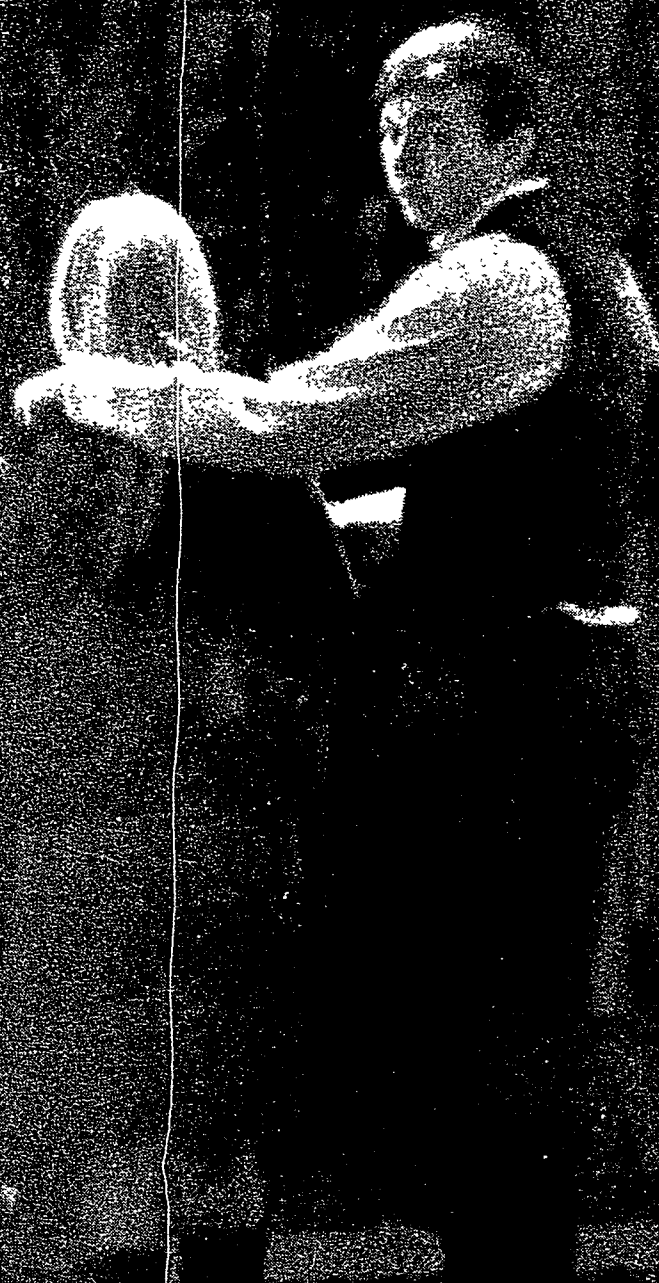


MARCH 3, 1955

SCHOLASTIC



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coming distractions

DAILY

8:00 a.m. to 11:45 p.m. Bill Mauldin's political cartoons, Part II, in the Library foyer, Sophomore Class Academic Commission.
12:00 to 5:00 p.m. Exhibits at Notre Dame Art Gallery, O'Shaughnessy Hall: The French in the Permanent Collection; paintings by Copeland Burg (through March 5).

FRIDAY, MARCH 3

4:10 p.m. Reilly Lecture Series presents Howard K. Schachman on "Functional Aspects of Quaternary Structure of Proteins"; 123 NSH.
4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Dr. G. Wilson from the Indiana University economics department speaking at the Center for Continuing Education.
15th Annual Notre Dame Debate Tourney at the Center for Continuing Education.
7:30 p.m. Collegiate Jazz Festival — Fieldhouse.
8:00 p.m. S.M.C. Music Department presents Puccini's *Sister Angelica* in English; free performance in the Little Theater.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4

Notre Dame Debate Tourney.
8:00 p.m. Collegiate Jazz Festival — Fieldhouse.
8:00 p.m. Performance of Puccini's *Sister Angelica* in the Little Theater. First U.S. Congress met in 1789.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5

Laetare Sunday.
Symposium on the Alliance for Progress (through March 8) at Center for Continuing Education.
1:00 to 11:00 p.m. Class of '69 presents "Intruder In the Dust," Faulkner Literary Festival, Engineering Auditorium.
2:00, *The Titan*, film of Michelangelo, benefit performance in Washington Hall. Students: \$1:00; Others: \$2:00.
8:00 p.m. "Perspectives in Philosophy" lecture by O. K. Bouwsma, University of Texas.

MONDAY, MARCH 6

4:00 p.m. Reilly Lecture Series brings Dr. G. Wittig from Germany to 123 NSH.
Nieuwland Science Lecture Series in Biology presents C. M. Williams (through March 10) from Harvard University.
5:15 p.m. Students interested in wrestling next year report to 1-C, Rockne Memorial.
7:30 p.m. Freshman College Night for the College of Arts & Letters, Engineering Auditorium.
8:15 p.m. Concert performance by Chicago Symphony Quartet in Library Auditorium.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7

4:00 p.m. Air Force Lecture Series presents Lt. Bryan Quinn in the Library Auditorium.
5:00 to 11:00 p.m. Literary Festival airs Faulkner Film in Engineering Auditorium.
7:30 p.m. "Responsible Parenthood" is topic of Washington Hall Marriage Institute and Lecturer Dennis Doherty, O.S.B., professor of Moral Theology, St. Meinrads Abbey.
8:00 p.m. Dr. Samuel Shapiro lectures on "Church in Latin America," Library Auditorium.
8:00 p.m. Second of three lectures on "Perspectives in Philosophy" by O. K. Bouwsma, University of Texas.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

3:00 p.m. Sophomore Literary Festival hosts Faulkner experts Irving Howe and Olga Vickery.
4:10 p.m. Reilly Lecture Series presents Dr. G. Wittig.
8:00 p.m. Innsbruck Program lecture by Dr. Guido Küng begins in 104 O'Shaughnessy.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9

Heating & Sheet Metal Conference at Center for Continuing Education (through March 10).
Monitor outlasts *Merrimac* in 1862 — South sinks again.
8:00 p.m. "Perspectives in Philosophy" presents O. K. Bouwsma.
8:15 p.m. Piano Recital by Brother Daniel Kane, C.S.C., Library Auditorium.
8:30 p.m. Notre Dame-St. Mary's Theatre performs *The Madwoman of Chaillot*, play of Jean Giraudoux.
7:00, Evening of Experimental Films featuring complete works of Maya Deren and Bruce Conner, Engineering Auditorium, \$.25.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

Kick-off of Junior-Parents Weekend (through March 12).
4:10 p.m. G. Wittig presents final Reilly Lecture at 123 NSH.
—Compiled by DAVE TIEMEIER

Is your club planning an activity in the coming weeks? Call 7569 or 7419, Sunday, Monday, or Wednesday evenings anytime after 7:00 p.m.

SCHOLASTIC

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Founded 1867

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

March 8

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MARCH 3

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Spark of Conscience

Last week, the Senior Class received General William Westmoreland's statement of acceptance of the Patriot of the Year Award. The statement emphasized again General Westmoreland's appreciation for the class's endorsement of U.S. policy through the selection of the award. "It is refreshing and reassuring to know that at such a distinguished educational institution as Notre Dame, the faculty and the students freely demonstrate their support for the policies of our country. And, on the occasion of this celebration, you reaffirm your faith in and rededicate yourselves to the nation, the government and the cause we serve in Viet Nam."

Confusion surrounding the nature of the Patriot Award is regrettable and in important respects inevitable. No one would be so naive as to suggest that the selection of Senator Everett Dirksen last year constituted a blanket support of his policies. That award was more an appreciation of the man, not an endorsement of his positions on particular policies. Likewise, General Westmoreland's selection should not have been construed as a *carte blanche* endorsement of American policy in Viet Nam.

That such a misunderstanding should arise was perhaps unavoidable when the geographical distance separating the bestower and recipient of the Award was so great. A large part of the Award in the past had been the speech of the Patriot, which culminated the Award and indeed justified its existence. General Westmoreland's absence precisely pointed to the ambiguity in content of the Award.

What course the Patriot Committee will recommend for next year remains uncertain. But a serious reexamination of the Award should be and is beginning.

Adlai Stevenson, the 1963 Patriot winner, suggested a direction which the ritual commemoration of Washington might assume. The late United Nations Ambassador condemned "our instinct . . . to preserve what we have, and then to give the instinct a colored wrapping of patriotism. . . . True patriotism demands that in some essential categories, purely national solutions be left behind in the interest of the nation itself. . . . This is a patriotism which sets no limits to the capacity of our country to act as the organizing principle of wider and wider associations, until in some way not yet seen, we can embrace the whole family of man."

The secret of patriotism, Mr. Stevenson counselled, is to love and to keep alive "that little spark of celestial

fire—conscience." In these times of terrorism and aggression, of hatred and distrust, the spark barely glows. The commemoration of Washington's Birthday ought to continue, though completely reconceived, because it is needed now, more than ever, to keep the spark of which Stevenson spoke aglow.

Silent Tower

And moving through a mirror clear
That hangs before her all the year,
Shadows of the world appear.

—*The Lady of Shalott*

The self-imposed isolation of the Communication Arts Department at Notre Dame is increasingly becoming a matter for debate. While it enjoys a fine reputation outside of Notre Dame, the Department is generally recognized by students as undemanding and, at Notre Dame, of little consequence. Why is this? Because Communication Arts purposely strives for a grounding in cultural standards while ignoring officially the campus opportunities to exercise these standards. This attitude can be seen recently in the refusal of Communication Arts to publicly back either the Cultural Festival or WSND's Twentieth Anniversary Celebration. CA students who wish to work on campus media are not encouraged. If their marks are poor, they are discouraged. It is felt that campus communication activities are little more than laboratories for mistakes. The department seems to reason that there is plenty of time after graduation for practical application.

Yet the fact remains that Notre Dame *needs* Communication Arts majors. There are many student organizations that would profit from their skills. An official recognition of these needs by Communication Arts would cause an influx of sorely-needed talent. If the reason Communication Arts refuses to back student projects is its fear of association with a possible failure, then its aloofness is a selfish attitude. There would be failures but there would also be successes.

The Communication Arts Department is not now a viable part of Notre Dame. There is no room, in either academics or extra curriculars, for ivory towers in the field of communication.

letters

CONCLUSION

EDITOR:

The point: Stephanie Phalen's personal review of the College Bowl experience is the most beautiful article to appear in the SCHOLASTIC this year.

Clarification: It was neither simply news nor delicate melancholy, yet it was both. Precisely. Both. Rarely is such an adequate weaving of these two halves of man presented even in literary journals I often read.

Conclusion: Congratulations to you. Insofar as you be the wise and human words of Stephanie.

Ronald Burke
315 Walsh
Class of 1966

A POSSIBILITY

EDITOR:

I'm not sure how much it would cost; but would it be possible to convert the old Post Office into a post office? I think that would be nice.

Bob Bregenzer
31 Sorin

THE BEST

EDITOR:

Congratulations on February 17's issue, the best since I arrived here.

Robert Hassenger
Dept. of Sociology

A PRIVILEGE

EDITOR:

As one who has been privileged to enjoy a long-standing association with Dr. Carney while, more recently, becoming acquainted with the Alumni Board generally and Mr. Dudley in particular, I feel compelled to comment on Robert Brady's letter, "Bud," and Robert Sheehan's article, "Alumni Follies" (Feb. 17).

I will not dwell on Mr. Sheehan's implication of an old vs. new split among the alumni, noting only that Mr. Dudley graduated from the University in 1942, while Dr. Carney graduated in 1937. What is discouraging, however, is the apparent if-you-don't-play-the-game-by-my-rules-I'm-going-to-take-my-ball-and-go-home attitude displayed.

Mr. Brady is "appalled" to think that he might "become a member of an organization which is led by such a corrupt philosophy" as Mr. Dudley's. This is asinine. While I may not agree with President Johnson's phi-

losophy, I am still proud to be an American. In like manner, while I may not agree with Mr. Dudley's philosophy (or Dr. Carney's, for that matter), I am still proud to be a member of the Notre Dame family.

Mr. Sheehan sees this expression of personal philosophy as "amusing," "sickening," and destructive to "everything President Carney has worked for" and contends that "the fact that the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association . . . chose Bud Dudley to be the organization's chief representative bodes ill for its future," not because of any knowledge of what Mr. Dudley has done or intends to do, but because Mr. Dudley has attempted to express his feelings on God, country, and Notre Dame in a manner which is offensive to Mr. Sheehan. This is hardly responsible journalism.

Might I suggest to Messrs. Sheehan and Brady that vitriolic condemnation will not solve such problems as exist. Rather, if they are really concerned for the future of the Alumni Association, they should attempt to bring Mr. Dudley into contact with what is going on here and now.

"At any truly great university, the academic door must remain open for students and educators to sample the facets of all issues."

Thomas P. Carney, Jr.
210 Dillon

SEMANTICS OF SORTS

EDITOR:

You really ought to castigate your typesetter for the Ambrose F. Dudley article. How he got a "Bud" out of a "Dud" is beyond me.

Richard M. "Rod" Roderick
450 Farley

LUCKY NUMBER

EDITOR:

RE: Ambrose F. "Bud" Dudley.

It is most unfortunate and all too obvious "what 'lucky' school can number him among its alumni."

William Luking
312 Howard

TOO GREAT A GESTURE

EDITOR:

Although there may be "two encouraging aspects" to the decision to join the Senior Balls of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, and we admit to a need for better relations across the road, we seniors feel that there are several major objections to such an arrangement.

1. The many "imports" would question Mr. Irvine's statement that the Ball is "as much theirs, now, as ours."

2. Why wasn't the Notre Dame Senior asked how he felt on this matter. Then, of course, it's only our Ball!

3. Why should students from other male institutions be allowed to attend the biggest social function of our Notre Dame life (the non-ND men brought by SMC)?

4. Last year's seniors had Glenn Miller for ten dollars. The Senior Ball should be something special, not just an instant replay of the Junior Prom.

We consider this too great a gesture to the gracious ladies across the road, and intend to take whatever action necessary to correct this mistake. Classes, Theatre, anything else, emphatically yes. But let us have our Senior Ball!

Bob Husson
Frank Jordan
Mike Graziano
Lou Gasperes
James Plou
Fred Meijer
Don Coakley
425 Morrissey

SERIOUS QUESTIONING

EDITOR:

"No Student Body President has ever worked harder than Jim Fish." (February 24, 1967). As an objective observer I can vouch for this statement. The veracity of some of the other statements in your editorial of the above date, however, should be seriously questioned.

The "Fish organization" was accused of reversing a trend of student involvement set by the prior Gearen and Lewis administrations. John Gearen centered his work in the Senate and no more than twenty-five or thirty students were involved in student government. Minch Lewis developed five areas, twelve commissions, and myriad committees. He raised the total to one hundred students. Jim Fish has dropped a few committees, added a few committees and primarily evolved their work to the point where over one hundred and fifty students are presently involved. It is this evolution and expansion that prompted Jim's new Student Union proposal.

While criticism in certain areas is warranted, I feel many hard-working individuals and agencies of the "organization" have been overlooked.

Many advancements have taken place in each area of student government work.

It is my opinion that student government exists to work for and with the students. Student government, therefore, must change with the changing awareness of its student body. Many goals have not been accomplished this year, but many more have been achieved. To those responsible for this success, the student body owes a great deal of thanks.

Jim Fish is aware of these shortcomings in student government. The essence of the problem had been isolated and Jim's many hours of work with the cabinet have produced a solution and a new direction. Thanks to Jim Fish and his "organization" the Student Union Proposal is now a reality.

Rick Dunn
325 Sorin Hall

A CIVILIZED MANNER

EDITOR:

I would like to commend the small band of Notre Dame students who, in a civilized manner, displayed their opposition to the selection of General Westmoreland as Patriot of the Year. Though not in agreement with their point of view, I certainly feel that the right of peaceful dissent should be upheld. However, when the form of protest degenerates to the level of recent incidents at Stanford University and the University of Wisconsin, the dissent is no longer civilized, and harsh measures should be taken in dealing with these students. I am confident that future protests at Notre Dame will continue to be conducted in a peaceful manner.

Thomas J. Hirons
Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical
Engineering

RE: A FEW THINGS

EDITOR:

I read with much interest your latest issue of the SCHOLASTIC, the February 17 issue. I especially enjoyed the articles on *The Observer* and the responsibility which should accompany any newspaper, but which seems to have been lacking in the *Voice* and now in its successor, *The Observer*. It seems that the only time that the *Voice* had any sense of responsibility was when John Gearen first published it way back when. It certainly has come along way since those hectic deadline days on Lyons penthouse.

I also enjoyed the articles on the Circle, of course excluding the trite article of the new chairman. It seems to me that as long as the Circle has the selection system which it does, one which allows personalities to dominate, then it will suffer even more than it has in the last few years. By its very nature of self-perpetuation, it will take radical reorganization to change anything. I hope that it does make the necessary change to allow it to truly represent the ideals which it should. I must confess that, while I had immense respect for individuals in the Circle, during my last two years the organization itself seemed to hit an all-time low in the area of respect from the students and from the Administration.

The series of articles which most appealed to me were those concerning the Alumni Association. I thought that the one which explained the association was just sort of "Blah!" like the traditional sort of thing which we always read about the University. The other two, though, I found both interesting and at the same time disconcerting. Since I consider myself to still be in that transition period between student and out-of-touch alumnus, I only hope that I never get as out of touch with reality as the new president of the Association seems to be. I was amazed at the naivete which he showed with respect to what is going on on the American college campus today. His resort to the age-old God, Country, and Notre Dame is couched in terms which no longer have any significance. Rather, they serve as the foundation for a take-off such as the one Bob Sheehan did. Couldn't you just see our athletes leading the campus? Not that some of them are not capable, but they just don't have the time. What would Ara say if one of his players came up and said, Gee coach, I'll have to miss practice today because I have a meeting to discuss student grievances with the cut system. Why, he wouldn't last ten minutes and he would be no good for either the student body or for a team. I am afraid that Mr. Dudley has no concept of the working of a major university today.

Bob Sheehan, on the other hand, made some very good points, his obvious over-exaggeration and resort to pedantry notwithstanding, in his assessment of the previous alumni president, Dr. Carney. I had the great good fortune to be in on the Senior Project during the course of

Dr. Carney's tenure, and as a member, to meet with him and to listen to his ideas, as well as those of the other members of the Board. It was most refreshing to hear someone who could try to fathom the changes which are going on at Notre Dame. Most of the other members of the Board shared the same interest in the students and the school that Dr. Carney did. Perhaps the reign of such as Mr. Dudley will be short and that the era of such as Dr. Carney will be just beginning. I suppose that it is up to such as us who appreciate the new order to move in, take over the Alumni Association, and use it as a powerful tool for the overall benefit of the University.

