the SCHOLASTIC ordinarily carries the announcement first.

OUR CONDOLENCES to Mrs. Gladys Cunningham, secretary to Notre Dame's publications, whose husband passed away last Tuesday after a long illness. Mrs. Cunningham has always been invaluable to the editors of all the publications, and we join together in extending to her our deepest sympathies.

INTERVIEWS: FEBRUARY 23

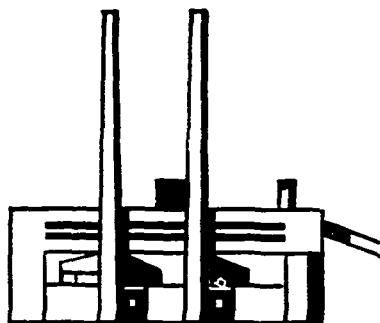
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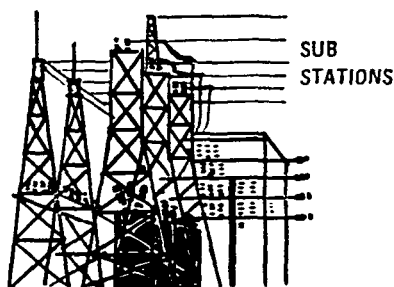
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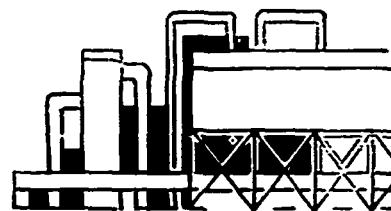
SYSTEM STUDIES



POWER PLANTS
CONVENTIONAL &
NUCLEAR

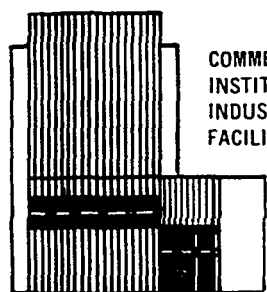


SUB
STATIONS

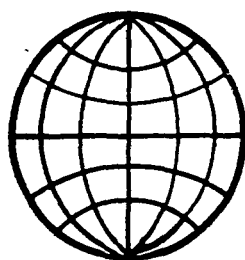


GAS ENGINEERING SERVICES

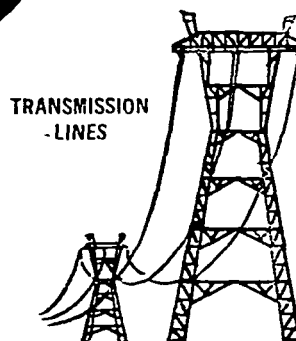
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