Tom Mulvihill, '66
Harvard Business School
Cambridge, Mass.

TURMOIL

EDITOR:

I hate to bother you with the turmoil over journalistic accuracy still in the air; however, there are minor points I would like to clarify. In your last issue, February 24, in the article "The Seven Points," page 11, mention was made to "my" declaration concerning Academic Freedom and its subsequent defeat by the Senate.

You were quite right in expressing my view that "some policy declaration in Academic Freedom should be formulated," however, I can neither take full credit (or blame) for this policy. The policy as stated was the product of the Academic Affairs Commission of the Senate, which I chaired. Though the Senate voted to reconsider the policy, it has not been "defeated." That is, the measure was sent back to committee on my recommendation. It is my hope that a broad, flexible, and acceptable policy will be the outcome of this further reconsideration.

Ronald A. Messina
411 Morrissey

C'MON, MIKE!

EDITOR:

Although the 3d U.S. Infantry Regiment of Fort Myer, Va., is one of the sharpest units in any army, and although it is possible for a skillful scissors man to compose a foreground entirely of Negro soldiers, the use of such a photograph to illustrate an article on African armies (Feb. 17, 1967, p. 18) is not exceptionally accurate.

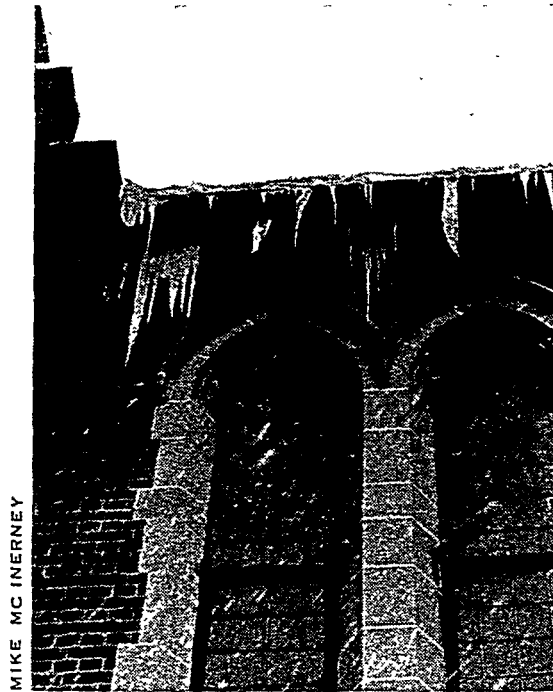
Michael Dunn
Off Campus

news and notes

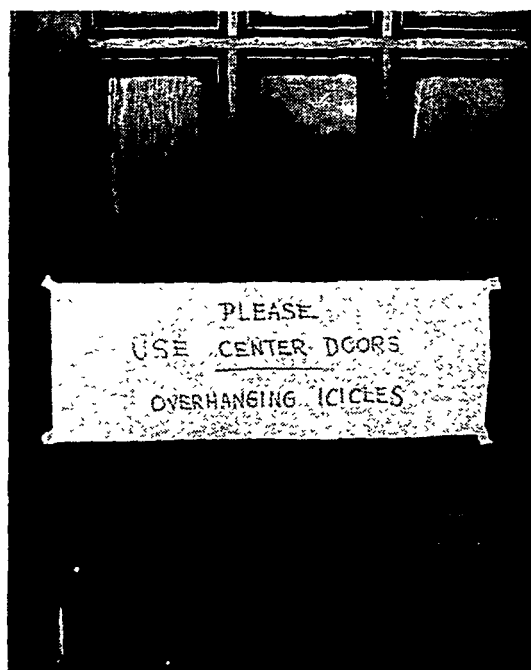
• **THIS SUNDAY** the Student Faculty Film Society is sponsoring a benefit film to help the national effort to raise funds for the rescue of art works damaged by the Florence floods of last autumn. The film to be shown is appropriately Robert Snyder's *The Titan*. This academy award-winning documentary on Michelangelo "is at once a tribute to the art of the Florentine master and an impressive tour de force of the art of the cinema" (*Time*). Mr. Snyder lectured here in November and at that time offered a print of the film to the Film Society for the express purpose of this benefit. Many reviews may be summed up in this squib from Los Angeles: "A film you will carry with you till the end of memory — one of the supreme movie-going thrills of all time." More important is the purpose of this showing. All proceeds will go to CRIA, a national organization headed by Jacqueline Kennedy which is presently financing many artists and historians who are engaged in restoring the damaged yet priceless works. The films will be at 2 and 8 p.m. The benefit price of admission is \$2.00; \$1.00 for students.

• **FOUR SMC GIRLS** will go mad next week, on cue that is. All part of the latest serving from the ND-SMC Theatre. Jean Giraudoux's *The Madwoman of Chaillet* will premiere in O'Laughlin Auditorium March 9 with Marcella Lynyak in the title role. Her three cohorts: Patricia Moran as the Madwoman of Passy, Maureen Coyne as the Madwoman of St. Sulpice, and Kathy Burns as the Madwoman of La Concorde. The foursome seeks to dispose of the President, the Prospector, and the Baron in a comic fantasy which sees a world full of madness and "madness" the only means of combatting it. It will play on March 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18 at 8:30 and on March 12 at 2:30.

• **NOTRE DAME ALUMNI** kept up their reputation for unparalleled generosity for yet another year. According to the Office of Public Information last year was the biggest year ever for contributions. A total of 13,712 alumni, an increase of 1,913 over the previous year, gave \$2,166,400, an increase of \$729,059 over 1965. The previous high for alumni giving was \$2,102,299 in 1964.



• **LOOK OUT BELOW!** That's the usual battle cry of Notre Dame's Soldiers of Winter, trooping to class over treacherous wastelands of iced and snow-packed sidewalks. Step on a crack, break your back. Also: Beware the Quad Masters (the move-it-or-lose-it snowplows which usually seem to plow everything but snow). But now even stepping outside a door can be dangerous. The snow-warm-freeze cycle seems to have produced a bumper crop of giant icicles to test the quick reflexes of all walkers. And so you may have noticed the neatly lettered signs on the doors of the South Dining Hall this week warning of unseen danger. Look out above!



• **THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS** are upset over Notre Dame's participation in the National Student Association. They want us out and apparently feel the recent uproar over CIA intervention in the affairs of the NSA should serve as the perfect pretext for getting out now. While SPB Jim Fish admitted NSA's national leadership is "usually quite liberal," the YR's consider this "an understatement. The facts clearly show that the NSA is ultra-left wing." For proof they offer such ultra-evidence as NSA referendums supporting "the 1960 student riots in Japan which forced President Eisenhower to cancel his visit there; encouragement to those who used riots to upset the proceedings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; a call for a halt to the bombing of North Viet Nam; and condemnation of the recent U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic." The Republicans feel Notre Dame's continued membership in the organization cannot be justified under these circumstances due to "the overwhelming support (we) received on (our) petition last year to back our fighting men in Viet Nam."

• **A PHOTO-JOURNALIST** by the name of Daniel Kramer has just done one of those nice big book jobs on Bob Dylan and will publish in April. According to the press release, "The volume documents a time when the great folksinger-poet rose from near obscurity . . . etc., etc." While folksinger Judy Collins after seeing a production copy felt it was an "altogether beautiful and sensitive book," Dylan himself spent a year trying to get the courts to enjoin the book and prevent publication; he lost. Everybody must get stoned.

• **WSND'S TWENTIETH** anniversary drive to collect funds for the construction of an elementary school in South Viet Nam has gone over the top and gone over big. \$675 cold cash has already been turned over to the O'Shaughnessy citadel with at least \$75 still to come in pledged. The original goal was \$550, the price of two classrooms. Now there will be three. Happy birthday, WSND.

campus: elections



TOM JACOBS

MESSINA, MURPHY, O'DEA

The student body election campaign opens today with Ron Messina, Chris Murphy, and Dennis O'Dea as the contenders for the top spot. The SCHOLASTIC chose four areas that are due to be of concern during the race, and polled the opinions of the candidates and the proposals they would make regarding these issues.

On Tuesday evening Ron Messina addressed the Student Senate and presented his stand on the controversial speaker's policy. His program involves the creation of a nine-man board composed of students, faculty and Administration delegates. Five of the members are to be from the student body (three from the Senate, two others), thus insuring that a majority favors the students. The Administration and two faculty representatives are to be included. When a speaker is invited to appear at Notre Dame, permission will first be asked of Father McCarragher, to use campus facilities for the lecture. If it is refused, the matter will be turned over to the board, which will presumably have the final say on the matter. The policy declaration of the Senate on Academic Freedom will be the rationale governing the choice of speakers.

Chris Murphy feels that we are here as students and that it is necessary for us "to be met with all areas of discussion," in order to enter into constructive dialogue, and to "increase our sensitivity to other points of view." There seemed to be a spur-of-the-moment character about this year's Senate in Murphy's opinion, in that it

neglected to formulate a carefully worked-out statement on what it wanted from a speaker's policy. Murphy insists that an agreeable solution can be worked out.

Dennis O'Dea, recently allied with the Action Student Party, states that "there is no question as to how I feel about the speaker's policy." The administration should possess no veto power. Such a decision should be left up to Student Senate. If student club money is financing the person's appearance at Notre Dame, O'Dea sees no reason for an objection by the University, and intends to mobilize student action behind him in order to obtain the desired results. He looks for a strengthening of the Senate in order to implement this program.

Drinking is a touchy subject with the Administration, students, and law enforcement agencies. Messina sees that there is no logical reason for prohibiting twenty-one-year-old students from drinking in their rooms. But, he says, such freedom could lead



MIKE MCINERNEY

to outright license and the violation of Indiana state law through the consumption of alcohol by those under twenty-one. The delegation that SBP Jim Fish sent to Indianapolis urging the lowering of the drinking age has had no effect, Messina claims. According to Fish's liaison in the assembly, regulations seem to have tightened to an extent. Murphy also sees this problem as difficult, due to the same nemesis — the state liquor law. He feels that the University cannot defy Indiana by declaring itself immune, but he recommends that the individual hall choose its own policy in this matter.

O'Dea calls attention to the regulation in the *Student Guide* concerning drinking. The book includes the Indiana law and then tacks on its

own regulation prohibiting the use of alcohol by those under twenty-one, and on campus by everyone. This University rule should be stricken, O'Dea feels. Regarding the threat of a liquor board raid, he reveals a fact turned up by an ASP investigator in an interview with a South Bend judge. In order for such an onslaught to be legal, it would be necessary for the authorities to obtain a search warrant for *each* room they wished to enter. O'Dea stresses the impracticality of such a plan.

Ron Messina sees the prospect of obtaining permission to entertain girls in the dormitory a little closer to realization. He is cheered by the proposed second, third, and fourth-floor public lounges which are due to be instituted in Howard and Morrissey halls. "I believe that a student's room is as much a living room as a bedroom," is Messina's opinion, and he hopes that these public areas can be extended in time.

It is Murphy's opinion that the granting of parietal hours will never be effected merely by demanding for it. Students must show that they are ready to accept the responsibility for it. A series of co-ex intellectual discussions is part of Murphy's program. Intercampus college bowls are another suggestion, *e.g.*, Dillon vs. LeMans. A display of mature responsibility during next football season will place the student body in a fine bargaining position to call for the establishment of Sunday hours. Murphy believe that the administration will pay no attention to student demands until students have shown what they can do.

O'Dea's stand is to present the administration with a request for visiting hours, preferably without disclosing what hours students want. This

(Continued on page 33)



JOEL GARREAU



MIKE MC INERNEY

the eleventh floor

The casual visitor to the eleventh floor of the library quickly notices a difference from the floors above and below. The white, fabricated walls and narrow corridors are somewhat reminiscent of a scientist's rat maze. Not surprisingly it turns out the eleventh floor is the home of 181 research projects currently in operation at Notre Dame probing for all kinds of scientific and philosophical knowledge. Prestigious sponsors of this ubiquitous research include NASA, the Defense Department, and the National Science Foundation. This week Campus attempts to shed light on two of the 181 projects. In ensuing weeks we will continue to unravel the eleventh-floor maze.

STONE LAKE STUDY

"Due to the short period of time involved it is difficult to say whether our studies will reveal any significant changes on the lake." This was the response of Dr. Wayne Echelberger concerning a recent water pollution study in Michigan.

Dr. Echelberger, Dr. Mark Tenney, both associate professors of civil engineering, and Dr. Thomas Griffing, associate professor of biology, were awarded a government grant in May, 1966, to study a lake thirty miles north of Notre Dame.

Stone Lake was formerly the waste treatment area for the city of Cassopolis. For forty years, the city had dumped its wastes into the lake. Recently, the city decided to update their waste treatment techniques and moved the treatment area away from the city.

The major problem in lake pollution is that the organic wastes, when

broken up by bacteria, fertilize the water. Algae reproduction and growth are stimulated, throwing natural balance between the fish and the algae out of proportion. This disruption of the natural cycle usually results in the extermination of most species of fish. It is also the algae that produce the green slime and scum along the lake's surface. In time, some of the algae die, and these in turn break down and fertilize the water.

In the case of the Stone Lake study, the major fertilization source, the dumping of treated wastes, has been eliminated. But because the dumping was carried on for so long enough algae have reproduced, and the cycle has continued without the further addition of wastes.

The purpose of the project has been to study the changes in the biological and chemical nature of the lake over a period of three years. Having taken samples of the lake before the project was initiated, the team of scientists has a definite point of reference for noting further changes.

The three professors chose to study the 158-acre lake because it was relatively small and due to the grant's stipulated time, the chances of detecting change would be improved. The team hopes to get some idea of how long it will take for a beneficial change to occur. By documenting these changes in water quality, the data on their studies can be released to show roughly how long it takes to restore a lake after pollution abatement has discontinued.

For the past year, water and algae samples have been evaluated. Presently lab studies are being undertaken to ascertain the exact conditions that

stimulate the pollution activity. Working closely with the three professors are two full-time technicians and a number of students. The civil engineering and biology departments are also cooperating in various capacities, including field trips to the lake.

The researchers hope that the study will detect a number of beneficial changes. Then chemicals or other means will be used to make further improvements. Ultimately, the study hopes to see the day when the lake will be available as a recreation area and a source of drinking water.

—T. D.

THE MEANING OF FITNESS

A self-styled "philosopher working on the methodology of a science," Dr. Edward Manier of the Department of Philosophy is engaged in a unique and significant field of research. In close connection with noted biologists both at Notre Dame and in other academic communities, Dr. Manier is pursuing his grant for study in "The Meanings of 'Fitness' and the Logic of Functional Analysis."

Having received a National Science Foundation Grant of \$7200 in the spring of last year and a University grant of \$2800, Manier is trying to bridge the gap between science and philosophy. Tying the behavioral and molecular realms of the biological science with the language of explanation in philosophy is a task which is occupying many of Dr. Manier's hours at present.

His research is taking on three aspects. *First*, he surveys the effect of distinct biological contexts on the form and general significance of "fitness" statements. *Second*, there will be comparative criticism of results gained from part one. *Third*, there will be an effort to clarify the logical and semantic issues involved in the difference between "fitness" and "homeostasis." Dr. Manier feels that this part will have "fundamental implications for the structure of theoretical biology."

Manier claims that there are as many different definitions and applications of the term "fitness" as there are different biological fields. The only way to further man's understanding of this vital concept is through methodological review of several biological areas, including behavioral and molecular biology.

In his quest, Dr. Manier is trying to take current biological literature and relate it to current philosophical literature, concerned with the explanation and evaluation of ideas. This task is chiefly a summer one since his duties at Notre Dame occupy much of his time during the academic year.

Bridging the gap between the academic disciplines of philosophy and biology is one of the many aspects of communication between men, which Dr. Manier feels is essential.

The final results of Dr. Manier's work will be on file with the Science Information Exchange, an international organization with information and offices in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

STUDENT UNION AND ALL THAT

James Fish campaigned last year on a slogan of "Effectiveness and Efficiency." His junior class administration had certainly demonstrated those qualities, and he hoped to instill a similar spirit in the much more bureaucratic student government structure. He won the SBP election handily and set to work. Now ten months in office, he feels that he has done much in the direction of being effective and being efficient; but he has also come to feel that in the student government structure there is an inherent bar to further progress in those directions: the student government structure itself.

As it now stands, the student government administration is a highly centralized affair, more or less a pyramid with the SBP at the apex. Under him is his cabinet, consisting of four executives and five coordinators. Each coordinator is charged with all activities in his area, as the social coordinator has ultimate control of the Mardi Gras, the Social Commission, CJF, Homecoming, and the initiation of new ideas in social life. What has happened, however, is that the service functions of student government have grown so greatly in the last few years that they are taking up the majority of the time of the coordinators, leaving them less and less time to be creative in their present projects and to initiate new ones. This in turn reflects on the student body president. As Fish puts it in his preamble to the proposal which is now before the Senate:

The office of student body president is equally disconcerting in that it requires long hours of typing letters and reports, since there are no competent secretaries available. It is virtually impossible to find students who are willing to do typing without reward. And it follows that it is impossible for the student body president to be the least bit creative in his office or to provide any leadership or direction to the operation of his organization due to the amount of busy work.

Another problem in student government which bears directly on the Fish



REV. JAMES T. BURTCHAELL
Co-exing it at St. Mary's

Student Union proposal is that of maintaining continuity from one administration to the next. The one-year per government frequently has caused many half-finished projects being started all over again with a new administration, others being dropped entirely. With the Union, the board set up over it, an earlier date for new administration take-over, and a reform of student government finances — all embodied in the Fish proposals — Fish hopes the problem will be lessened to a great degree.

Thus Jim Fish decided to move for a Student Union, and he named it as the first point in a five-point reform program that came before the Student Senate earlier this week. The Union will hopefully consist of the Social Commission, the Student Services Commission, the Calendar Office, the Academic Commission, the Student Government Press, and the Book Exchange. Under these six basic headings will be placed all the varied service functions of student government, over which will be a Student Union president.

Before he had gotten too far in the development of his ideas, Fish eyed a coming trouble spot. He realized that the services which student government provides are a main reason for its popularity (if one likes student government) or continued tolerance by the student body (if one doesn't). By separating these functions from the SBP entirely, the Union could quickly prove more popular than student government, and the SUP become a more popular job than SBP. This could only lead to a demise of student government as a progressive organization in issue orientation — a situation exactly opposite to what Fish wants.

Controls thus had to be set up on the student government. Fish's main decision was to make the whole service structure simply a cabinet area under the SBP, with the SUP a cabinet member, albeit an immensely important one. Beyond this, there would be a Union Board of Directors "to assist the SUP in formulating administrative policy in the Union, to keep continuity in Union policy from year to year, and to serve as the official finance committee of the student government." (Fish's Senate Report). The Board would be required to report to the Senate at least once a semester and would be chaired by the SBP. Other members of the Board would be the SBVP, the Hall Presidents' Council Chairman, the SUP, the Student Government Treasurer, one faculty member, and the Vice-President for Student Affairs. The SUP would be appointed by the SBP with the advice and consent of this Board.

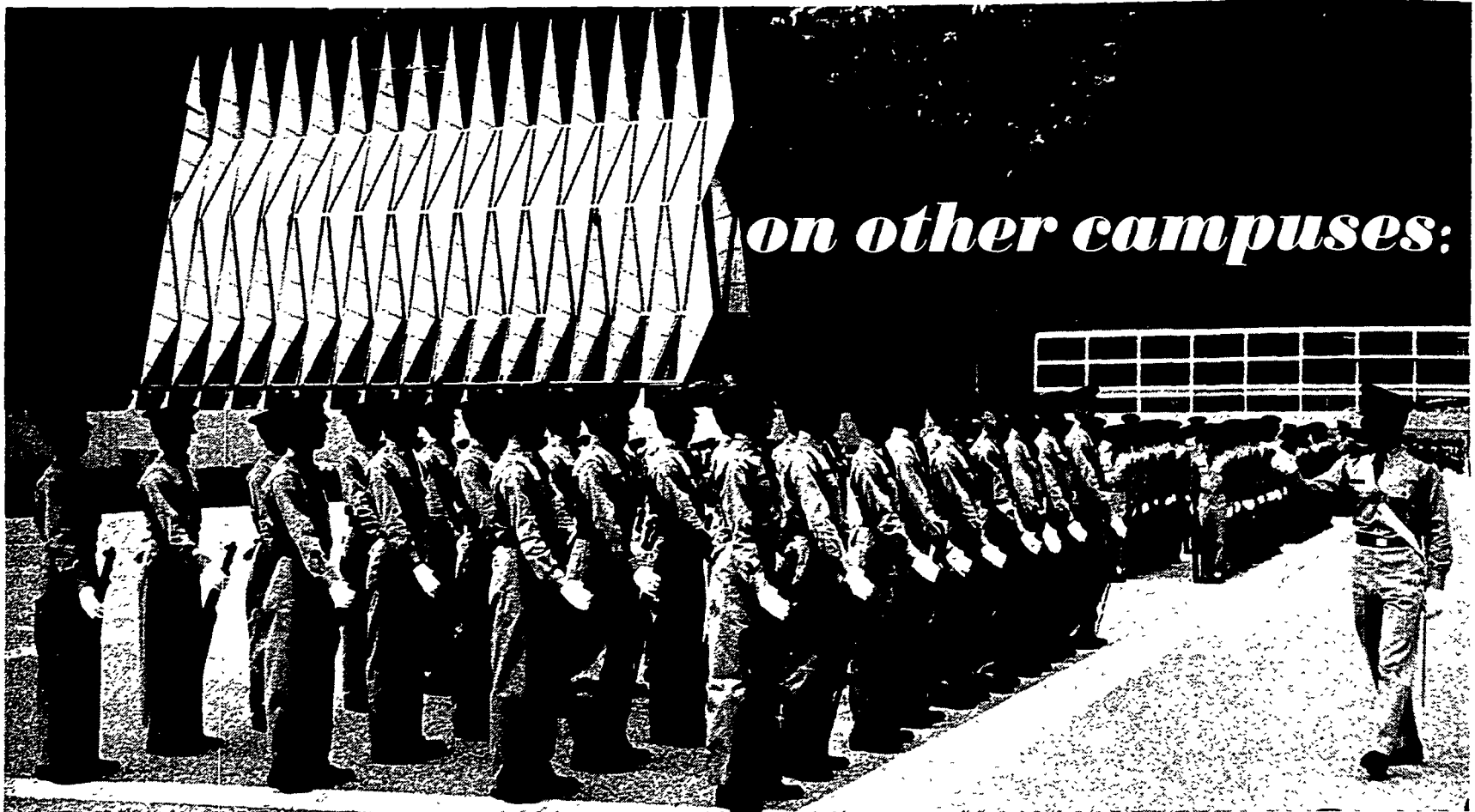
The Union, indeed, is only one of five major reforms incorporated into one and now before the Senate. All five interrelate and all bear upon the Union. The Fish report to the Senate is seventeen pages long (with accompanying structural charts), and will be considered by the Senate during the next few weeks.

— W. S.

MEETING VIA VOLLEYBALL

"A great chance to have fun with a girl and to talk over things that are meaningful . . . and to really get to know her." Mixers? Forget it. Co-ex classes? He said *fun*. Blind dates? Well, there are those who will spend \$5 on the outside chance of a "meaningful" discussion.

(Continued on page 33)



THE AIR FORCE ARGUMENT

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. Before this month's investigation of a new cheating scandal at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs is over, it is expected that sixty cadets will resign for breaking the honor code. This code as it stands now states:

"We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does." This implies that anyone who tolerates cheating even for one day without reporting it must resign or face expulsion. It is this section that is causing a big uproar this month as it did two years ago.

A modification for this section has been suggested which would allow the tolerator time, perhaps even several months, to decide upon his course of action. During that period, the cadet could discuss his objections to the toleration clause with other cadets or faculty members and try to persuade the cheaters to give themselves up.

A frequent criticism of the Academy is that the pressures on the cadets are too great because of the tension between their military duties and their academic classwork. To graduate, a cadet must pass one hundred and forty-five semester hours—more than most civilian universities demand for a diploma. Only forty-five of the hours are electives while the rest are part of the section's training program. However, it must be noted that of the thirty-six boys who have already resigned for cheating, only one said that he could not have passed the course without cheating. All of the boys involved in this

month's scandal are of the class of 1968. In this particular class eighty-eight percent were in the top quarter of their high school graduating class. Also, out of this class of one thousand and two, twenty-one percent won National Merit Scholarship recognition.

The Air Force bases its argument for the honor code and the toleration clause squarely on the ideal of integrity. Integrity in the professional officer that the academy turns out may mean life or death for a comrade. Dean of the Faculty, Brigadier General Robert M. McDermott, says, "We expect enlisted men to tell the truth always. An enlisted man will inspect a fighter plane every day. He has a pre-flight check list of maybe one thousand items. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred there will be nothing out of the matter with that plane, but the pilot who climbs into the cockpit only has the enlisted man's word that the list has in fact been checked. If he lies, the pilot may be dead. We can't expect less from an officer." General McDermott has been the driving force for modification of the code, though it is not yet under serious consideration.

Another believer in the code is Lieutenant General Thomas S. Moorman, Superintendent of the Academy. "It is in our active concern with knowledge, character, and qualities of leadership that we differ most significantly from civilian schools." Defending the problematic honor code, he says: "While civilian colleges and the Air Force Academy share the mission of impart-

ing knowledge, the Academy programs additionally are specifically designed to develop character and to provide increasing opportunities for leadership. Perhaps the most important thing a young person can take from the Academy is a sense of dedication to something outside of himself."

Blocking the elevators leading to the Academy's faculty offices are heavy chain gates stretching from ceiling to floor six inches in front of the doors. These gates are a by-product of the last scandal. Although this month's scandal did not involve any stealing, the gates still stand. To pass through, a faculty member must reach through the elevator opening, turn a lock on the chain gate, and then roll it up. Although no one there is admitting it now, General Moorman is considering ordering the gates down. General McDermott also believes that they should come down. "I think the gates will come down after this because in our society here the honor system works. To maintain it every boy here knows he can't have such things as these chain gates."

WHO'S BEING SOPHOMORIC?

As collegiate journalism continues to come more and more under the watchful eye of university publications boards, who "wins" the ensuing hearing battles apparently depends more and more on the student-to-administration-faculty ratio of the board members. Latest newspaper to come under scrutiny is the *Duke Chronicle*, which was put up for reprimand be-

fore the Duke board for an alleged lapse of good taste.

In a resolution introduced by the Executive Committee of the board, a news story and accompanying picture concerning a visual arts exhibit on the campus were thought to violate the board's "continuing sense of responsibility for the tone and quality" of student publications. However, after a lengthy debate on what constitutes a lapse of good taste, the student members of the board felt inclined to disagree with the resolution, voting it down ten to four, with the vote split exactly on student-non-student lines.

Meanwhile, at Arizona State University, four staff members have resigned in the wake of the firing of newspaper editor John Polich by the publications board for not requesting permission to hold a second job. Other offenses committed by Polich included failure to consult his faculty advisor before selecting a staff and changing the layout of the paper. Polich defended himself by calling the first policy unconstitutional and noting that his advisor said he didn't have enough time to attend the meetings where the other decisions were made. Faculty Advisor Robert Lance has forbidden the publication of an editorial on the board, its policy, or student reactions towards it, a fact that prompted the Student Senate, which is the paper's financial support, to threaten to withhold funds if the board doesn't change its mind.

At the University of Michigan, where students are outnumbered six to five on the Board of Control of Student Publications, the *Michigan Daily* has fared even more poorly. Just re-

cently confronted with a new committee purportedly designed to study the *Daily's* relationship to the board and the university, but actually created to serve as a threat to review editorial policy (SCHOLASTIC, February 17), the current staff submitted their slate of editors to take over in September, only to have them categorically rejected by a seven to four vote of the board, the second such rejection in twenty-five years. Principal of the controversy was the nominee for senior editor, Roger Rapaport, who last year published a series of articles that led to the resignation of University Regent Eugene Power on conflict of interest charges, an accusation later upheld by the Michigan Attorney General. But the *Daily* was itself accused of being out to get Power, even though it termed his resignation "unfortunate," and claimed its reporting only wanted to clarify a legal point.

But the publications board did not forget, and after the rejection of the slate, Chairman Luke Cooperrider admitted as much when he said that "we are unable to accept the slate with Rapaport as editor." However, they would accept him in any other post. But the current staff issued its own statement after the meeting, stating that "it believes strongly and unanimously that Roger Rapaport is the best candidate for editor, and he alone deserves the post. . . . We cannot and will not consider substituting another candidate." The other juniors on the slate supported this opinion, and the *Daily* cancelled its next edition in protest, with a promise of more drastic action if the board's decision was not reversed. But student board member and Rapaport-support-

er Stephen Berkowitz felt such a reversal unlikely, calling the veto "substantially a political act which was taken in an effort to silence voices of dissent from the policies of some sections of the community."

Agreeing with Berkowitz was the *Detroit Free Press*, a Rapaport employer, as the *Wall Street Journal* has been. In an editorial last week the *Press* called Rapaport "one of the nation's most promising student journalists with opposition to his appointment as editor of the *Daily* stemming, apparently, from the fear that he would continue to put out a vigorous student newspaper . . . the unusual question raised here strikes not to the irresponsible actions of students, but to the maturity of administrators. The question is: Who's really being sophomore?"

BAD CASE OF LOW MORALE

The National Students Association has had its share of problems lately, but its outcries have not fallen upon unsympathetic ears. Michigan State University had been embroiled in controversy for weeks over rejoining the NSA, after an in-and-out status for ten years. But all was solved by the CIA scandal. In a ten to two vote of their student government, MSU decided to reaffiliate themselves with the organization, with the stipulation that their delegates vote on no matters of national or international significance not connected with the university. When asked why they had decided to rejoin, Board Chairman Jim Graham replied that they felt it was necessary for the morale of NSA officials.

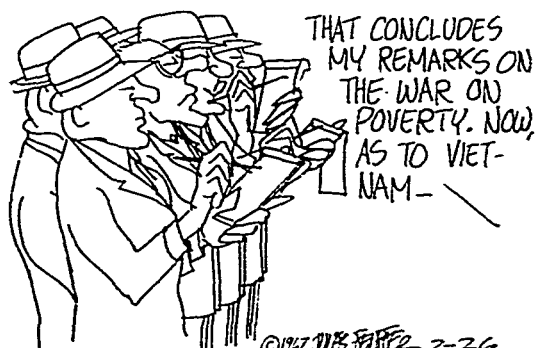
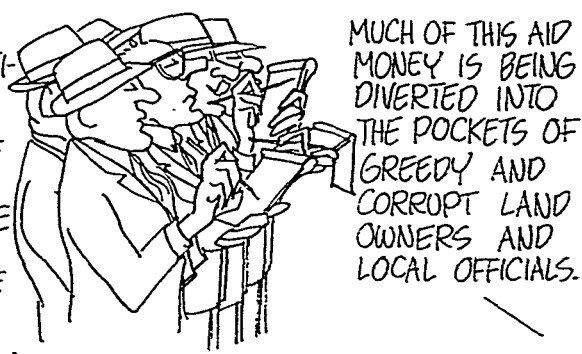
—K. T. CANNON

—GEORGE CLARK

feiffer



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PART II: INQUEST

by chic schoen & mike moravec

The Honor Council Investigator is the primary contact between the Council and those students and teachers involved in a reported honor violation. He is not only to gather evidence from them, but, in a larger sense, his duty is to represent the Honor Council, the idea of individual honor, and the concern of the Notre Dame community for the integrity of its members. At the same time, he cannot allow himself to become subjectively involved with any of the persons involved since the justice of the Hearing Board's decision will depend to a great extent on his ability to present objectively the position of the accused as well as that of the accuser.

THE INVESTIGATOR

THE REPORT was made at the Honor Council office, and an investigator was called in immediately. He first talked to the accuser. His questions concerned the circumstances of the alleged violation: the general attitude of the class toward the test, especially as it might have affected the attitude of the accused, then the particular actions of the accused which led to the report. In the course of the conversation, the accuser brought up the general warning that had been given during the test, and he remembered the seating position of the warner although he didn't know his name.

The event, as told to the investigator, didn't seem particularly conclusive, although they certainly called for a closer look into the facts of the situation. But in the mind of the accuser there was no question. He insisted that there had been a flagrant violation. Though the investigator was surprised at this reaction — usually student reports stem from a vague feeling that someone should look into the suspicious movements of one or more persons during an exam — he knew the Hearing Board would have to take into consideration the accuser's attitude if it became necessary for them to decide whether to send this case on to a trial.

The next thing the investigator did was talk with the professor, an important source of background information about both the course and the student accused of cheating. Since he hadn't been in the classroom during the test, he couldn't comment on the circumstances leading to the report, but he did recall that this student was

on scholarship and he guessed that this might have put additional pressure on him to do well in his courses. He said that a high B would have given this student a B for the semester, but that anything lower would have given him a C. The boy hadn't been particularly noticeable in class, and there had been little personal contact on which the professor could base any impression about him, either as a person or as a student. He gave the investigator the tests to examine for evidence of cheating, and he remembered the name of the boy who had given the general warning by his position in class.

Next, the investigator approached the accused and told him about the accusation. Because the personal basis for his plea hopefully would be whether he had cheated, and not



whether the evidence collected seemed strong enough to assure his being found guilty, the investigator told him only the nature of the alleged violation, the course in which it was supposed to have occurred, and the name of the reporter. Confronted with this information the accused immediately denied the allegation. The investigator suggested that the man have a defense counsel at the Hearing Board proceedings to note the evidence presented, and, possibly, to present his own version of what happened during the test, although he could do this himself if he preferred. He could either choose his own coun-

sel from the undergraduate student body, or the Honor Council could suggest someone who had experience in acting for the defense. The decision was left up to the accused. When the subject of the scholarship was brought up, the accused said that he thought he needed a B in the course to keep a 3.0 average and stay in school.

After the not guilty plea, it became necessary to approach the student who gave the general warning to see if it had been directed toward the student accused of the honor violation. The student said that his warning had indeed been intended for the accused. As in the case of the accuser, there was little doubt in his mind that there had been cheating.

An examination of the tests showed twelve wrong on both, and of these twelve, seven were the same choices.

The Hearing Board was set for later in the week so that a decision could be made on the accusation as soon as possible. This is both to prevent an accumulation of cases pending before the Honor Council, and to alleviate, as much as possible, the anguish of the accused student. That man would be living those days before the hearing in doubt, and under the strains of a knowing conscience.

THE HEARING BOARD

When an Honor Council member is asked to hear a case, he must make a personal reaffirmation of the Honor Concept. He knows virtually nothing about the particular case; he knows only that he will judge the action of a fellow student. He carries the realization that he can make a mistake. All the facts presented cannot remove the burden of judgment from his shoulders.

Most significantly, his relationship to the community and to the accused student is brought into question. It is impossible for him to establish a personal relationship with the accused, but this fact does not imply that a Hearing Board member is a mere cog in the legal machinery of trial procedure. He must constantly be aware of the danger of becoming an instrument of pure legalism.

If the accused pleads guilty, the Hearing Board must set a penalty. With the wide latitude of penalties open to them, each member of the Hearing Board bears a great responsibility. He listens to the evidence, examines the facts, recalls previous cases and precedents, and questions thoroughly everyone involved. Ultimately, however, the motives of the
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Dissent

by Bob Moran

Student Body Vice-President

The second and final part of a discussion of the efficacy of the Senate. SB Vice-President Bob Moran discusses the past and the immediate future.

IT IS QUITE EASY to be critical of the Student Senate; after all, simply place a slightly pompous person behind a senatorial rostrum and his own mother might not recognize him. The gentleman who has always been leery of saying too much or too little will suddenly become a monster, analyzing ad absurdum, reducing fact to trivia; in short, boring even his most sympathetic cohort to tears. A student who looks to the Senate as a remedy for all the ills affecting the University will inevitably be disappointed. The question lingers after the superficialities have been criticized out of existence, what is the Senate and where is it going?

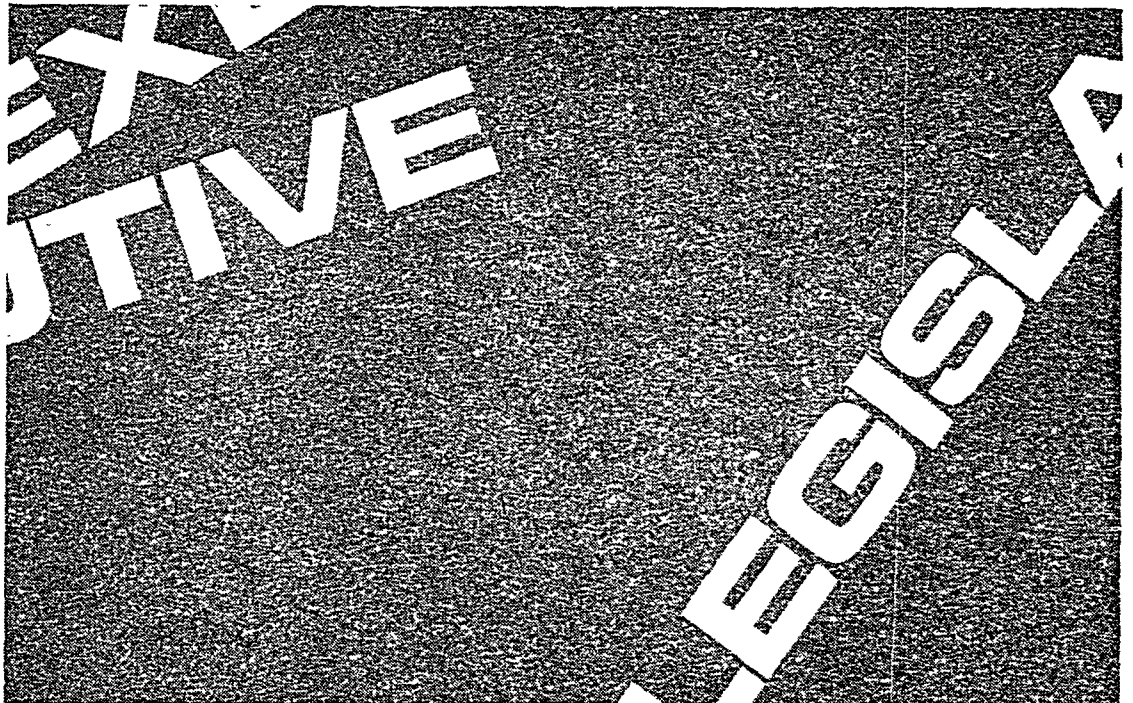
The efficiency of a Senate is a function of its definition and the initiative which that definition sparks. A few years ago, the Senate devoted much time to discussion of such vital matters as, "Should the basement of Frankie's be off limits?" or "Does the Student Senate have a responsibility to outlaw the dancing of the twist on campus for obvious moral reasons?" The Senate as moral guardian in time became the Senate as resolver of world problems, although, I am sad to say, its advice was seldom taken by those in positions of national responsibility. A reaction against both tendencies characterized the Student Senate of 1965-66. The senators limited themselves to questions of student service and policy but balked at passing Basic Policy Declarations, philosophical statements in the name of the student body upon such matters as Academic Freedom or Student Responsibility. An important trend was initiated, in that questions of hall life were to be decided within the Senate and accepted by the students on campus-wide basis. Such a step would have been the abolition of the old curfew regulations in favor of a unilaterally decreed student formulation. This was the area which appeared to hold the most promise for the 66-67 Senate year, but the adop-

tion of hall autonomy served to emasculate these ambitions before we returned this fall.

What some have called sterility can most easily be interpreted as frustration; frustration at having one's plan of action upstaged and an alternate plan not quite formulated. This frustration became most evident when a growing animosity between the administrative and legislative branches of student government began to manifest itself. The idea of check and balance, which was only a secondary result of separation for the sake of administrative efficiency, became an end in itself, and the

"Cars for upperclassmen" and "drinking in the rooms." They have become familiar with substantial problems and, simultaneously, with the best means of implementing their solutions. In short, they are in a position to be productive, and have the potential for accomplishing more in the next three months than any Senate has in an entire year. The most obvious area of expansion will be in drawing up basic policy declarations which were mentioned earlier. Rather than balking, this year's senators seem anxious to stir up a little controversy over such issues as academic freedom, which must be confronted before a representative speaker's policy can ever be approached. If we are successful in passing all pertinent basic policy declarations, we shall have accomplished what has been lacking in Student Government for many years: a precise and intelligent statement of student belief which can be presented to both administration and faculty with the power of student opinion behind it.

In addition to the basic policy dec-

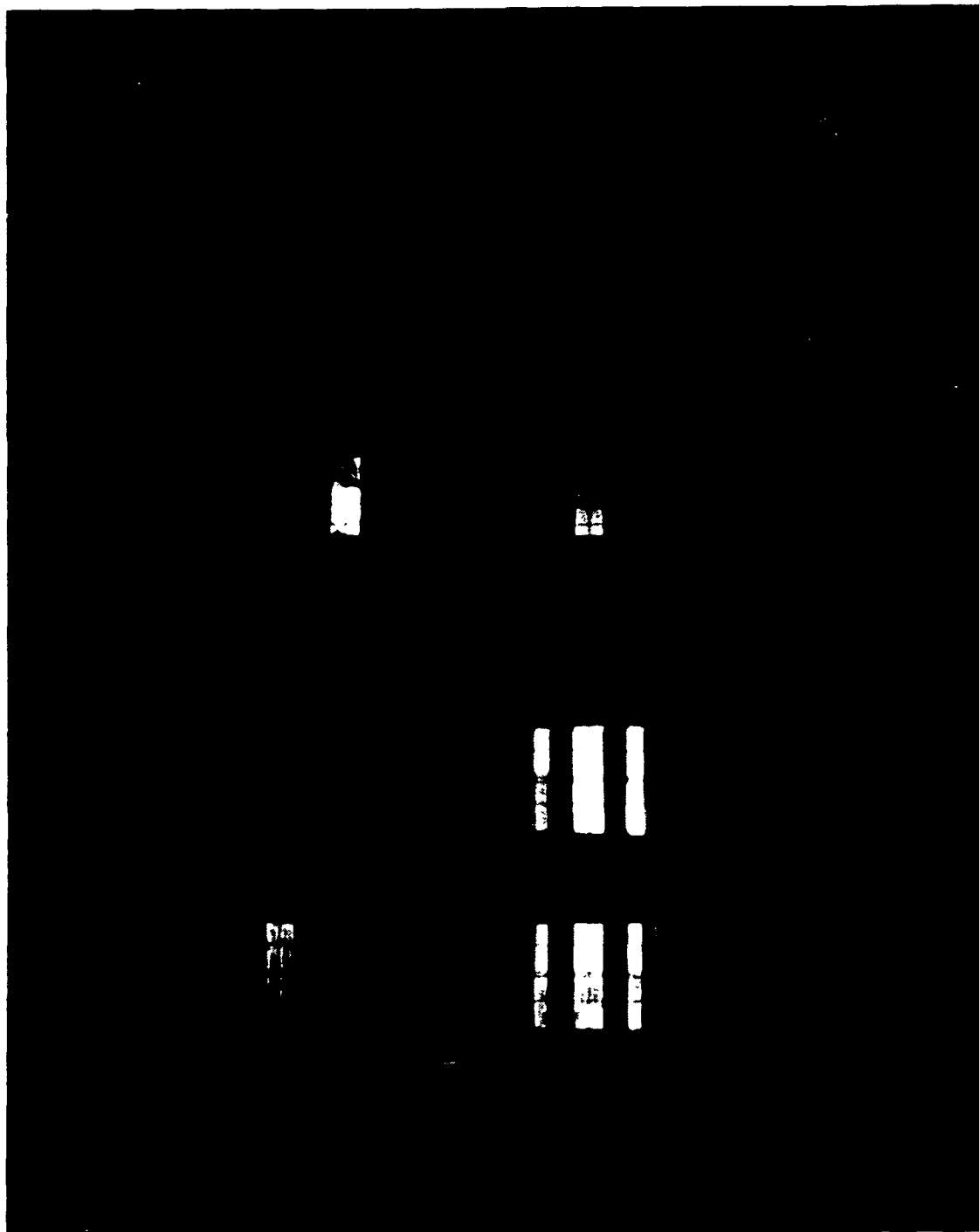


Senate fell prey to the "rubber stamp syndrome." The fact that the cabinet and Senate were out to do the same thing was overlooked, and the specter of "hidden government" materialized. Frustration in some cases is a healthy thing for it easily becomes anger, and anger, mixed with potential, precipitates action.

The Senate is far from sterile. If anything it is fertile, and it would do us well to look at the areas of action which now lie open before it. The breaking-in period of the senators is over. Most senators have a working knowledge of parliamentary procedure, and have realized that the tasks of the Senate reach beyond the rather common standby issues of

larations, the Student Union proposal is presently under Senate consideration. The proposal itself is a tribute to the growth and comprehensiveness of Student Government; for the government has become complicated and specialized to the extent that administrative adjustments are necessary in order to insure future growth and efficiency. The Union Proposal is due for examination by a series of ad hoc committees, which will be correlated to assure total knowledge of its statement on the part of senators, and through them, the entire student body. Whatever the form of the finalized proposal, it will call for a re-evaluation of all existing policy.

(Continued on page 33)



"MORRISSEY JUST CAUGHT ON..."

by Joel Garreau

Over the door of one of the most cramped rooms in the hall there is a sign hand lettered with care which just says "be it ever so humble . . ."

HAVING what are probably the worst living accommodations of any upperclass hall on campus, Morrissey has traditionally been a transients' hall, perennially filled by sophomores with low averages, who moved elsewhere as soon as they could. This tradition will probably be shattered this year. For the first time since forced doubles were introduced, residents have become proud to say that they're from Morrissey, and they intend to stay.

Making the huge (at almost 400 students, second only to Dillon) hall livable has been largely due to a lucky combination of personalities. Father David Burrell, C.S.C., the new rector, acknowledges with a rueful grin that he didn't really want the rector's job when it was first offered to him. However, he was offered "an outstanding team" for his prefects, and this and other considerations convinced him to take the job.

Under him, flexibility has marked the working of the hall. His philosophy, voiced by Rev. Ernest J. Bartell, C.S.C., the third floor counselor, is that "a hall filled with civilized people

can run itself without fantastically complex mechanisms." Fr. Bartell, 35, in fact has many of the same attitudes that the 33-year-old Fr. Burrell does. The same is true of Fr. John C. Gerber, 36. All are Notre Dame graduates and have gone to Ivy League graduate schools—Burrell and Gerber to Yale and Bartell to Princeton. The result is that there are very few formalities in their relationship. And this informality has luckily permeated the hall. Their policy is simply to create a "livable situation" where people are not subjected to any pressures beyond the usual ones resulting from academic pursuits.

While they are always very available to counsel the members of the hall, autonomy in matters of discipline has been given to the sections. "People here care," Fr. Bartell says. "The sections are forced to relate to each other. There is a certain camaraderie that has grown up. We could encourage this, but we couldn't force it, because that would just be another obnoxious form of pressure." The result of this is that the one disciplinary offense that the hall recognizes is making life difficult for others. The beauty of it is that while there is a hall judicial board in existence, it is relatively inactive, because most offenses can be resolved on a personal level, when the offenses do infrequently occur.

There is a general sense of trust between the priests and the students. The general attitude of the members of the hall is one of cooperation—if for no other reason than because they don't want to embarrass the hall authorities that are largely letting them set their own regulations.

Early apprehensions about the workability of the system were based on the fact that the several hundred sophomores who were in the hall were there largely because they didn't have the average to go somewhere else. However, Fr. Burrell tags the Class of '69 as "golden," after having its members in his hall for a semester and watching them work. Interestingly, there are some responsible section leaders in Morrissey who were throwing large quantities of food or water in the freshman quad riots last year. It is interesting to note how much of the hall is made up of students who came from places like Stanford Hall or Cavanaugh, not the most tranquil halls on campus, with rectors who were authoritarian. There is no way to prove a connection between this and Morrissey's movement this year,



but nevertheless, the fact remains that the hall is made up largely of residents of last year's notorious freshman quad.

Adding the success of the section system was the experience of last year's upperclassmen. The leaders of hall government had then been tested by trying to operate effectively with an uncooperative rector. When they came back in September of this year, they had the attitude that they were going to get things done or get thrown out trying. When they found that the old rector had been replaced by Farley Hall's Burrell, and that the new rector had many of the same ideas they did, a great gush of prechanneled and pent-up energy was released. One junior remarked that he knew Morrissey was really rolling when the hall's Homecoming display, which had usually been the work of a dedicated few, had more workers than could be used. People were turned away even when it came to taking the whole thing down. Everyone cooperated—even to the extent of Fr. Gerber letting his porch on the second floor be used for go-go dancers. The result was a second place display, only a few points away from first. And a lot of hall pride and confidence.

The hall's flexibility has made itself manifest in many ways. Minton remembers vividly the kind of fight it took to get curtains to separate the first floor corridors from the hall's lobby last year. Just two curtains. This year, with Fr. Burrell's help, the hall will borrow \$600, interest free, from the University to paint, panel, and furnish a basement recreation area. Last year, Minton recalls not without bitterness, the rector

"couldn't be worked with . . . he was only interested in enforcing the rules."

There are problems inherent in this flexibility, however. There being no absolute dictums, the acceptable noise level, for example, varies from section to section, depending on the nature of the inhabitants. John Abide, a section leader on the third floor, is vocal in his intention to move somewhere else next year, like Lyons. His section, which is on the main corridor, does not share his study habits. Abide feels that as long as there is such a large degree of personal freedom offered at Morrissey, a "good time" type will be the main one attracted, and the hall eventually will degenerate into a zoo.

Abide's belief tends to be an isolated one, however. Most are quick to point out that theirs is one of the few halls they know of where people can regularly study in their rooms without being disturbed by others. A combination of fraternalism, which serves as a positive deterrent to those who would be noisy, and newly sound-proofed corridors seem to be the key to this.

For the overwhelming majority, the personal freedom has not become license. Little things, like individuals being allowed to paint their rooms the color they want, or adding wood paneling like one person did, has done enormous things for the hall's morale. Fr. Burrell notes that "these rooms have character now. People can do something with them. They're not

sterile." In the crowded hall where lounges are non-existent except for the foyer at the main door, people with two singles next to each other have rearranged furniture so that the result is a forced double with a sitting room attached that everyone in the section uses to study or entertain in. The fourth floor's "cuckoo lounge," which got its name for many reasons, the main one being that there is such a clock on the wall, has two early Depression sofas in it, food, reading lamps and occasionally a cat. Elsewhere, members of the sections have become friends as they share each other's refrigerator's, televisions, telephones, and the like.

The question was raised at one section meeting whether the spirit that has brought Morrissey from obscurity is exportable to other halls. And the section leader there reflected that "Morrissey just caught onto the student responsibility thing here faster than other halls have."

And there were a few successes. The mail that is delivered to the rooms by members of the sections began to be accompanied by some confident words. And now sectional basketball competition is seeing a whole half a section going down to the Rock, when many of those guys know that they probably won't get to play.

That's their spirit. Three priests, water-throwing freshmen one year older, upperclassmen who want to live in their rooms not just sleep. Humble or not, that's Morrissey Manor.



FUMBLING THE PILL BALL

By Jean de Moulin (clearly a pseudonym)

"Give the explanation of the etymology and theology of the 'pill,' beginning with ancient sources, through the middle ages and renaissance, up to the present time."

(That is the way an interested theology professor might have phrased the question in Notre Dame's maturing theology department. One of the excited young students in the Graduate Theology Union perhaps answered:)

The word "pill" is derived from the classical Latin term "pila," referring to the ball with which the ancient form of soccer (football, to all of us) was played. Although I have not found the word in Ovid, Cicero uses it often and simply: "pila ludere" ("to play ball"), "pila est mea" ("I have the ball"), "Iste claudus pilam tenet" ("That stupid crippled one has the ball and doesn't know what to do with it"). The last phrase approaches a description of our condition with the pill, but this is too early to conclude the question. Besides, Petronius perhaps says what best applies to our contemporary "medicine ball": "Pila inter manus vibrare." That phrase is just vague enough: it could mean the ball is being passed for a gain or fumbled for a loss.

While the Latins offered these comments on the "ball game," neither the Bible nor the Fathers nor even the medieval theologians had anything explicit to say about our modern and controversial pill; medical, anthropological, and theological evolution had just not gone that far. However, some of the early great Sunday morning commentators, like Augustine and Tertullian, had interesting things to say about the "league" ("game," if you must) which employs the pill: marriage. They seemed to foresee some of today's problems.

In a charming letter to his wife, Tertullian pleasantly noted: "It is better to marry only because it is worse to burn." Another early great, Origen, forfeited the entire "ball game" with a rather daring and drastic medical "play" on himself. Wise old Jerome, who perhaps would have enjoyed a few Tums, grunted: "I praise marriage because it produces virgins." Augustine, however, met the birth control question most squarely: "Intercourse, even with a lawful wife, is unlawful and wicked if the conception of offspring be prevented."

In the 12th Century, Abelard, who suffered from the same operational deprivation as Origen, kept a wise silence, perhaps due to his incompetence in formulating the conception. Thomas Aquinas and the Council of Trent, in the 13th and 16th Centuries, spoke with confident authority on the nature and purpose of marriage: 'Procreation!' they insist.

That theology and the truths which it carries are constantly evolving is born out by Vatican II's placing the formation of love and sharing between husband and wife as an equal purpose of marriage along with procreation. Once it was impossible to argue that marriage had more than one primary purpose, for the sole purpose was defended by one so obviously talented and able as Pope Leo X. He must have been a true prodigy, for he received, as a De Medici, clerical tonsure at seven and was made a cardinal at thirteen. He did not become Pope, however, until 38.

Today the Christian Church is much more concerned as to whether its 'pila-passing-pastor' is really aware of

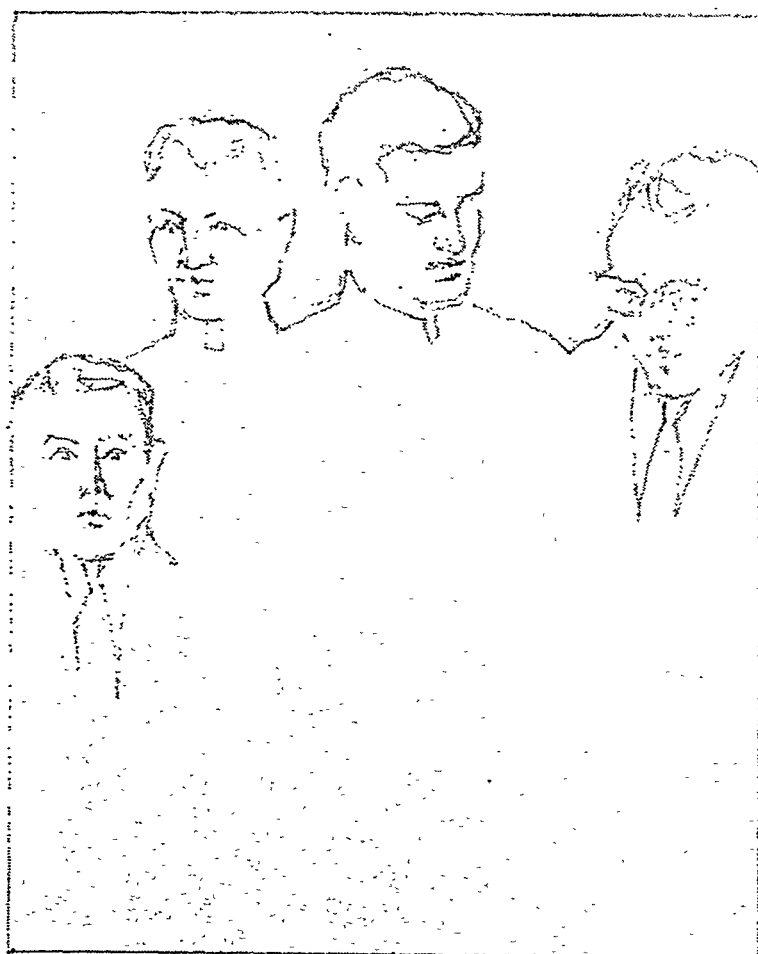
the needs of God's people in the matter of the pill and birth control. We all hope he doesn't fumble the ball. Recently, in an open letter about his leaving the priesthood and the Catholic Church, Charles Davis wrote:

"one who claims to be the moral leader of mankind should not tell lies. To say, as the Pope did, that the teaching authority of the Church was not in a state of doubt on the issue of birth control was to deny a plain fact. A dishonest evasion of truth by the desire to save the authority of the Holy See. And to declare without qualification that the existing prohibition of contraception still applies until further notice shows a bureaucratic insensitivity to people and their suffering, an insensitivity to people and their suffering. . . ."

If we wish to hear from the Magisterium, the teaching authority of the Church, here is what Bishop Francis Simons say: (from *The Catholic Church and the New Morality*) "There is also the new situation created by the advances in medical science and food supply which place before mankind the real threat, within the foreseeable future, of overpopulation, unless recourse is taken to birth control. . . . There is no danger that most people will remain celibate or that most married couples will desire no children. Therefore, Nature (and its Author) seems to impose no moral obligation either to marry or, when married, to have children."

Again, I believe we witness the evolution of theology. Truths don't change: they grow and develop and achieve depth. The theology of today must face today's problems. What Augustine and Thomas and Trent said about the purpose of marriage needs to be updated. The Holy Spirit is with us 'all days' to make things increasingly clear.

The holy Church of God would suffer a grave trauma and penalty if the spokesman for its truth and quarterback of its play at this moment fumbles the ball. He shouldn't even pass it. He must make the touchdown. ■



CHINA AND THE MYTHS OF POWER: PART II

by William T. Liu
Professor of Sociology



IN GENERAL, THERE ARE three prevailing interpretations of the current power struggle in China. Most reports in popular magazines and newspapers give facts to support all three views in one manner or another. The first view regards the current wave of purges as the ultimate result of a long and bitter ideological struggle between the Maoists and the moderates who had disagreed with the programs of the 1958 "Great Leap Forward." The second view stresses the cyclic nature of Chinese political power. Proponents of this view introduce the overwhelming evidence of similar events in the past which characterized dynastic changes and coups. A third group deals more with group factions and personality differences, suggesting, among others, that the struggle is more political than ideological.

A different dimension of the question is that the nature of the struggle is not at all clear at this time. Here again there are several views. The first is that the struggle is by and large horizontal, among different individuals and groups in which Mao is simply instrumental. The implication is that Mao himself is not *really* involved and his power position is not *really* at stake. If one is to take this view, then some related questions

are still unanswered. For example, does Mao have *real* power at this time? If he does have power, to whatever degree he possesses such power and over what kinds of issues, how can he avoid the struggle and stay out of trouble? The second interpretation is that the fight is between two or more sectors of the governmental system: i.e., between the army and the party, or between two or more local party organizations linked with several top party elites. The third view states that the power struggle is merely a problem of succession. By implication, it suggests that the recent purges were done on the individual basis. The outcome of the struggle will only determine the choice of Mao's successor; the larger organizational framework of the party and the state will remain roughly unchanged.

In this installment, I shall give some background about these speculations and then propose a sociological interpretation of the power struggle based on best available information.

THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGY

The most powerful interpretation of all of the recent crises involving both domestic and international actions in China is the ideological approach. Students who are familiar

with the Chinese revolution have found the evidence for much of this interpretation in the collected works of Mao Tse-tung, and have placed great emphasis on his writings with respect to the concept of *contradiction*. This is not to suggest that Mao's ideas are original; most of them are not. But in relying heavily upon Mao's writings, there are certain methodological advantages. First, any departure from orthodox Leninism or Stalinism may be detected. Mao's actions may be explained by his words, most of which were presumably written during the thirties. Secondly, the differences in operation between the earlier experience of the Soviet Union and that of China today can be explained by Mao's evaluation of the role of Communism in dealing with divergent socioeconomic conditions, which falls in line with the ideological summarization of the Communist world revolution. Finally, the advantage in using ideology as a unit of analysis is that it is a logically powerful tool through which social historians compare various stages of socialist revolution with the economic conditions of each country and with the ideological purity of its leaders.

There are, however, some problems in using ideology as an explanation without first giving a careful exami-

nation of events and conditions which led to the ideological argument. The most disquieting experience is that often one finds inconsistencies between programs and ideology. If the argument is that the departure from the ideal is necessary, given the peculiarities of certain events and the course of socio-economic change, then one may well ask why it is necessary to attach a high degree of importance to ideology in the first place. Furthermore, a number of experts questioned the claim that some of Mao's writings were written in the thirties. They argue, for example, that some of the important items commonly identified as Maoist were written after he had employed certain revolutionary techniques successfully during the party's seizure of power in China. In this sense, the so-called ideology was simply an *ex post facto* justification of the action. Like those who denounce survey research, the opponents of the ideological approach argue that one should never take published documents at face value.

The question is, to be sure, an academic one. Whether or not ideology is at work depends on how one defines ideology and how the rise or fall of certain ideologies can be explained by the course of events. Towards the end of the 1950's, the withdrawal of Soviet technical and financial aid in China was accompanied by an attempt at the so-called Great Leap Forward, which was a disastrous failure. In 1961-2 the Sino-Soviet dispute came to the surface and the program was revised; a Chinese ideological retreat was under way. It was also during these two years that two rigorous campaigns succeeded the Great Leap Forward. The first may be called ideological; the second practical. The ideological one was marked by a stepped-up campaign against "Soviet Revisionism." The practical one was an all-out mobilization of China's manpower in an effort to recover from the failure through self-reliance. These two were not independent of each other. Self-reliance was the Chinese leaders' way of sneering at the Soviet aid withdrawal. The self-reliance campaign was followed by a thorough and remarkable systematic reorganization of factory management, rural production and urban-rural relations by means of marketing, work incentive plans, half-time work and half-time school programs and, finally, reexamination of college admission criteria. By the end of 1962, there was every indication that the self-reliance campaign had paid off; the economic recovery was generally

recognized by amazed Western observers. The economic comeback lent support once again to Mao in his bitter attack on Soviet Revisionism.

In order to reject Soviet authority, Mao made his first move to establish himself as the vanguard of true Marxism-Leninism. The significance of this is not so much that Mao was able to keep the ideology pure as that he was able to impress other countries with his "victory." Technical experts who could not do the job without aid from the Soviet Union had to be exhorted to base all their efforts on the "thought" of Mao but to keep their minds steadily fixed on the actual and difficult tasks at hand. The irony of the whole question of Sino-Soviet relations is that the quarrels between the two countries must always be argued on the basis of ideology through conflicting claims to the one truth, rather than on the basis of national self-interest. The Chinese party leadership attacked Soviet errors in international policy, as well as her domestic capitalistic tendencies. The Soviets, on their part, attacked the utopian mystique, since as the leaders of the Communist world they could not afford to bear the name of "petty bourgeois." Since China possesses fewer technological and economic advantages, her message to the outside world must be focussed on the *spiritual* transformation of the masses, in a more cultural and intensively ideological way. Hence, the perennially perplexing problems of Sino-Soviet relations cannot and should not be explained by a simple *ideological* theory even though the battle at the present is limited to such considerations.

Revisionism as the source of ideological conflict, therefore, has its roots in the economic and political relationships between the two countries competing for the leadership of the Communist world. When the Red Guard movement and the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" came to the surface, it was logical for some analysts to trace the crisis back to the events of 1958 leading to the ideological split. Some reports suggest that the opposition to Mao began during the Great Leap Forward debate and that the purge marks the final stage of this rift. This interpretation, it seems to me, is too simple to cover a whole spectrum of events and personalities.

THE MYTH OF A MONOLITHIC POLITICAL SYSTEM

Part of the problem in giving the current power struggle an accurate assessment lies in the fact that Chinese leaders have given the outside

world the impression that there has been a solid leadership on top. It is easy to understand that many were surprised by the news of the attack of Wu Han, a historian and then the vice-mayor of Peking, followed by the removal of the mayor of Peking (who was also the boss of the party's machine in Peking), Peng Chen. Events rapidly developed since that time to convince many observers that the earlier assumption of solidarity among the top leadership is highly questionable.

It is worth repeating what was said in the first installment of the present series about the myth of a monolithic system in China. There have been complex patterns of relationship among the party, the state, and the army in China since the middle part of the fifties. The really strong individuals derive their power not from the direct chain of command in any of the three branches of the governmental apparatus, but from mutually reinforcing "dual roles." Lin Piao, for example, served as head of the army, Minister of Defense in the Cabinet, and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the party under the authority of the Standing Committee of the party's Politburo. Many other people have similar multiple roles in higher or lower echelons of the system. The system was designed to prevent an independent kingdom from being formed within a single branch of the government. While this system may help to offset any imbalance of power, the actual power of mutual checks does not come from the formal provisions of the constitution, but from the incumbents of several such interlocking roles in the system.

SOURCES OF TENSION I: THE DEFINITION OF JURISDICTION

The system of dual roles creates an inevitable problem of defining the relative and legitimate duties and jurisdictions of each of the corresponding roles. When the incumbent of several decision-making roles is the same person, no possible conflict could arise over a major decision. The problem then is to which system he has the largest share of personal responsibility. In the present case, the question perhaps should be rephrased as, "which unit gives him the real power?" This seems to be a real question since various corresponding units in fact are given identical tasks, but other functionally related working units could put different kinds of pressures and demands — sometimes conflicting — on the incumbent. The current struggle clearly demonstrates that claims to critical decision-mak-

ing positions among several units create tensions too great for the ordinary machine to handle.

For example, the purge of Peng Chen and of Lo Jui-ching, the Army Chief of Staff lends credence to the belief that the more powerful members of the party were determined to change the cadre-appointment system, a system which was once controlled by the public-security system of the army and by the mayor of Peking, who in turn controlled various social-science departments of leading universities in Peking. The struggle between Teng Hsiao-ping and Lin Piao was apparently the result of tension in their arguments about from which unit the local party leaders should take orders. Both Teng Hsiao-ping and Lin Piao in theory had jurisdiction over various functions of the army.

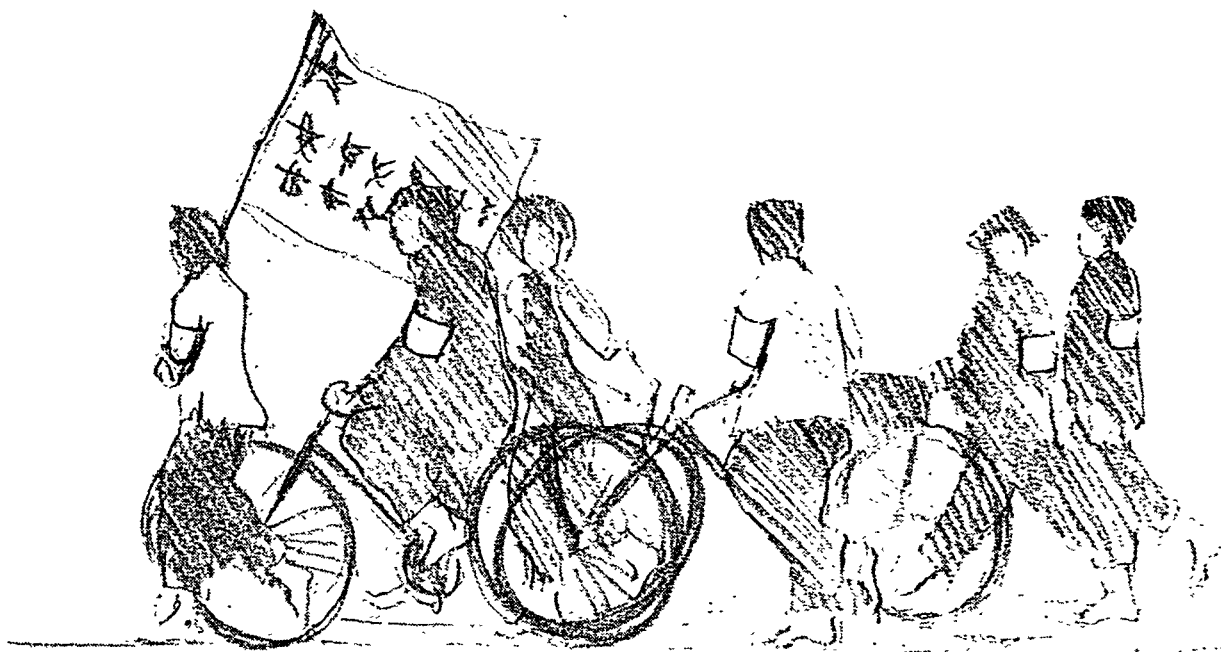
scribed as being as close as blood brothers. During the famous Long March of the thirties, Mao entrusted a difficult and important task to Liu, namely the building up of underground revolutionary forces in the lower Yangtze Valley and the provinces north of Hui, including all of Hopei Province and several of the Inner Mongolian Provinces. As Liu's power expanded during the years of World War II, he was also recruiting stalwarts and loyalists in rural party organizations while Mao and his group concentrated on building the inner core of the Communist Party in Yen-an (Shansi Province, west of the area dominated by Liu).

Several European reporters gave evidence that the Mao-Liu conflict did not come to the surface until ten years after the successful seizure of power by the Party. While Mao had

Liu Ting-i, former propaganda director; his chief assistant, Chu Yang; and Yang Shang-kun, who once worked for Mao.

Evidence also indicated that Teng Shao-ping, the crippled but able Secretary of the party, and Tao Chu, a former boss of the party in the entire southwest region of China, had not first chosen sides during the power struggle early in 1965. They were, however, uncertain of Mao's ability to exert leadership during the difficult years of the agricultural failure.

Foreign news services revealed, in the summer of 1966, that the struggle for power had begun in the early sixties. In 1966, during Mao's famous swimming episode, rumors circulated outside China about Mao's illness sometime between November 1965 and May 1966, a period when he made no public appearances. In May,



SOURCES OF TENSION II: DIVIDED LOYALTIES

Another aspect of the current purge stems from a distinct and characteristic pattern of interpersonal relations in China too complex to be spelled out here. Chinese society demands a kind of mutual dependency between close friends and mutual suspicion among those who are not friends or relatives of each other. In order to understand the minute details of such conflict and alliance among groups of "comrades," it is necessary to trace back the informal relationships among top leaders in the Chinese Communist Party. Both Mao and Liu Shao-chi came from Hunan Province. Their earlier relationships can best be de-

to rely upon the army for support, Liu had more than twenty years' head start in building up his strength, mainly among the middle- and lower-level party loyalists. Peng Chen and many others were brought to Peking when Liu's influence had already been felt around the capital city and in almost all of northern China. During the early part of the sixties it was already apparent that while Mao was only able to display his influence over several large cities, Liu's power had extended to most of the provinces around Hopei. Among the top agents of Liu are Peng Chen, a member of the Politburo and former mayor of Peking; Lo Jui-ching, the man who formed the public security police and then became the Army Chief of Staff;

suddenly Peng Chen was removed from his formal duties. Liu Shao-chi was remarkably silent during the entire phase of the mysterious purge. Reports also indicated that the reason for Mao's absence from the capital city was that he had spent a number of months secretly organizing his political forces in Shanghai, presumably on an assignment to get the Cultural Revolution off the ground. The Cultural Revolution and the organization of Red Guard had been proposed earlier with the support of both the Party Secretary Ten Shao-ping, as well as of the state chief, Chou En-lai. The project was designed to intensify political education of the next generation. It was at this time that Liu
(Continued on page 32)

Bill Staszak here replies to last week's editorial on student government, "Machine Breakdown." Academic coordinator of student government and a contributing editor of the SCHOLASTIC, Mr. Staszak supported Jim Fish in his campaign for Student Body President and in his letter defends the Fish administration.

IN YOUR FEBRUARY 17 issue you decried the state of *The Observer* and called for responsibility of the press. It was a forthright position, and one with which I agree entirely. I found it most unfortunate, therefore, when, in your very next issue in your editorial on student government, "Ma-

port your charge, you bring in the fact that the student-faculty coffee hour is "faltering as a result of SG's failure to assume total responsibility for its operation." I am the cabinet member responsible for student-faculty relations, and John Sibley, the Student-Faculty Relations Commissioner, works under me. Now, I am a regular attendant of the coffee hours and in all honesty can say that I did not know that the coffee hour was "faltering;" neither did anyone ever tell either myself or John Sibley that it was. Is this "faltering" a well-kept Blue Circle secret? And I assure you, now that "SG" knows it is in trouble, steps will be taken on the matter.

ulty as well as on the part of the students to utilize the present structures in this area. Those faculty members who are interested in the students are already doing their utmost to involve themselves; others are hampered by research, demands of family or extra work (as departmental counseling, etc.), and the basic large class situation to do all they want to; others simply do not want to become any more involved with the student. The students' attitude is to a large extent similar.

As to gains in hall life, I believe the strides have been enormous. The rules changes which greeted us, the first developing steps in hall judicial procedure — these are fantastic strides forward. As for the Hall Presidents' Council, the Chairman (who, under the present structure, is elected within the Council the previous year), Jay Schwartz, has called only two meetings this year. He is in no way connected to the official administration, and his success or failure should not be blamed on a "Machine Breakdown." In fact, under Mr. Fish's proposal to reform student government, Mr. Fish addresses himself to this problem by proposing that the Chairman of the Hall Presidents' Council be appointed by the SBP and be a cabinet member. As for your charge of ineptitude on the Stay Hall vote: besides the fact of extraneous circumstances hampering SG's program (the resignation of one of the co-chairmen, an auto accident injury to another) I would contend as a simple fact of Notre Dame life that the majority of students do not want Stay Hall. It is like open housing (which I believe in, as I believe in Stay Hall) on a local, state, or national level — a self-styled "enlightened" group feels that it is without a doubt a progressive and good idea, but when left to a democratic referendum, it must fail miserably. No amount of indirect education by the "enlightened" can convince the majority of its worth.

REBUILDING THE MACHINE

chine Breakdown," you came out with a position that was misinformed, full of insinuation, and guilty of gross generalization.

Let my position be clear. I am the Student Government Academic Coordinator, but my answer is from my own thought and should not be interpreted as an official one of refutation from the Fish administration. This letter is being written in consultation with no one. It will proceed from a specific criticism of your editorial to a more general analysis of what I believe underlies your (and many others') attitude toward student government.

You begin with the statement that "Two major areas in which the Fish administration hoped to score gains were student-faculty relations and hall life." You are right, but these are just two areas of about fifty on which work was to be done. To sup-

port your charge, you bring in the fact that the student-faculty coffee hour is "faltering as a result of SG's failure to assume total responsibility for its operation." I am the cabinet member responsible for student-faculty relations, and John Sibley, the Student-Faculty Relations Commissioner, works under me. Now, I am a regular attendant of the coffee hours and in all honesty can say that I did not know that the coffee hour was "faltering;" neither did anyone ever tell either myself or John Sibley that it was. Is this "faltering" a well-kept Blue Circle secret? And I assure you, now that "SG" knows it is in trouble, steps will be taken on the matter.

But beyond the coffee hour, you ask what is being done in the way of student-faculty relations. At the coffee hour itself, anyone who attends will note how few teachers are ever there. John Sibley is running the student-faculty gabfests, and his total response from students was only about 200, despite publicity. There was an idea two years ago for utilizing a room upstairs in the South Caf for student-faculty luncheons, but the administration killed that because the room was always needed for other luncheon meetings. There is no place where students and faculty can lunch together, and yet that is where a major breakthrough has to come. John Sibley is presently working on some innovations in our s-f relations, such as some s-f sporting events (as a golf tournament in the spring), but it is my basic contention that there is a lack of interest on the part of the fac-

You then charge that "save for the arts festival," the present programs of SG, "represent more of an attempt at sustaining projects of previous administrations than of advancing forward." To a certain extent that is true, but may I point to the Free University program, the On-Campus mail system, and the Judicial Boards? May I also point to almost everything that students are clamoring for — cars on campus, women and liquor in dorms, a change in the academic calendar and in the cuts system — these are all old ideas, and require time and new methods of approach, not simply an abandonment and a striking out toward new areas of involvement.

From this you arrive at what I referred to earlier as a "gross generalization" — your contention that "the fatal flaw of the Fish organization has been its dependence on one man." I will grant you that "No student body president has ever worked harder than Jim Fish"; but I will also add, as examples, that no student body treasurer has ever worked harder than Rich Linting, no student affairs coordinator has ever concerned himself more with the needs of the students on a practical level than Tom Chema, that no Academic Commissioner has ever worked harder than Jim Wiser, and that no one in the history of this student government has started from scratch and built a truly comprehensive project in one year than Chris Murphy as Cultural Affairs Commissioner. I could name many more; time and space prevent me.

You then charge that "The Fish organization has blunted and reversed a trend," that of more student involvement in student government. You cite poor publicity as the basic reason. Aside from the basic fact that five or six times as many students are involved in student government (excluding the Senate and the Hall Presidents' Council) than in the Gearen administration, you neglect the fact of student government's dynamic growth in even such a span as two

years, while the enrollment has remained somewhat stable. Other activities have also burgeoned, particularly class governments. There are at least three times as many activities on any given weekend than there were three years ago. Many activities (including, may I dare say, the SCHOLASTIC) are feeling the pinch of getting enough people interested to carry out their projects.

I believe, however, that the problems reflected in your editorial go beyond simple misinformation or generalization. The problem is one reflected in perhaps a majority of people on campus, from some members of the ASP (I refuse to generalize) to the views of your editorial: that is the problem of the lack of understanding of just what student government is and how it works. I call this problem "naïveté." At times, I have been guilty of it myself. There is an expectation that student government should have and does have the power to solve all of the students' problems *right now*. For four years I have watched the criticism of student government multiply. The same theme recurs: "It isn't doing enough right now; it has no direction; it is inefficient." Well, a student government is in office one year, and many reforms do not concretize, gain acceptance, and then gain passage in just one year. The Honor Concept wasn't dreamed up and passed by the Ellis administration; Stay Hall wasn't a John Gearen brainstorm; hall autonomy wasn't Minch Lewis or Jim Fish-fathered. Yet these administrations gain credit for them, and rightfully so.

As a case in point, let me refer to the fine work done by my predecessor, Jack Balinsky. Three major areas where Jack worked were the class cuts system, the academic calendar, and the final exam schedule revision. Jack did not originate the idea of reform in any of these areas, but he put in much time on them. At the end of his term in office, the class cuts

change seemed all but finalized, and he had prepared final proposals on both the calendar and the final exam changes. But then the idea of the faculty manual matured, and the Academic Council of the Administration postponed final action on class cuts until the matter of the manual was settled (according to Father Walsh, this March or April). Well, I managed to put through the final exam schedule change in November of this year; the cuts and calendar changes will have to wait some months before even being considered, and it is my prediction that a cuts change is imminent but that it will be a long while before there is an academic calendar change.

The same holds true for some other areas of reform. Off-campus apartments may soon go through, but girls in the rooms will have to wait a while, if not forever. To a great degree, that is simply the way things work, no matter how hard a Student Government Administration pushes.

And yet in many respects I believe there is room for valid criticism of Student Government, both in general and of this specific administration. There has been some lack of coordination within the administration itself and between the administration and the Senate. Many of these problems may be solved by Jim Fish's proposed Student Union, allowing for a decentralization, and his other reforms, as of the Senate and the Hall Presidents' Council. Other problems will not be solved, and new ones will undoubtedly arise.

Thus I see a need for criticism of Student Government. *Certain* people have been ineffective (as I believe I have been on certain occasions), and the Senate's role should be reevaluated. But whatever criticism there will be should be informed, specific, and should be done in depth. Your editorial criticism of this year's student government woefully lacked in all three categories.

The SCHOLASTIC Editorial Board stands by its original statement.

BLOW UP

J. DUDLEY ANDREW

Michelangelo Antonioni's Blow-Up opens tonight at the Avon. In this reviewer's eye there have been few films of such depth. Technically it is overwhelming and repeatedly exciting. Thematically it is absolutely profound. It is a film worthy of the sort of analysis which has always been reserved for immense works of literature. The review below is taken from a large essay which attempts such an analysis.

BLOW UP inherits a long series of considerations about man adjusting to his milieu. Antonioni at last shows us the end product, a world where man has indeed adjusted to his milieu. There are here no recognizable or classical neuroses, no pleas for love and communication. Rather we see the modern world at work for exactly what it is. There are no conflicting elements from without. Even a cursory inspection of the characters involved reveals that they are not only in tune with their milieu, but represent that milieu. A finite amount of time has passed since the "red desert" ground Giuliana under. She was the last retrograde member and significantly could not speak with her own child. That child, inquisitive about his world, adjusted to that world, has grown into the David Hemmings of *Blow Up*.

Blow Up is significantly a film without reflection; no Vitti-like character stares into the camera wistfully, or into the corner neurotically. In the speed of the mod culture there is no time for reflection. In place of the endless, meandering groups of former films, groups which wandered slowly through the labyrinth of a civilization which had grown bigger than they, we have a lorry, brimming with madly screeching mods, speeding through the maze like a well-trained rat. They know precisely what is happening; or more exactly, it is precisely they that are happening. Antonioni's camera once again isolates one member of this culture and transforms what could have been a

marvelous documentary into a miraculous drama.

Antonioni naturally had to alter his dramatic method in treating *Blow Up*, for unlike his other films, this one presented no natural conflict. If he were to rise above sophisticated documentary, conflict must be created; if he were to remain true to his purpose of exposing a set way of life, that conflict had to arise from



within the system under scrutiny. This is precisely what occurs in *Blow Up*.

The symmetry of the structure of this film is worth noting. It begins and ends with the raging, unthinking mods, the most graphic and telling symbol of the new London culture. Along this flat and essentially undramatic brim lies the crown of the story. Beginning well after the film does, and terminating with disturbing inconclusiveness, that story poses a problem for the traditional moviegoer, who has just settled down to a nice documentary on London with its predictable elements of conflict between factory life and the "hippy" syndrome, between Rolls Royce convertibles and biplane propellor relics, between unnatural silences and hard rock music. For Antonioni unexpectedly piques his interest in a scene worthy of Alfred Hitchcock

and develops his excitement skillfully with masterful control over the rhythm of his drama. Then, à la *L'Avventura*, he releases that excitement as his character loses interest himself. The unsatisfying murder plot is an extended dramatic metaphor for the useless frenzy which Antonioni has been exposing all along in a more documentary fashion. The mods may at last return in their lorry, only we see them now in deeper, clearer lines. Hemmings too understands them as he tosses the imaginary ball onto the silent tennis court.

The dramatic conflict itself arises cleverly as an opposition of the fast moving reality to the still and scientific illusion of photography. The act versus the picture of the act is itself a metaphor for the film maker. Where does the illusion lie? Hemmings misses the significance of a situation he was actually present at until he paralyzes it, blowing it up — out of

proportion perhaps. His imagination works frantically against his common sense until the film acquires a type of Robbe-Grillet mystique. Identical situations recur (at the park, in the studio); the evidence is once there, once not. One might contrive an excellent thriller from this situation, and a thriller the audience expects; but nothing is resolved and the evidence alone remains, the evidence alone and this on photographic negatives which have been stolen. The excitement of discovery has been eclipsed by the mad mod group, just as the excitement of the model's sexual frenzy at the opening of the film was eclipsed by the photographic lights which constitute the purpose, the *raison d'être*, of that frenzy. Hemmings' own position as photographer is to stop that world; but for what reason? It seems only to make it spin more madly and with less reason.

And what of Antonioni himself? Isn't he too a photographer constructing a world? Meticulously he explores the cause and effect, the core of that world. Every shot throws additional cinematic weight upon his construction or exploration; and yet of what value is such a construction?

The artist, Bill, says of the paintings which he will neither sell nor give away that they occasionally allow him to hold onto some of the things which have happened to him. And it is Sarah Miles, Bill's mistress, who tells Hemmings that his blowups look remarkably like Bill's abstracts, this, after she has engaged in useless passion with Bill above those abstracts. Antonioni closes this scene out very slowly, the camera panning the incomprehensible piece of art. Bill says that once in a while he sees something significant in one portion of his painting which satisfies him for some time but which he forgets later. Art is a handle in this rampant world which is occasionally grasped, but from which one easily slides into the passionate movement of frenzy. Hemmings, like Bill, sees something significant in a portion of his "painting." It disturbs him for a time, but he soon forgets it in the delirium of Ron's pot party. When he comes down off his "high" (an intensification of reality?), the body is gone, his pictures are gone, and only the mods remain, back for a Fellini-like tennis match. Hemmings is asked to participate in a small way in the game. He reflects a moment: the event is over, it might as well not have occurred; it did not, perhaps, occur. In any case, it doesn't matter, and he joins in.

When it did matter, the murder was "fantastic," but no one will share it with him. He tells Sarah, whose interest in such a horrible event wanes as it turns her attention back to her personal problems. He enters a rock session to find the girl in his picture (Vanessa Redgrave); he leaves with the lower half of a guitar, running frantically from an hysterical crowd whom the musicians (the Yardbirds) don't even notice. At the party he acquaints Ron with the occurrence, but Ron, annoyed, returns to his own "trip." The entire event is merely another picture, a painting which affects or disturbs its painter for a while and then is drowned in the sound and smoke of the real world, the rampant world.

The lives of all the characters in *Blow Up* are utterly distinct from one another, attaining delineation, however, only in perspective with the people and things around them. Everything, everyone, every event is

meant to stand out alone in a living collage which has no governing principle or reason. Visually this is expressed through the framing which Antonioni gives his scenes. Even the trees at the entrance to the park stand in an obtrusive line which isolates Hemmings between them. His retreat and studio looks curiously like a pop art painting. It is here that he captures the significant or characteristic expressions of his age on photographic plates. But it is here too that he lives. The effects of the sym-



metrical screens, the colored setting paper, and the mod decor are visibly noticeable in his movement and appearance. He poses his models behind screens and has them move passionately for him as he calmly focuses a lens or trips the shutter; yet he too moves about his screens posing for Antonioni's calm and revealing camera, looking as much at home in the settings as his models do.

The point here is not that this culture curbs communication or interpersonality (that may describe somewhat *The Red Desert*, but here it is the given, the state of affairs); rather it is that everyone and everything holds his end of the collage up senselessly. The objects filmed do not express the inner logic of the characters involved, as they did in *La Notte*, for it is these objects which rule unquestioned. Now we watch people showing up the inner logic (or alogic) of objects. The cautious young model aspirants (who "only go to bed to sleep") fly from fear into an insane sexual orgy when that fear drives them into the violet setting paper at one end of the studio. It is the color and setting which they are expressing, which turns their actions around. This is equally true for Hemmings.

His pictures provoke his interest.

The world of *Blow Up* is a self-sufficient collage which is questioned only by an occasional artist who tries to freeze the endless activity of that world which is its very heart. The conflict resulting from this attempt is never resolved, for the world is not affected by art (Hemmings joined the pot party and the tennis match), nor is art affected by the world (it arose spontaneously in the darkroom and continued to exist unchanged by every future develop-

ment, including the virtual eradication of the event pictured). Both art and reality are mutually inconsequential, mutually without external reference. This is pointed up poignantly when, during the peace demonstration, a girl sticks a sign in Hemmings' car. "I guess it'll be all right," he says, smiling at the girl in approval; several blocks later the sign slips from the car. Hemmings fails to notice that it is gone. The sign is one more physical object which affects his life without having any sort of real relation to that life other than one of contiguity. The film as a whole merely brings out the contiguity among people, things, and events. There is neither principle nor judgment; simply a construed picture of a state of affairs.

The very worth of such a picture is the film's most startling question. We may rely on the cleanliness and beauty of Antonioni's style. It will continue in its characteristic manner to probe and paint reality, to mold it until it feels true. And yet are not these films merely momentary handles in this mad world where as Yeats said, "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are filled with passionate intensity"?

During these lovely winter months, while the pleasant South Bend skies are dumping on us all, an exclusive group of the illustrious seniors have the thrill of being dumped upon by some of the finest graduate schools in the land. The following letters were recently found floating down from the top of the library:

Dear Mr. Christian:

We are writing you regarding your recent application to our program of Graduate Studies in Recent Wyoming History. Let us say initially how delighted we all are that you thought of us. It shows great foresight on your part that you express interest in such a program; the excitement generated by advances in the field of Recent Wyoming History will soon have a significant impact on the entire academic world, as you well know.

In your particualer case, we were all quite impressed by your devotion as an undergraduate to varsity cheer-leading, and we realize how much of your time was dedicated to this. Equally impressive was your active role in the Sodality. Nevertheless, it pains me that we cannot accept you as a graduate student as your academic record stands. The Graduate Examiners tell us that if you carry 32 hours this current semester and earn a semester average of 4.362, your cumulative average will be raised to the required 1.7. Should this happen, we would be more than happy to reconsider your application. This is based on the assumption that there has been some mistake in the recording of your Graduate Record Examination scores. Reliable sources tell us that it is impossible to get a zero on these examinations.

In closing, let us say that everyone here at Jonesburg College is one hundred percent behind the fighting Irish! Down with Bear Brian!

Yours most sincerely,

From a more well known graduate school the same Prometheus Christian received the following mimeographed postcard:

Dear Sir/Madam:

We are not the least bit interested in you or anything about you. Thank you for your most presumptuous interest.

Mabel Gutt
Secretary

—DENIS MCCUSKER



MOVIES

AVON: *Blow Up* is not to be missed for any reason. See feature on pages 26-27 for a review. (Mon.-Fri. 7:00, 9:00; Sat. 6:15, 8:15, 10:00; Sun. 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, and 9:00).

COLFAX: *Deadlier than the Male* "out thunders *Thunderball*" . . . they say. And well it might with Elke Sommer and Silva Koscina doing the major part of the thundering. But I'm afraid the bolt struck far too long ago to make this jolt worthwhile. The time has arrived, we pray, for the spy thrillers and farces to flame out forever. If you can stomach another one, however, you could do far worse than *Deadlier*. (*Male*: 1:20, 3:15, 5:15, 7:10, 9:00).

GRANADA: *Is Paris Burning?* unquestionably has the most comprehensive "Who's who in European cinema" ever filmed. It is depressing to see such talent tantalizing you for an inconsequential moment on the screen and then drowning in the oceanic script. The film is a three hour marquee advertizing European cinema today. Unfortunately as a whole it is atypical of that cinema which relies on compactness, brevity, and control. The older Rene (*Purple Noon*) Clair gets the larger subjects he attacks. They offered the job to Truffaut who fortunately turned it down. Recreating the liberation of Paris with a host of superstars most of whom were born during that liberation is just a bit too much for any director, certainly too much for Clement. (*Paris*: 1:30, 4:00, 6:30, 9:00).

STATE: *Monkeys, Go Home!* is the heart-warming story of radiant Yvette Mimieux and strong Dean Jones, two wholesome, small-town Americans, and their wonderful romance which blossoms within the awful problems of modern life. You may laugh at the antics of the fun-loving chimps, or shed tears of joy at the swell outcome, but the sight of warm-hearted Maurice Chevalier, a loveable priest who'll croon till you swoon, is enough to warm the cockles of your heart. (*Monkeys*: call 233-1676).

—DUDLEY ANDREW
—MARTY McNAMARA



sidelines

THE AVENGER

The Duke-Notre Dame basketball game was piped back to South Bend via WNDU last Saturday, and Irish fans were delighted by the amazingly unbiased, unfrenzied, and accurate student announcer, Pat Williams. With the exception of Jim Derrig (who translated into "Dearing") every Notre Dame player was recognizable (although some might have preferred to remain incognito after the Blue Devils 12-point win). Williams' grown-up approach to sportscasting was marred, however, by his half-time show in which guest Ed Higgins attempted to avenge the football game that was played at Notre Dame last November 12. Duke, it is true, had been pounding the Irish for a half (44-25), and seemed capable of maintaining the 19-point bulge throughout. But the analogy Mr. Higgins drew with Notre Dame's 43-0 half-time lead in football was startling, even in the prestige-hungry South. "Well Pat," Higgins drawled, "I think these Devils have just about atoned for the beating the Irish gave us last fall. This nineteen-point lead at the half is comparable to the 43-point lead Notre Dame got on us in football."

If Higgins is right, and presuming the avenging system works both ways, Ara Parseghian had better start preparing for Georgia Tech right now. The Yellowjackets led the Irish by nine points at the half in the basketball game earlier this year. Assuming that it takes 43 points in football to even off 19 in basketball, Notre Dame will have to bring at least a 30.3 lead into the locker room next fall. The price of honor comes high these days.

SEE YOU IN SEPTEMBER

Since television networks can never take chances on last-minute foul-ups,

every program possible is prepared in advance — way in advance. Not long ago a representative of ABC walked into Ara Parseghian's office at the Rock, and without further ado announced that the *ABC News Special* would begin preparing an hour-long documentary on the Irish coach immediately. "I'm going to be Ara's shadow for the next month and a half," asserted a fledgling program director, beginning his first big job. "I'll follow him everywhere he goes, catch everything he does. I don't want to miss a thing." A take-charge guy is fine in some fields, but on the football field Ara alone calls the plays, and the 24-hour "shadow" was not in *his* game plan.

But ABC is not to be denied and so the project, \$100,000 budget and all, is ready to begin (minus one rookie cameraman). ABC plans to use over 90,000 feet of film, covering Parseghian's *relevant* duties from his preparation for spring practice to the Old-Timers game. Parseghian will earn a movie star's fee for his part (as will the assistant coaches — on Ara's orders), and the completed extravaganza will then mellow until the fall. ABC, hoping for history to repeat itself, will air it either before the opening game, or, if they decide to gamble on Notre Dame's chances, before the Michigan State game in late October. Hopefully, the networks extra-special interest won't jinx us — look what CBS did to the Yankees.

IN THE RED

"Any good coach will jump on the referees to back up his players, even if he knows damn well the ref was right on a call. I'll always argue with a ref, even if it means a \$50 fine every now and then, because you can't let them think they're calling a good

game, even when you're winning. It's not that you ever expect to win an argument now. You're arguing with the ref about the one that hasn't been called yet, the big one late in the ball game. I've won only one argument with a ref, a rule interpretation, and he was fired the next year."

The speaker was Red Auerbach, an old hand at badgering the men in the striped shirts. He was directing his philosophy of basketball toward Johnny Carson one evening on the *Tonight Show*. The balding, cigar smoker stepped down last year as the head coach of the most successful professional team in history, the Boston Celtics. In his fourteen years at the helm of the Celtics, Auerbach won nine world championships, the last eight in a row. On the process he often alienated opposing coaches, players, press and fans. Professional basketball followers have come to regard the Celtics with one of two emotions — devotional love or staunch hatred. Even some of his own players rebelled against Auerbach during his tenure. They were traded. "I like to look upon myself as a dictator," he always told his players. "I'll do the thinking and you put it to use."

Despite his shortcomings as a diplomat, no one ever questioned his coaching tactics save the men with the whistles. In this aspect of his profession Red was unequalled in successfully incurring more referee's wrath and subsequent fines. In fact over fourteen years Auerbach accumulated an unbelievable \$17,000 in fines. For some reason he kept track of every cent of it, from the \$50 to the \$500 reprimands. Why? When the tax forms were being filed, old Red, never one to give an inch, wrote off the fines as business risks, turning an occupational hazard into a minor victory.

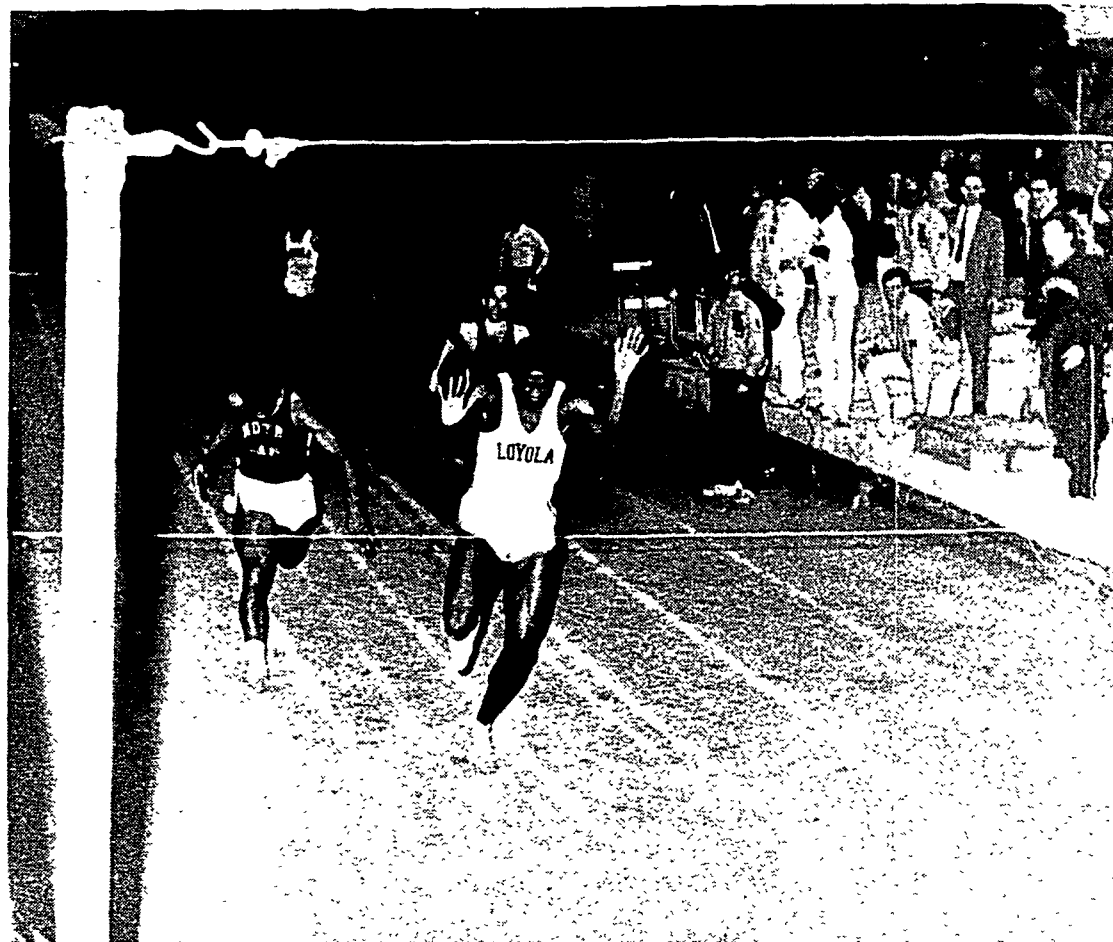
SECONDS WERE GOOD ENOUGH

by Tony Ingraffea

There are sports in which a team can produce victory when few of its individual members can. Indoor track is one of them, and last week at the annual Central Collegiate Meet Notre Dame collected enough seconds and thirds to run away from the field.

Whenever you have two hundred and forty-odd athletes assembled and only fifteen winners, you're bound to come up with more than one dejected loser. Notre Dame had a flock of them last Saturday. Bill Hurd was only two-tenths of a second away from the world record in the 300-yard dash and eight-tenths under his own indoor mark but finished a yard behind the man who broke the record, George Crosby of Loyola. Ken Howard ran the mile fast enough to have won every indoor dual meet this year but happened to be paired against a long-distance machine named Oscar Moore and finished second.

Howard and Bob Walsh carefully plotted their course of action against Moore, the favorite in both the mile and two-mile. The Southern Illinois runner, recognized as a great athlete, was also known to be a poor strategist, and the Irish runners hoped to capitalize in these, the most strategic of races. Oscar Moore, though, was no flash in the pan. He had the unusual distinction of being the oldest runner in the fieldhouse, a twenty-eight-year-old sophomore. In 1958 the Marines discovered that their long-obstacle courses never tired Oscar but the Marines soon did so. Moore joined an athletic club and began running the long distances without obstacles. Eventually he ran himself into the 1964 Tokyo Olympics at 5000 meters.



The meet's outstanding performance came when Bill Hurd pushed Loyola's George Crosby to a new world indoor record in the 300-yard dash.

The Southern Illinois coach, Lew Hartzog, explained later what Howard and Walsh knew before the races. "Oscar is just learning how to run. His only strategy now is to get the lead and keep the fastest pace for the longest time." Howard and Walsh planned to beat him in the kick. In the mile Oscar ran a true-to-form 2:00.4 first half, but Howard stayed in range at 2:02. Howard made his bid, as planned, with a strong kick, but it didn't pay off. Moore, unruffled and untired, beat him by nine-tenths of a second.

"The weather is killing our conditioning," remarked Hartzog, lamenting the fact that he has no indoor facilities. But that didn't seem to bother Oscar either. He won the two-mile in 8:49.9, breaking the old CCC and fieldhouse record of 8:57.6. Bob Walsh, his kick erased by the record pace, finished fourth, strategy and all.

Late in the evening the 300-yard dash took place, and the way a tall, lanky sprinter from Loyola broke out of the blocks it looked more like the sixty. At 6'5" and 195 pounds George Crosby hardly looks like a sprinter, but initial impressions quickly changed as he opened up a sizeable lead on another fast starter, Bill Hurd. Had the race lasted another ten yards Notre Dame could have boasted the winner, but Hurd pushed Crosby to a world record of 29.9 seconds. Like

Howard and Walsh Bill ran his best but didn't win.

Throughout the ordeal of second and third-place finishes, Coach Alex Wilson remained unconcerned at the dearth of blue ribbons. He watched Doug Breunlin run his best time in the 600-yard run and lose to another Loyolan by four-tenths of a second. When Irish Captain Mike Chaput lost the long jump on the Toledo man's last jump it was only following the script. There was still no cause for worry when the opposition swept 29 of 30 possible points in the high and low hurdles and 13 of 15 in the 440-yard run.

Even the three Notre Dame triumphs were uninspiring. Pete Farrell was the meet's second double winner, in the 880 and 1000-yard runs, winning easily and in far from record times. And John Reid put the shot a modest 53'9½" to record the only Irish field victory. But the team, as a team, had proved their point.

The opposition had come to win, the Crosbys and the Moores, 243 of them, from eleven schools, and they beat Notre Dame in 12 of 15 events. They set the records, were the meet's favorites, and dealt out individual disappointments with a vengeance. But the Western Michigans and Loyolas, who also came to win, didn't. The final score was Notre Dame 73, everybody else much less. ■

Voice in the Crowd

In a telephone interview, UCLA basketball coach John Wooden expressed his thoughts on an aspect of the game which he feels should be re-appraised.

A disturbing element has crept into college basketball this year which threatens to frustrate the very nature of the game if it is not dealt with soon by the NCAA Rules Committee. It is called the stall or deliberate freeze. High powered, fast-breaking offenses and talented shooters are raising the scores this year and in the process the weaker teams are losing by greater and oftentimes humiliating margins. To ease the pain of defeat these less fortunate teams are taking the easy way out by bringing the action and the scoring to a standstill.

Early in the season the East's best team, Princeton, set a new Ivy League record, crushing lowly Dartmouth by sixty-four points. When the same teams met again two weeks ago the Indians' margin of defeat was only fourteen points but not because of a better effort. The reason for the smaller margin occurred because the final score was only 30-16. Behind from the outset, the inept Indians sat on the ball for the entire game—all to avoid another debacle. Dartmouth found a crutch for their own shortcomings and avoided embarrassment for the moment, but the paid customers who sat through forty minutes of non-action and, worse still, the game of college basketball, were shortchanged.

The most frequent victim of the freeze this year has been UCLA. The Bruins have been held to as few as twenty-seven points this year, about three points less than their center's season average. After three or four successive low scoring contests their coach, Johnny Wooden, turned the tables on Oregon State. Forced into a first-half deepfreeze, the Bruins took the second half tipoff and held onto the ball without a shot for seven straight minutes. Their coach explained why.

"We used the stall to prove a point. The team that's leading, as we were at the half, can freeze the ball and it's up to the other team to go after it. But Oregon State let us hold the ball. They didn't come out after us and we could have held it all night if we wanted to. It pointed out what can happen when one team refuses to play—nothing.

"When a team is stalling to protect a lead in the later stages of the game this is all right. But what is happening more and more is that the less talented teams figure they might be able to beat a better team in a 'five-minute game' by stalling and making their bid in a shorter period of time. This is not the way the game was designed, to be reduced to a few minutes of actual playing time. It is bad for college basketball when a game is not played by both teams for a full forty minutes. The side effects of freezing the ball are also harmful to the game. The deliberate stall creates unnecessarily rough fouling and causes bad feelings among the players and coaches because one team is trying to play the game and the other is not.

"The weekend we played USC for the second time and they stalled (UCLA beat the Trojans in overtime, 45-40). I received a publication which included a survey of twelve games in which neither team stalled but one team in each game was considered as much an underdog as USC was against our boys. Of these twelve underdogs, four won and four others lost by five points or less, which illustrates that the stall is not the answer.

"I would advocate a time limit, like the 24-second rule in professional basketball, but I would suggest the 30-second rule that now exists in International Rules. A measure such as this would protect the sport and it wouldn't force any coach to change his style. Hank Iba, the prominent ball-control theorist at Oklahoma State, had his team checked once during a game and not once did they violate the 24-second rule in attempting to work for the good shot."

"I feel many of the coaches in the country would concur with a time limit of some sort and I feel we owe it to the paying public. They come to see a game played, not *not played*."

—MIKE BRADLEY

For The Record

BASKETBALL: (13-12)

Notre Dame 79, New York Univ. 66
Duke 77, Notre Dame 65

FENCING: (14-0)

Notre Dame 15, Illinois 12
Notre Dame 15, Wisconsin 12

HOCKEY: (13-5)

Western Michigan 6, Notre Dame 1

TRACK: (3-1)

Central Collegiate Conference Meet
Notre Dame 73

Western Michigan 57½

Southern Illinois 34

Loyola of Chicago 18

Pete Farrell, first place, 880 yd. run
(1:51.9) and first place, 1000 yd.
run (2:10.7)

John Reid, first place, shot put (53'
9½")

SWIMMING: (6-3)

Northwestern — Cancelled because
of high drifts

WRESTLING: (3-4)

Purdue 19, Notre Dame 16

Marquette 22, Notre Dame 12

This Week

MARCH 3

Wrestling: Wheaton at Notre Dame

Hockey: Ohio State at Columbus

MARCH 4

Track: IC4A meet at New York

Basketball: Creighton at Notre
Dame (2:00 p.m.)

Fencing: Buffalo and Case Tech at
Notre Dame

Sailing: New Orleans, Windjammer
Regatta

MARCH 10

Track: NCAA at Detroit

Wrestling: Four I meet at Cleve-
land

China

(Continued from page 23)

Shao-chi had plans to form a coalition force with Teng during the forthcoming eleventh Central Committee Plenum, originally scheduled to meet in Peking in July. On Mao's insistence, the meeting was postponed until August. Meanwhile, Teng Shao-ping was uncertain that he would join Liu's delegates in attempting to remove Mao from the party leadership. When finally Mao returned to Peking, he was able to obtain a simple majority to elevate Lin Piao, who supported Mao, to the second place in the party hierarchy. At the end of the Plenum, held between August 1 and 12, Mao was able to ram through two important resolutions: repudiation of the party as a tool of the Cultural Revolution, and acceptance of a 16-point blueprint for reliance on the masses led by the Red Guards.

It was probably also during the Plenum that Teng Shao-ping, who by all indications had been doing well, was dumped because of his participation in the attempted Liu-Teng collaboration. In his place, two new names appeared to have gained importance: Tao Chu, the new propaganda chief, and Chen Po-ta, at one time Mao's private secretary. Shortly after that, both men were also dropped because of their earlier associations with the opposition.

Much of what has happened is based on reports of highly questionable credibility. Judging from various wall-posters and diplomatic sources, one thing is sure: there are several opposition and anti-Maoist groups, most of which are composed of major party functionaries whose early connections were with local party organizations. It is also clear that: (1) there has been a long-time suspicion held on the part of the Yen-an group toward the early party cadres and functionaries who resided in areas held by the Japanese occupational force during World War II, and (2) personal loyalties seemed to have played a greater role in the struggle for power than ideological divisions. The Mao-Liu contest for the leadership has been, to a great extent, shaped by the separate organization of party strength during the Second World War and has come to a final showdown within the last twenty months.

There are a number of ways I can summarize the present crisis. The first is that, as I indicated before, the structure of the governmental leadership itself has a built-in potential for intraparty friction. Whether such structure was an indication of mutual suspicion among several cliques

of party functionaries, or whether mutual distrust was caused by the framework of the government organization, in other words, which was cause and which effect, does not concern us here. Probably the cause-and-effect relationships are circular in nature. The second way to summarize the power struggle is that the element of "guilt by association" is obviously an important factor in the purge. This pattern strongly suggests that the struggle itself is not limited to several isolated individuals, but follows the traditional rules of extended kinship or pseudo-kinship-friendship and of interpersonal loyalty and alliance and group conflict. Thirdly, to assume that ideological difference is the main reason for the recent purge is to suggest that all such activities are carried on with a high degree of impersonalism. The facts seem to suggest that the opposite is true. Finally, even though reports suggest strongly that Liu and Teng appear to be sidelined, the latent forces of Liu's stalwarts surrounding the capital city may be stronger than Mao's forces in the capital city. Regional bosses Li Ching-chuan in the southwest, Liu Lan-tao in the northwest, and Li Hsueh-feng in north China, together with a number of large-city bosses may force Mao to retreat from his control over the Red Guards. If this happens, Lin Piao will be the victim of the outcome of the struggle. The result of the Plenum indicated that Mao had his way at the meeting, but the result is not final, for the final outcome will be determined outside the meeting. In the end Mao will definitely receive a posthumous denunciation that may surpass even that given Stalin. ■

Inquest

(Continued from page 16)

accused are most difficult to determine. Each case is treated individually and each penalty involves a two-fold aspect. It must be the fairest penalty both for the individual and for the community which has accepted the Honor Concept. He must avoid the opposing pitfalls of blind legalism and complete subjectivism.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Hearing Board had to decide whether the evidence was sufficient to warrant a trial or whether the case should be dropped. Evidence presented by the investigator created a possibility of guilt. The accuser was convinced that an honor violation had taken place. Other students had seen suspicious action on the part of the accused. Finally, evidence based on the examination itself, while not conclusive, did point

toward a possible violation.

The student who was accused presented a most reasonable explanation for the evidence. Actions which may have looked like an honor violation were explained by his seating posture and normal manner while taking tests. He was forthright and plausible in his explanation and his assertion of innocence.

The hearing board was faced with a dilemma: Was the evidence strong enough to send the case to trial or should the case be dropped? Behind this dilemma lay more fundamental questions. Is it possible to judge the actions of a student? Is it right to do so? Each Hearing Board member was aware of the gravity of his decision, but belief in the Honor Concept as it is accepted at Notre Dame made him willing to accept this responsibility.

The Hearing Board is not constituted to judge guilt or innocence. It is not a trial board. A trial board must decide the guilt or innocence of the accused and assign a penalty if he is found guilty. Rather, the Hearing Board's function when an accused student pleads not guilty is to determine whether evidence is sufficient to warrant a trial. The final judgment is not in the hands of its members. Its decision is obviously important, but is not the final decision to be faced by an accused student.

In this case the Hearing Board could not arrive at a unanimous decision. Two members believed that the evidence had been logically explained by the accused. Neither of the witnesses had seen positive proof of a violation, but simply suspicious actions. The explanation of these actions convinced these members that the evidence was insufficient to carry the case further.

The majority of Board members, however, believed that the evidence and the testimony of the accuser and witnesses created a strong suspicion. They believed that the case should be more thoroughly investigated and that only through a trial could this be accomplished. The decision did not proclaim the accused guilty, but affirmed the strong possibility of guilt. A trial date was set.

When the hearing was over, the members wrote an opinion explaining the reasons for their decision. These reasons were based on the individual case and on past precedent as well, but mediated by the fundamental principle that the decision be most creatively appropriate for the individual and for the community of honor. As in most cases, it was an agonizing decision — one which demanded complete faith in our Honor Concept. ■

Dissent

(Continued from page 17)

Our present constitution must be scrupulously appraised in the light of a new student governmental era.

We might well ask what changes are planned as a supplement to the efficiency of the Senate over the remainder of this session. To begin with, the breaking down of this year's larger Senate (a 100 percent increase over last year) into four standing committees corresponding to geographical area and subject matter has shown to be inadequate. The major objection to this system is that it artificially places a senator in an area which may not be of real interest to him. We are turning to the ad hoc or special committee to remedy this. Also, the problem of communication breakdown between the administrative and legislative governments is to be eliminated by our stepped-up integration of the two along with weekly reports to the senators by the Student Body President and members of his cabinet. If the level of initiative on the part of individual senators remains as high as it is currently, weekly Senate meetings will be in order. Finally, an active Senate must maintain contact with its constituents through both personal effort and the campus news media. If this becomes the rule, there will be no excuse for the student unaware of what his government is doing.

We have spoken at length concerning where the Senate has been in the past and where it is now. A few words are now in order about the Senate's future. With its increased sophistication over the past two years, the probable direction of the Senate's influence will be to represent the views of the student body in shaping the direction of the University. Parental attitudes on the part of the faculty and administration are becoming daily more out of vogue, and in their place has arisen an openness to constructive criticism and directional suggestion. The student of today can no longer accept the picture of the University as a degree-producing machine into which he is passively fed, but instead must see himself as an active ingredient of a vital educational force. Notre Dame may indeed be on the road to greatness but the bedding of this road must remain what it has always been, student potential. The Senate will become the organ for vocalizing this potential. The charge that the Senate has been "sterilized by consensus" would appear to presume unanimity of opinion. I, for one, dissent. ■

Mar. 3, 1967

Campus Elections

(Continued from page 11)

decision would be left to hall autonomy. In the event of an "irrational" refusal, O'Dea considers it mandatory that the Senate "stand up" and make it known what is wanted. A reasonable presentation of student opinion should have the desired influence on University policy.

Covert discussions have been in progress with an unnamed party concerning the construction of parking facilities on University land. Ron Messina sees the granting of car privileges to all students, so long as they keep them off of the campus proper (no parking behind the halls or driving around campus). The construction of additional lots has not been sanctioned at this time, however, Messina concedes.

Eighty-five thousand dollars were spent last summer to lay out the new parking lot behind the Kellogg Center. Murphy, claiming that most of the campus is uninformed about the parking situation, reveals that the lot behind Kellogg, previously labeled "Staff Only," is now open to student traffic. As to the allocation of funds for new lots, Murphy proposes that a charge be levied on those having cars, to cover the construction cost. The only reason for such a prohibition as now exists is the lack of adequate room. Murphy favors the granting of car privileges to "seniors first," as space becomes available.

O'Dea's position, like Murphy's, is that stickers be issued as room is available. He stresses that there is and always will be space to accommodate student automobiles. The fields which are now used only on football Saturdays could be asphalted, with the money coming from the imposition of a sticker fee. —J. L.

Campus

(Continued from page 13)

What Sophomore Dan Gleason was describing are the Co-Ex Discussions held on Sunday afternoons in SMC's Clubhouse. Although sponsored by the Sophomore Academic Commissions of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, the discussions are open to all classes.

This Sunday, March 5, an expert in the field of birth control will present "some considerations concerning the biological and medical aspects of contraception" in a talk entitled "Is the Time Now?" Under a Ford Foundation grant, she is presently co-authoring a monograph on contraception after a semester of study on the female ovulation cycle at the Harvard Medical School. This research scien-

tist, teacher, and lecturer has another, perhaps unexpected, title. She is Sr. Jean Vianney, C.S.C.

But the lecture is only one aspect of the afternoon. The programs are co-ex discussions, not lectures. At 1:00 p.m., a volleyball game in SMC's St. Angela's Hall will provide an informal way for the girls and guys to meet each other. At 2:30 Sister will present her views. Afterwards, the group will informally divide up for discussion.

Three such afternoons have been held to date. At the first, October 23, Father Burrell discussed "Christianity: Christ or Rules." Another dealt with ESP, and the last discussion with Father James Burtchaell, C.S.C., considered conscience-versus-authority.

—K. C.

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Dan Murray The Last Word



THE LONG-AWAITED and much-needed construction of new residence halls here has been delayed by lack of money. So reports Father Edmund Joyce, executive vice-president of the University.

Preliminary plans call for high-rise buildings of nine to ten stories high adjacent to the library. The buildings would consist of pairs of towers with common elevators and stairs. Architects have already sketched initial draftings after meeting with Administration officials and rectors to determine needs of the new halls.

Detailed drawings and construction could proceed swiftly were it not for the lack of funds. Ideally, the Administration had hoped, the halls would be built from donations of alumni and friends. But gifts in the amount necessary did not materialize. The Administration then decided more residence space was so badly needed that money should be borrowed from the Federal Government. Notre Dame's request to the College Housing Authority is still pending and appears temporarily stymied because there is a \$700 million dollar backlog of unfulfilled loan applications.

The new dorms should provide space for a minimum of 1200 students; room for 1500 is needed if each off-campus student is to be brought back and overcrowding on-campus is to be satisfactorily relieved. The Administration attaches "highest priority" to the construction of the new residence halls, according to Father Joyce, and only the shortage of funds prevents their being begun.

NEXT WEEK the SCHOLASTIC will devote a large portion of its issue to a discussion of St. Mary's College. Prejudices, myths, and misconceptions that have grown between our two schools will be treated. Before any serious consideration can be given to closer relations, these myths must be destroyed. Hopefully, next week's issue will accomplish in part that objective.

In ensuing weeks the SCHOLASTIC will consider the problem of student use of narcotics, several academic programs that have failed to fulfill their objectives, the possibilities of psychological counselling in a Catholic university, the role of the secular and the sacred at Notre Dame, and faculty opinion on Vietnam.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK: Barry Goldwater on CIA subsidies. "Why didn't they spread this money around? In other words, what they have been doing with it, as far as I can see, is financing Socialism in America."

HEAD BASKETBALL COACH Johnny Dee, LL.B., announced last Tuesday in the New York *Times* "a revolutionary proposal" in college basketball.

"You start out with 64 local tournaments, with eight teams in each. It just takes one weekend—Thursday, Friday, Saturday—to complete this kind of competition. You don't have to have consolation games if you don't want to. So at the end of the first weekend, let's say March 4, you've got 64 winners. And no terribly long trip is involved for any of the teams.

"The next weekend these 64 would take part in eight regional eight-team tournaments. That would be March 11.

"On the weekend of March 18, the eight survivors could be winnowed down to four, or two, and the championship could be decided on March 25, just as it will be this year."

Altogether, 512 teams will be involved.

"I know it sounds staggering, but it's remarkably practical."

AGAIN FROM the *Times*, a full-page advertisement, appearing two weeks ago. It listed the results of a nationwide popularity poll of universities taken among student editors.

Notre Dame placed twice. To the question, "where would you send your own son?" Notre Dame finished second (to Harvard). However, Notre Dame rated first to the question, "where would you send your son if he were a great athlete?" Runners-up: Michigan State, second; Alabama, third.

REPORTS LAST WEEK reached the Notre Dame campus that Mrs. Jean Dixon, a Washington, D.C., prophetess, had predicted that fifty percent of the male population between the ages of seventeen and twenty-six would be stricken by a mysterious and fatal heart virus. Adding weight to Mrs. Dixon's prediction were reports that nine students had died at Ball State College, three more at the University of Purdue. The cause of their deaths is unknown.

We learned last week information of a pertinent and disturbing nature. Last Tuesday 17 students were reported dead in Sorin Hall. Further, as we go to press, there has been a report from a hall maid that on the fourth floor of Badin, 34 students have not left their beds for three days. Father Hesburgh, age 50, is also missing.

Examining produce in an open-air marketplace in Lisbon is one way to broaden one's knowledge of the ways of the Portuguese people. These girls found exploring the markets of cities around the world a relaxing change from studies undertaken during a semester at sea on Chapman College's floating campus—now called World Campus Afloat.

Alzada Knickerbocker of Knoxville, Tennessee,—in the plaid dress—returned from the study-travel semester to complete her senior year in English at Radcliffe College.

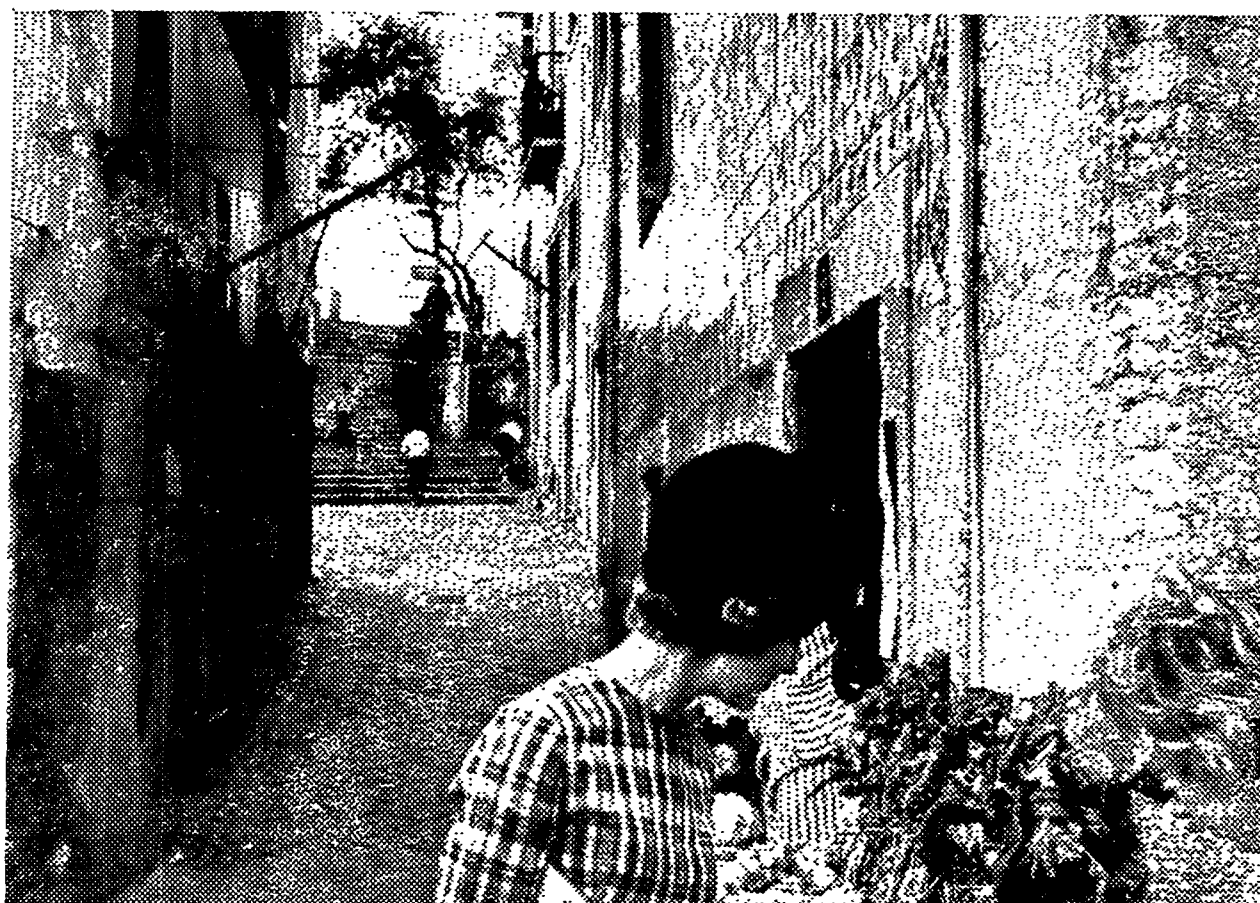
Jan Knippers of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and a former Peace Corps Volunteer, first pursued graduate studies in International Relations and returned a second semester as a teaching assistant in Spanish on the world-circling campus.

Students live and attend regular classes aboard the s.s. RYNDAM, owned by the ECL Shipping Co. of Bremen for which the Holland-America Line acts as general passenger agent. In-port activities are arranged to supplement courses taught aboard ship.

As you read this, the spring semester voyage of discovery is carrying 450 undergraduate and graduate students through the Panama Canal to call at ports in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark and Great Britain, returning to New York May 25.

Next fall World Campus Afloat—Chapman College will take another 500 students around the world from New York to Los Angeles and in the spring, a new student body will journey from Los Angeles to ports on both west and east coasts of South America, in western and northern Europe and as far east as Leningrad before returning to New York.

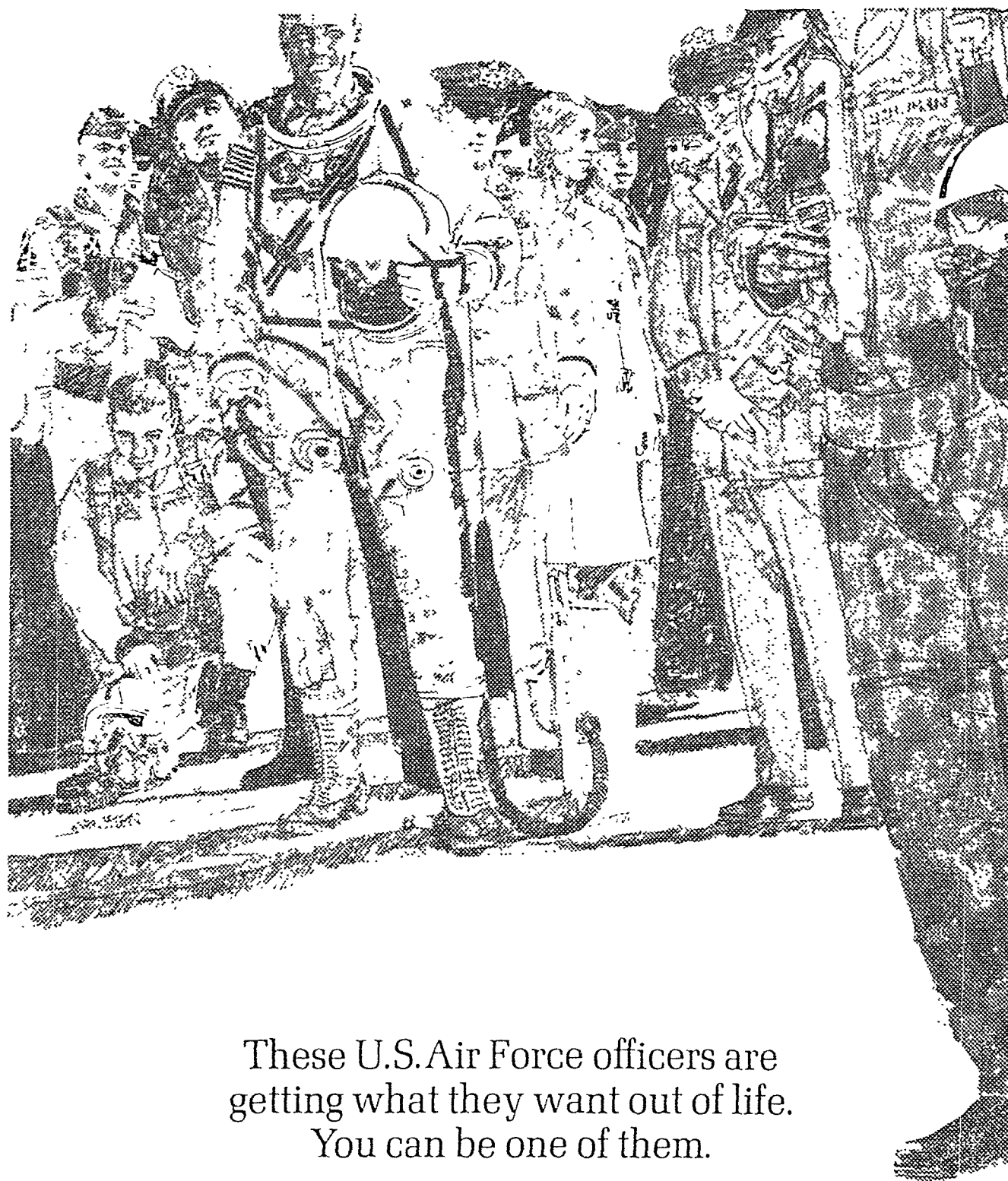
For a catalog describing how you can include a semester aboard the RYNDAM in your educational plans, fill in the information below and mail.



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Chapman College

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